COPYRIGHTED
1907

THE CODE

OF THE

CITY OF SAVANNAH
OF 1907

CONTAINING

The Charter of City of Savannah

WITH

General State Laws Affecting Municipal Corporations

ALSO

Ordinances Adopted by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, Now of Force

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING

Laws of the City Court of Savannah, A List of the Local Laws heretofore enacted for the City of Savannah and the County of Chatham, and a list of Franchises and Privileges granted by the City.

[GEORGIA LAW DOWN TO AND INCLUDING ACTS OF 1906.]
[ORDINANCES DOWN TO AND INCLUDING DECEMBER 1906.]

PREPARED BY

A. H. MacDONELL, Late Judge of the City Court of Savannah, and U. S. Referee in Bankruptcy.

COMPILED, ADOPTED AND PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MORNING NEWS PRINT,
1907.

Copyrighted 1907

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, 1905—1906.

HON. HERMAN MYERS, Mayor.

Alderman JAS. M. DIXON, Chairman of Council.
Alderman R. J. DAVANT, Chairman, Pro Tem.

Aldermen.

JAS. M. DIXON,
R. J. DAVANT,
JNO. F. FREEMAN,
JAS. H. MCKENNA,
WM. L. GRAYSON,
E. A. M. SCHROEDER,
GEO. L. HARMAN,
JOHN F. GLATIGNY,
J. F. CANTY,
F. M. OLIVER,
M. M. STEWART,
W. H. WRIGHT,

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, 1907—1908.

HON. GEORGE W. TIEDEMAN, Mayor.

Alderman R. J. DAVANT, Chairman of Council.
Alderman W. F. MCCAULEY, Chairman Pro Tem.

Aldermen.

F. C. BATTEY,
R. J. DAVANT,
J. H. H. ENTLEMAN,
J. D. EPPS,
J. B. GAUDRY,
G. A. GORDON,
A. S. GUCKENHEIMER,
M. J. CAVANAUGH,
W. F. MCCAULEY,
J. F. PERRITT,
C. G. WILKINSON,
H. E. WILSON.

REPORT OF COL. WILLIAM GARRARD, CITY ATTORNEY, TO COUNCIL ON THE CITY CODE OF 1907.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 16, 1907.

To The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, in Council assembled:

The City Council having heretofore deputed and authorized the undersigned to examine the manuscript of the new municipal code being compiled by Hon. Alexander H. MacDonell, and to collaborate with him in arranging the same for publication, respectfully reports:

First. That he has been working with the said codifier for sometime past, and has carefully examined the manuscript and compilation of laws, ordinances and resolutions pertaining to the city of Savannah, and finds that the said work has been carefully and thoroughly done, so as to bring the said code up to January 1, 1907.

In the scope of said work, there has been compiled all laws of the State of Georgia, which constitute and make up the charter of the city of Savannah, in the first division, known as Part I. In the second division, known as Part II, there has been compiled substantially all of the laws of the State of Georgia touching municipal corporations. The ordinances of the city have been compiled in Part III, and they have been systematically arranged, with a number of cross-references, so as to render the several subject matters more easily accessible than in the old code, all unnecessary and archaic matters being cut out, leaving only such ordinances and laws as have vitality and are applicable to present conditions.

There is also in this new Code a very valuable appendix, containing a list of all acts of the Legislature of Georgia, giving the book and page, touching the city of Savannah and the county of Chatham, and also all of the laws of the State relating to the City Court of Savannah, which appendix will be of great benefit to the Bar of Savannah and to our citizens generally.

Second. The labor of Judge MacDonell in compiling this new Code has been enormous, and I beg to commend his great industry and ability bestowed upon this work, and recommend to Council that an ordinance be passed adopting the said Code.

This Code does not embrace ordinances which pertain to persons and to different localities in the city, but is a Code of general law, and necessarily, therefore, in the adopting ordinance, all confliction or omitted laws of general force shall be repealed, except in so far as this Code may refer to them, and wherever there is a difference between this Code and any original ordinance or resolution from which sections may be taken, the text of the Code should govern.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. GARRARD.

Adopted.

ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE CITY CODE OF 1907.

Ordinance read in Council for the first time January 16, 1907, and by unanimous consent of Council read a second time and laid on the table until Saturday, January 19, 1907; taken from the table Saturday, January 19, 1907, placed upon its passage and adopted:

By the Committee of the Whole—

An ordinance to adopt and make of force a Code of the city of Savannah prepared under the direction and authority of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in Council assembled. That the Code of laws and ordinances of the city of Savannah, prepared by Alexander H. MacDonell and examined and recommended by William Garrard, acting for and on behalf of the City Council, be and the same is hereby adopted and made of force as the Code of the city of Savannah, the manuscript whereof to be placed on file in the office of the Clerk of Council.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That said Code does not embrace paying ordinances, temporary ordinances or resolutions, or ordinances directing conveyances of land to persons or corporations, or containing grants of special privileges or franchises and the like; and what is not embraced in said Code in the way of ordinances, resolutions or laws heretofore adopted or enacted by Council and not of general scope or operation, but touching or relating to rights of individuals or corporations, or to particular streets or localities, and other special matters whatsoever, is not affected or repealed by said Code, and all of such special ordinances, laws or resolutions remain unaffected by it; but all ordinances or resolutions or parts of same, of a general character, in conflict with said Code, or omitted from it are hereby repealed, and where there is any variance between the language or text of any section of said Code and the original ordinance or resolution on which it is based, then the text of the said Code shall govern.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor shall have the said Code copyrighted for the benefit of the city.

PREFACE.

Since the publication of the City Code of 1888, over eighteen years ago, a large number of its sections have been repealed by express ordinance or necessary implication. A number of sections were omitted by the codifier as plainly obsolete, but there still remained quite a number as to which he was in doubt, and felt the lack of authority to reject. It was the earnest wish of Mayor Herman Myers that the Code should be thoroughly cleared. To accomplish this according to ordinary methods would have required many meetings of Council and entailed much discussion and consideration. The work was entrusted to the City Attorney, Col. William Garrard, than whom no better could have been selected, on account of his long experience and acquaintance with municipal affairs, and his eminent ability as a lawyer. Posessing the entire confidence of Council, he was commissioned to use the knife boldly as a legislative surgeon. Together, in consultation, we examined carefully every section and ordinance, and brought before us the heads of every city department, cross-examining them as to every provision affecting their respective departments. In this manner, every section apparently useless at this time was eliminated, and those, only, which possessed present vitality were retained. We feel, therefore, that this Code can be commended as being alive, up to date and in keeping with the modern, progressive City of Savannah of 1907. The work of Colonel Garrard was not confined to this, however. He retouched every part, correcting errors, striking out useless verbiage, etc., replacing omissions and in every way leant his valuable assistance to the improvement of the text.

2. The charter has been brought down to date and includes the latest amendments by the Legislature (1906), as also Part II, which contains state laws applicable to municipal corporations generally.

3. The Appendix contains a list of all local laws which have been enacted for the city of Savannah and county of Chatham, and is of far more value than would at first occur to the casual reader. It is in chronological order and can be found published nowhere else. It contains a complete legislative history of the city and county. In it can be traced the beginnings of all the powers contained in the charter of the city, their successive developments and their present form. It will be often consulted by the busy lawyer who remembers a law, but cannot recall the year or volume in which to look for it.

4. That portion of the Appendix which contains the laws of the City Court of Savannah will be prized by the Bar. We have had no compilation of these laws since the Georgia Code of 1882, which Code has itself become scarce. The younger generation are not equipped with it, and besides there have been a number of changes in it during the last twenty-five years. This work has been most carefully prepared by Mr. Frederick T. Saussy, of the Savannah Bar, and is enhanced in value by his annotations of the decisions. The public will now have at hand a compendium of all the law specially applying to that ancient and honorable tribunal.

5. Realizing how much the usefulness of a Code depends on the accuracy and fullness of its Index, the codifier has spared no pains in trying to make it satisfactory for even casual reference. He feels confident that those who have to use it frequently, will soon master its imperfections.

A. H. MacDONELL.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 31st., 1906.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART FIRST.

CHARTERS OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH.

			PAGE.
Chapter	1.	City of Savannah	9
"	2.	Corporate and Jurisdictional Limits	15
"	3.	Powers and Rights of the Corporation	18
"	4.	Special Powers of Mayor and Council	33
"	5.	Police Court of Savannah	36
"	6.	Organization of City Government	40
"	7.	Fire Department of Savannah	41
"	8.	Collection of Rents, Recovery of Possession, etc.	42
"	9.	Party Walls and Fences	44
"	10.	Cemeteries in and Near Savannah	45
"	11.	Park and Tree Commission	46

PART SECOND.

GENERAL STATE LAWS RELATING TO.

			PAGE
Chapter	12.	Municipal Corporations	51

PART THIRD.

ORDINANCES.

			PAGE.
Chapter	13.	City Officers	87
"	14.	Mayor	91
"	15.	Council	95
"	16.	Clerk of Council	102
"	17.	Messenger of Council	106
"	18.	City Attorney	106
"	19.	City Marshal	107
"	20.	City Marshal—Public Sales	109
"	21.	City Treasurer	110
"	22.	City Engineer	112
"	23.	City Printer	114
"	24.	Police Court	115
"	25.	Police Department	116
"	26.	Market	130
"	27.	Trade Regulations	143
"	28.	Fire Department	153
"	29.	Electric Inspection and Regulations	162
"	30.	Fire Regulations	165
"	31.	Building Inspection and Regulations	175
"	32.	Gunpowder	191
"	33.	Chimneys and Chimney Contractors	193
"	34.	Water	195
"	35.	Plumbers and Plumbing Inspection	205
"	36.	Inspection of Gas and Electric Meters	211

PAGE.

Chapter 37. Board of Sanitary Commissioners.....213
" 38. Sanitary Regulations 218
" 39. Nuisances 228
" 40. Health Officer 229
" 41. Quarantine 232
" 42. City Physicians 232
" 43. City Dispensary 233
" 44. Director of Public Works.....235
" 45. Scavenger Department 238
" 46. Sinks 240
" 47. Sewers and Drainage 243
" 48. Dry Culture 246
" 49. Sidewalks 247
" 50. Encroachments 258
" 51. Streets and Lanes—Various Regulations..261
" 52. Animals 271
" 53. Vehicles 274
" 54. Streets and Lanes—Underground Conduits for Electric Wires.....281
" 55. Street Railways 283
" 56. Park and Tree Commission 289
" 57. Parks and Squares 291
" 58. Cemeteries 298
" 59. Extensions of the City of Savannah from 1787 to 1866 306
" 60. Extensions of the City of Savannah 1866 to 1897 326
" 61. Extensions of the City of Savannah, 1897 to 1907 343
" 62. Subdivision of Ground Rent Lots 360
" 63. Harbor Master 361
" 64. Port Wardens 366
" 65. Pilotage 369
" 66. Savannah River, Wharves, Vessels, Etc...384
" 67. Education 389
" 68. Board of Tax Assessors 393
" 69. Municipal Revenues — Licenses and Badges 397
" 70. Municipal Debt—Bonds and Sinking Fund.403
" 71. Offenses Against Public Peace, Etc.....409
" 72. Offenses Against Public Policy, Health and Comfort 411
" 73. Offenses Against Decency and Morality..413
" 74. Malicious Mischief and Miscellaneous....415

PART FOURTH.

APPENDIX.

PAGE.

Laws of the City Court of Savannah.....421
List of Local Laws for the City of Savannah.....442
List of Local Laws for the County of Chatham.....468
Grants of Franchises and Privileges.....476

CODE OF THE

CITY OF SAVANNAH.

PART FIRST.

LAWS HAVING REFERENCE TO THE CITY OF SAVANNAH AND CONSTITUTING ITS CHARTER.

CHAPTER 1.

THE CITY OF SAVANNAH.

SECTION 1. Name and style of city.
2. Mayor and Aldermen, election and term of office.
3. How elected.
4. In case of a tie for Mayor.
5. Organization and oath.
6. Chairman of Board.
7. Rules and regulations.
8. Compensation.
9. Eligibility of Mayor and Aldermen.
10. Qualification of voters.
11. Lists of Voters.
12. Tax defaulters.
13. Who entitled to vote.
14. Tax-collector's compensation.
SEC. 15. Clerk of Council, duties as to election.
16. Managers, how appointed, etc.
17. Clerks, or lists keepers.
18. Managers, vacancies, compensation.
19. Election, how held.
20. Date of election.
21. Result, how declared.
22. Ballots, destroyed when.
23. Police, under control of Mayor.
24. Managers, illegal conduct, penalty.
25. Illegal voting, penalty.
26. Voting, regulations.
27. Illegal conduct at polls.

1. Style of the City as a Corporation. The city of Savannah, as a corporation, shall continue to exist under the name and style of "The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah," and by its corporate name may sue and defend in any case where a natural person might. [1]

Code of Ga. of 1882, § 4822.

2. Mayor and Aldermen, election and term of office. The board of Mayor and Aldermen of said city shall consist of a Mayor and twelve Aldermen, to be chosen by ballot (on the second Tuesday in January of each second year, beginning with the year 1901), biennially, or once in every two years, by votes of those entitled to vote at such elections; and the board of Mayor and Aldermen shall hold their offices until their successors are duly elected and qualified; a quorum for business shall consist of seven Aldermen, and the Mayor or presiding Chairman, except in the months of August, September and October, when a majority of the Aldermen in the city shall suffice.

Acts 1843, p. 56.

Acts of 1900, p. 418, § 11.

Code of Ga. of 1882, § 4823.

(1). The Code of Laws of the State, having reference to the City of Savannah, etc., was made a part of the first Code of Georgia, and adopted by statute. Acts of 1860, p. 24. This was continued up to and including that of 1882.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4824.

3. Mayor and Aldermen, how elected. The Mayor and Aldermen shall be separately designated on the ticket. Should there be a failure to elect twelve Aldermen by reason of several candidates receiving the same number of votes, then those elected shall proceed at the first meeting, and after their qualification, to elect the number necessary to constitute twelve, out of such number as shall have received the equal number of votes as aforesaid.

Ibid. 4825.

4. In case of a tie in election for Mayor. In case of a tie in the vote for Mayor, the board of Aldermen, after having completed its own organization, shall elect the Mayor from among those who were candidates before the people for the office of Mayor; and in case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor by death, resignation, or otherwise, the board of Aldermen shall elect from their own body a Mayor for the residue of the term; and in case of a vacancy in the office of Alderman from any cause, it shall be lawful for the board to fill the vacancy, the person chosen having a majority of the votes of Aldermen present.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4826.

Acts of 1900, p. 419 § 12.

5. Newly elected Mayor and Aldermen, organization and oath. The newly elected Mayor and Aldermen shall meet on the [second] Monday after their election for organization, and each Alderman shall take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the duties of an Alderman of the city of Savannah, according to the laws of the State and the ordinances of the city, to the best of my ability and understanding." The same oath shall be taken by the Mayor, substituting the word "Mayor" for "Aldermen."

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4827.

6. A Chairman shall be elected. When organized according to law, the board shall elect a Chairman, who shall, in the case of the absence, death, or resignation of the Mayor, be vested with all his power and authority, and execute all the duties pertaining to the office, and in the absence of both, a Chairman pro tempore, chosen by the board, shall have the like power and authority.

Ibid. § 4828.

7. Rules and regulations. The Mayor and Aldermen shall have power, from time to time, to adopt all rules and regulations for their own government and the orderly dispatch of business.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4829.

8. Compensation of Mayor and Aldermen.

1. The Mayor shall receive such salary or compensation for his services, payable out of the city treasury, as the City Council may determine.

Acts of 1903, p. 665.

2. Each Alderman of the city of Savannah shall be paid out of the treasury of said city in the way of salary or compensation for his services the sum of ten ($10) dollars for each and every "regular meeting" of the City Council, but nothing shall be paid any Alderman for his attendance at any extra, recessed or adjourned meeting of Council.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4830.

9. Eligibility of Mayor and Aldermen.

(a) No person shall be eligible to the office of Mayor or Alderman of Savannah who is not, at the time of election, a citizen of the United States, and shall not have resided in the State of Georgia for one year immediately preceding the election, and continued to do so up to the time of election, and within the corporate limits of Savannah at least six months immediately preceding the election; and who shall not have paid all city taxes, or have, in his own right, sufficient real estate to satisfy all such taxes.

(b) No person shall be qualified to be a candidate for the office of Mayor or Aldermen, or be voted for as such in said election, who shall not have filed his intention to be a candidate in said election, with Clerk of Council of the city of Savannah, not less than five days previous to the date fixed for said election to be held. Acts of 1900, p. 419, § 14.

10. Qualifications of voters. The qualifications of voters at elections for Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall be those required by this Act and the Constitution of the State of Georgia for electors in elections by the people in this State, except that the time of residence of voters within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah shall be six months immediately preceding such election. Acts of 1900, p. 415, § 14.

11. Lists of voters. The Tax Collector of Chatham County shall prepare, on the first day of January preceding an election for Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, or within five (5) days thereafter, a list of the qualified voters of Chatham County as registered in his office under the general law of the State of Georgia up to and including the 15th day of December preceding said election, who reside within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, showing the age, residence by street, numbers and occupation of each of the persons whose names appear upon said lists, making separate lists of the white and colored voters in each militia district. The tax collector of said Chatham County, in making up said lists will divide the voters of the first and fourth districts into three lists each, and the second and third districts into two lists each, alphabetically arranged, upon each of which said lists shall appear, as far as practicable, one-half or one-third, respectively, of the names of the voters of Chatham County residing within each of said militia districts, it being the duty of the said tax collector, as far as possible, to equally divide said names upon said lists, without dividing the names commencing with the particular letter of the alphabet between two lists. Ibid. § 2.

12. Tax Defaulters. The Tax Collector of Chatham County shall place opposite the name of each voter who owes State and County taxes for the year immediately preceding such municipal election a memorandum of all amounts so due. Ibid. § 3.

13. Qualified voters. Upon the morning of election for Mayor and Aldermen of said city, and before the boxes for the receiving of votes are opened, said tax collector of Chatham County shall furnish the managers at each and every box a list made up as hereinbefore prescribed of the voters in the respective militia districts, or portions thereof; the persons whose names appear upon such lists, and who do not owe State and County taxes for the year immediately preceding such election shall be entitled to vote at such election, they being in all other respects, qualified; any citizen whose name appears on said list as a defaulter in the payment of taxes to the State and County, may, nevertheless, be entitled to vote at such election, provided he exhibits to the managers hereinafter provided for the receipts of the tax collector of Chatham County for the payment of the amount of taxes so in default by said citizen. Ibid. § 4.

14. Tax Collector's compensation. For the rendering of the services, hereinbefore provided for by the tax collector of Ibid. § 5.

Chatham County, he shall receive the sum of five cents for each name upon the lists so furnished by him, in addition to the necessary expenses for books and stationery bought by him, to be paid out of the public treasury of the city of Savannah.

Ibid. § 6.

15. Clerk of Council's duties as to election. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of Council of the city of Savannah to locate the position of the ballot boxes for the respective militia districts and divisions thereof at the Court House of Chatham County three (3) days before the election, to prepare and furnish the form of oath to be taken by the election managers and clerks, and the certificate of returns to be signed by said managers, consolidated returns and all other papers and forms to be used in said election, except such as are herein otherwise provided for; furnish stationery to the clerks, ballot boxes to the managers and make all necessary arrangements for the election; and all expenses incident to the preparation of said papers, obtaining said stationery and ballot boxes and making said arrangements shall be borne by the city of Savannah and be paid from its treasury.

Ibid. § 7.

16. Managers, how appointed, etc. Five days preceding an election for Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, the judge of the Superior Court of Chatham County, the judge of the City Court of Savannah and the Ordinary of Chatham County shall appoint six managers for the first and fourth districts each, and four managers each for the second and third militia districts of Chatham County, said militia districts for the purpose of said election being divided as nearly as possible in halves or thirds according to the lists of registered voters prepared by the tax collector as provided for in section two of this Act, two of said managers to preside at each of the boxes in said districts and at the particular box to which they may be appointed by said judges. Such managers shall have been for the six months immediately preceding the election for which they are appointed residents of the city of Savannah. In the event of a contest for the office of Mayor or Aldermen, it shall not be lawful to appoint both managers at one box who are known to be adherents of any one ticket or candidate for office, but all persons contesting for office shall, as far as possible, have representation at each box.

Ibid. § 8.

17. Clerks or list keepers. Each of the managers so appointed shall appoint a clerk or list keeper, whose duties shall be to enter upon a list prepared for that purpose the names of those voters of the district or division of the district who vote at such election, such names to be reguarly numbered according to the order in which the votes are cast, and the ballot voted by each voter shall bear the number that appears opposite the name of said voter on said list. Each Clerk or list keeper shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duty, take and subscribe an oath before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham County to faithfully perform the same, and each Clerk or list keeper shall receive as compensation the sum of five dollars, to be paid from the treasury of the city of Savannah.

Ibid. § 9.

18. Managers; vacancies; compensation. If any election manager shall become disqualified or unable to perform said duties, his place shall be immediately filled by another, appointed as prescribed in the seventh section of this Act, and

each manager shall be entitled to receive for his services the sum of ten dollars ($10.00), to be paid out of the treasury of the city of Savannah.

Ibid. § 10.

19. Election, how held. The said election for Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall be held at the Court House of Chatham County, in said city, at the time hereinafter prescribed for the same, and it shall be the duty of said district managers and clerks to attend at said Court House at the time appointed for the election, and there shall be three ballot boxes each for the first and fourth militia districts, and two ballot boxes each for the second and third militia districts, so arranged as to be of easy access to the voters, and each voter shall vote in the box assigned to the district or division of the district in which he resides and not elsewhere, and when the right of any person to vote is challenged, one of said managers shall swear him, touching his right to vote, and propound to him the questions answered by him at his registration, and if his answers do not satisfactorily identify him as the person whose name he offers to vote, he shall not be allowed to vote. Upon receiving any vote, the name of the voter shall be immediately checked off of the list furnished the managers as hereinbefore provided for.

Ibid. § 11.

20. Time of election, etc. Hereafter the elections for Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall be held upon the second Tuesday in January of each second year, beginning with the year 1901, and the hour of voting thereat shall be between seven o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the afternoon; said managers shall have exclusive charge of all details in the arrangement and conduct of said elections and shall allow not more than two representatives of each contending faction or party to be present when they count the ballots and certify the result of the election and each manager, before undertaking and entering upon the performance of his duties under this Act, shall take an oath before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham County, to be filed in said Clerk's office, that he will truly perform the duties of his position.

Ibid. § 12.

21. Result of election; how declared, etc. Upon the conclusion of the count of the votes in each box, the managers at each box shall immediately make out and sign certificates of returns, under oath, of the election, said certificates to give the name of each candidate voted for at such box and the number of votes received by him for the position for which he is a candidate. One copy of said certificates, the ballots voted, the lists furnished by the tax collector and all other papers used in such election shall be delivered under seal by the election managers to the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham County, and another copy of the certified returns shall be delivered to the Clerk of Council of the city of Savannah before twelve o'clock of the day following the election. The election managers shall also at the conclusion of the count of the ballots publicly announce the result of the election at each box, and the Clerk of Council shall immediately upon receipt of the certified returns of each box publicly consolidate the same and publicly announce the result of the election, and the candidate for Mayor receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected Mayor, and the twelve candidates receiving the largest number of votes for Aldermen shall be deemed and declared elected Alder-

men, and the candidates so elected shall qualify on the second Monday next succeeding the election, and shall serve for a term of two years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Ibid. § 13. **22. Ballots, destroyed when.** All ballots and papers deposited with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham County shall be kept by him unopened for the space of thirty days after such elections, and then they shall by him be destroyed, without examination; provided, however, that no contest is had. In the event of a contest it shall be his duty to keep all papers until called on to produce them in court having jurisdiction of said contest. After any such contest shall have been decided he shall destroy all papers without further examination.

Ibid. § 15. **23. Police, under control of Mayor.** Upon said election day the police force of the city of Savannah shall be under the direction and control of the Mayor of the city of Savannah, for the purpose of preserving order at and around the Court House of said county; there shall be no interference on the part of said force or any member thereof with any voter who is in good faith attempting to deposit his ballot, and who is not violating any of the provisions of this Act, any law of the State of Georgia or municipal ordinance of the city of Savannah, and any member or officer of said force so interfering shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor under the laws of the State of Georgia and shall be punished as provided for in section 1039, Vol. III. of the Code of 1895.

Ibid. § 16. **24. Managers, illegal conduct; penalty.** Any election manager who shall use or attempt to use his position for the purpose of aiding any candidate for office, or who in any way attempts to secure a partisan advantage for any such candidate, or shall allow any person to vote who is not a qualified elector under the provisions of this Act, shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor under the laws of the State of Georgia, and shall be punished as provided in section 1039, Volume III. of the Code of 1895.

Ibid. § 17 **25. Illegal voting; penalty.** Any person who, without being legally and properly entitled so to do, votes or attempts to vote at any election for Mayor and Aldermen for the city of Savannah, or who in any way interferes with the orderly and peaceful conduct and management of the same, shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, under the laws of the State of Georgia, and shall be punished as provided in section 1039, Volume III. of the Code of 1895.

Ibid. § 18. **26. Voters, regulations for protection of.** No person whatsoever shall be permitted within fifty feet of any ballot box except persons passing along the highways on their business; persons who are regular employes about the Court House of Chatham County, and whose duties may require them by reason of the location of the ballot boxes in the several offices of the Court House, to be closer than fifty feet to the same; persons having business in the offices of the Court House where the ballot boxes may be located; members of the police force of the city of Savannah who are charged with the enforcement of law and order around the polls, and the electors approaching to vote, who shall form in a single line in the order in which they come to the polls near the ballot box where they are to vote, no elector, however, to be nearer than ten feet to the ballot box except the one in the act of

voting; and it shall not be lawful for said clerks about the Court House, persons having business about the Court House, or members of the police force above excepted, to speak to any manager or clerk of the election, or elector, either directly or indirectly, about the election. Any one violating any of the provisions of this section shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor under the laws of the State of Georgia, and shall be punished as provided for in section 1039, Volume III. of the Code of 1895.

Ibid. § 19. **27. Illegal conduct at polls.** No person shall speak to another person upon the subject of the election within fifty feet of any ballot box. No elector shall speak to or consent to be spoken to by any other person than the election managers while at the polling place or within fifty feet thereof, and then only in pursuance of official duty. No election manager or clerk shall be permitted to speak to an elector for the purpose of influencing his vote in any manner whatever. Any one violating the provisions of this section shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor under the laws of the State of Georgia and shall be punished as provided for in section 1039, Volume III. of the Code of 1895.

CHAPTER 2.

CORPORATE AND JURISDICTIONAL LIMITS.

SECTION 28. Corporate Limits.
29. Limits extended, 1879.
30. Limits extended, 1883.
31. Limits extended, 1901.
32. Jurisdiction, Savannah river.
33. Jurisdiction, rice culture.
SEC. 34. Jurisdictional limits, liquor licenses, etc. 2 miles.
35. For sanitary purposes, 2 miles.
36. Police can arrest within two miles.

Code of Ga. of 1882. § 4841. **28. Corporate limits of Savannah, under Act of Feb. 13, 1854.** The corporate limits of the city of Savannah shall continue to be, and the same are hereby defined as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the western side of the mouth of Bilbo's canal, and running thence in a direct line to a granite stone near the culvert on Thunderbolt road and which stone marks the line of the present city limits; thence along the north side of Thunderbolt road, the west side of Waters road, the north side of Lover's lane, and its line prolonged to the line of the Springfield plantation, thence along the boundary line of said plantation to the bifurcation of the Augusta and Louisville roads; and thence to a point on the river bank, ten chains west of William B. Giles & Co.'s mill, thence along the line prolonged to Hutchinson's Island, thence along the shore of Hutchinson's Island to the eastern end of it, thence to the point of beginning. [1]

Acts of 1853-4 p. 267.

Acts Dec. 21, 1898.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4841. **29. Limits extended under Act of Oct. 18, 1879.** The corporate limits of the city of Savannah shall be extended as follows: The present western limits of the city shall be extended west along the river bank twenty-five hundred feet; thence south from the river bank three hundred feet; thence east to intercept the line of the present western corporate

(1) The tax exemption in the proviso of this Act of 1854, was no doubt repealed by the Constitution of 1877, and in an Act passed Dec. 20, 1898, to make it clear, was expressly repealed.

limits of the city; and the present eastern limits of the city of Savannah shall be extended east along the river bank nine hundred and fifty-eight feet, and thence south from the river bank three hundred feet, and thence west to intercept the line of the present eastern corporate limits of said city.

Acts 1882-3, p. 410.

30. Limits extended under Act of Sept. 21, 1883. The corporate limits of the city of Savannah shall be extended as follows: The present eastern limit of said city shall be extended east along the river bank fifteen hundred and forty-two feet (1,542), thence south from the river bank three hundred feet (300), thence west to intercept the line of the present eastern corporate limits of said city, thence over the present corporate limits of said city to the point where the eastern side of East Broad street in said city intercepts the said limits of said city on the north side of Lover's lane, and from said point the eastern limits of said city shall be extended in a southerly direction along the eastern side of said East Broad street extended to the southern line of farm lots in Jekyl Tything, Derby Ward, thence in a westerly direction along the southern line of said farm lots in said ward and of the farm lots in Tyrconnel Tything, Derby Ward, and of farm lots in Holland Tything and Sloper Tything, Percival Ward, to the Ogeechee road, thence along the west side of said road to the southern line of the Springfield plantation, and thence to and along the western line of said plantation extended to (its intersection with the northern line of the Louisville road, thence in an easterly direction along said last named line to the bifurcation of the Augusta and Louisville roads.)

Act of Dec. 27, 1890.

Act of 1901, p. 628.

31. Limits extended; Act of Dec. 12, 1901. The corporate limits of the city of Savannah shall be defined as follows: Commencing at the extreme eastern point of the island in the Savannah river, known as Hutchinson's Island, and running thence southwestwardly to a point on the old bank of the Savannah river, twenty-five hundred (2,500) feet east of the western side of Bilbo canal; thence southwardly at right angles to the old river bank three hundred (300) feet; thence westwardly parallel to the old bank of the Savannah river, and three hundred (300) feet distant therefrom to the eastern bank of the Bilbo canal; thence along the eastern bank of Bilbo canal to its intersection with the southern line of Perry lane, extended; thence southwardly to the intersection of the western side of Waters avenue and the southern side of the Thunderbolt shell road; thence along the southern line of said Thunderbolt shell road to the eastern line of lots two (2), three (3), six (6), seven (7), and ten (10), Meinhard subdivision; thence along the eastern line of said lots extended to Dale avenue; thence along the nothern line of Dale avenue to the western line of Waters avenue; thence southwardly to the intersection of the western line of Waters avenue with a line parallel to the southern line of West Forty-second street, and two thousand eight hundred and sixty (2,860) feet south thereof; thence westward to a point on the west side of Anderson and Minis road, two thousand eight hundred and sixty (2,860) feet south of the southern line of West Forty-second street; thence northward to the southern side of West Forty-second street; thence along the southern line of West Forty-second street extended to the Ogeechee road; thence along the east side of the Ogeechee road to the southern line

of Springfield plantation to the intersection of the eastern bank of Springfield canal with the eastern side of the Ogeechee road; thence northwardly along the eastern bank of Springfield canal to the intersection of the southern side of Gwinnett street; thence westwardly on the southern side of Gwinnett street; thence westwardly on the southern side of Gwinnett street prolonged to the western line of Springfield plantation; thence northward in a straight line extended to the south side of the Louisville road; thence on the Louisville road to its intersection with the south side of the Augusta road; thence northwardly to a point three hundred (300) feet from the old bank of the Savannah river, and thirteen hundred (1,300) feet west of the western side of the ship slip of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, at the mouth of Musgrove creek; thence parallel to the said river bank and three hundred (300) feet southwardly from it to a point twenty-five hundred (2,500) feet distant; thence at right angles to said river bank to the present harbor line of the Savannah river; thence along said harbor line to a point opposite the center of East Broad street; thence in a northwestwardly direction along the southern shore of Hutchinson's Island to the point of beginning. And the said corporate limits are hereby extended and defined accordingly.

Acts 1842, p. 159.

32. Jurisdiction, Savannah river, etc. The said Mayor and Aldermen shall have jurisdiction over vessels and rafts lying in the river Savannah, between said city and Tybee, and their respective crews; and all porters working on board such vessels shall be subject to the ordinances of said city in regard to badges, and to porters and laborers.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4843.

[The City Council of Savannah shall have authority to prohibit under proper penalties the throwing or depositing in the Savannah river and within the jurisdictional limits of said city, of any substance of any nature or kind which might, in any degree, lessen the depth of water in said river, or any part thereof, within said limits.]

Code of 1895, § 1688.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4844.

33. Jurisdiction, rice culture. The jurisdictional limits of Savannah shall extend one mile beyond the above defined corporate limits, so as to enable the Mayor and Aldermen, by ordinance, to prohibit the cultivation of rice within said extended limits; and any person aggrieved by the action of Council in this respect, may appeal from any such proceeding to the Superior Court of Chatham County—the appeal to be tried by a special jury; and the only point in issue on such trial shall be: Is the cultivation of rice in the place prohibited injurious to the health of any portion of the citizens or inhabitants of Savannah? And if such issue shall be determined in the negative, then the prohibition shall be null and void, and not otherwise.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4845.

34. Jurisdictional limits, liquor licenses, disorder, etc. The jurisdictional limits of said city shall extend two miles beyond the above defined corporate limits, so as to give to the Mayor and Aldermen the control and regulation of all shops, stores and barrooms, and the sole regulation and power of governing and directing taverns, and granting licenses for retailing liquors within such limits, and of preserving peace and good order therein on the Sabbath, under such rules and regulations as from time to time may be advisable.

Acts of 1895, p. 319.

35. Jurisdiction for sanitary purposes, two miles. The jurisdiction of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah,

for sanitary purposes, is hereby extended, so that it may embrace all the territory within two (2) miles of the present or any future extended corporate limits of the said city of Savannah; and the said municipal corporation is authorized to pass such ordinances, rules and regulations as may seem to its Council proper for the health and proper sanitation of the said territory, and also to confer upon the board of sanitary commissioners for the city of Savannah such powers and authority as may seem to the Council of the city of Savannah proper and wise in order to promote the sanitary requirements of the said territory.

Acts of 1895, p. 317.

36. Police, arrests within two miles. Authority is hereby given to the policemen of the city of Savannah to make arrests within two miles of the corporate limits of the city of Savannah in all cases of riots, affrays, and disorderly conduct.

CHAPTER 3.

POWERS AND RIGHTS OF THE CORPORATION.

SECTION 37. May establish by-laws, ordinances, etc.
38. Mayor's veto power.
39. Must veto within five days.
40. Taxing power.
41. Tax for telegraph and other poles.
42. Rank and lien of taxes, etc.
43. Power as to Streets, nuisances, encroachments, etc.
44. Land for Streets, how condemned.
45. Paving of Streets, Act of 1887.
46. Power to assess for paving.
47. Frontage of intersecting streets.
48. Repairs of pavements.
49. Powers of Act of 1885, confirmed.
50. Lien for asssesment.
51. Collection of assessments.
52. Power to operate street railways.
53. Power to let or farm privileges.
54. Carriage of frieghts.
55. Rate of fare and freight, how fixed.
56. System of drainage.
57. Power to condemn land for drainage.
58. Construction of sewers and drains.
59. Use of existing sewers.
60. Apportionment of costs.
61. Flushing of drains.
62. Drains previously constructed.
63. Notice of intended work, appeals.
64. "T's" to be supplied.
65. Repairs.

SEC. 66. Right of way beyond corporate limits.
67. Penalties.
68. Collection of assessments.
69. Lazaretto.
70. Same.
71. Removal of smallpox patients.
72. Vaccination compulsory.
73. Duty of Physicians.
74. Vaccination of paupers free.
75. Power as to market.
76. Power to borrow money.
77. May hold real and personal property, alienation, etc.
78. May acquire land outside city.
79. Land outside city, how purchased.
80. Power to appoint city officers.
81. Vacancies, how filled.
82. Regulation, bar rooms.
83. Power to punish violation of ordinances.
84. Fines, etc., how collected.
85. Powers as Justice of the Peace.
86. Pavements and sidewalks.
87. Exempt from jury duty.
88. Modes of Punishment.
89. Police exempt from jury duty.
90. Power to build acqueduct.
91. Power to maintain Electric plant.
92. Street labor or commutation tax.
93. Ordinances continued in force.
94. Ordinances how evidenced.
95. Areas under sidewalks.

Code of Ga. of 1882, § 4846.

37. May establish by-laws, ordinances, etc. The Mayor and Aldermen of said city shall have power and authority, from time to time, to make, ordain, and establish such by-laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, as shall appear to them requisite and necessary for the security, welfare and convenience of the said city and its inhabitants, and for preserving health, peace and good government within the limits of the same.

Acts Dec. 7, 1898, p. 255.

38. Mayor's veto power. The Mayor, and, in his absence, the Acting Mayor of the city of Savannah, is hereby given the power of revision of all ordinances and resolutions hereafter passed by the said city through its Council before the same shall become operative, and it is hereby made the duty of the said Mayor, or Acting Mayor, to either approve or veto the same. Two-thirds of the Aldermen present in Council shall have the power to pass an ordinance or resolution over the said veto, notwithstanding the same.

Acts of Dec. 7, 1898, p. 256.

39. Five days within which to veto. The said Mayor or Acting Mayor shall have as long as five days (Sundays excepted) after the passage of an ordinance or resolution by Council in which to consider the same, should time for consideration be desired by him, but unless he vetoes the said ordinance or resolution within the said five days, the same shall become operative as completely as if approved by him. In the event of a veto after the adjournment of the meeting at which the ordinance or resolution is passed and within the said five days, the said veto may be overruled by Council at its next regular meeting thereafter by the said two-thirds vote.

Code of Ga. of 1882, § 4847.

40. Taxation. They are also hereby vested with full power and authority to make such assessments and lay such taxes on the inhabitants of said city, and those who hold taxable property within the same, and those who transact or offer to transact business therein, as said corporate authorities may deem expedient for the safety, benefit, convenience, and advantage of said city, and may enforce the payment of such assessments and taxes in such manner as said Mayor and Aldermen may prescribe. Besides real and personal property, the said Mayor and Aldermen may tax capital invested in said city, stocks in money corporations, choses in action, income and commissions derived from the pursuit of any profession, faculty, trade, or calling, dividends, bank, insurance, express and other agencies, and all other property or sources of profit not expressly prohibited or exempted by State law or competent authority of the United States.

Acts of 1893, p. 307.

41. Power to tax telegraph, etc., poles. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, a municipal corporation of this State, is hereby authorized and empowered to charge telegraph, telephone, railway and light companies, erecting their poles on the streets, lanes, public ways or thoroughfares in the city of Savannah, reasonable compensation for the use of such streets, lanes, public ways and thoroughfares, and to provide for the collection of the said charge.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4848.

42. Rank of tax and debts due the city. Taxes and assessments due to said city shall rank as debts due to the public, whether in the administration of the assets of a decedent, or otherwise; and tax executions in favor of the city shall have the same lien on property throughout the state, as judgments have by law.

Code of Ga. of 1882, § 4849.

43. Power over streets, lanes, wharves, etc. They shall also have power and authority to widen, extend or straighten any street, lane, way or square in said city, and to open, lay out, and establish any new street, lane, way or square, within the limits of said city; to remove all nuisances, and all encroachments by wharves, erections, or obstructions of any kind along the line of the river, or along or upon any street, lane, way, or place.

Acts 1895, p. 316.

44. Power to condemn for streets, etc., how exercised. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, a municipal corporation of this State, is hereby authorized and empowered to condemn property for the purpose of widening, extending, or straightening any street, lane, way, or square in the city of Savannah, or opening, laying out, and establishing any new street, lane, way, or square within the limits of said city, and to pay damages to the owner, or owners, of said property incident to the said condemnation. The said municipal corporation shall proceed in condemning property for the purposes mentioned under the terms and provisions of an Act of the Legislature of this State, approved December 18, 1894, entitled: "An Act to provide for a uniform method of exercising the right of condemning, taking, or damaging private property," and to be found on pages 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100 of the volume containing the published laws for the year of 1894. The fact that the property needed by the said municipal corporation for the purposes mentioned may be owned or used by a railroad or other corporation shall be no bar to the exercise of the right of condemnation hereby conferred.

Oct. 1, 1887, S. 1.

Acts 1887, p. 537.

45. Paving of streets and assessments of costs on property owners. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall have full power and authority, by a vote of two-thirds of the said Mayor and Aldermen elected to Council (the Mayor being entitled to vote), to adopt at any time an ordinance requiring the grading, paving, macadamizing or otherwise improving for travel or drainage, any of the streets or lanes of said city, and to assess two-thirds of the cost of such paving, grading, macadamizing and otherwise improving on the real estate abutting on each side of the street or lane improved—a street railroad company now having or which may hereafter have, tracks running through the streets of said city so improved being required to macadamize or otherwise pave, as the said the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah may direct, the width of its track, and two feet on each side of every line of track now constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed by such railroad company.

Ibid. §. 2.

46. Power to grade, pave, etc., and assess two-thirds of cost, etc. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall have full power and authority to grade, pave, macadamize or otherwise improve any portion of the width of any street in said city, and to assess two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the cost of such paving, grading, macadamizing and otherwise improving on the real estate, abutting on each side of the street or lane improved—a street railroad company now having, or which may hereafter have, tracks running through the streets of said city so improved being required to macadamize or otherwise pave, as the said the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah may direct, the width of its track and two feet on each side of every line of track.

Ibid. §. 3.

47. Frontage of intersecting streets, etc., how assessed. The frontage of intersecting streets and lanes shall be assessed as real estate abutting upon the street paved or otherwise improved, and the Mayor and Aldermen shall be, for all the intents and purposes of this act an owner or legal representative of real estate abutting on any street, shall possess the same rights and privileges as all other owners of real estate abutting on any street, according to the frontage owned, and shall pay from the City Treasury the just pro rata of the entire cost of said work for the said frontage.

Ibid. §. 4.

48. Renewals or repairs of street pavements. The said the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall have full power and authority to renew or repair any pavement now laid or that may hereafter be laid, in the city of Savannah, at the expense of said city and of the owners of real estate abutting on such streets, and of a street railroad now traversing or which may hereafter traverse streets, in which the pavements to be renewed or repaired are laid, one-third the expenses of such renewal or repair to be borne by the city, the other two-thirds to be borne by the owners of real estate abutting on such streets—the street railroad traversing such street being required to renew or repair the width of its track and two feet on each side of every line of track.

Ibid. §. 5.

49. Powers conferred by Act of Sept. 5, 1885, confirmed. All the powers conferred upon the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah under the Act approved September 5th, 1885, and to be found on pages 362, 363, and 364 of the published laws of 1884-'85, are hereby confirmed, and nothing herein contained shall be taken or held as abridging or diminishing any powers in said Act contained.

Acts of 1884-85, p. 362, §. 4.

50. Lien for Assessment. The amount of assessment on each piece of real estate shall be a lien upon said real estate from the date of the passage of the ordinance providing for the work and making the assessments.

Ibid. §. 5.

51. Collection of Assessments. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall have the authority to enforce the collection of the amount of any assessment so made for work, either for the streets or for the sidewalks, by execution to be issued by the City Treasurer against the real estate so assessed, and against the owner thereof at the date of the ordinance making the assessment, which execution may be levied by the Marshal of said city on such real estate; and after advertisement and other proceeding, as in cases of sales for city taxes, the same may be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder, and such sale shall vest an absolute title in the purchaser; Provided, that the defendant shall have the right to file an affidavit denying that the whole or any part of the amount for which the execution issued is due, and stating what amount he admits to be due, which amount so admitted to be due, shall be paid or collected before the affidavit is received, and the affidavit received for the balance; and all such affidavits so received shall be returned to the Superior Court of Chatham County, and there tried, and the issue determined as in case of illegality, subject to all the pains and penalties provided for in cases of illegality for delay.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4850.

52. Street Railways; power to operate. The said Mayor and Aldermen, in Council assembled, and as a corporation, are authorized and empowered to lay down, build, and construct in any of the streets of said city of Savannah, (except

as hereafter excepted), and to run, operate and work the same, carriage railways for the convenience of persons traveling in and visiting said city; the cars and carriages on such railways to be moved and propelled by animal power and not by steam, together with the necessary turn-outs and switches; provided always, that in any case where the grading for any such railway shall render a bridge or bridges necessary for the convenience of crossing a street by other vehicles, or by persons on foot or on horseback, such bridges shall be built and kept in proper repair; also, that no such railway shall, when it can possibly be avoided, interfere with the usual or natural grade of any street; and further, that the rate of speed on any such railway shall not be greater than that allowed by present or future ordinances of said city for other vehicles; and provided further, that such railways shall, in all respects, be so constructed, laid, built and used, as that other vehicles, and horsemen and footmen, may pass freely in and across the street or streets used by said railway, except at the instant of the passing of a car, carriage, or train; and further, that no such railway shall ever be built or laid in or on any street which runs through a square or park in said city, or in or on any street less than forty-five feet in width.

Acts of 1866, p. p. 133, 134.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4851.

53. City may use or farm railway privileges. The said corporation of Savannah, may either build, construct and use such railways on its own account, or let or farm the privilege to individuals or companies, under the conditions and restrictions herein contained, and at such rates of fare and other charges as the City Council of said city may by ordinance determine; provided, however, that the said corporation, in letting or farming the privileges as aforesaid, shall not sell the privilege for any money consideration other than an agreed proportion of the net annual earnings of such railway or railways; and that the rates of fare and other charges must beforehand be fixed by ordinance and published for general information; and Council may, also, by contract, fix the time at which the city's proportion of earnings shall be made payable, and either by ordinance or contract requiring indemnity for the payment of its said proportion.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4852.

54. Question of carrying freight, how determined. It shall be the right of said City Council to determine what transportation, in addition to passengers and baggage, may be made on such railways; provided, that permission to carry freight on such railways by any company or contracting party, or by the city corporation shall not be granted until the question of carrying freight shall have been submitted to the ballot of the legal voters of said city and the county of Chatham, and by a majority of such voters been approved.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4853.

55. Rates of fare and freight, how fixed. After the rates of fare shall have been fixed by said City Council, for and upon such railway or railways, such rates shall never be increased, except by authority from said City Council; and in case the privilege of carrying freight be allowed by ballot of the people as aforesaid, the City Council shall always have the right to fix, limit and change the rates of such freight; and said City Council shall never depute, delegate, or assign the right to construct, operate and use such railway for a longer period than ten years; after which, the City Council may, from time

to time, renew the lease, grant, or permission to the same party or parties, or grant the permission to other and different persons, and the City Council may always in advance, fix the terms (other than those hereinbefore prescribed) on which such railways may be built and used and managed.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4854.

56. System of drainage. The said Mayor and Aldermen shall have power to establish a complete system of drainage in and around the said city,[1] for the health and comfort of its inhabitants. [And the said Mayor and Aldermen shall also have entire and absolute control and jurisdiction of all soil pipes, private drains and sewers, water closets, privies, privy vaults and dry wells in said city, with full power to prescribe their location, structure, uses, and preservation, and to make such regulations concerning them in all particulars, as may seem best for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants of said city, and with power also to require changes in, or the total discontinuance of, any such contrivances and structures already in existence, or that may hereafter be allowed.] When the Mayor and Aldermen shall take and use any private canal or portion of canal as a part of such drainage system the said city shall be compelled to keep the same opened and in such order as to protect the proprietors of adjacent lands.

Acts of Dec. 13, 1858, p. 129.

Acts of 1884-5, p. 294.

Acts of 1898, p. 263.

57. Power to condemn property for drainage purposes. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, a municipal corporation of this State, is hereby authorized and empowered to condemn property for drainage purposes within the corporate or jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah, and to pay the owner or owners of said property the damages incident to the said condemnation. The said municipal corporation shall proceed in condemning property for the said drainage purposes under the terms and provisions of an Act of the Legislature of this State, approved December 18th, 1894, entitled "An Act to provide for a uniform method of exercising the right of condemning, taking or damaging private property," and to be found on pages 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100 of the volume containing the published laws for the year 1894. The fact that the property sought to be condemned for drainage purposes may be owned or used by a railroad or other corporation shall be no bar to the exercise of the right of condemnation hereby conferred.

Acts of 1884-85, p. 294.

58. Construction of sewers and drains. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah are authorized and empowered, for sanitary purposes or upon the application of the owners of a majority of the lots abutting on any street or lane, or portion thereof, through which such desired or necessary primary drain may run, to lay down and construct, under such regulations as they may prescribe, a system of primary drains for the special purpose of house draining, and to apportion and assess the cost of the same upon the owners of the lots abutting on the lines of the streets and lanes or portions thereof through which said drains are laid in ratio and manner as hereinafter provided.

Acts of 1884-85, p. 294.

59. Use of existing sewers. Wherever in the judgment of said Mayor and Aldermen, the larger drains or sewers now existing in said city can be made to subserve the purposes of cross drains or main trunk outlets for the discharge of the overflow from said primary drains, they shall be so used, but if the said Mayor and Aldermen shall find that it is inexpe-

dient or inadvisable to use said existing sewers, or any portion of them, as cross drains or main trunk outlets for the discharge of the overflow from said primary drains, whether because of their location, grade, structure, or want of adaptation to said purposes of house drainage, it shall be lawful for said Mayor and Aldermen, and they are hereby further authorized and empowered to lay down and construct on such lines and cross lines, and through such streets or lanes, or any portion of them as they may determine upon, such larger cross drains and main trunk outlets as may be necessary for the reception and transmission of the outflow from said primary drains, or from any portion of them, immediately receiving the discharges from the premises abutting along their lines, and when such larger cross drains or main trunk outlets are used, both as primary drains for the immediate reception of the outflow from the premises abutting along their lines, and as cross drains or main trunk outlets for tributary primary drains, so much of their cost as shall be equal to the expense of constructing primary drains of similar length along the same lines, shall be assessed upon the owners of the lots abutting along their lines, and the excess of cost of said larger drains over and above the cost of constructing primary drains of similar length on the same lines shall be charged to said corporation.

Acts of 1884-85, p. 294.

60. Apportionment of cost. The ratio which the breadth or face of any lot abutting on the line of any such drain bears to the length of such drain on said line shall be the ratio of computation of the amount to be assessed upon the owner of such lot as his pro rata of expense in the construction of such drain, it being understood that the total cost of construction of a primary drain shall be divided between the owners of the lots abutting on both sides of the street or lane, or portion thereof, through which said primary drain shall have been constructed; Provided, that when a primary drain lies abreast of one front of any lot, and a cross or trunk drain shall be constructed along another front of the same lot, no assessment shall be made upon said lot except for its pro rata apportionment of the cost of such primary drain; and provided further, that in the case of said larger cross drains or main trunk outlets, such assessments shall be distributed between the lot owners and the corporation as provided for in section 2 of this Act.

Acts of 1884-85, p. 294.

61. Flushing of drains. Whenever such drain is constructed along the line of any street or lane, it shall be supplied with a means of flushing at necessary intervals, independent of and in addition to the fluids pouring into it from connecting house pipes, and when these sanitary provisions are perfected, and the outflow through said larger cross drains and main trunk outlets provided for, it may and shall be lawful for said Mayor and Aldermen to require the abolition of all privies and dry wells atached to premises tributary thereto.

Acts of 1884-85, p. 294.

62. Drains previously constructed. Wherever the owners of the lots abutting any street or lane, or portion thereof, have previously constructed at their own expense, primary drains of sufficient capacity for the purpose of house drainage, and desire to have such drains received as a part of the general system where their location, grade, structure and capacity are in harmony therewith, or to have them relaid in a proper location and grade when otherwise suitable, so as to

secure the benefits provided for the general system in section 4 of this Act, it shall be lawful for said Mayor and Aldermen to accept such piping on such terms and conditions as shall be just and reasonable, and when necessary to relay said lines in harmony with the general system.

63. Notice of intended works and appeals, etc. Whenever the said Mayor and Aldermen shall deem it necessary to construct a primary or cross or trunk drain of the character referred to in the previous sections of this Act, for sanitary purposes, notice of such intended work shall be given to the owners of the lots abutting on the street or lane through which said drain is intended to be run, and said owners of said lots abutting on said street or lane shall have a right of appeal to said Mayor and Aldermen against the execution of said intended work; and said Mayor and Aldermen, after hearing the objections thereto presented by said owners of said lots abutting on said street or lane, or portion thereof, through which it is deemed necessary to construct said drain for sanitary purposes, shall render final decision as to whether for the time being such drain shall be laid and constructed or not. Acts of 1884-85, p. 296.

64. "Ts" to be supplied. Whenever such drain is constructed along the lines of any street or lane, it shall be supplied with at least one "T" opposite each lot, so that connections can be easily made with same from said lots, and no fees for connections with such drain or sewer so laid shall be assessed on the owner of said lot for connecting therewith other than the assessment provided for by this Act, but each owner of said lots shall perfect their connections at their own individual cost, and shall make the same in such manner as the said Mayor and Aldermen shall prescibe. Acts of 1884-85, p. 294.

65. Repairs. After the completion of any such drain or drains, sewer or sewers, as provided for in this Act, it shall be the duty of the said the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, to keep the same in repair at its own cost and expense, no part of which shall be assessed upon any of the owners of the lots abutting on said drains or sewers. Acts of 1884-85, p. 294.

66. Right of way beyond corporate limits. The said Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah are further authorized and empowered to build, lay down or extend any of the sewers of said city, either those laid down in pursuance of this Act, or any now existing in said city, to such point or points beyond the corporate limits of said city, as they shall deem best, so as to connect with any canal or canals leading thence to tide water, in order to secure a proper outlet for the accumulated outflow from said system of drainage, and for that purpose to take and use as a right of way for said sewer or sewers, any land, not exceeding thirty feet in width, between the limits of said city from which said extension or extensions shall begin, and the point or points where it or they shall enter into said canal or canals; Provided, that before such land shall be so taken and used, the owner or owners thereof shall be notified in writing, of the amount and location of the land which it is desired to use, and if such owner or owners and said Mayor and Aldermen cannot or do not agree at once upon the terms and conditions upon which land shall be taken as a right of way as aforesaid, the Mayor of said city shall appoint an assessor, and the owner or owners of such land shall appoint another, and the two so appointed shall Acts of 1884-85, p. 294.

appoint a third, or if they cannot or do not agree upon a third within five days of being notified of their election, then the Ordinary of Chatham County shall appoint such third assessor, and if the owner or owners of such land does or do not appoint an assessor as aforesaid within five days after he or they is or are so notified as aforesaid, the said Ordinary shall appoint two assessors, and the three assessors so appointed by any of the foregoing methods shall determine and assess the amount of money to be paid by said city for such right of way through the tract of land for which they are appointed, and the decision of any two of such assessors shall be final and binding on the parties, except that in all cases there may be an appeal by either party to the Superior Court of Chatham County, under the usual rules governing appeals to that court, and the decision rendered in said court shall describe the land as a right of way, and shall fix the amount of money to be paid for the same, and upon the payment of the sum so awarded by the said Mayor and Aldermen, the said payment shall convey an easement in said land so awarded to the said the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, which shall continue so long as said land shall be used by the said city for the purpose of said sewer or sewers and no longer.

See also § 57 of this Code.

Acts of 1884-85, p. 294.

67. Penalties. Whenever any such drain or drains shall have been fully completed, as provided for in section 4, of this Act, and the said Mayor and Aldermen shall have given notice to the owner or owners of the lots abutting along its or their line or lines, requiring him or them to abolish the privies and dry wells on or attached to his or their said premises tributary to said so complete drain or drains, a failure or neglect of the said owner or owners to comply with the requirements of said notice within thirty days after the service thereof shall subject such owner or owners to all the penalties prescribed by law for creating or maintaining nuisances; Provided, that such notice or requirement may be served on the agent of such owner or owners as may be non-resident or absent.

Acts of 1884-85, p. 294.

68. Collection of assessments. Upon the completion of any such drain and its acceptance by this city, the pro rata assessments upon the owner or owners of the lots abutting along its line or lines, shall be due and payable to the Treasurer of said city, which fact shall be advertised in the official paper of the city for at least three days, and if any owner or owners of any such abutting and assessed lots shall fail or refuse to pay said assessment for such improvement for thirty days after the publication of such notice that such work has been finished and accepted by the city, the City Treasurer of said city may at once issue an execution against such owner or owners, as for unpaid taxes, and shall give the same to the City Marshal of said city, who shall levy the same upon the abutting lot or lots, including the improvements thereon, of the person or persons against whom such execution may have been issued, and shall advertise and sell such property in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as are set forth in an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, entitled "An Act to provide for the manner of tax sales by municipal corporations in this State, and for other purposes," approved February 27, 1877.

Acts of 1831, p. 245.

69. Lazaretto; corporate jurisdiction over land purchased for. It shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and Aldermen

of the city of Savannah, and the hamlets thereof, to purchase for the use of said city, as much land in the county of Chatham as may be deemed by them necessary for the erection of a Lazaretto, or suitable building, wherein persons infected with, or laboring under small pox, or any contagious disease, shall be detained and kept, in pursuance of the quarantine laws of this State, until relieved or permitted to leave the same by the Mayor and Aldermen aforesaid; and the said Mayor and Aldermen shall have the same powers and like jurisdiction over the land so purchased, as they now have within the jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah, as at present limited, so long as the same shall be used for the purposes herein contemplated.

Acts of 1877, p. 180.

70. Another Lazaretto to be purchased. The said Mayor and Aldermen shall have authority to purchase as much land as may be necessary for the location of another Lazaretto, in said county, with the powers and jurisdiction in them, over the same, which they now have over the present Lazaretto, under the Act of December 31, 1831, at any place which shall be sufficiently isolated to render it easily practicable to prevent intercourse between the inmates of such Lazaretto and persons outside of it.

Code of 1882, § 4854 (a)

71. Removal of small pox patients. The Mayor of the city of Savannah shall have the power to compel the removal to the small pox hospital, of any person or persons who have small pox in said city, and who do not provide their premises with sufficient guards to completely quarantine them, and the Board of Commissioners of Chatham County have the same power with reference to persons who are in said county, outside of the corporate limits of said city.

Code of 1882, § 4854 (b)

72. Vaccination compulsory. Vaccination shall be compulsory upon all persons living in Chatham County, and any person or persons, who have not been vaccinated, and who, after the 19th of February, 1877, fail to be vaccinated, shall, upon conviction, for the first offense be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not longer than one month, and for each subsequent offense shall be punished as prescribed in section 1039, Volume 3 of the Code of Georgia of 1895.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4854 (c)

73. Duty of physicians and penalty for failure. It shall be the duty of every physician, or other person who knows, or has reason to believe, that any one has not been vaccinated, to report the fact to the Mayor of Savannah, if said person not vaccinated lives within the city of Savannah, and to the Board of Commissioners of Chatham County if he lives outside of said city limits, and for failing to do this, such physicians or other persons shall, upon conviction, be punished as prescribed in the preceding section.

Acts of 1877, p. 183. Ibid. § 4854 (d)

74. Vaccination of paupers free. It is hereby made the duty of the Health Officers of the city of Savannah to vaccinate, free of charge, any person or persons, who, in the judgment of the Mayor, or Board of County Commissioners, are unable from poverty to pay the expenses of their vaccination.

Ibid. § 4855.

75. Public market. They shall also have the complete control and management of the present public market, and any other that may be established in said city, and the regulation of the same, and of sales and purchases therein.

Ibid. § 4856.

76. May borrow money. The said Mayor and Aldermen shall have power to borrow money and contract loans for the public good, and to subscribe for works of internal improvement, which, in their judgment, may be to the interest of said city, and to issue bonds and pledge the property, faith and credit of the city for the payment of such subscriptions; provided, no subscription or outlay of money shall be made for any such work out of the city, except upon the recommendation of a public meeting of the citizens of Savannah, called for the purpose; and all bonds heretofore issued by said Aldermen and still outstanding are hereby declared legal and valid; [provided, also, that said corporation shall not issue any bond or bonds of said corporation until such Mayor and Aldermen, in Council assembled, shall first have determined the amount and the occasion or occasions for which such bonds shall be issued, and until the freeholders of said city shall have had an opportunity, by proclamation of the Mayor of said city, published in one or more of the public gazettes of said city for at least ten days, and giving notice of the time, place and objects of such meeting, to express an opinion, favorable or unfavorable, to such issuing of bond or bonds. If such opinion shall be favorable to such issuing, then the amount, denomination, and time for the maturing of such bonds shall be expressed in such opinion; but no such bond or bonds shall be issued until or unless such action of freeholders shall have been sanctioned by a ballot of the citizens of Savannah liable to taxation, other than the poll tax, and who have actually paid taxes to the city for and during the year immediately preceding the time of such balloting, such balloting to be had at the Court House in Savannah, in not less than thirty, and within sixty days after such favorable opinion of such freeholders shall have been expressed, the result to be determined by a majority of the ballots so cast. Notice of such balloting shall be published in a public gazette of said city for at least ten days before the time fixed by said City Council for such balloting, and such notice shall be signed by the Mayor of said city, and countersigned by the Clerk of Council. Such balloting shall be under the supervision of three Justices of the Peace, and three freeholders of Chatham County, or a majority of them. The returns of such balloting shall be made to the City Council, and, if favorable, the bond or bonds shall be issued at a period of time not earlier than six weeks nor later than three months after the result shall have been declared by Council. The form of the ballots, affirmative or negative, shall be prescribed by said City Council, and be incorporated in the notice aforesaid. At such balloting no person shall be allowed to vote, unless he shall, if challenged, take an oath that he is a tax payer under the ordinance or ordinances of said city, and that he has actually paid taxes to the city, other than poll tax, during the year next immediately preceding the time of balloting.]

Ibid. § 4857.

77. May hold real and personal property. The said city, in its corporate capacity, may hold real and personal property, and may sell and dispose of all or any part of the domain, property, land, lots, or any personal property to it belonging, from time to time, on such terms as to said corporation shall seem expedient; but no street, lane, or thoroughfare, after having been dedicated to public uses (including all present

dedications) shall be alienated by said corporation, except by authority of the General Assembly. All rights of property existing in said corporation at the adoption of the Code of Georgia are hereby expressly reserved to it.

Acts of May 1, 1760. M. & C. Dig., p. 117.

77. (a) Town common ascertained; alienation except by act of Legislature prohibited. The common appertaining to the said town extending southerly from the extremity of the bluff on the river Savannah, to the north line of the garden lots, and westerly from the west line of the garden lots, lying east of the said town to the east line of the lots lately laid out between Musgrove's creek and the said town, including all the squares, streets, lanes, and passages, described in the plan of the said town in the Surveyor-General's office, and have been heretofore accustomed or made use of by the inhabitants of said town, shall be and continue the common property of the lot holders in the said town, and shall not be aliened or granted away for any purpose, whatsoever, than by act of the General Assembly.

Acts of Dec. 21, 1882. Dawson's Comp., p. 443.

77. (b) All former conveyances by Mayor and Aldermen confirmed. The Mayor and Alderman of the city of Savannah having been prohibited, by an Act passed on the first of December, seventeen hundred and sixty, from alienating or granting away for any purpose whatsoever, than by an Act of the General Assembly, the common appertaining to the said town, and it being represented to the Legislature that the said Mayor and Aldermen, to the great advantage of the lot holders, and with much profit to the treasury of said city, have at different times heretofore alienated, granted and conveyed certain parts or lots of the said common; and justice requiring that the agreements made by the corporation with the purchasers be confirmed; all and singular the conveyances heretofore made of the said town common under the authority of the Mayor and Aldermen, whether in fee-simple or otherwise, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be legalized, confirmed, and made valid, to all intents and purposes, according to the covenants, limitations and agreements of the same.

Acts of 1900, p. 421.

78. May acquire lands outside city limits for certain purposes. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah are authorized to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, lands in Chatham County outside of the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, for cemetery, pest house, hospital, public streets or other public uses.

Ibid. § 2.

79. Lands outside city limits; how purchased. Before any land located outside of the corporate limits of the city of Savannah shall be purchased by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, as provided in the foregoing section, such purchase shall be first sanctioned by an ordinance of its Council, which shall be read twice, that is to say, once at two distinct regular meetings of Council, and such ordinance shall require for its passage the vote of a majority of the Mayor and Aldermen elected to Council

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4858.

80. Power to appoint city officers, etc. The said Mayor and Aldermen shall have power to appoint all such officers under them as they may deem proper for the police and government of said city, and to make all such rules and regulations for the government and compensation of such officers as said Mayor and Aldermen may deem proper. Besides commissioners of pilotage, they may also appoint the harbor master,

Code of Ga. 1895, § 1672.

vendue masters, port wardens, health officers, inspectors of every sort,[1] gaugers, and measurers, and fix their duties and compensation, but all appointments to office under said Mayor and Aldermen, existing at the adoption of this Code, shall continue until incumbents of said offices respectively, shall be superseded by expiration of the term of the same respectively, or by resignation, or by authority of law, or by ordinance of said city, for incapacity or improper conduct, when said Mayor and Aldermen are not, by this Code or by other statutory enactments, or by the constitution of this State, prevented from declaring a vacancy.

Acts of 1874, p. 222.

80. (a) **Inspectors to keep record book of inspection.** It shall be the duty of the Inspectors of timber and lumber of the city of Savannah, respectively, to keep a book which sha'l be open to public inspection, in which shall be kept an entry of all timber and lumber of every kind and quality which may be brought to said city for sale, and which may be inspected by them, either within the corporate limits of the city or elsewhere, stating particularly the date of inspection, the date of arrival, where from, name of the owner, number of good pieces, number of refuse pieces, kind, quality, quantity, to whom consigned, if known.

Ibid. S. 2.

80. (b) **Account sales of timber or lumber, to disclose what.** When any timber or lumber may be sold in said city by any one, for the account of another, it shall be his duty, when rendering an account of sale to the owner, to disclose the date of sale, the price for which the same was sold, and the name of the person to whom sold. And should the person so selling fail to make the said disclosures when required, or shall make false or fictitious disclosures in these particulars, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished as prescribed in section 4245 of Irwin's Revised Code; and for a violation of the duty prescribed in this Act for timber and lumber inspectors, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be likewise punished.

Act of 1898, p. 265, § 3.

81. Vacancies; when filled. Any vacancies as to any of the officers elective by the City Council of Savannah which shall occur after the regular election provided for by law, may be filled by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah at any regular meeting of its Council.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4859.

82. Shops, taverns, stores and barrooms. The said Mayor and Aldermen shall have the control and regulation of all shops, taverns, stores, and barrooms, within the corporate and jurisdictional limits of said city, and the regulation of tavern license and licenses to retail liquors within the same; and also the power to regulate the conduct of peddlers and itinerant traders within the same limits, by taxation or otherwise.

Acts of 1878-79, p. 153.

83. Pains and penalties. They shall have power and authority to impose and inflict such pains, penalties, and forfeitures, for violation of the by-laws or ordinances of the city, as shall, in their judgment, be conducive to the good order and government of said city; provided, that no fine or forfeiture, for one individual offense, shall exceed one hundred dollars, and no imprisonment shall be for more than thirty days; although the said Mayor and Aldermen may impose and inflict several

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4860.

(1) But, in the city of Savannah, rules and regulations adopted by Commissioners of Pilotage shall not be operative, until approved by the City Council.

and distinct fines and imprisonments, at the same meeting of Council for several and distinct offenses.

Ibid. § 4861.

84. Fines and penalties, how collected. Fines, penalties and forfeitures, shall be levied by warrant or execution of distress, and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, if any to be found; otherwise, of lands and tenements; and in case of no such property, then the defendant may be imprisoned in the common jail, or made to do public work, as hereinafter provided.

Ibid. § 4862.

85. Mayor and Aldermen vested with powers of Justices of the Peace. The Mayor, or any one Alderman, shall be vested with the power of a justice of the peace, so as to enable him, within the corporate and jurisdictional limits of the city, to suppress riots or breaches of the peace, arrest, confine, or bind over offenders against the laws of the State, to answer for such offenses before the proper tribunal.

Ibid. § 4863.

86. Pavements and sidewalks. Said Mayor and Aldermen shall have power to order such pavements and sidewalks, and repairs of the same, as they may deem proper; and upon the failure of any person to comply with such order within the time prescribed, the said Mayor and Aldermen may have the same done, and levy and collect the expenses thereof by execution against the lands and goods and chattels of the owner of the lot, whether holding the same under lease-hold title from the city, or by title otherwise derived.

Ibid. § 4864.

87. Mayor, and Aldermen, exempt from jury duty. The Mayor and Aldermen, during their continuance in office, shall be exempt from jury duty; and the Springfield plantation, and all other property of the city now exempt from taxation by the State, shall continue to be so exempt.

Ibid. § 4865.

88. Persons convicted, of offenses, how punished. They shall have power to establish work-houses and treadmills, and to cause labor and confinement therein, and also on the public streets, squares, or lanes, by persons, whether white or colored, convicted of offenses against the ordinances of the city or laws of the State in relation to said city.

Ibid. § 4866.

89. Police, etc., exempt from jury duty. The officers and privates of the police or city watch of Savannah, shall be exempt from the performance of militia duty under the peace establishment of this State; and they and the engineer and assistant engineer of the Savannah water-works, shall be exempt from jury duty.

Acts of 1878-79, p. 306.

90. Empowered to build an acqueduct. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah are hereby authorized and empowered to build, or construct an aqueduct, or conduit, for the purpose of conveying water from any point of the Savannah river, which they may select, beyond the limits of said city, to such point in said city, as they may think proper, and for that purpose to take and use, as a right of way for such aqueduct, or conduit, any land, not exceeding thirty feet in width, between such points; provided, that before such land shall be so taken and used, the owner, or owners, of such land shall be notified in writing, of the amount and location of the land which it is desired to use, and if such owner or owners and said Mayor and Aldermen cannot, or do not, agree at once upon the terms and conditions upon which such land shall be taken as a right of way as aforesaid, the Mayor of said city shall appoint an assessor, and the owner or owners of such land shall appoint another, and the two so

appointed shall appoint a third, or if they cannot, or do not agree upon a third within five days after being notified of their selection, then the Ordinary of Chatham County shall appoint such third assessor; and if the owner or owners of such land, does, or do, not appoint an assessor as aforesaid, within five days after he, or they, is or are, so notified as aforesaid, the said Ordinary shall appoint two assessors, and the three assessors, so appointed by any of the foregoing methods, shall determine and assess the amount of money to be paid by said city for such right of way through the tract of land for which they are appointed, and the decision of any two of such assessors shall be final and binding on the parties, except that in all cases there may be an appeal by either party to the Superior Court of Chatham County, under the usual rules governing appeals to that Court, and such decision shall describe the land taken as a right of way, and the amount of money to be paid for it, and shall be made in duplicate, and one original given to the said owner, or owners, and the other to said Mayor and Aldermen, and upon the payment by said Mayor and Aldermen of the sum awarded, and a receipt therefor, being written of such award, such award shall convey an easement in said land so awarded to the said the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, which shall continue so long as said land shall be used by said city for the purpose of said water-main, and no longer, the land awarded to said, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in fee simple.

Act of Dec. 11, 1893, p. 306.

91. Power to maintain an electric plant. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah are hereby authorized and empowered to erect and maintain an electric plant for the purpose of lighting the city of Savannah with electricity and to do all things necessary for this purpose; to contract with persons and corporations for the furnishing of electric lights by the said municipal corporation for such just and reasonable compensation as may be agreed on, and to adopt such ordinances, rules and regulations as may be necessary or proper to carry out the true intent and meaning of this Act.

Act of Dec. 24, 1890, p. 591.

92. Power to require street labor or commutation tax. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah are hereby authorized and empowered to require each male resident living within the present or the future corporate limits of the city of Savannah, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, to work upon the streets of said city, as the said Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah may direct, for as many as three days each year, or in lieu of such work, to pay, as a road or street tax, as much as three dollars annually, to be used upon the said streets. The said Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah are further authorized and empowered to provide for the collection of the said tax by an execution, which may be issued, made and levied as other executions for city taxes, and also for the imprisonment not longer than five days of such residents as fail or refuse, after due notice, to perform the work required, or to pay the said tax, and who do not return a sufficiency of property to pay the said execution.

NOTE.—No city can assess any poll tax whatever, except street tax, and that only after opportunity to work the streets. (See Code of Ga. of 1895, § 775.)

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4871.

93. Ordinances continued in force. All ordinances of said city existing at the time of the adoption of this Code, (of 1882) and not repugnant thereto, shall be of full force and

effect until the same be altered, modified, or repealed by the Mayor and Aldermen of said city.

Ibid. § 4872.

94. Ordinances of the City; how evidenced. All ordinances by-laws, rules and regulations of said city, published by authority of said Mayor and Aldermen, and promulgated as such by said authority, shall be evidence in all the courts of this State to the same extent that laws of the State, as published by authority, shall be evidence of such laws; and when, in any case, an exemplification of any such ordinance, by-law, rule or regulation, minute of Council, or any paper of file in any of the departments of the government of said city may be required, the same may be authenticated under the official signature of the Mayor or Acting Mayor, and the seal of said city.

[Sec. 107 Ga. p. 432.]

NOTE.—May also be proved by production of original book of ordinances identified as such by Clerk. (90 Ga. p. 500.)

Acts of 1906, p. 1039.

95. Areas under sidewalks. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah are hereby empowered to authorize and permit areas of land under sidewalks, from property line to curb line, in the city of Savannah, Georgia, to be excavated and used by owners of abutting real estate, for such purposes, under such terms, conditions and regulations, and upon such considerations as may be prescribed by the City Council of Savannah.

CHAPTER 4.

SPECIAL POWERS OF MAYOR AND COUNCIL.

SECTION 96. Special powers of Mayor.
97. Ordinances and Police Regulations.
98. Nuisances.
99. Quarantine, sanitary regulations, etc.
100. Paupers.

SEC. 101. Wharves, wharfage, etc.
102. Wharves, how repaired.
103. Building certain wharves, legalized.
104. Closing or leasing other docks.
105. To establish harbor lines.

Code of 1882, § 4873.

96. Special powers of Mayor. The Mayor of the city of Savannah for the time being and during his absence or inability to discharge his official duties, the Chairman of Council or such other officer as may by law, or ordinance, or vote, or rule of Council, of the said city, be at such times his substitute, shall have full power and authority to issue warrants for the arrest of all persons charged, upon affidavit before such officer or other lawful magistrate, with having committed, within the limits of the city of Savannah, offenses against any penal law of this State, and to take the examination of such persons, and the same to discharge or commit to prison, or let to bail, according to law, to answer such charge before the proper court having jurisdiction of the same, in the same manner as Justices of the Peace of the several counties of the State now or hereafter may have by law, and to issue such warrant according to law, to be executed within the jurisdictional limits of Savannah—all of which warrants may be executed by the Marshal or Deputy Marshal, or any constable of said city, and be returned before said Mayor or his temporary official substitute, as aforesaid. And the said Mayor or substitute as aforesaid, may by warrant issued as aforesaid, cause suspected places to be entered, in as full and ample a manner as any other magistrate of this State may, with a

view to the detection and prevention, or punishment of offenses, within said jurisdictional limits, against the laws of this State, or the ordinances of said city.

Ibid. § 4874. **97. Ordinances and police regulations.** The Mayor and Aldermen of said city shall have full power and authority to pass all such ordinances and establish such police regulations, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State, as in their judgment and discretion may be deemed best calculated to suppress, within the jurisdictional limits of said city, the practice of illicit trading and receiving stolen goods, and of affixing and enforcing such penalties for the violation of such ordinances and police regulations as said Mayor and Aldermen shall deem proper, and as shall not be inconsistent with such constitution.

Ibid. § 4875. **98. Nuisances.**[1] The said Mayor and Aldermen shall have power, by ordinance, resolution, or order of Council, to cause to be abated within the jurisdictional limits of said city, which jurisdictional limits shall extend one mile beyond the present corporate limits, or any future extension of the same, any nuisance which may tend greatly to corrupt the manners and morals of the people, or any considerable part thereof, whether the nuisance be such at common law or by statute of this State, or by ordinance of said city passed in conformity with law, and to enforce the order for abatement and removal of such nuisance by the Marshal and other civil force of said city;[1] and to compel payment of the costs and expenses of such abatement, or removal, by the person, or persons, responsible for the existence of the nuisance, or owning or controlling the property adjudged to be a nuisance, by means of execution, for the same or otherwise as the said Mayor and Aldermen shall ordain.

Acts of 1877, p. 182.

Ibid. § 4875. **99. Quarantine and sanitary regulations.** Said Mayor and Aldermen shall have full power and authority to establish such system of quarantine and make such sanitary regulations anywhere on the Savannah river, or elsewhere in Chatham County, as may in their judgment be proper to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious diseases in said city.

Ibid. § 4876. **100. Paupers.** Said Mayor and Aldermen shall have full power and authority to pass all ordinances and make all such rules and regulations as may, in their judgment, be proper to prevent the influx or immigration of paupers into said city; and nothing in the general laws of the State shall ever be considered in derogation of the powers hereby conferred upon said city authorities on said subject; and any and every ordinance of said city now existing in relation to the influx of paupers therein, shall be considered as hereby confirmed.

Ibid. § 4877. **101. Wharves, control of.** Said Mayor and Aldermen shall have the control and management of the wharves in the city of Savannah, including the power to regulate the rates of wharfage and dockage, and the mode and manner of building and repairing such wharves, and all matters pertaining thereto within the present and future limits of said city, to as full and ample an extent as appertained and belonged to the General Assembly of this State immediately before the 23rd of August, 1872.

(1) This Section is to be taken qualifiedly. Power to abate nuisances, per se, or by Statute, or at common law remains with the Municipal authorities; but, questions of nuisance, generally, are for the Police Court of Savannah. (See Act 1892, p. 64, Code of 1895, §4762, and 113 Ga., p. 556 to 559.)

Ibid. § 4878. **102. Wharves, how repaired.** Whenever in the judgment of the City Council any wharf, or part of a wharf, in said city shall require rebuilding or repairing, reasonable notice thereof, not less than thirty days, shall be given to the owner of such wharf, or part of a wharf, or his agent or representative; and the service of such notice shall constitute a lien on such wharf or part of a wharf to the extent in value of the repairing or rebuilding the same, which the said City Council may incur or expend in such rebuilding, or repairing, and all reasonable expenses in the enforcement of such lien, all of which value and expenses may be recovered by said City Council in any court having jurisdiction, and the judgment may be enforced against such wharf or part of a wharf by sale thereof, and no lease or alienation of the premises after such notice shall be good or valid to prevent the sale; Provided, always, that in case of a lease good and valid at the time of such notice, and extending beyond the term of such sale, the officer making the sale shall sell only the reversionary right or interest of the owner in the premises: And provided, further, that no proceeding to enforce the lien aforesaid shall be commenced if the owner of such wharf or part of a wharf shall within thirty days after service of said notice begin to rebuild or repair, as the case may be, and continue in good faith and with reasonable diligence, such work of rebuilding or repairing deemed necessary and proper by said City Council.

Acts of 1874, p. 219. **103. Building certain wharves legalized.** The action of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in building wharves on the water lots at the foot of Abercorn, Drayton, and Whitaker streets, and leasing the same for the benefit of the commerce of the port, is hereby declared to be legalized, confirmed and made valid, to all intents and purposes, and the absolute property and control in said wharves is hereby vested in said Mayor and Aldermen, and their successors in office, with power to lease or otherwise dispose of the same, according to the commercial necessities of the port of Savannah, as in their judgment the public interest may require.

Ibid. p. 220. **104. May close up or lease other docks, etc.** The said Mayor and Aldermen are hereby vested with full power and authority to close as many other of the docks on the water lots at the foot of the streets, as the public interest or necessity, in their judgment, may require, by the building of wharves, and to lease or otherwise dispose of said wharves, as in their judgment would be best for the interest of the city; Provided, nevertheless, that a sufficient number of the city docks shall be kept open for the convenience of the public, as landing points for boats and passengers; provided, further, that the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, or the party or parties exercising rights acquired from said Mayor and Aldermen shall have full power and authority to charge, collect, and receive rent, wharfage, and other customary dues, for the use of said docks and wharves, but that neither said Mayor and Aldermen, nor said parties, shall use said docks or wharves except as docks or wharves are generally used in said city for the promotion of the commercial interest of said port, nor shall they build upon or otherwise obstruct the same, so as to prevent the free passage of citizens over and upon the adjacent streets.

Acts of 1889, p. 897.

105. To establish harbor lines between cross-tides and the sea, etc. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah are hereby authorized and empowered to establish and control, by ordinance of its Council, harbor lines in the Savannah river from the cross-tides, above the city of Savannah, to the sea, and within the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia; to prevent piers, bulk-heads or other structures being built on either side of said river, beyond such lines as may be established by ordinance of its Council, and to pass and enforce such ordinances as may seem to the said Council proper for the purpose of preventing the shoaling of the said river between the said cross-tides above the city, and the sea, within the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia.

CHAPTER 5.

POLICE COURT OF SAVANNAH.

SECTION 106. Police Court, a Court of Record—Jurisdiction.
107. Recorder, Mayor may preside, and pronounce judgment.
108. Recorder's oath of office.
109. Power of Court.
110. Recorder's power to suspend, vacate or reduce punishments.
111. Dockets, how kept
112. Subpoenas for parties or witnesses, and herein, as to contempt.
SEC. 113. Clerk of Police Court,—Duties, oath, bond.
114. Ministerial Officers.
115. Certiorari.
116. Appearance bonds, as to Municipal offenses.
117. Forfeiture of Bonds.
118. Appearance Bonds, as to State offenses.
119. Ordinances may be passed, consistent herewith.
120. Sentences to labor, how enforced.
121. May be sentenced to labor on City Works.

Act of Aug. 11, 1906, p. 1033.

106. Police court a court of record; jurisdiction. The Police Court of the city of Savannah is hereby continued a court of record, and shall have jurisdiction to try all offenses against the laws and ordinances of the municipal government of the city of Savannah committed within the corporate limits of said city and within three miles thereof, and extending into the county of Chatham, and to punish for the violation of such laws and ordinances by inflicting such punishments as may be provided by law. The jurisdiction of said Police Court shall further extend to the investigation of any charge involving a violation of the laws of the State of Georgia, when such charge is entered upon the docket of said court, and when the offense is alleged to have been committed within the city of Savannah, or within the county of Chatham.

Ibid.

107. Recorder; Mayor may preside and pronounce judgment. Said Police Court shall hold daily sessions, Sundays excepted, and said court shall be presided over by a Recorder, who shall be elected by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah at the time other officers of said city are elected, and whose term of office and salary shall be such as may be fixed by the City Council of Savannah. Said Recorder shall not be less than twenty-one (21) years of age, shall have resided for four (4) years next preceding his election in the city of Savannah, and shall be a lawyer in good standing. In the absence or disability of the Recorder, the presiding officer of said court shall be any Alderman of the city of Savannah designated for such purpose by the Mayor or Acting Mayor of said city, and who shall, while presiding in said court, have the same power and authority as the Recorder.

The Mayor of the city of Savannah shall, by virtue of his office, have the same power and authority to preside in said court as said Recorder, and may preside therein at any time, with or without said Recorder, and when the Mayor and such Recorder shall preside together and differ in opinion, the said Mayor shall pronounce the judgment of the court.

108. Recorder's oath of office. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the said Recorder shall take an oath before the Mayor, or some officer authorized to administer oaths, that he will truly, honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability, without favor, affection or partiality. Ibid.

109. Powers of Court. Said Recorder, or other presiding officer of said court, shall have the power to impose fines and inflict punishments for the violation of valid laws and ordinances of the city of Savannah, within the limits prescribed by law, and said Recorder or other presiding officer shall also have the same power as judges of the Superior Courts of this State to punish for contempt, by a fine not to exceed twenty-five ($25) dollars, and imprisonment in the jail of Chatham County not to exceed ten (10) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court. Ibid.

Said Recorder, or other presiding officer of said court, shall be to all intents and purposes a justice of the peace, so far as to enable him to issue warrants for offenses committed within the city of Savannah, or within the limits of Chatham County, either before or after a hearing of the charge in said Police Court, which warrant may be executed by any member of the police force of said city. Said Recorder, or other presiding officer of said court, as such ex-officio justice of the peace, shall have power and authority to commit to the jail of Chatham County offenders against the laws of said State, and to admit them to bail, in bailable cases, for their appearance at the next term of a court of competent jurisdiction to be held in and for the county of Chatham, after legal investigation.

110. Recorder's power to suspend, vacate or reduce punishments. As to sentences imposed by said Police Court, the Recorder shall have the right, as to such as may have been imposed by him, to suspend, vacate or reduce fines (which have not been paid) and terms of imprisonment for legal grounds, in his best judgment and discretion, and the same shall apply to sentences of said court pronounced, respectively, by the Mayor presiding, or by an Alderman presiding, it being the intention hereof to give to the officer who pronounces the sentence power to vacate, alter or modify the same, when for good and legal reasons he may be convinced that such a course is consistent with justice; but, as to fines which may have been paid by persons convicted in said court, the same shall not be refunded, in whole or in part, to the person so paying the same, except by action of the City Council of Savannah, upon written recommendation of the Recorder or other presiding officer of said court, who may have imposed such fine. Ibid.

111. Dockets, how kept. There shall be kept in said Police Court one or more dockets, upon which the names of all persons arrested by the officers and members of the police force Ibid.

of the city of Savannah, for any offense against the municipal or State laws, and of all persons summoned before said court by a subpoena issued therefrom, to answer for the violation of any ordinance of the city of Savannah, or of any State law, shall appear, together with the names of the witnesses against them, respectively, and a clear and succinct statement of the offenses, respectively, with which they may be charged. Upon the trial of such persons, the sentences respectively imposed, or the respective dispositions of the cases, shall be entered, in writing, opposite the name and charge, by the Recorder, or other presiding officer of such court, which respective entries, together with the commitment in writing, signed by the Recorder, or other such presiding officer, attested by the Clerk of said court, shall constitute the judgment of the Police Court in such respective cases.

Ibid.

112. Subpoenas for parties and witnesses, and herein, as to contempt. Upon information or complaint lodged with any officer or member of the police force of Savannah or with the Clerk of said Police Court, any person within the limits of Chatham County charged with the violation of any municipal ordinance of the city of Savannah, or of any law of the State of Georgia, may be brought before the said Police Court to answer such charge, by the service upon such a person of a subpoena from said court, setting forth the nature of the charge and the time of the hearing; and the Recorder, or other presiding officer of said court, shall have the power to punish any person disobeying such a subpoena as for contempt of court, within the limits of punishments hereinbefore prescribed. Any person desired as witness in any case or charge pending in said court, may be compelled to attend any session of said court by service upon such person at any place within the limits of Chatham County of a subpoena from said court, setting forth the name of the case and the time of the hearing; and the said Recorder, or other presiding officer of such court, shall have the power to punish as for contempt of court any person failing or refusing to obey such subpoena, within the limits of punishment hereinbefore prescribed. Any person who may be charged with contempt of court, as herein defined and provided for, may be arrested anywhere in the limits of Chatham County by an attachment in writing, or warrant, signed by such Recorder or other presiding officer of said court, by any officer or member of the police force of said city.

Ibid.

113. Clerk of Police Court---Duties, oath, bond. The Clerk of the police department of the city of Savannah shall, by virtue of his office, be the Clerk of the Police Court of said city, and he shall, in addition to his other duties, attend the sessions of said court, and serve as clerk thereof. Such clerk shall administer oaths, shall sign and issue all subpoenas, processes and summonses issuing out of said court, all of which shall bear test in the name of the Recorder; and he shall also attest all orders and commitments issuing out of said court and signed by the Recorder or other presiding officer. Said clerk shall also do and perform all acts and duties heretofore required of the Clerk of Council of Savannah in connection with the Police Court of said city. When this Act shall have been passed and approved, the office of Clerk of the Police Department will be vacated, and the City Council of Savannah will elect a person to fill the same who shall be a city officer, and who will hold the said office for the unexpired term; that is to say, up to the time when the officers of the city are regularly elected by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, and the term of office and salary of said official, to be hereafter known as Clerk of the Police Department, shall be such as may be fixed by the City Council of Savannah, and he shall perform the duties of Clerk of the Police Court, and such other duties as may be put upon him by the City Council of Savannah. Before entering on the duties of his office, the said Clerk of the Police Department shall subscribe to an oath, before the Mayor or Acting Mayor of the city of Savannah, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of his office, and will truly account for all public monies committed to his care, and shall also file with the Clerk of Council a bond, payable to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, with a surety company regularly doing business in Georgia, and approved by said Clerk of Council, as surety, said bond to be in the sum of Three Thousand ($3,000) Dollars, the premium on which will be paid by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, and will be conditioned that said Clerk of the Police Department and ex-officio Clerk of the Police Court, will truly and faithfully discharge all of the duties pertaining to said office, and will well and faithfully pay into the City Treasury of Savannah all of the monies which may come into his hands belonging to the municipality.

Ibid.

114. Ministerial officers. The ministerial officers of said court shall be the Superintendent (or Chief) of Police of the city of Savannah, and the other officers and members of the police force of said city, any of whom may execute the mandates of said court, and to whom in the alternative all mesne and final process thereof shall be directed.

Ibid.

115. Certiorari. The right of certiorari from the decision and judgment of the Recorder, or other presiding officer of said court, shall exist in all cases, and shall be exercised under the provision of the laws of the State of Georgia in such cases made and provided.

Ibid.

116. Appearance Bonds, as to municipal offenses. In any case where any person has deposited a sum of money as a bond for the appearance in Police Court of a person charged with an offense which said court has jurisdiction to try, such sum of money shall be forfeited by the owner thereof and be paid over by the clerk of the said court to the City Treasurer as the property of the city of Savannah, in the event the party does not appear at the time appointed, for whose appearance such sum of money was deposited as a bond.

Ibid.

117. Forfeiture of bonds. When any bond is given by any person charged with any offense against the ordinances of said city, for his or her appearance at any session of the Police Court of Savannah, and such person so giving bond shall fail to appear at the time appointed in said bond for his or her appearance, then the clerk of said Police Court shall issue a scire facias, which shall be served by any policeman of said city, two days before the return thereof, against the principal and his or her surety or sureties, calling on them to show cause within five (5) days from the date of said scire facias in said Police Court. why said bond should not be forfeited, and if at the return time of said scire facias in said

court no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, judgment shall be entered upon said bond against said principal and his or her sureties. On the entering of judgment on any such bond the Clerk of the Police Court shall issue execution against the principal on said bond and his or her surety or sureties, in conformity to said judgment, and the same shall be placed in the hands of the City Marshal of said city shall proceed to collect the same as other executions in favor of said city are collected.

Ibid.

118. Appearance Bonds, as to State offenses. In all cases where persons are arrested by the police force of the city of Savannah, charged with an offense against the statutes of the State of Georgia, and bail is given, the bond for the appearance of such person or persons shall be made returnable to the court in said county and State, which has jurisdiction to try the offenses charged, and such person or persons shall be served, at the time such bond is given, with a subpoena for appearance in Police Court at the preliminary hearing of the offense charged.

Ibid.

119. Ordinances may be passed, consistent herewith, The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall have full power and authority to pass any and all ordinances, rules and regulations necessary to properly carry into effect the powers herein granted and conferred.

Acts of 1876. p. 316.

120. Sentences to labor; how enforced. Persons sentenced to labor by the Mayor's or Recorder's Court of the city of Savannah, shall be turned over to the Mayor and Aldermen of said city, to be put to work on the streets, or other public works in or around said city.

Acts of 1903. p. 152.

121. May be sentenced to labor on city works. Whenever any person is convicted in the Police Court of the city of Savannah, for a violation of any ordinance of said city, and such ordinance provides for punishment by imprisonment, and the sentence of the court is enforced by imprisonment, the imprisonment of such person may, in the discretion of the court, be with labor in the chaingang of Chatham County, Georgia, upon the public works of said county, or of the city of Savannah, and such person may, for the purposes aforesaid, be committed direct from said Police Court to said chaingang into the custody of the county authorities of said county.

NOTE—As to so much of this law as relates to County Chaingang. see Pearson vs. Wimbish, 124 Ga., p. 712.

CHAPTER 6.

ORGANIZATION OF CITY GOVERNMENT.

122. Organization of city government. The organization of the city government of Savannah, as existing at the time of the adoption of this Code,[1] shall continue until superseded or modified in conformity with the provisions of said Code.

(1) This refers to the Code of Georgia adopted Dec. 19, 1860, of which the laws having special reference to the city of Savannah, were made a part.

CHAPTER 7.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF SAVANNAH.

SECTION 123. Control of.
124. Power to appoint officers.
125. Fire Marshal.
126. Duties of Marshal.
127. Officers of his court.
SEC. 128. Rules for his government.
129. May be joined with another office.
130. Fires within Chatham County.

Code of Ga. 1882-85, § 4886.

123. Fire Department. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall have exclusive power to control, manage and establish the fire department of said city, and to provide for extinguishment of fire within the corporate limits of said city.

Code of Ga. § 4887.

124. Power to appoint officers and make regulations. The Mayor and Aldermen shall have the power to appoint such officers and agents, and make such rules and regulations for such appointments, and for keeping up of an efficient force for the preventing and extinguishing fires in said city, as the said Mayor and Aldermen shall deem expedient.

Acts of 1882-83, p 488.

125. Fire Marshal. It shall be lawful for the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, Georgia, to appoint a Fire Marshal, whose duty it shall be to make all and proper investigation into the origin and circumstances of all fires that shall occur within the limits of said city.

Acts of 1882-83, p. 488.

126. Duties of. The said Fire Marshal shall exercise the authority of summoning by subpoena any persons whom it is thought shall be able to give testimony as to the origin or circumstances of any fire, and shall have the further authority of making arrests and commitments of any persons who shall be found by him to be guilty of arson or accessory thereto, or against whom sufficient proof has been established to warrant his, her or their trial for the said offenses before any of the courts of competent jurisdiction of this State or of the United States; and the said Fire Marshal shall have the further authority of making arrests or commitments of any person or persons who may be guilty of contempt of summons, subpoena or court, and such persons so guilty shall be amenable in the same manner as prescribed in the statute of this State applying to the offices of justice of the peace.

Acts of 1882-83, p. 488.

127. Officers of his court. The said Fire Marshal shall be empowered to use as the officers of his court such members of the police force of the city of Savannah as may be appointed thereto by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah.

Acts of 1882-83, p 488.

128. Rules for his government. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah are hereby authorized to establish such laws for the government of the office of Fire Marshal as shall be in conformity with the provisions of this Act and the statutes of the State.

Acts of 1882-83, p 488.

129. May be joined with another office. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah are hereby empowered to make the said office of Fire Marshal one of itself, or may join it to one of the offices of said city of Savannah now existing under the laws of said city; and the said Mayor and Aldermen shall have the further authority of prescribing such remuneration of said office of Fire Marshal as shall by them, the said Mayor and Aldermen, be deemed just and right.

Ibid.

130. Fires within Chatham County. The said Fire Marshal shall be authorized to investigate the origin or circumstances of any fire occurring within the county of Chatham, upon the application for such investigation from any person interested in loss or otherwise in said fire.

CHAPTER 8.

COLLECTION OF RENTS, RECOVERY OF POSSESSION, ETC.

SECTION 131. Rent, distress for.
132. Claim cases.
133. Lien of distress warrants.
134. Dockets and costs.
SEC. 135. Applicant to make oath.
136. Rent contracts to bear interest.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4888.

131. Rent, distress for. Rent due by any person or persons for lands or tenements lying within the city of Savannah, or the precincts thereof, may be recovered by distress warrant, issuing on the affidavit of the person claiming the same, his agent or attorney at law, or in fact, for the sum claimed to be due. If such sum, exclusive of interest, do not exceed one hundred dollars, such affidavit must be made before a justice of the peace, and the warrant be issued by such justice, and be directed to and executed by any lawful constable of the county and levied on any property of the defendant; and the advertisement and sale shall be as in other cases of sale under execution. If the rent shall exceed one hundred dollars, besides interest, the affidavit must be made before the Judge of the Superior Court or Judge of the City Court of Savannah, or Ordinary of Chatham County, who shall issue a warrant which shall be attested by the clerk or his lawful deputy of the court from which the same shall be issued, and have affixed thereto the seal of said court authorizing the sheriff of the City Court of Savannah, or any lawful constable of said city, to distrain on any property belonging to the defendant, and to advertise and sell the same as in the case of execution or judgment; but in every case of levy under this section a replevy shall be allowed, when the defendant or his agent shall make oath that the rent claimed, or some part thereof, is not due, and shall give security for the eventual condemnation money; and in that case, the levying officer shall return the papers to the court having jurisdiction, and the issue thus tendered shall be there tried and determined by a jury, as in case of claim; and in case of verdict for the plaintiff, judgment shall be entered up and execution against principal and security, as in cases of appeal.

Ibid. § 4889.

132. Claim to distrained property. When property distrained shall be claimed by a third person, the claim shall be on oath of such person or his agent, and shall be put in, returned and determined, as in other cases of claim.

Ibid. § 4890.

133. Lien of distress warrant. No preference shall be given to persons distressing for rent, where there is a judgment against the person or property so distrained; but the lien of such distress warrant shall be the same as the lien of a judgment on the property of the defendant. And where any person leasing or renting any lot or lots, tenement or tenements, within the city of Savannah, shall fail to pay the rent when the same shall become due, or shall refuse to deliver possession to the lessor at the expiration of his lease or contract for rent, the Judge of the Superior Court, or Ordinary of

Chatham County, or the Judge of the City Court of Savannah, or any justice of the peace or notary public, who is ex-officio a justice of the peace, may issue a writ of possession, attested as prescribed in case of distrain warrants, directed to the sheriff of the City Court of Savannah, or any lawful constable of said city, commanding said sheriff or constable to deliver possession of the premises to the lessor; which writ shall be by such officer immediately executed and returned.[1]

Ibid. § 4891.

134. Dockets of writs and warrants; costs. The Clerk of said court shall keep a book, to be called a distrain docket, which shall be kept as an execution docket, in which shall be entered all distrain warrants issued as aforesaid, as now required by law for executions, and also the time of filing the defendant's affidavit and bond, if any, and the term of the court to which the issue shall be returnable, and the same costs shall be chargeable upon said distrain warrants and writs of possession as now provided by law for other cases in said court.

Ibid. § 4892.

135. Applicant must make oath. The application to a judge or the Ordinary, under the preceding section, must be on the affidavit of the party applying, or his attorney or agent; but when the tenant shall declare, on oath, in writing, that his lease, whether oral or written, is not expired, or that he does not hold the premises either by lease or rent from such person making such application, or by any one holding under him by rent or otherwise, or where the landlord shall seek to remove the tenant, on the ground that the rent is due and remains unpaid, if the tenant will make affidavit that the rent claimed is not due, he shall not be removed from the possession of said premises, but the sheriff or constable shall return the proceedings to the next City Court of Savannah, unless the same shall be held within ten days; in that case, they shall return the proceedings to the next term thereafter, and the fact shall be there tried; but if determined against the tenant, he shall pay double the rent reserved or to be due, and the party entitled to the possession shall immediately be put in possession by order of said court; but the tenant making oath in order to retain possession shall not be entitled to retain possession, except on giving bond and good security, to be approved by the sheriff or constable, conditioned for paying double the rent reserved, or to be due, if the proceedings in the City Court shall be determined against such tenant, and said bond, when so taken, shall be returned into court with the other proceedings; and when the jury shall find against the tenant, and assess the amount of double rent, the plaintiff may enter up judgment at once against the tenant and his security on the bond, in the same manner that judgment may now be entered up against the principal and his security upon appeal.

Ibid. § 4893.

136. Contracts for rent bear interest. Contracts for rent whether oral or written, shall bear interest from the time the rent becomes due; and all actions for recovery of rent in arrear, before any court within the city of Savannah, shall be triable at the first term to which the action is returnable.

---

(1) Defendant entitled to 3 days in which to prepare and file county affidavit. Acts 1878-79, p. 145, 54 Ga. 128, 67 Ga. 319.

CHAPTER 9.

Party Walls and Fences.

SECTION 137. Agreements to build party walls.
138. Building by one party alone.
SEC. 139. Repairing by one alone.
140. Council may further regulate.

Code of Ga. § 4894.

137. Contracts to build and repair party walls and fences. Whenever owners of adjoining lots, or parts of lots of land, in the city of Savannah, shall, in writing, agree to build a party wall or fence on the line of the respective owners, and to keep the same in repair, said owners may record such agreement in the clerk's office of the Superior Court of Chatham County, within the time and on the terms for recording conveyances of real estate; and such agreement so recorded, shall operate as a covenant with the land, and shall be binding on said respective owners and their heirs and assigns; and the same effect shall be given to a similar agreement for the repairing only of a party wall or fence, such agreement being properly recorded as aforesaid.

Ibid. § 4895.

138. One may build alone, on notice to other owner. Whenever the owner of a lot, or part of land, in said city, shall desire to put up a wall or fence on the line of such lot, or part lot, dividing it from an adjoining lot, or part lot, on the contiguous line of which there may be no wall or fence, such owner so desiring to build may give twenty days' notice to the adjoining owner, or his agent, of such desire to build, and if such adjoining owner shall neglect or refuse to join in the expense of building and keeping in repair such wall or fence, then the party giving such notice shall be entitled, and is hereby authorized, to put up and build such wall or fence, of the usual thickness and with the proper foundation, partly upon his own ground and partly upon the adjoining ground, on application to, and permission granted by, the City Council of said city of Savannah; and in this case, when the other owner is desirous of building or using such wall or fence, he may use so much thereof as may be necessary by paying to the builder, or his heirs or assigns, one-half of its value, and then the two owners shall become joint owners of said party wall or fence, and be equally bound for all necessary repairs. Such half value may be recovered by the builder, his heirs or assigns, from the party so aforesaid using the said wall or fence, after it shall have been built as aforesaid, by action of any court of competent jurisdiction, and such cause of action shall be a lien on such adjoining lot, or part lot, until payment of said half value: Provided, always, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any person to put up, build, or erect, any wall, fence, or other structure, in said city, contrary to a fire or other lawful ordinance of Savannah.

Ibid. § 4896.

139. One party may repair alone and compel other party to pay just proportion. In any case where there shall be a dividing fence between two lots, or part lots, in said city, which may require repair, the party refusing to pay his just proportion of expenditure for any necessary repair made by the other party for the benefit of both, may be compelled to pay such proportion at the suit and on the recovery of such other party before any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided,

it be shown on the trial that the said refusing party was duly notified of the necessity of such repair, and by himself, or his agent, declined to pay said proportion.

Ibid. § 4897.

140. City Council may make further rules as to dividing walls. The City Council of Savannah is authorized to make, by ordinance, such further rules and regulations concerning dividing walls and fences as are not in conflict with this chapter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State.

CHAPTER 10.

Cemeteries in and Near Savannah.

SECTION 141. Owners and keepers; records by.
142. Interments to be reported monthly.
143. Penalty for non-compliance.
SEC. 144. Keepers exempt from jury duty.
145. Certain Acts continued of force.
146. Title to Colonial Park.

Code of Ga. 1882, § 4898.

141. Owners and keepers of cemeteries. It shall be the duty of each and every owner of a cemetery (other than a private cemetery or burial place), within five miles of the extended limits of the city of Savannah, to keep a correct record, or registry, in a well bound book, of all interments made by him, or his assistant or assistants, of the remains of any deceased person, showing his or her name, nativity, age, place of residence and death, day of burial, disease or accident occasioning the death of the deceased, and the name of the attending physician, if any.

Ibid. § 4899.

142. Interments to be reported monthly. Each and every such person owning or keeping a cemetery as aforesaid, shall make out and hand to the Clerk of Council of Savannah a regular monthly report of all the interments made by him, or by his assistant or assistants, of all deceased persons dying within the city of Savannah, or elsewhere, and buried as aforesaid, and make out and furnish a weekly report of such interments to the Secretary of the Board of Health of said city, whenever said board shall meet weekly, and monthly when its meetings shall be monthly.

Ibid. § 4900.

143. Penalty for failing to comply. Any person offending against any of the provisions of the two immediately preceding sections shall, on conviction before the Police Court of Savannah (which is hereby invested with jurisdiction in all such cases), be fined in the sum of thirty dollars for each and every offense—one-half of the fine to the informer, and the other half to the corporation of Savannah; but the defendant may appeal from the decision of said Police Court to the Mayor and Aldermen in Council assembled, under such rules and regulations as are prescribed by law.

Ibid. § 4901.

144. Keepers exempt from jury duty. The keepers of public cemeteries in and near Savannah shall be exempt from jury duty in the Superior Court of Chatham County, and the City Court of Savannah.

Ibid. § 4902.

145. Acts of 1847 and 1854 continued. The Act of 27th December, 1847, incorporating the Evergreen Cemetery Company of Bonaventure, and so much of the Act of 18th February, 1854, as refers to the cemetery of the deceased members of the Roman Catholic congregation worshiping in the city of Savannah, are continued in full force.

Acts 1895, p 286.

146. Title to Colonial Park. The title and status of that certain piece of ground in the city of Savannah, Georgia, commonly known as the Old Cemetery, on the southeast corner of South Broad and Abercorn streets, embracing also an open strip of land on South Broad street, lying between the wall and pavement from Abercorn street to police barracks; said whole tract being bounded on the north by South Broad street, on the east by the police barracks and county jail, on the south by the city pound and a lot of the Street and Lane Department, and on the west by Abercorn street, are hereby permanently fixed in accordance with the consent decree of the Superior Court of Chatham County, taken in said court on the ninth day of November, 1895, in the equity causes of John Williamson, et al. vs. the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, and of the church wardens and vestrymen of the Episcopal Church in Savannah called Christ Church, vs. the same defendant, which said decree and all of its terms, provisions, conditions and covenants, are hereby approved and confirmed; the said piece of ground is hereby perpetually granted and dedicated to the uses set forth in the said decree, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever, and the same shall hereafter be owned, preserved and controlled by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah for the purposes of the said decree, and subject to all of its terms, conditions, provisions and covenants, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

CHAPTER 11.

PARK AND TREE COMMISSION.

SECTION 147. Appointment; term of office, etc.
148. Oath.
149. Powers.
150. Records, meetings, quorum, etc.
SEC. 151. Expenditures; control of labor.
152. Estimates and reports.
153. How removed from office.

Act of Nov. 30 1895.

147. Appointment of Commissioners. From and after the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, a Park and Tree Commission for the city of Savannah is hereby created, to consist of five (5) commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Mayor of said city, which appointments, to become effective, shall be confirmed by the Mayor and Aldermen in Council assembled, at any regular meeting in December, eighteen hundred and ninety-five (1895), and if for any reason such appointment should not be confirmed until after the month of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-five (1895), the appointees, whenever confirmed, shall hold office, their term dating back to the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six (1896), and this same provision shall apply, so that if any future appointments be not confirmed during the month of December, in any year, the appointees shall hold office, their terms dating back to the first Monday in January next succeeding said December. The terms for which said commissioners shall be appointed are as follows: One for the term of two (2) years, two for the term of four (4) years, and two for the term of six (6) years, from the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six (1896), respectively. At any regular meeting in December, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (1897), and thereafter biennially, an appointment or appointments shall be sent in by the Mayor, to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in Council assembled, of a commissioner or commissioners, respectively, to succeed the commissioner or commissioners whose term or terms may expire on the first Monday in the January next succeeding said December. Should a vacancy occur in said commission at any time, from death, resignation, or from any other cause than the expiration of a regular term, it shall be the duty of the Mayor of said city, within thirty days from the date of making of said vacancy, to appoint an incumbent to fill said unexpired term, which appointment shall be acted upon by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in Council assembled, and shall become effective when confirmed, and said incumbent shall then hold until said unexpired term shall expire, and until his successor is appointed, confirmed, and qualified. Each regular term of the first appointees shall begin on the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six (1896), and close at the end of the term for which he shall have been appointed, respectively, and until a successor is appointed, confirmed, and qualified, and each regular appointee thereafter shall hold his office for the term of six (6) years, respectively, from the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (1898), nineteen hundred (1900), and so on, and until his successor is appointed, confirmed and qualified. No person shall be eligible to appointment as one of said commissioners unless he be a citizen of the United States, and has been a resident of the city of Savannah continuously for at least one year prior to his appointment. The Mayor of the city of Savannah shall have power, if any appointment made by him under this section shall not be confirmed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah in Council assembled, to continue appointing until an appointee shall be satisfactory to said Council; and the Mayor shall also have the power to withdraw the name of any appointee and substitute another, at any time before action is had upon the same by the said Council, and this power of appointment by the Mayor shall continue so as to enable him to exercise the same in December of any year, when the same is required to be made, and thereafter at any regular meeting or meetings, until an appointment satisfactory to said Council shall have been made.

148. Oath. Each member of said commission, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath of office before some officer authorized to administer the same, to-wit: "I swear that I will faithfully and impartially demean myself as a member of the Park and Tree Commission of the city of Savannah, during my continuance in office, and will well and truly perform all the duties of said office; and that I will neither be concerned or interested pecuniarily, directly or indirectly, in any contract for work or material furnished, for or on behalf of any work, improvement, or preservation of the parks, squares, grass plats, trees, and flowers of said city, while a member of said commission." The oath shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings of the commission, and the original shall be filed in the office of the clerk of said Council. Ibid § 2.

Act of Dec. 23, 1896, § 1.

149. Powers. The said Park and Tree Commission shall have the exclusive management of all matters and things relating to the care, preservation, improvement, adornment, good order and regulation generally of the parks, squares, cemeteries in or controlled by said city, grass plats, trees and flowers of said city; the planting of and caring for trees and grass in the parks, squares, and cemeteries aforesaid, and grass plats, and also in the streets of said city; it shall determine what trees may be removed from said parks, squares, cemeteries aforesaid, or streets, what trees may be planted therein, and when such removal or planting shall take place; it shall superintend and take charge of such planting and removal; it shall also make such rules and regulations as may seem to said commission proper, touching the matters and things within its jurisdiction, which rules and regulations shall be submitted to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, and when approved by the Council of said city shall become binding and effective. When the said rules and regulations are confirmed by Council, provision shall be made by the said Council for any penalties necessary for the due observation of said rules and regulations.

Act of Nov. 30, 1895, § 4.

150. Records, meetings, quorum, etc. The said Park and Tree Commission shall keep a record of its proceedings, and one of said commissioners shall act as secretary thereof. It shall hold a stated meeting each month, at the City Echange, and such other meetings as it may prescribe from time to time, or as may be called by the chairman or vice-chairman of said commission, or as may be called by the Mayor of Savannah. Three of said commissioners shall constitute a quorum, with power to transact business. It shall elect one of its members chairman and one vice-chairman, and shall adopt such rules for its government as it may prescribe.

Act of Dec. 23, 1896, § 2.

151. Expenditures of Department. Said commission shall have entire charge and control of the expenditure of the appropriation of money which may be made by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in Council assembled, for parks, squares, cemeteries aforesaid, trees and grass plats, and flowers, and the same shall be paid out of the City Treasury, upon bills of requisitions, certified to by the secretary of said commission and approved by the chairman or vice-chairman of said commission. The said commission shall have control of its own laborers, it being the intent and meaning of this Act that whatever moneys are expended by the city of Savannah upon the care, preservation and management of parks, squares, cemeteries aforesaid, trees, grass plats and flowers in said city shall be done solely under the direction, approval and management of this commission. But the said commission shall not have the power to appoint a keeper of Laurel Grove Cemetery, or of any other cemetery in or controlled by said city, the election of such official or officials being hereby vested in the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah in Council assembled.

Act of Nov. 30, 1894, § 6.

Act of Dec. 23, 1896, § 3.

152. Estimates, reports, etc. Whenever the said Park and Tree Commission shall think it desirable or expedient to make any alterations or improvements in any of the public parks, squares, cemeteries, or grass plats of said city, other than the planting or removing of trees and the planting of grass or flowers, it shall be its duty to submit to the Council of said city a plan or written description of said alterations

or improvements, accompanied by an estimate of the cost of the same, which alterations or improvements shall be made only in the event of their approval by Council. The said commission shall submit to the Mayor of said city in the month of October of each year, or at such other times as he may pescribe, an estimate of the amount of money necessary for this department for the ensuing year, so that the same may be considered in the budget to be made out, and on or before the first day of January of each year it shall submit to the Mayor its report for the preceding year, showing all its actings and doings, its receipt and expenditure of moneys, with such recommendations as it may see fit to make relating to this department, and such other information as may be required of it by the Mayor or by the City Council, from time to time. The Mayor of the city of Savannah shall have the right to make such recommendation in writing to said board, from time to time, as he may deem proper; to have free access, at all times, to all records and proceedings, books and papers of said board; to be present, if he chooses, at any regular or special meeting of said board, and shall always receive notice of said meetings at the same time the members of the board are notified, by notice left at the City Exchange, though he will have no vote or other power at said meetings; and any committee of said Council, designated by the Mayor, shall at any time have access to the proceedings, books, and papers of said board and the same right of inspection hereinbefore given to the Mayor.

Act of Dec. 23, 1896, § 4.

153. How removed from office.[1] The said Park and Tree Commission, or any member thereof, shall be subject to removal from office by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in Council assembled, for malfeasance in office, or for incompetency or neglect in the discharge of his or their official duties, or from inability from any cause to discharge the duties of said office, or upon his or their conviction of any crime against the State of the grade of felony, or of any crime involving moral turpitude; Provided, however, that before such removal can be effected, charges in writing shall be preferred against said commission, or member thereof, setting forth in specifications, wherein he or they may be alleged to be guilty of malfeasance in office, or of incompetency or neglect in the discharge of his or their official duties, or of inability from any cause to discharge the duties of said office, or of conviction of any crime against the State of the grade of a felony, or of a crime involving moral turpitude, so as to acquaint said official or officials fully of the facts and details of the same, a copy of which charges shall be served upon him or them personally, at least ten days before he or they shall be called upon to apepar before the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah in Council assembled to answer the same, at which hearing he or they shall have the right upon request to the Clerk of Council, to have all witnesses subpoenaed upon whom he or they may rely, and also to be confronted with whatever witnesses may be produced against him or them, and shall have the benefit of counsel, if

(1) In the case of Mayor, etc., of Savannah vs. Grayson et al., 104 Ga., p. 105, it was held that the members of the Board of Fire Commissioners were municipal, or corporate officers of the city; also that the corporation has an incidental power to institute proceedings against, and remove from office, for misconduct, all corporate officers, though the power to do so be not expressly given by the charter.

he or they so desire, and the trial of such official or officials, upon such charges and specifications, before the said City Council, shall be final and conclusive; provided further, that no removal from office shall be effected under this section unless there shall be at least ten (10) votes in favor of such removal, the Mayor having a right to vote.

PART SECOND.

STATE LAWS

RELATING TO

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

CHAPTER 12.

SECTION 154. Time for election of officers.
155. Damage cases to be presented before suit.
156. Forfeiture of appearance bonds.
157. Police Court may bind over State offenders.
158. Alternative sentences in Police Courts.
159. Selection of whipping-bosses.
160. When to whip.
161. Rules for governing convicts.
162. Superintendent not personally liable.
163. Tax assessors.
164. Reports of tax assessors.
165. Tax for current expenses.
166. Ordinary expenses defined
167. Officer diverting tax money, malpractice.
168. Additional tax levied by election.
169. Executions for various assessments.
170. City Marshal, how ruled.
171. Renewal of pavements.
172. City may tax railroad property.
173. Railroad tax returns.
174. Rolling stock, how assessed.
175. County tax law applicable.
176. Garnishment for city taxes.
177. Entry on fi. fa. and return.
178. Tax fi. fas. to bear interest.
179. Sales for city taxes.
180. Redemption for land sold.
181. Lands sold for taxes, how redeemed.
182. By creditors.
183. Effect of redemption.
184. If redeemed by creditors.
185. Quit claim deeds for property redeemed.
186. City may purchase for tax sales.
187. Re-sale by city to be public
188. Ordinances to carry into effect.
SECTION 189. Recitals in tax deed.
190. Eligibility of councilmen and aldermen.
191. City may accept gifts on conditions.
192. May act as trustee.
193. To accept gifts of lands with race conditions.
194. Trustee of cemetery lots.
195. Cannot restrict subsequent council.
196. Not liable for torts of officers.
197. Obstructions in streets.
198. Discretion of council, equity will not interfere.
199. Not liable for discretionary acts.
200. Not liable for legislative or judicial acts.
201. Defects in streets, liability for.
202. City property, not subject to levy.
203. Councilmen, voting when interested, illegal.
204. Officers when personally liable.
205. Citizens competent jurymen.
206. Pawnbrokers.
207. Statute of limitations.
208. Dormancy, tax fi. fas.
209. Laws as to judgments, applicable to tax fi. fas.
210. Alias tax fi. fas., how issued.
211. Rank of liens for taxes.
212. Fire escapes.
213. Examination of buildings.
214. Fire escapes; power of city.
215. Examinations and reports.
216. Penalty.
217. Blind tiger a common nuisance and how abated.
218. Service, when parties unknown.
219. Power to break open, seize and arrest.
220. Certiorari from Police Court, how effected.

SECTION 221. Pauper affidavit; supersedeas.
222. Supersedeas pending application.
223. Power to punish sale of liquor on Sunday.
224. Vagrancy, duty of police.
225. Court costs, how paid.
226. Public libraries.
227. Sale of domestic wines, license.
228. Sale without license, illegal.
229. Penalty.
230. Lenders on personal property, business regulated.
231. License and bond.
232. Suits on bond.
233. Surety insolvent, new bond required.
234. Sale of wages or salary.
235. Book of loans.
236. Renewals of loans.
237. Books open for inspection.
238. Not keeping proper books, penalty.
239. Lawful charges.
240. Usury credited on principal.
241. Extra charges illegal.
242. License by city.
243. Unlawful charges, penalty
244. License void, when.
245. Prosecutions by lender.
246. Assignment of unearned wages void.
247. Not to apply to banks.
248. Municipal debts, election, etc.
249. Notice of election on issue of bonds.
250. Election, how held.
251. Bonds may be issued, when.
252. Number of votes, how ascertained.
253. Collection of bonds.
254. Bonds of counties and municipalities, how validated.
255. By Superior Court.
256. Exceptions to judgment.
257. Validation conclusive.
258. Proof of validation.
259. Notice of proceeding to validate.
260. Costs.
261. Bonds issued under previous elections.
262. Bonded debts of towns and cities may be compromised.
263. New bonds may be issued for outstanding bonds.
264. Benefits of this law, how obtained.
265. Sinking fund, how provided.
266. Debt of counties and cities, not to exceed 7 per cent.
267. County and city bonds, how paid.
268. City debts, how incurred.
SECTION 269. Power of Mayor in riot emergency.
270. Schools in cities.
271. Power to enclose lanes and alleys, when, etc.
272. Destroying property for public good.
273. Hospitals, how established
274. Quarantine, how prescribed and regulated.
275. Quarantine ground.
276. Vessels may be removed to quarantine grounds.
277. Persons escaping quarantine grounds, how dealt with.
278. Masters of vessels must deliver bills of health.
279. Inland travelers to perform quarantine.
280. Duty of pilots before entering vessel.
281. Persons on board of vessels shall observe quarantine.
282. Proclamation of Governor as to contagious diseases.
283. Violators of quarantine, indicted.
284. Concealing small-pox indictable.
285. Fines, how disposed of.
286. Performance of quarantine, how certified.
287. Fees of health officers, how paid.
288. Small-pox hospitals.
289. Quarantine regulations.
290. Expenses.
291. Vaccine, how distributed.
292. Regulations for keeping gunpowder.
293. Naval stores inspector not to be agent of merchant or manufacturer.
294. Charges for inspection.
295. What inspectors may be appointed.
296. Inimical local laws repealed.
297. Fees of inspectors.
298. Penalty for disposing of drifted timber.
299. Fees.
300. Pitch, tar, turpentine, etc., to be inspected.
301. Quality, etc., of turpentine barrels.
302. Barrels of turpentine, how marked.
303. Powers of corporate authorities.
304. Inspectors may be appointed for any articles.
305. Scalesmen, weighers of cotton, etc., to be sworn.
306. Deduction.
307. Oath to be recorded; penalty.
308. Tare on rice.
309. Tare on other articles.
310. No deduction for turn of scales, etc.
311. Corporate authorities may make other rules.

SECTION 312. Agricultural products not taxable by city.
313. Salesman shall not charge tax.
314. Inspectors, how appointed
315. Number of pounds stamped on each sack.
316. Flour shall be merchantable.
317. Flour barrels, how made.
318. Flour inspected, when.
319. Fraudulently packing flour.
320. Inspector cannot purchase
321. Selling without inspection.
322. Inspectors' oath.
SECTION 323. Corn meal, corn and other grain.
324. Inspectors of liquors, how appointed.
325. Oath and duty of such inspectors.
326. Fees of liquor inspectors.
327. Inspection to be monthly.
328. Street railways.
329. How incorporated; subject to city taxes and burdens.
330. Written consent of municipal authorities, necessary.

154. Time for election of officers. The time for the election of all officers of the incorporatated cities of this State, now having or which may hereafter have not less than fifty thousand inhabitants and not more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, according to the census of the United States, now elective by the Mayor and Aldermen of said cities, is hereby fixed for the evening of the day fixed by law for the qualification of the Mayor and Aldermen, who are to make such election. Acts 1902, p. 109.

All officers so elected shall hold their office for the term of two years and until their successors are elected and qualified, and their salaries shall be neither increased nor diminished during their term of office.

155. Damages, cases must be presented to city before suit. No person, firm, or corporation, having a claim for money damages against any municipal corporation of this State on account of injuries to person or property shall bring any suit at law or equity against said municipal corporation for the same, without first presenting in writing such claims to the governing authority of said municipality for adjustment, stating the time, place and extent of such injury, as near as practicable, and the negligence which caused the same, and no such suit shall be entertained by the Courts against such municipality, until the cause of action therein has been first presented to said governing authority for adjustment; provided, that upon presentation of such claim said governing authority shall consider and act upon the same within thirty days from said presentation, and the action of said governing authority unless it results in the settlement thereof, shall in no sense be a bar to a suit therefor in the court, provided that the running of the statutes of limitations shall be suspended during the time that the demand for payment before such authorities is pending without action on their part. Act of Dec. 20, 1899, p. 74.

156. May provide for forfeiture of bonds. Any municipal corporation in this State shall have full power and authority to provide, by ordinance, for the forfeiture of bonds given by offenders for their appearance before municipal Courts, and to provide for the collection of the same from the principal and sureties to such bonds by judgment, execution, and sale. Acts 1880-1 p. 176. Code of Ga. 1895, § 698.

157. May bind over or commit state offenders. Any Mayor, Recorder, or other proper officer presiding in any Municipal Court in this State shall have authority to bind over, or commit to jail, offenders against any criminal law of this State, whenever in the course of an investigation before such officer a proper case therefor shall be made out by the evidence. Acts 1880-1 p. 176. Code of Ga. 1895, § 699.

Acts 1878-9 p. 153.

158. Alternative sentences by police courts. All police courts of this state, having authority to try offenses against the laws of the cities, towns and villages in which such courts are located, shall have power and authority to impose fines upon persons convicted of said offenses, with the alternative of other punishment allowed by law, in case said fines are not paid.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 712.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 713.

159. Selection or appointment of whipping-bosses. The governing authorities of any county or municipal corporation in this State, employing or having labor performed by convicts, in any such county or municipal corporation, may appoint a whipping-boss for such convicts, and fix his compensation and prescribe his duties; Provided, however, that proper and necessary discipline may be administered by the superintendent or other officer or person having control of any convict or convicts, without the employment of a whipping-boss.

Acts of 1890-1, p. 211.

Ibid. § 714.

160. When to whip. No whipping shall be administered to a convict by any whipping-boss or other officer or person, except in cases where the same is reasonably necessary to enforce discipline or compel work or labor by such convict.

Ibid. § 715.

161. Rules for government of convicts, etc. Said governing authority of counties and municipal corporations, respectively, employing or having labor performed by convicts, shall prepare and have published full and complete, reasonable and humane, rules and regulations for the government of the convicts under their control, which rules may be amended as occasion may require, but shall specifically prescribe the powers and duties, in all respects, of the superintendent, commissioner, guard, whipping-boss, or other person connected with the management of convicts, as to the care, keeping, control, work and discipline of convicts.

Ibid. § 716.

162. Superintendent, etc., not personally liable for damage to convicts. No superintendent, commissioner, guard, whipping-boss, or other person or employee of convicts, shall be personally liable for any injury or damage to any convict, resulting from the employment, care, keeping, control, work, and discipline of convicts who are under the direction of said governing authorities, respectively, in accordance with reasonable and humane rules and regulations adopted as aforesaid.

Acts of 1890-1 p. 231.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 717.

163. Tax Assessors for City. The Mayor and Council of each town or city are authorized, at their option, to elect three freeholders, residing in the town or city, as assessors, who shall value and assess all the property within said town or city liable for taxation. All persons dissatisfied with the value placed on their property shall appear before said assessors and produce testimony as to the value of property and the decision of said assessors, after hearing the evidence, shall be final: Provided, that this section shall not affect towns or cities now having the power to appoint assessors.

Ibid § 718.

164. Reports. Said assessors shall make their reports at such time and in such manner as the town or city authorities shall determine, and shall be governed by rules made by the authorities. unless contrary to the laws of this State. The authorities shall, in levying or assessing the rate of taxation, do so upon the value of the property reported by the assessors.

Acts of Feb. 28, 1874, p. 109.

165.[1] Not to tax over one-half of one per cent. for current expenses. No municipal corporation shall levy or collect for the ordinary current expenses of said corporation, except as hereinafter provided, any ad valorem tax upon the property within said corporation, exceeding one-half of one per cent. upon the value of said property, any charter of said corporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 719.

Acts of Feb. 28, 1874, p. 110.

166. "Ordinary expenses" defined; separate accounts. The term "ordinary current expenses" shall be construed to include all current expenses, excepting only expenses for education, for paving or macadamizing streets, and for payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, which shall be known as "extraordinary expenses."

Code of Ga. 1895, § 720.

And in all cases where it shall be necessary to levy an additional tax above said one-half of one per cent., for any one or more of said extraordinary expenses, the levy and assessment of the same for each said extraordinary expense shall be separately made and collected.

Said municipal authorities shall cause separate accounts to be kept, on account of all amounts collected and disbursed on account of each of said extra ordinary expenses; and all amounts so collected shall be applied exclusively to the extraordinary expenses for which said tax was levied and collected.

Acts of Feb. 28, 1874, p. 110.

167. Officer diverting tax money to other purposes, malpractice. Any officer of any municipal corporation who shall apply any portion of any fund collected by taxation for either of said extraordinary expenses, to any other ordinary or extraordinary expense, shall be guilty of malpractice in office.

Code of Ga. 1895, § 721.

Acts of Feb. 28, 1874, p. 110.

168. Additional fund, how raised. If an additional fund is required by said corporation for internal improvements, not herein provided for, or if the amount realized by the levy of one-half of one per cent. shall be insufficient to defray the ordinary current expenses of said corporation, an additional tax may be levied for this purpose when it shall be authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the legal voters of said corporation who shall vote at an election to be held for that purpose, and separate accounts of all amounts so collected and disbursed shall be kept as is provided in section 166, above.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 722.

Acts of 1884-5, p. 148.

169. Municipalities may issue executions for paving, etc. All municipal corporations have authority to enforce the collection of any amount due or to become due for paving streets or lanes, or for laying sewers and drains, or for cleaning or repairing privy vaults, by execution to be issued by the treasurer against the persons or corporations by whom such debts may be due, which may be levied by the marshal on the real estate of the owners, and after proceedings as in cases of sales for city taxes, the same may be sold at public outcry. All sales made by such city under execution shall be subject to purchase by said corporation, and the right of redemption by the owner after sale.

Code of Ga. 1895, § 723.

Acts of 1900, p. 81.

170. City Marshals, how ruled. The marshals of the towns and cities of this State, and such other officers of said towns and cities in said State whose duty it is to collect the taxes and other revenues of such towns and cities, by levy or sale, shall be subject to be ruled, either in the Superior, City, or

(1) By the express provisions of the Act of Feb. 28, 1874, no part of said Act applies to the city of Savannah, therefore §§ 719 to 724 of Code of Ga., 1895, do not apply to the city of Savannah.

County Court, in the county where said town or city is located, for money in the hands of such officer arising from the public sale of any property, under and by virtue of any process issued by said city, or town in the same manner as sheriffs and constables are ruled for the distribution of money coming into their hands from the sale of any property.

When any execution from any court is placed in the hands of the marshal or other selling officer of any town or city in this State, with written notice to hold up the proceeds arising from the sale of any property of the defendant in *fi. fa.*, the marshal or other selling officer shall, after first paying to the city the amount due on the process under which the sale was made, hold up the balance of the funds in his hands until he is ordered to pay out the same by the court first acquiring jurisdiction, under proper proceeding.

Acts 1890-1, p. 229.

171. Renewal of pavement by assessment, etc. The Mayor and Council or governing authority of any city having a population of over twenty thousand, have authority to renew, by the use of any material that may be decided on or repair any pavement in said city, upon the same terms and conditions as to assessment of property and street-car companies, as were in force when the pavement was originally laid: Provided, in the judgment of the City Council of said city the pavement is worn out and no longer serviceable.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 724.

NOTE.—This section being merely declaratory of the Statute, reference is made to the Act itself, which is stronger for the municipality than the Code section.

Acts 1890-1, p. 152.

172. Property of railroads subject to municipal taxation. All property, real and personal, belonging to railroad companies in this State, which is within the limits of any municipal corporation, shall be subject to taxation by said municipality as fully and as completely as is the property of other corporations within the limits. And it is made the duty of the municipal authorities to cause property belonging to a railroad company to pay its proper and just pro rata of municipal taxes.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 725.

Acts 1890-1, p. 152.

173. Return, to show what. In addition to the facts required to be shown by the Act to provide a system of taxation of railroad property in each of the counties of the State, every railroad company in this State shall at the time of making the returns provided for in said Act, show the value of the company's property in each incorporated city or town through which it runs.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 726.

Acts 1890-1, p. 152.

174. Rolling stock, how assessed. The rolling stock and other personal property of said railroad companies shall be distributed to said municipalities on the same basis that rolling stock and other personal property are distributed to the counties under the provisions of said Act—that is, as the value of the whole property, real and personal, of the said company, is to the value of the property located in the particular municipality, such shall be the amount of rolling stock and other personal property to be distributed for taxing purposes to each municipality.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 727.

Acts of 1890-1, p. 152.

175. County tax law applicable. All other provisions of said Act are made applicable to the assessment and collection of taxes of railroads by municipalities upon the property of such railroads located in such municipalities, and upon the rolling stock and other personal property.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 728.

Acts 1890-1, p. 53.

176. Garnishment for city taxes. When any treasurer or other person authorized to collect the taxes due any municipal corporation can find no property of the defendant on which to levy any tax execution, he shall make an entry to that effect on said execution and may then issue summons of garnishment against any person whom he may believe is indebted to the defendant, or who may have property, money or effects in his hands, without making affidavit or giving bond. Said summons of garnishment shall be served by the treasurer or other tax collector, or by the sheriff, or any constable of the county in which the garnishee may reside, at least fifteen days before the sitting of the court, and returned to the Superior or City Court of the county in which such municipal corporation is situated.

Code of Ga. of 1895, §§ 729.

Acts 1890-1, p. 53.

177. Entry on execution and return. Said treasurer shall enter on the execution the name of the person garnisheed, and return the execution to said court, and the subsequent proceedings shall be the same as on garnishments in cases when judgment has been obtained.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 730.

Acts 1890-1, p. 50.

178. Tax executions to bear interest, when. All executions issued for taxes due the State, or any county thereof, or any municipal corporation, whether issued on assessments for permanent improvements of streets or sewers of said municipal corporations, or otherwise, shall bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the time fixed by law for issuing the same, Provided that this section shall not apply to taxes or tax *fi. fas* issued by any municipal corporation imposing penalties for failure to pay taxes to any municipal corporation on any *fi. fas.* due to it for taxes or assessments, having November 11th, 1889, a population of sixty thousand or more, unless the Mayor and General Council, Mayor and Council, or other governing authority of any such municipal corporation shall, by order, resolution, or ordinance, provide for the charge and collection of such interest on such *fi. fas.*

Acts 1889, p. 31.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 731.

Acts of 1877, p. 125.

179. Sales for city taxes, how conducted. The time, place and manner of the sale of property, both real and personal, for taxes due to municipal corporations in this State shall be the same as that provided by law for the Sheriff's sales for State and county taxes, provided that such sale may be conducted and had before the door of the Council Chamber, or the usual place of meeting of the authorities having control of said municipality; provided, that said sale may be conducted by the marshal of said municipality.

Dec. 18, 1901.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 732.

Acts of 1877, p. 125.

180. Redemption. Whenever any land is so sold, the owner thereof shall have the privilege of redeeming said land thus sold, within one year by paying the purchaser the amount paid by said purchaser, for said land, with ten per cent. premium thereon, from the date of the purchase to the time of the payment.

Act Dec. 20, 1898, p. 85.

181. Land sold for taxes, how redeemed. Where real estate has been sold under any State, city, county, or school tax *fi. fa.*, the same may be redeemed at any time within twelve months after the sale by the defendant in tax *fi. fa.*, his heirs or personal representative, or by any tenant in common, remainderman, or other persons having an interest in such property.

Ibid. p. 86.

182. By Creditors. Such property may also be redeemed by the holder of any mortgage, judgment, lien or other interest in suid property, or by any creditor of the defendant in *fi. fa.*

Ibid. p. 86.

183. Effect of Redemption. When property has been redeemed, the effect thereof shall be to put the title conveyed by the tax sale back into the defendant in *fi. fa.*, subject to all liens existing at the time of the tax sale, and if the redemption has been made by any creditor of the defendant or person having any interest in the property, the amount expended by such creditor or person interested shall constitute a first lien thereon and be re-paid prior to claims upon the property if the quit claim deed hereinafter provided for is recorded as required by existing laws.

Ibid. p. 86.

184. If redeemed by creditors. If the property is redeemed by a creditor of the defendant in *fi. fa.* who has no lien, such creditor shall have a claim against the property for the amount advanced by him in order to redeem the same in case there is thereafter any sale of the property under a judgment in favor of such creditor, and if the quit claim deed is recorded as required by law.

Ibid. p. 86.

185. Quit claim deeds to property redeemed. In all cases where property is redeemed the purchaser at the tax sale, shall make a quit claim deed to the defendant in *fi. fa.* reciting therein by whom the redemption money has been paid, and in what capacity, or under what claim of right or interest the same was paid, which shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated.

Acts of 1877, p. 125.

186. Corporation may purchase, when. Whenever at any such sale by a municipal corporation for taxes due it, by its marshal or duly authorized officer, no one present shall bid for the property put up to be sold, as much as the tax for which it is proposed to sell the same, and the officer's cost, if any due thereon, after such property shall have been cried a reasonable time, then any duly appointed officer or agent of the corporation may bid off such property for the corporation, and the marshal or other officer making such sale, shall make to the corporation a deed to the property so sold, and deliver the same to the officer designated by the corporation to receive it, and the title acquired by the corporation at such sale and by such deed shall be perfect, valid and binding, after the period above provided for redemption by the owners shall have elapsed and there is no redemption by the owner, as if purchased by an individual or corporation other than such corporation so purchasing, and the marshal or other duly authorized officer making the sale, shall put the corporation, through any officer or person it may designate, in the possession of the property so sold.

Code of Ga. 1895, § 734.

Code of Ga. 1895, § 735.

187. Property sold by corporation, how. Neither the governmental body of any such municipal corporation, whether known as Mayor and Councilmen, Mayor and Aldermen, or by any other name, during whose term any such sale shall take place, nor any subsequently appointed or elected governing body, shall be capable of divesting or alienating the title of the corporation to any property so purchased, excepting by a public sale of the same to the highest bidder; provided, that where it is clearly shown to the Mayor and Council or other governing body of any municipal corporation in this State that property, either returned or unreturned, has been sold and purchased by the said Mayor and Council or other governmental body of any municipal corporation in this State, to protect its taxes and the cost of collecting the same, and that said Mayor and Council, or other governmental body of such municipal corporation, has not parted with title to the same, such Mayor and Council, or other governmental body in any municipal corporation of this State shall, by a unanimous vote, be authorized to quitclaim such property to the owner thereof at the time of purchase by said Mayor and Council, or other governmental body, his administrators, executors, heirs or assigns, upon payment of all taxes which may be due and all cost due by reason of said sale.

Acts of 1906, p. 33.

Acts of 1877, p 125.

188. Ordinances to carry this into effect. Municipal corporations shall have full power and authority to pass appropriate ordinances and by-lays to carry these provisions into effect.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 736.

189. Recitals in tax deed. Unless otherwise provided in the charter, the recitals in a deed under a sale for municipal taxes are not evidence of the facts recited.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 738.

Act of Nov. 15, 1902, p. 40. [Amending § 739 of Code of Georgia of 1895.]

190. Eligibility of Councilmen and Aldermen. Councilmen and Aldermen of the towns and cities of this State shall be incompetent to hold, except in towns of less than two thousand inhabitants and more than eighty thousand inhabitants, any other municipal office in said towns and cities during the term of office for which they were chosen, provided nothing herein shall render them ineligible to be elected during said term to serve in a term immediately succeeding said term, but nothing in this section shall apply to any municipal office which is filled by appointment of the Mayor. Any Councilman or Alderman appointed during his term to any other municipal office shall resign before being eligible to enter upon the office to which he has been appointed. In cities of more than eighty thousand inhabitants, Councilmen and Aldermen, during the term of office for which they were chosen, are incompetent to hold any office in said cities, which is filled by appointment or election of the General Council or governing board, but are competent to hold any other office in said cities, having first resigned the office of Councilman or Alderman, provided nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing any provisions to the contrary hereof in any charter of any city or town in this State.

Acts of 1892, p. 104.

191. Incorporated towns and cities may accept gifts. All incorporated towns and cities in this State are authorized to receive any donations or gifts of real or personal property which may be made to them by deed of gift, will, or otherwise, and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the instrument giving or donating the property, if the governing body of such town or city approves such conditions.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 740.

Ibid. § 741.

192. May act as trustees. The incorporated towns and cities in this State shall be authorized to act as trustees under any conveyance or will donating or giving property for charitable or eleemosynary purposes.

Act of 1895, p. 117.

193. Power to accept as trustee gifts of land, dedicated for parks, with limitations as to race, etc. Any person may, by appropriate conveyance, devise, gift or grant to any municipal corporation of this State, in fee simple or in trust, or to other persons as trustees, lands by said conveyance dedicated in perpetuity to the public use as a park, pleasure ground, or for other public purpose, and in said conveyance, by appropriate limitations and conditions, provide that the use of said park, pleasure ground or other property so conveyed to said municipality, shall be limited to the white race only, or to

white women and children only, or to the colored race only, or to the colored women and children only, or to any other race only, or to the women and children of any other race only, that may be designated by said devisor or grantor; and any person may also, by such conveyance, devise, give or grant, in perpetuity to such corporations or persons, other property, real or personal, for the development, improvement and maintenance of said property.

Ibid. § 2. It shall be lawful for any municipal corporation of this State, or other person, natural or artificial, as trustee, to whom such devise, gift or grant is made, to accept the same in behalf of and for the benefit of the class of persons named in said conveyance, and for their exclusive use and enjoyment, with the right to the said municipality or trustee, to improve, embellish, and ornament said land so granted as a public park, or for other public use as herein specified, and every municipal corporation to which such conveyance shall be made, is hereby empowered by appropriate police provision, to protect the said class of persons for whose benefit said devise or grant is made, in the exclusive use and enjoyment thereof.

Code of 1895, § 742. **194. Trustees of cemetery lots.** Any person may convey to the Mayor and City Council of any town or city in this State, any money or property to be held by such Mayor and Council in trust, the *corpus* or increase thereof to be expended as directed by such conveyance, in the improvement Acts of 1889, p. 178. or preservation and care of any cemetery or of the burial lots of such owner therein, and such Mayor and Council shall receive and hold such property and execute such trusts, according to the terms thereof, as other trusts are executed under the laws of this State, and shall by its clerk make annual returns to the Ordinary, and shall be entitled to such commissions as are paid to other trustees, but shall not be required to give bond.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 743. **195. Cannot restrict subsequent Council.** One Council cannot by an ordinance bind itself or its successors so as to prevent free legislation in matters of municipal government.

Ibid. § 744. **196. Not liable for acts of public officers.** A municipal corporation is not liable for the torts of policemen or other officers engaged in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by law.

Ibid. § 745. **197. Obstruction in street.** Without express legislative authority, a municipality cannot grant to any person the right to erect or maintain a structure or obstruction in a public street.

Ibid. § 746. **198. Equity will not interfere with discretion of Council** The Council or other governing body of a municipality has a discretion in the management and disposition of its property, and where it is exercised in good faith, a court of equity will not interfere therewith.

Ibid. § 747. **199. Municipal corporations not liable for discretionary acts.** Where municipal corporations are not liable by statute to perform an act, they cannot be held liable for exercising their discretion in failing to perform the same.

Ibid. § 748. **200. Municipal corporations, liable for what.** Municipal corporations are not liable for failure to perform, or for errors in performing, their legislative or judicial powers. For neglect to perform, or for improper or unskillful performance of their ministerial duties they are liable.

Ibid. § 749. **201. Municipal corporations liable for injuries, when.** If a municipal corporation has not been negligent in constructing or repairing the same, it is not liable for injuries resulting from defects in its streets when it has no notice thereof, unless such defect has existed for a sufficient length of time for notice to be inferred.

Ibid. § 750. **202. Municipal property not subject to levy.** Property of a municipal corporation in use for the public, or held for future use for the public, is not subject to levy and sale under executions. All property held by a municipality is presumptively for public use.

Ibid. § 751. **203. Councilman voting when personally interested.** It is improper and illegal for a member of a City Council to vote upon any question, brought before the Council, in which he is personally interested.

Ibid. § 752. **204. Officers, when personally liable.** Members of the Council and other officers of a municipal corporation are personally liable to one who sustains special damages as the result of any official acts of such officer, if done oppressively, maliciously, corruptly, or without authority of the laws.

Ibid. § 754. **205. Who are competent jurors.** The fact of a person being a citizen or resident of a municipal corporation, shall not render him incompetent to serve as a juror in cases in which such municipal corporation is a party or interested.

Ibid. § 755. Acts of 1868, p. 136. **206. Pawnbrokers, how licensed and governed.** It shall be lawful for the municipal authorities of the several incorporated towns and cities in the State of Georgia to license pawnbrokers in their respective jurisdictions, to define by ordinance their powers and privileges, to impose taxes upon them, to revoke their licenses, and generally to exercise such superintendence over pawnbrokers as will insure fair dealing between the pawnbroker and his customers.

Dec. 20, 1899, p. 60. **207. Claims for or against corporation; statute of limitations.** From and after the passage of this Act any claim or demand held by any municipality not being in the shape of a special contract, or which has not been reduced to execution, shall be barred by the Statutes of Limitation as provided by the general Statutes of Limitation of force in this State, and all executions issued by any municipality shall be subject to the same laws as to the Statutes of Limitation now governing other executions.

Code of Ga. 1895, § 890. **208. Tax fi. fa. dormant when.** All State, county, city or other tax *fi. fas*,, before or after legal transfer and record, shall be enforced within seven years from the date of their issue; or within seven years from the time of the last entry upon the tax *fi. fa.* by the officer authorized to execute and return the same if said entry is properly entered by said officer upon the execution docket and books in which said entries are now required to be made in cases of entries or executions issued on judgments.

Ibid § 891. **209. Laws as to judgemnts applicable to tax fi. fas.** All laws in reference to a period of limitation as to ordinary executions for any purpose, or to the length of time or circumstances under which they lose their lien in whole or in part, are made applicable to tax *fii. fas.*

Acts of 1904, p. 55. **210. "Alias" tax fi. fas., how issued.** When any tax execution which shall have been regularly issued by the tax collector of any county of this State, or by the proper officer of any city, town or village in this State, shall be lost or de-

stroyed, an alias execution in lieu of such original execution may issue upon the party having the right to control such original execution filing with the Ordinary of the county in which it issued a statement under oath of the loss or destruction of such original. The Ordinary shall endorse on the copy issued in lieu of said original the word "alias."

Code of 1895, § 2791.

211. Rank of liens for taxes. Liens for taxes due the State or any county thereof, or municipal corporation therein, shall cover the property of taxpayers liable to tax, from the time fixed by law for valuation of the same in each year until such taxes are paid, and the property of tax collectors and their sureties from the time of giving bond until all the taxes for which they are responsible shall be paid. Such liens for taxes are hereby declared superior to all other liens, and shall rank between themselves as follows: *First* in rank, taxes due the State; *second* in rank, taxes due the counties of the State; *third* in rank, taxes due to municipal corporations of the State.

Acts of 1899, p. 168, § 1. Code of Ga. of 1895, § 2622.

212. Fire escapes. Owners of every building more than two stories in height, not including the basement, used in the third or higher stories, in whole or in part, as factory or workshop, shall provide more than one way of egress from each story of said building, above the second story, by stairways, on the inside or outside of said building, and such stairways shall be, as nearly as may be practicable, at opposite ends of each story, and so constructed that in case of fire, the ground can be readily reached from the third and higher stories. Stairways on the outside of said buildings shall have suitable railed landings at each story above the first, and shall connect with each of said stories by doors or windows, opening outwardly, and such doors, windows and landings shall be kept at all times clear of obstructions. All the main doors of such buildings both inside and outside, shall open outwardly, and each story shall be amply supplied with means for extinguishing fires.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 2623.

213. Examination of Buildings. The municipal authorities of the town or city where such building is situated, or the Ordinary of the county, if the building is situated outside of any town or city shall require the fire marshal or chief officer of the fire department and if there is no fire marshal or chief fireman then some other suitable official, to examine such buildings at least once a year, and report in writing to said municipal authorities, or said Ordinary, that said requirements have or have not been complied with. If not complied with, the municipal authorities or the Ordinary, as the case may be, shall notify in writing the owner of said building to provide needful alterations or additions.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 2624.

214. Fire escapes, power of city. The municipal authorities of any town or city in this State may, by ordinance, provide that the provisions of this chapter shall apply to all buildings, not used as private residences, three or more stories in height, within their limits.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 2625.

215. Examination and report. The owners of buildings referred to in preceding section shall make all alterations or additions necessary to comply with the requirements of this chapter. Examinations and reports shall be made during the month of December of each year.

Penal Code of Ga., § 510.

216. Failure to comply, penalty. If the owner of a building more than two stories in height shall fail to comply with the requirements of Section 2622 of the Civil Code and, after receiving the notice prescribed in Section 2623 of the Civil Code, shall refuse or neglect to make the alterations specified in said written notice, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Acts of Dec. 18, 1899, p. 73.

217. Blind tiger declared a nuisance. Any place commonly known as a "blind tiger," where spirituous, malt, or intoxicating liquors are sold, in violation of law, shall be deemed a nuisance, and the same may be abated or enjoined as such, as now provided by law, on the application of any citizen or citizens of the county where the same may be located.

Ibid.

218. Service where parties unknown. If the party or parties carrying on said "nuisance" shall be unknown or concealed, it shall be sufficient service in the abatement or injunction proceedings under this Act to leave the writ or other papers to be served, at the place where such liquor or liquors may be sold, and the case or cases may proceed against "parties unknown," as defendants.

Ibid.

219. Authority to break open, seize stock, and make arrests. The court shall have authority under this Act to order the officers to break open such "blind tiger," and arrest the inmates thereof, and seize their stock in trade, and bring them before him to be dealt with as the law directs.

Acts 1902, p. 105, § 1.

220. Certiorari from Police Court, bond, etc. Any person who seeks a writ of *certiorari* to review and correct the judgment of any recorder's court, or of other police court, of any town, or city, by whatever name known, shall first file with the clerk of said court, or if no clerk, with the judge of said court, except when the pauper affidavit hereinafter provided for is furnished, a bond payable to the municipal corporation under which such court exists, in amount and with surety acceptable to and approved by the said clerk or judge, as the case may be, conditioned for the personal appearance of the defendant to abide the final order, judgment, or sentence of said court, or of the Superior Court, in said case.

Ibid. § 2.

221. Pauper affidavit and supersedeas. If the defendant is unable from his poverty to give said bond, and will make the same to appear by affidavit, the judge of the Superior Court shall, in granting the writ of *certiorari*, order a *supersedeas*, but the defendant shall not be set at liberty without the giving of said bond.

Ibid. § 3.

222. Supersedeas pending application for certiorari. Whenever any defendant who has been convicted in said court shall file a bond in compliance with the first section hereof, or a pauper affidavit in accordance with the second section hereof, and shall also file an affidavit that he intends to apply for a writ of *certiorari*, this shall operate as a *supersedeas* of the judgment rendered in said court for the period of ten days; provided, that when the pauper affidavit is given in lieu of bond the defendant shall not be set at liberty.

Acts of 1903, p. 96.

223. City's power to punish for sale of liquor on Sunday. It shall and may be lawful for the corporate authorities of each city in this State to pass ordinances prohibiting any person within the corporate or jurisdictional limits of such city from selling in any quantity, directly or indirectly, any spirituous, vinous, malt, or intoxicating liquors of any character, from 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night, and the corporate authorities of such city are further empowered in such ordinances to provide that any person or persons violating any of the provisions of such ordinances

shall, on conviction thereof before the Police Court of such city, whether known as Mayor's or Recorder's Court, or otherwise designated, be subject and liable, as punishment for each and every such offense, to a fine of not more than $300, and to imprisonment not exceeding three months either or both, at the discretion of the officer presiding in such police or other municipal court; and to further provide in such ordinances, that the aforesaid penalties shall not affect the power of the Mayor or corporate authorities of such city to revoke the license of any barroom or tippling house.

Acts of 1903, p. 46.

224. Vagrancy defined, duty of police. Vagrants are: 1. Persons wandering or strolling about in idleness who are able to work, and have no property to support them. 2. Persons leading an idle, immoral or profligate life, who have no property to support them and who are able to work and do not work. 3. All persons able to work, having no property to support them, and who have no visible or known means of a fair, honest and reputable livelihood. The term "visible or known means of a fair, honest and reputable livelihood," as used in this section, shall be construed to mean reasonab'y continuous employment at some lawful occupation for some reasonable compensation, or a fixed and regular income from property or other investment, which income is sufficient for the support and maintenance of such vagrant. 4. Persons having a fixed abode who have no visible property to support them, and who live by stealing or by trading or bartering stolen goods. 5. Professional gamblers living in idleness. 6. All able-bodied persons who are found begging for a living or who quit their houses and leave their wives and children without the means of subsistence. 7. All persons who are able to work and do not work, and who have no property or other means of support, but hire out their minor children and live upon their wages, shall be deemed and considered vagrants. 8. All persons, over sixtenn years of age, able to work and who do not work, and have no property to support them, and who have not some known and visible means of a fair, honest and reputable livelihood, and whose parents are unable to support them, and who are not in attendance upon some educational institute.

Acts of 1905, p. 109.

It is hereby made the duty of the sheriff and constables in every county, the police and town marshal, or other like officials in every town and city in this State, to give information, under oath, to any officer now empowered by law to issue criminal warrants, of all vagrants within their knowledge or whom they have good reason to suspect as being vagrants, in their respective counties, towns and cities; thereupon, the said officer shall issue a warrant for the apprehension of the person alleged to be a vagrant, and upon being brought before him, the said officer, and probable cause be shown, shall bind such person over to any court of the county having jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished as prescribed in section 1039, Vol. 3, of the Code of 1895.

Ibid. ° 2.

225. Court Costs; how paid. Whenever said vagrant shall be convicted, all costs of the committing as well as of the trial courts, shall be paid out of the fine assessed and paid, but if said vagrant fails to pay said fine and is sent to the

chaingang or other public works, then, in that event, said officers shall be paid their respective costs by the county hiring out said convict, and in the event said county fails to hire or work said convict, then the Ordinary or County Commissioners, as the case may be, of said county, shall pay into the court, to the credit of fines and forfeitures, an amount sufficient to pay the reasonable hire of said convict, the same in no case to be less than the costs incurred, and said costs shall be paid as herein provided.

Act of 1904, p. 91.

226. Power to appropriate money for public libraries, etc. 1. Any city in the State may, through its properly constituted municipal authorities, raise by taxation from year to year, and permanently appropriate money for the purpose of establishing or erecting, or maintaining a public library, or assisting in maintaining a public library. Any such sum or sums of money so appropriated shall be expended by and under the direction of the board of trustees of such public library elected by the City Council of said city.

2. In any city in which an appropriation shall be made under or by virtue of the authority conferred by this Act, the money so appropriated shall be drawn from the treasury of said city on the warrant of said board of trustees of such public library elected by the City Council of said city, and shall be paid out from time to time in the payment of salaries, purchase of books, and for other necessary expenses of said library, and an itemized statement of the amounts so paid out shall be made annually to the Mayor of said city, and by him submitted to the properly constituted authorities of said city.

3. Said board of trustees of such public library elected by the City Council of said city are authorized to accept and receive donations, either in money, land or other property, for the purpose of erecting or assisting in the erection of suitable buildings for the use of said public library, for maintaining the same, or for assisting in maintaining the same.

4. Said board of trustees of such public library elected by the City Council of said city shall exercise a strict and rigid supervision over said public library, and shall pass all necessary rules and regulations for the government and control of the same; shall elect a librarian and, if necessary, an assistant librarian, or designate some officer or officers to perform the duties of librarian or assistant librarian and shall appoint and discharge the said officer or officers at pleasure.

5 The municipal government of any such city shall have authority to enter into a legal and binding agreement to accept and receive any donation offered by any person or persons on such terms as may be agreed upon between said person or persons and said municipal government, and such agreement so made shall be legal and binding upon said municipal government and its successors and all agreements by said municipal government of said city to pay any sum or sums of money annually thereafter for the use of said public library shall be legal and binding on the said city, and any ordinance or ordinances carrying said agreement into effect shall have the force and effect of laws and be binding on the said city during the time mentioned by said agreement and said ordinance.

Acts of 1904, p. 98.

227. Sale of domestic wine in city, license, penalty, etc. The corporated authorities of any incorporated town or city in the State, within the limits of said town or city, and commissioners of roads and revenues in each county, and where there are no such commissioners, the Ordinary, within such county, without the limits of any incorporated town or city, shall have power to grant license to the manufacturers of domestic wines made from grapes, berries or fruits purchased by him, or grown on lands owned, leased or rented by him, to retail the same in quantities not less than a quart, and not to be drunk on the premises where sold, and to fix the license at such price as they may see proper, and the revenues derived from the granting said license by the county authorities shall be paid into the county treasury; or in case of license granted by city authorities or authorities of an incorporated town, such revenues shall be paid into the treasury of said city or town.

Ibid.

228. Sale without license unlawful. It shall be unlawful to sell, or offer for sale, domestic wines made from grapes, berries or fruits purchased by him or grown on lands owned, leased or rented by the seller without procuring a license and paying such tax upon same as may be required by the corporate authorities of any incorporated city or town where the sale, or offer to sell, is within the limits of said city or town, or by the board of commissioners of roads and revenues, or Ordinary in counties having no board of commissioners of roads and revenues of the county in which such sale, or offer to sell, takes place, when such sale or offer to sell is without the limits of an incorporated city or town.

Ibid.

229. Penalty. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be on conviction punished as prescribed in section 1039 of Volume 3 of the Code of this State.

Acts of 1904, p. 79.

230. Loans on Personal Property, business of regulated. No person, firm or corporation, shall engage generally, regularly, or collaterally to any other business, in the business of making loans on household or kitchen furniture, or household goods, or wearing apparel, or sewing machines, or musi-instruments, or wages, or salaries, or in the business of buying wages, or salaries, without first obtaining a license for carrying on such business. The applicant for license shall before the same is issued, file with the officer authorized to issue it a statement on oath, giving the location where such business is to be conducted, the name and the private and business addresses of the applicant, if the licensee is an individual; the name and the private and business addresses of each of the partners if the licensee is a firm, and the name and the private and business addresses of each of its officers, if the licensee is a corporation, and in the case of a corporation the State under the laws of which it is organized. Said license, when issued, shall not be transferable, and should the licensee change the location of his business, said license shall immediately become void, unless said licensee shall, ten days before changing the location, file with the officer authorized to issue said license a notice of the proposed change of location. And upon so changing the location the licensee shall have the officer issuing said license endorse upon it a permit authorizing said change. In default of compliance with these provisions, said license shall be null and void.

The license shall at all times be kept publicly exposed by the licensee on his business premises.

Ibid. § 2.

231. Licensed Lender to give bond. No license shall be issued to any person, firm or corporation to carry on the business as specified in section 1 of this Act, until the applicant shall file with the Ordinary of the county, or with the Mayor of the town, wherein said business is to be conducted, a bond with good security in the penal sum of $500, payable to the Mayor of the city, or the Ordinary of the county in which said business is to be conducted, and their successors in office, for the faithful performance by the licensee of the duties and obligations pertaining to the business so licensed, and the prompt payment of any judgment which may be recovered against said licensee on account of damages or other claim arising directly or collaterally from any loan of money or sale of wages or salary. Said bond shall not be valid until it shall be approved by the Mayor of said town, or by the Ordinary of said county.

Ibid.

232. Suits on Bond may join sureties. Whoever shall have any cause of action against said licensee for a violation of any legal duty or obligation arising collaterally or directly out of any loan of money, or sale of wages or salary, provided for in section 1 of this Act, may join in said suit the surety or sureties on said bond, and shall have the right to recover from the licensee and said sureties, as though the plaintiff in said suit were the obligee in said bond.

Ibid. § 4.

233. Surety insolvent, new bond required. Should any surety on such bond become insolvent, the Mayor of the town or city, or the Ordinary, or grand jury of the county shall immediately require the licensee to file an additional bond with good security, and on failure to do so within ten days after notice, said license shall stand *ipso facto* revoked.

Ibid. § 5.

234. Sale or assignment of wages. Any sale or assignment of wages or salary, whether made for the purpose of securing a debt in existence before said assignment is made, or for the purpose of procuring an advancement of money at the time the assignment is made, shall be governed in all respects by the provisions of this Act, and the rate of discount on any sale or assignment of salary or wages shall not be greater than the rates and fees prescribed in section 10 of this Act.

Ibid. § 6.

235. Book of Loans to be kept. Every licensee governed by the provisions of this Act shall keep on the premises where such business is conducted a book in which shall be recorded, consecutively numbered, legibly written in English, at the time of making each loan, the name and residence of the borrower, the amount of the loan, the time of maturity, the rate of interest, the fees charged in connection with the loan, and a full description of the security, and the licensee shall at the time give to the borrower, legibly written in English, a duplicate statement of the entry in said book, which statement shall be signed by the licensee, or a duly authorized agent or employee and numbered to correspond with the number in said book.

Ibid. § 7.

236. Renewals of Loans. Whenever any loan governed by the provisions of this Act shall be renewed, or the borrower shall make a partial payment thereon, an entry shall be made on the book referred to in section 6, giving the particulars of said renewal or of said partial payment, and the borrower

shall be given a legibly written duplicate of the entry so made. When said loan shall be paid in full, a proper entry to that effect shall be made upon the book and the borrower shall immediately be given a receipt in full and a cancellation of the mortgage or lien given to secure the debt.

Ibid. § 8. **237. Books to be kept open for inspection.** Said book shall at all times, during the usual business hours, be open to the inspection of the Ordinary of the county, or the grand jury of the county in which said business is conducted, or to any person authorized in writing by such Ordinary, or grand jury, to inspect said book.

Ibid. § 9. **238. Failure to keep proper books, etc., penalty.** Should the book referred to in section 6 of this Act not be faithfully or correctly kept, or should any licensee, or the agent or officer of any licensee, refuse to allow the inspection of said book by any one authorized to inspect same, or wilfully hinder or delay such person in said inspection, the license under which the business is conducted shall stand *ipso facto* revoked.

Ibid. § 10. **239. Charges for investigating title or security.** If it be agreed on in writing by the borrower and lender at the time the loan is made, the lender may charge for investigating the security or title, and closing the loan, a fee of not more than fifty cents where the amount borrowed is five dollars or less; not more than seventy cents where the amount is more than five dollars, and not more than ten dollars; not more than one dollar where the amount borrowed is more than ten dollars and not more than twenty dollars; not more than one dollar and a half where the amount borrowed is more than twenty dollars, and not more than thirty-five dollars, and not more than two dollars where the amount borrowed is more than thirty-five dollars and not more than sixty dollars, which said fee may be charged if so agreed upon each original loan, or any renewal thereof; providing, however, that no fee whatever shall be allowed on any renewal or extension, which occurs within thirty days from the time of making the loan or from the time of the last renewal. And provided further, that the fee provided for in this section shall not be charged on any renewal made after the expiration of four months from the date of the original loan, but that all renewals made after said four months shall be at a fee not greater than one-half the amount herein provided. And provided further, that any loan which shall be made between the parties immediately upon or a short time after, the payment of a pre-existing loan of approximately the same amount, shall be construed in all cases to be a renewal of said pre-existing loan.

No original loan shall be split up into smaller loans in order to increase the fees allowed; but if two or more loans are made at or about the same time between the same parties they shall be construed to be but one original loan, unless the contrary plainly and unequivocally appears. On loans of sixty dollars or more, the borrower may, if agreed upon, pay such fees as will be a fair and reasonable compensation for services actually rendered, if any, by the lender in examining the title of the property pledged as security, but in no event to be more than six per cent. of the amount of the loan, and this fee shall not be paid on any renewal of said loan.

Ibid. § 11. **240. Usurious interest paid, credited on principal.** Any interest charged by the lender to the borrower in excess of the present legal rate of interest, or any fee, fine, or charge whatsoever charged by the lender against the borrower, whether for negotiating a loan, or for commissions, examination, attorney's fees, or any other bonus, or additional charge whatsoever, to those allowed in section 10 of this Act, and any charge of more than six per cent. of the amount of any loan of more than sixty dollars, shall be considered as a payment on the principal of said loan, and the same shall be credited with the amount of such additional charge or excess.

Ibid. § 12. **241. Certain extra charges unlawful.** It shall be unlawful for any licensee under this Act to charge any sum of money for fire insurance on any article of personal property pledged as security for any loan or any fee for recording any papers connected with any loan or sale, under the terms of this Act, except such as are actually paid by such licensee.

Ibid. § 13. **242. License by city, how granted.** The license, under which said business shall be conducted, shall be issued, if the business is sought to be conducted within the limits of an incorporated city or town, by the officer of such city or town whose duty it is to issue licenses granted by the authority of such corporation, and if without the limits of an incorporated city or town, said license shall be issued by the Ordinary of the county, within which said business is sought to be conducted. The Ordinary or officer issuing the license shall receive for each license so issued a fee of one dollar and fifty cents, to be paid by the applicant.

Ibid. § 14. **243. Penalties.** If any person, firm or corporation, shall engage generally, regularly, or collaterally, to some other business in the business of making loans or purchasing wages or salaries, as prescribed in section 1 of this Act, without first obtaining a license for carrying on such business in the city, town or county, in which said business is transacted, or shall continue to conduct said business after forfeiture or cancellation of the license under which same is conducted, such person, each and every member of such firm, or each and every officer of such corporation, shall forfeit the license and all interest charged on the loan.

Ibid. § 15. **244. License void, when.** If any licensee licensed under this Act shall violate any of the provisions of sections 6, 7 and 9 of this Act, or shall charge for the making of any loan any rate of interest in excess of eight per cent. per annum, or any fee, or bonus in excess of those provided in sections 10 or 12 of this Act, the license under which said business is conducted shall become *ipso facto* void.

Ibid. § 16. **245. Prosecution by lender; oath required.** Before any criminal warrant shall be issued by any justice of the peace, or any notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace, at the instance of any licensee under this Act against any borrower from such licensee, vendor of wages or salary, where the criminal charge grows out of the relationship of such lender and borrower or vendor and vendee, such licensee, his agent, or employe, shall in addition to the affidavit now required by law to be taken, take and subscribe to the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I have neither, directly or indirectly, by myself, agent, or employe, nor has the lender or vendee, directly or indirectly by himself, his agent or employe, exceeded in any charges against the accused named

herein, the fees prescribed in the Act to regulate the business of money lending passed by the Legislature of 1904, nor has there been charged against or collected from the accused named herein, either directly or indirectly, more than the lawful rate of interest."

Ibid. § 17. **246. Assignment or pledge of unearned wages void.** Any contract made after the passage of this Act for the assignment or pledge of any unearned wages or salary, for the purpose of securing a loan of money shall be void.

Ibid. § 18. **247. Not to apply to banks, or bankers.** None of the provisions of this Act shall apply to or in any way affect any regularly chartered bank, or any firm, or person engaged regularly in what is known as a "banking business," as defined in the Act of the General Assembly, approved December 21, 1897, nor shall any of the provisions of this Act be construed to apply to pawnbrokers, or to affect any existing laws relating to pawnbrokers.

Acts of 1904, p. 85. **248. Municipal debts, how incurred, election, etc.** When any county, municipality or division shall desire to incur any debt, within the purview and meaning of paragraph 1, section 7, article 7, of the Constitution of 1877, other than a bonded debt, the election required shall be called and held as follows, to-wit: The officers charged with levying taxes, contracting debts, etc., for the county, municipality, or division, shall give notice for the space of thirty days next preceding the day of election, in the newspaper in which sheriff's advertisements for the county are published, notifying the qualified voters that on the day named, an election will be held to determine the question whether the debt desired or proposed to be incurred, shall be incurred by the county, municipality or division. Said notice shall specify the amount of the debt to be incurred, for what purpose it shall be incurred, what amount of the debt is to be paid annually, or at shorter periods, the terms of the contract under which the debt is to be incurred, and the language of the ballots to be used in the election for or against incurring the debt.

2. Said election shall be held at all the voting or election precincts within the limits of the county, municipality or division, and shall be held by the same persons and in the same manner, under the same rules and regulations, that elections for officers of said county, municipality or division are held, and the returns shall be made to the officers calling or ordering the election, who shall in the presence of and together with the several managers, who bring up the returns, consolidate said returns and declare the result.

3. When the said notice is given and said election held in accordance with the preceding section, if the requisite two-thirds of the voters of the county, municipality or division at said election vote for incurring the debt, then the authority to incur the debt in accordance with paragraph 1, section 7, article 7, of the Constiution is hereby given to the proper officers of said county, municipality or division.

4. In determining the question whether or not two-thirds of the qualified voters in said county, municipality or division voted in favor of incurring the debt, the same rules shall govern as at the date of the passage of this Act govern in determining the like question in reference to the issuing of bonds by counties, municipalities or divisions.

5. Any county, municipality or division of this State, which shall incur an indebtedness under the provisions of this Act, shall at or before so doing, or annually thereafter, provide, without incurring further debt thereby, an annual sum sufficient in amount to pay the principal and interest of said debt within thirty years from the date of the incurring of the indebtedness.

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Code of Ga. of 1895, Vol. 1, § 377. **249. Notice of election on issue of bonds.** When any county, municipality or division shall desire to incur any bonded debt, as prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 2, section 7, article 7 of the Constiution of 1877, the election required shall be called and held as follows, to-wit: The officers charged with levying taxes, contracting debts, etc., for the county, municipality or division, shall give notice for the space of thirty days next preceding the day of election, in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements for the county are published, notifying the qualified voters that on the day named an election will be held to determine the question whether bonds shall be issued by the county, municipality or division. In said notice he shall specify what amount of bonds are to be issued, for what purpose, what interest they are to bear, how much principal and interest to be paid annually, and when to be fully paid off.

Acts 1878-9, p. 40.

Ibid. § 378. **250. Election, how held.** Said election shall be held at all the voting or election precincts within the limits of the county, municipality or division, and shall be held by the same persons, and in the same manner, under the same rules and regulations that elections for officers of said county, municipality or division are held, and the returns shall be made to the officers calling or ordering the election, who shall, in the presence and together with the several managers (who bring up the returns), consolidate said returns and declare the result.

Ibid. § 379. **251. Bonds may be issued, when.** When said notice is given and said election held in accordance with the preceding section, if the requisite two-thirds of the voters of the county, municipality or division at said election vote for bonds, then the authority to issue the bonds in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2, section 7, Article 7 of the Constitution, is hereby given to the proper officers of said county, municipality or division.

Ibid. § 380. **252. Number of votes, how ascertained.** In determining the question whether or not two-thirds of the qualified voters in said county, municipality or division voted in favor of the issuance of said bonds, the tally-sheets of the last general election held in said county, municipality or division shall be taken as a correct enumeration of the qualified voters thereof.

Ibid. § 381. **253. Collection of Bonds.** The owners of said bonds when due, may, if necessary, enforce the collection thereof by suit in the proper court.

BONDS OF COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES.

Acts of 1897, p. 82. **254. How validated.** When any county, municipality or division desiring to incur any bonded debt, as prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 2, section 7, article 7 of the Constitution of 1877, shall hold an election in accordance with the provisions

of said Constitution and in accordance with the laws of the State of Georgia now of force, or which may hereafter be of force, controlling and regulating such elections, and the returns of said election shall show *prima facie* that such election is in favor of the issuance of said bonds, the officer or officers of such county, municipality or division, charged by law with the duty of declaring the result of said election, shall, within twenty days after so declaring the result of said election, notify the solicitor-general of the judicial circuit in which such county, municipality or division shall lie, in writing, of the fact that an election for the issuance of bonds was held in such county, municipality or division, and that said election was in favor of the issuance of such bonds, and the service of said notice shall be personal upon said solicitor-general, and in the event he is absent from the said circuit, then said notice shall be served in person upon the Attorney-General of the State of Georgia.

Ibid. p. 83.

255. By Superior Court. Within twenty days from the date of such service as is provided in the preceding section, the said solicitor-general or the Attorney-General of the State of Georgia, as the case may be, shall prepare and file in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county in which said election was held a petition, directed to the Superior Court of said county, in the name of the State of Georgia and against such county, municipality or division, desiring to issue bonds under such election, setting forth the service of said notice, as provided in the preceding section, the name of the county, municipality or division seeking to issue said bonds, the amount of bonds to be issued, for what purpose to be issued, what interest they are to bear, how much principal and interest to be paid annually, when to be paid in full, and the further fact that an election was held for the issuance of said bonds, and that said election is prima facie in favor of the issuance of said bonds, and shall obtain from the judge of said court an order requiring said county, municipality or division, by its proper officers, to show cause at such time and place, within twenty days from the filing of said petition, as the judge of said court may direct, why said bonds should not be confirmed and validated, which said petition and order shall be served in the manner now provided by law for the service of petitions upon counties, municipalities or divisions, and to such petition the officers of such county, muicipality or division shall make sworn answer within the time prescribed herein.

Ibid. p. 84.

256. Exceptions to Judgment. Within the time prescribed in said order the judge of said Superior Court shall proceed to hear and determine all of the questions of law and of fact in said cause, and shall render judgment thereon, and in the event his judgment shall be in favor of the issuance of said bonds, a judgment and order shall be entered to that effect, and any citizen of the State of Georgia, resident in such county, municipality or division, so desiring to issue said bonds, may become a party to said proceedings, and if dissatisfied with the judgment of said court confirming and validating the issuance of said bonds, may except thereto within twenty days from said judgment, as in the case of injunctions, and upon the hearing in the Supreme Court such bill of exceptions shall be heard in accordance with the practice regulating the hearing of bills of exceptions in criminal cases.

Ibid. p. 84.

257. Validation conclusive. In the event no bill of exceptions is filed within the time prescribed herein, or, if filed, is affirmed by the Supreme Court, the judgment of said Superior Court, so confirming and validating the issuance of said bonds, shall be forever conclusive upon the validity of said bonds against the said county, municipality or division, and the validity of said bonds shall never be called in question in any court in this State.

Ibid. p. 84.

258. Proof of Validation. Said bonds, when issued under the provisions of this Act, shall each and every of them have stamped or written thereon by the proper officers of such county, municipality or division issuing the same, or their agents or servants, the words: "Validated and confirmed by judgment of the Superior Court," specifying also the date when such judgment was rendered, and the court in which it was rendered, which shall be signed by the Clerk of the Superior Court in which the judgment was rendered, which said entry shall be original evidence of the fact of such judgment and shall be received as original evidence in any court in this State.

Ibid. p. 84.

259. Notice of proceeding to validate. Prior to the hearing of said cause as herein provided for, the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county in which said cause is to be heard, shall publish in a newspaper at least twice before the hearing of said cause a notice to the public that on the day specified in the order providing for the hearing of said cause the same will be heard.

Ibid. p. 85.

260. Costs. All the costs of said cause shall be borne and paid in any event by the county, municipality or division desiring to issue said bonds, and in addition to said costs shall also pay the solicitor-general the sum of twenty-five dollars for his entire services in such cause.

Ibid. p. 85.

261. Bonds issued under previous elections. Where any county, municipality or division has already submitted to the qualified voters of such county, municipality or division the question of incurring any bonded indebtedness at an election called for that purpose, and such election has already been declared to have resulted in favor of the issuance of such bonds, and said bonds have not been issued or disposed of, then such county, municipality or division may proceed to issue such bonds, and no court in this State shall have power to inquire into the validity of said bonds by any proceeding at law or in equity which may be brought, unless the same is interposed within thirty days from the date of the passage of this Act.

FUNDING BONDED DEBT OF MUNICIPALITIES.

Code of 1895, § 758.

262. Bonded debt of towns and cities may be compromised. The municipal authorities of any incorporated town or city of this State are authorized to compromise their bonded debt, in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter: Provided, that this Chapter shall not be construed to prejudice the rights of such creditors as may refuse to assent to such compromise.

Acts of 1878-9, p. 85.

Ibid. § 759.

263. New bonds may be issued for outstanding bonds. Where there are outstanding bonds and coupons of any incorporated town or city of this State, whether the said outstanding bonds or coupons are due or to become due, it shall be lawful for the municipal authorities to issue new bonds,

with coupons attached, to be exchanged and to stand in the place of such outstanding bonds and coupons: provided, always, that the new bonds so issued shall not exceed in amount the previously existing total bonded debt, with interest thereon, of such town or city.

Ibid. § 760.

264. Benefits of this law, how obtained. When the authorities of such town or city shall desire to avail themselves of the benefits of the provisions of this Chapter, they are hereby authorized and empowered to pass any ordinance, or ordinances, to provide for the issuance and exchange of new bonds to stand in the place and stead of outstanding bonds and coupons, and to determine the mode and method of such issuance and exchange, and to fix the length of time such new bonds shall run and the rate of interest they shall bear. Such ordinance, or ordinances, shall have the force and effect of contracts between the said town or city and those who may receive or hold such new bonds so issued and exchanged.

Ibid. § 761.

265. Sinking fund, how provided. If any town or city availing itself of the provisions of this Chapter, shall desire to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of such new bonds, it shall be lawful for the authorities to pass all ordinances necessary for that purpose, and to create a commission for the management of said sinking fund, and for its proper use and application, which commission shall be composed of not less than three, nor more than five, freeholders of such town or city; and the ordinance, or ordinances, providing for said sinking fund and said commission, for its management and application, and the mode of appointing said commission, and prescribing its duties, shall have the force and effect of law, and shall be held and considered as part of the contract between such town or city and the acceptors or holders of such new bonds.

LIMITATION OF MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

Code of Ga. of 1865, § 5893.

Constitution, Art. 7, § 7, ¶ 1.

266. Debt of counties and cities not to exceed seven per cent. The debt hereafter incurred by any county, municipal corporation, or political division of this State, except as in this Constitution provided for, shall not exceed seven per centum of the assessed value of all taxable property therein, and no such county, municipality, or division shall incur any new debt, except for a temporary loan or loans to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, not to exceed one-fifth of one per centum of the assessed value of taxable property therein, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified voters thereof, at an election for that purpose, to be held as may be prescribed by law; but any city, the debt of which does not exceed seven per centum of the assessed value of the taxable property at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, may be authorized by law to increase, at any time, the amount of said debt, three per centum upon such assessed valuation.

Code of Ga, 1895, § 5894.

Constitution, Art. 7, § 7, ¶ 2.

267. County and city bonds, how paid. Any county, municipal corporation, or political division of this State, which shall incur any bonded indebtedness under the provisions of this Constitution, shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the assessment and collection of an annual tax, sufficient in amount to pay the principal and interest of said debt within thirty years from the date of the incurring of said indebtedness.

Code of Ga. 1895, § 5897. Constitution, Art. 7, § 10, ¶ 1.

268. City debts, how incurred. Municipal corporations shall not incur any debt until provision therefor shall have been made by the municipal government.

269. Power of Mayor in case of Riot Emergency. Whenever any riot, outbreak or unlawful assembly shall occur, or be imminent, under such circumstances that timely application cannot be made to the Governor for troops to be ordered out, the Mayor of any city in which any of the organized militia are located, if he ascertains or has good reason to believe that the ordinary civil power of such city is unable to promptly suppress or prevent the same, may without first making application to the Governor, order out the military, who shall report to him and be under his command to enforce the laws and preserve the peace. Such military officer so reporting may require such Mayor to put his order in writing and prescribe therein the duties of such military command.

Before using any military force in suppressing such lawless assembly, it is the duty of such Mayor or of some other conservator of the peace, or of the officer in command of the troops, or some person by him deputed, to command the persons composing such riotous, or unlawful assemblage or mob, to disperse and return peaceably to their respective abodes and business.

[See sections 21, 22 and 31 especially and other cognate sections in the Military Law of Aug. 22, 1905. Ga. Laws, 1905, pp. 133, 140, 141, 143 and others, where the whole requirements of the law are detailed.]

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 1394.

270. Schools in cities. Any city with a population greater than two thousand inhabitants is permitted to organize a public school system independent of that set out in the Code of Georgia, and said system so organized will draw its pro rata share of all educational funds raised by the State; provided, however, that the chief executive officer of such system shall make regular reports to the State School Commissioner, as required by law. This power to create such system in a city is not to be construed to annul or repeal any local law in force in any city or county in Georgia providing for the organization and maintenance of the common or public schools in such city or county.

Acts of 1878-9, p. 174.

271. Power to enclose lanes, or alleys, when, etc. The municipal authorities of any incorporated city in this State are hereby authorized to permit the enclosure of any lane, or alley, or portion of a lane or alley, in such city, when the owners of the lots abutting on such lane or alley or portion of the lane or alley sought to be secluded, and the owners of any other lots to the enjoyment of which access through said lane or alley is necessary, consent: Provided, that said municipal authorities may have the right at any time to reopen said lane or alley.

HEALTH AND QUARANTINE.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 1456.

272. Destroying property for public good. Analagous to the right of eminent domain is the power from necessity vested in corporate authorities of cities, towns and counties, to interfere with and sometimes to destroy the private property of the citizen for the public good, such as the destruction of houses to prevent the extension of a conflagration, or

the taking possession of buildings to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases. In all such cases, any damages accruing to the owner from such acts, and which would not otherwise have been sustained, must be paid by such corporation.

Code of Ga., Vol. 1, § 1457.

273. Hospitals, how established. The authorities of any town or city may establish in them, respectively, or in the vicinity thereof, hospitals or pest houses, to be subject to such regulations as the corporate authorities may make to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious disease; but in all cases where such hospitals or pest houses shall be established out of the limits of such corporation, they shall be only on land acquired by such corporation for protection against the spread of disease within its own limits; in all other cases the Ordinaries are vested with power to establish such hospitals and make such regulations.

Ibid. § 1458.

274. Quarantine, how prescribed and regulated. The corporate authorities of such town may, from time to time, prescribe the quarantine to be observed by all vessels arriving within the harbor or vicinity of such town, and regulations therefor, not contrary to law; and such regulations may extend to all persons, goods and effects, arriving in such vessels, and to all persons going on board the same. Any person violating such regulations, or any of them, after personal notice, or after other notice thereof, given for five days, in such manner as may be prescribed by such corporate authorities, or in the absence of any mode so prescribed, by notice of such regulation for five days in some newspaper in such town, or where there is no newspaper by notice posted up at some public place in such town for the same length of time, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor: Provided, nothing herein contained shall prevent the infliction by the corporate authorities having power to pass ordinances or by-laws of such other penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars fine, in lieu of the penalty first above named, as may be prescribed in any such ordinance or by-law.

Ibid. § 1459.

275. Quarantine ground. Any town may establish a quarantine therefor at any place within the harbor, if a seaport town, but in such manner as not to interfere with the rights of private property; and the jurisdiction of the corporation of Savannah shall, in case of quarantine, extend to all ships and vessels which shall enter at any port or inlet from Ossabaw sound to Tybee, and the jurisdiction of the corporation of Darien, shall, in cases of quarantine, extend to all ships and vessels which shall enter at any port or inlet from St. Catherine's to Doboy Sound, and the jurisdiction of the corporation of Brunswick shall, in cases of quarantine, extend to all ships and vessels which shall enter any port or inlet from Altamaha Sound to St. Andrew's Sound, and the jurisdiction of the corporation of St. Mary's shall, in cases of quarantine, extend to all ships and vessels which shall enter any port or inlet from Cumberland Sound to St. Mary's river, including all inlets, rivers, and creeks within those limits.

Ibid. § 1460.

276. Vessels may be removed to quarantine ground. The health officer or visiting physician of such town may, under the direction of the corporate authorities, cause any vessel arriving therein, or in the vicinity, if the vessel or cargo is in his opinion so foul or infected as to endanger the public health, to be removed to the quarantine ground or other proper place to be inspected.

Ibid. § 1461.

277. Persons escaping quarantine, how dealt with. If any person ordered to perform quarantine shall escape, any justice, on complaint thereof on oath, may issue his warrant to the sheriff, constable, or town marshal, to arrest and deliver such person to the custody of the officers of the quarantine, and any person attempting to escape may be forcibly detained at the place of quarantine by such officers.

Code of Ga., Vol. 1, § 1462.

278. Masters of vessels must deliver bills of health, etc. The master of any vessel ordered to perform quarantine shall deliver to the officer appointed to see it performed his bill of health and manifest, log-book and journal.

Ibid. § 1463.

279. Inland travelers to perform quarantine. Any person coming into town by land from a place infected with a contagious disease may be compelled to perform quarantine by the health officer, under the direction of the corporate authorities, and restrained from traveling until discharged.

Ibid. § 1464.

280. Duty of pilots before entering vessels. It shall be the duty of any pilot before entering on board of any vessel, to make strict inquiry of every master or commander of the same as to the state of health in such vessel, and in case it be found that any malignant, contagious or infectious disease is on board such vessel, such pilot shall not enter therein, under the penalty of one hundred dollars and removal from office; and any such master or commander refusing to answer any such reasonable inquiry, or giving false information in answer, may be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Ibid. § 1465.

281. Persons on board vessels shall observe quarantine. No person on board such ship or vessel in which such disease shall exist, or whilst such ship or vessel is performing quarantine, shall come, or be permitted to come on shore or land from such vessel, without permission from the proper authority, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, and any person going on board such vessel (except the Health Officer or visiting physician) and returning without such permission shall be liable to the same penalty.

Ibid. § 1466.

282. Proclamation of Governor as to contagious diseases. The Governor of this State may, by proclamation, whenever he shall deem it necessary, give such orders to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious diseases within the State, and make such appointments and regulations concerning the same as shall by him be deemed proper, and be stated in such proclamation.

Ibid. § 1467.

283. Violators of quarantine may be indicted. Any person coming into this State by land or water from any place infected with contagious disease, and in violation of quarantine regulations, may be indicted in any county in which he may be found.

Ibid. § 1468.

284. Persons concealing small-pox indictable. Any physician or other person who shall conceal a case of small-pox, or varioloid, or any modification of the same, within any incorporated city, town, or in any county in this State, by not giving immediate notice thereof to the Mayor, Intendant, or Health Officer, or Ordinary, may be indicted.

Ibid. § 1469.

285. Fines, how disposed of. All fines and forfeitures arising out of the violation of any quarantine or other sanitary regulation shall be paid, after deducting the proper expense of collection, into the treasury of the city or county, and may

be expended in aid of the quarantine and other sanitary laws, and toward the support of the poor thereof.

Ibid. § 1470. **286. Performance of quarantine, how certified.** It shall be the duty of the Health Officer of any port, or the authorized visiting physician thereof, after a vessel shall have duly performed quarantine, to give a certificate thereof to the master or commander, under a penalty, for every refusal, of one hundred dollars; and in case of such refusal, or of there being no such Health Officer or attending physician of the port or place, such certificate shall be granted by constituted authorities of such port or place; the fee for such certificate shall be two dollars for every vessel of more than two hundred tons, and one dollar for every vessel of not more than two hundred tons.

Ibid. § 1471. **287. Fees of Health Officers, how paid.** For visiting any vessel when required, and granting a certificate of the health of the crew and passengers on board, the fee of the Health Officer or visiting physician, to be paid by the master of such vessel before she shall be permitted to enter, shall be two dollars—coasting vessels coming from one inlet in the State to another inlet in the same excepted.

Ibid. § 1472. **288. Small-pox hospitals.** The Ordinary of each county or the corporate authorities of any town or city in this State, within the limits of which the small-pox has appeared, or may appear, are authorized and empowered to provide a suitable hospital for those so afflicted, and to furnish them with medical or any other attention that in their judgment those so afflicted may require.

Ibid. § 1473. **289. Quarantine regulations.** Such Ordinary or corporate authorities may also provide proper quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of said disease: Provided, that no person shall be forced to leave his or her home to go to the hospital aforesaid, when they are properly provided for and guarded at their own expense; said court shall not pay any expense of any case so situated.

Ibid. § 1474. **290. Expenses.** Said Ordinary or corporate authorities shall make, or cause to be made, a proper and just account of all expenses accruing from such quarantine and other attention, either medical or nursing, of all they may have under control, and who submit to the regulations of said court or corporate authorities.

Ibid. § 1475. **291. Vaccine, how distributed.** The Governor is authorized and required to procure the necessary quantity of genuine vaccine matter, either by purchase or manufacture, at such reasonable compensation as he may contract for, and have the same transmitted to the Ordinaries of each county in this State for immediate use.

Ibid. § 1476. **292. Regulations for keeping gunpowder.**[2] The several incorporated towns or cities of this State, within their corporate limits, and the Ordinaries within their respective counties (out of said corporate limits) have authority to make and enforce all needful rules and regulations touching the keeping of gunpowder, so as not to endanger the lives and property of the citizens.

(1) For the punishments for infractions of the foregoing laws as to Heath and Quarantine, see Penal Code of Ga. §§ 498 to 507, both included.

(2) As to Gunpowder, § 1151 of Code of Ga. of 1895 prohibits the deposit of gunpowder in any arsenal, contrary to any ordinance or by law of the city where situated. Section 2291 of same Code requires that all owners, agents or others, who have any gunpowder, more than five pounds, or dynamite, or other dangerous explosive, transported upon water, railroad or otherwise, shall have the word "Gunpowder," "Dynamite," or other name of the explosive marked upon each package so transported, in large letters; and § 2292 provides the punishments for so transporting contrary to law.

INSPECTION OF NAVAL STORES AND LUMBER ARTICLES.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 1589. **293. Naval stores inspector not to be agent of merchant or manufacturer.** No inspector of naval stores, now appointed or hereafter appointed by the corporate authorities of any city, or the Ordinary of any county, shall be or become during his term of office the agent or clerk of any buyer of naval stores, or of any factor, brokerage or commission merchant engaged in the buying or selling of naval stores, or of any manufacturer engaged in the production of naval stores.

Ibid. § 1590. **294. Charges for inspection.** No corporate authority, incorporation or Ordinary having the appointment of naval stores inspectors shall have the power to authorize or empower inspectors of naval stores to charge more than six (6) cents per barrel for inspecting rosin, including weighing, inspection and cooperage, nor more than nine (9) cents per barrel for inspecting spirits of turpentine, including gauging, inspection, bunging and cooperage; any inspector of naval stores charging and demanding more than six (6) cents for inspecting a barrel of rosin, or more than nine (9) cents for inspecting a barrel of spirits of turpentine, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor: Provided that no inspector shall be compelled to make an inspection of rosin or spirits of turpentine until these fees are first paid.

Ibid. § 1591. **295. What inspectors may be appointed.** No corporate authority, court, or other incorporation having the appointment of inspectors of lumber or timber, shall appoint any other class of inspectors of lumber or timber than those recognized and authorized by the Code of Georgia.

Ibid. § 1592. **296. Inimical local laws repealed.** All ordinances of any city or town inconsistent with the provisions of this Code are repealed, and any inspector or other person who shall violate any of the provisions of section 1600, so far as the same relates to the inspection and measurement of any timber or lumber, shall be punished as prescribed in section 617 of the Penal Code, any local law, rule or regulation, or ordinance of any city or town to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ibid. § 1593. **297. Fees of inspectors.** No corporate authority, incorporation, or court, having the appointment of inspectors, have power to authorize or empower inspectors and measurers of lumber and timber to charge more than twenty-five cents per thousand feet for inspecting, measuring and trimming lumber and timber.

Ibid. § 1594. **298. Penalty for disposing of drifted timber.** No raftsman or other person shall dispose, or attempt to dispose, of any drifted timber or lumber taken up by him within this State, on pain of paying not exceeding five hundred dollars for such offense, to be recovered in any court having jurisdiction of the same, one-half of the penalty to go to the informer, and the other to the use of the county wherein such offense may be committed; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the finder of drifted timber or lumber from requiring and receiving from the owner reasonable compensation for delivering to the owner such timber or lumber.

Ibid. § 1595. **299. Fees.** The fee for receiving lumber shall not exceed three cents per thousand feet, which fee shall be charged only at the time of receipt, and the fee for boomage shall not exceed thirty cents per day for each raft.

Ibid. § 1596.

300. Pitch, tar, turpentine, etc., to be inspected before it is shipped. No person shall ship, or put on board any vessel for exportation, from this State, any pitch, tar, rosin or turpentine, before the same is inspected and marked, provided there be at the port of exportation a sworn inspector of such articles, on pain of forfeiting one dollar for every barrel so shipped, one-half to go the informer, and the other half to the use of the town or place of exportation. The true contents and quality of every barrel of such articles must be branded on the barrel.

Ibid. § 1597.

301. Quality, etc., of turpentine barrels. Every barrel of soft turpentine shall be formed of good and sufficient staves, three-quarters of an inch thick, not exceeding five inches wide, not less than thirty nor more than thirty-two inches long; the head not less than one nor more than one and a half inches thick, and the barrel secured with twelve good hoops. If the turpentine be fraudulently mixed, it shall be condemned by the inspector and delivered to the owner.

Ibid. § 1598.

302. Barrels of turpentine, how marked. Each barrel of soft turpentine, after inspection, if found in conformity to the foregoing provisions, shall be branded or marked by the inspector as follows: The pure or virgin turpentine with the letter "V," the yellow dip "S," the hard "H."

NOTE.—For penalties for infractions of the foregoing laws, see the Penal Code of Ga. §§ 611 to 621, both inclusive.

On Aug. 17, 1903, the "Pure Spirits of Turpentine Act" was passed, providing against the adulteration of Spirits of Turpentine and Naval Stores, and further providing for the appointment and duties of the Supervising Inspector of Naval Stores, and prescribing forfeitures, penalties, etc. See Ga. Laws 1903, p. 77.

APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS BY CITIES; THEIR DUTIES.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 1599.

303. Powers of corporate authorities. The corporate authorities of any seaport town may make such further regulations for the inspection of rosin, pitch, tar and turpentine, and for the discovery of fraud in making and vending said articles, as to said authorities respectively, shall seem proper.

Ibid. § 1600.

304. Inspectors may be appointed for any article. Inspectors may be appointed, their duties prescribed, their fees fixed, and inspection and marking regulations adopted by the corporate authorities of any city for the inspection of guano and other fertilizers, tobacco, salt, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, fish, oil, staves, shingles, timber, wood, lumber and liquor, and such other articles and things as are usually the subject of inspection and measurements and for measuring and gauging the said articles, or any of them, within the limits of said cities; and the same power may be exercised by the Ordinary of every county outside of the limits of such town, and within the limits of such county: Provided, such regulations be not inconsistent with the following provisions:

1. No person shall be permitted to inspect, measure, or gauge, except such as may be regularly appointed, under a penalty of five hundred dollars for every offense, one-half to go to the informer, and the other half to the incorporation or court having the appointment of inspectors. Every person so appointed shall be required to take an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties of the office to the best of his skill and ability, and shall, moreover, give bond and security for the faithful discharge of the duties thereof. All vacancies may be filled by the appointing power.

2. In all seaport towns, where timber or lumber is brought for exportation or otherwise, the same shall be inspected and measured, the bills for such measurement shall be made out in superficial measurement.

3. All square timber shall be measured as follows: The length shall be counted from pin hole, and the size from the middle of the stick, taking the smallest side and the face, throwing off fractions, and allowing one-half of the wane-edge on the side and face; and other flatted timber, usually known as saw or mill logs, shall be measured one-third from the smallest end.

4. All sticks which are rotten, hollow, split, or broken, shall be declared refuse by the inspector, and the seller shall only be allowed one-half the measurement; but if the defect be at or near the end, only so much as is defective shall be declared refuse.

5. The hook to the dip-rod shall not be less than one inch and three-quarters long.

6. Ranging timber, scantlings, and boards shall be deemed merchantable only when they have square edges and are sound, and without decay; nevertheless, if any scantling or board to be measured and inspected shall be split, decayed, or fractured more than two feet and less than six feet from the end thereof, such split, decayed or fractured part shall be left out and not counted in the measurement.

7. Heading shall be two and a half feet long, six inches broad, one inch thick on one edge, and not less than three-quarters of an inch on the other edge, sound, and free from decay, worm or knot holes; shingles to be twenty-two inches long, not less than three and a half inches wide, a half inch thick at the thick end, not decayed, and free from worm or knot holes.

8. Pipe, hogshead, and barrel staves shall be considered merchantable only when conditioned as follows: Pipe staves to be at least fifty-four inches in length, three inches in breadth, and one inch thick on the thin edge, sound and free from worm or knot holes; hogshead staves to be forty-two inches long, three inches broad, and not less than three-quarters of an inch thick on the edges, sound and free from worm or knot holes; barrel staves to be two and a half feet long, three inches wide, and not less than three-quarters of an inch on their edges, sound and free from worm or knot holes.

9. Every cord of firewood shall measure eight feet in length, four in breadth, and four in height. Any person to whom such wood is offered for sale, who may suspect any deficiency, shall have the right to have the same measured and corded by any sworn inspector or measurer of the place, and in case of any deficiency appearing, the seller shall, besides paying the fees of the inspector, make good the deficiency without delay, or forfeit before any court having jurisdiction, the sum of two dollars for every cord so deficient; in case of no deficiency appearing, the fees of the inspector or measurer shall be paid by the buyer. The corporate authorities of any town or city may make such further regulations on this subject as to them shall appear proper to insure the objects of this section.

NOTE.—For penalties for infraction of the foregoing laws, see the Penal Code of Ga., §§ 611 to 621, both inclusive.

COTTON, RICE, ETC.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 1601.

305. Scalesmen, weighers of cotton, and others to be sworn. It shall not be lawful for any scalesman, salesman, or other person, in any of the cities, towns or villages of this State, to weigh any bale, bag, or package of cotton, tierce or half tierce of rice, or any other article of produce disposed of by weight, without first taking and subscribing an oath before some person authorized by law to administer it, that he will justly, impartially and without deduction, weigh all such produce and all other articles of produce disposed of by weight that may be shown to him for that purpose, and tender a true account thereof to the party or parties concerned, if so required.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 1602.

306. Deduction. The weigher, may nevertheless, make such deduction for wet, or other cause, as may be reasonable, when the seller or his agent shall thereto consent: Provided, that if the weigher with the consent of the seller or his agent, makes a deduction from the gross weight of any bale, bag, or package of cotton because of the bagging and fastenings on said bale, bag, or package, the deduction shall be not more than twenty-four pounds if it is covered with jute bagging, and not more than sixteen pounds if it is covered with cotton bagging, except in the case of any bale, bag, or package of cotton not fastened with iron ties nor with ropes, in which case the deduction shall be not more than ten pounds if it is covered with jute bagging, and not more than five pounds if it is covered with cotton bagging. And in every case in which a deduction is made from the gross weight of any bale, bag or package of cotton because of the bagging and fastenings on said bale, bag or package, the weigher, in tendering a true account thereof to the party or parties concerned, shall state the gross weight of each bale, bag, or package, and also the number of pounds deducted for bagging and fastenings and the net weight.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 1603.

307. Oath to be recorded; penalty for weighing without oath. Such oath, when taken, must be filed in the office of the Ordinary of the county, and a minute made thereof; and if such person weighs such produce without having taken and filed such oath, he and the factor, or person who may employ him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 1604.

308. Tare on rice. The tare to be allowed on rice shall be the actual tare as nearly as can be determined, except in cases of the sale of a single tierce half tierc or barrel, where a tare of ten per centum shall be allowed, unless otherwise agreed on between the buyer and seller.

Ibid. § 1605.

309. Tare on other articles. In other case where tare is usually allowed, the actual tare as nearly as the same can be ascertained, shall be allowed, except where the seller and purchaser may expressly agree upon a different rule.

Ibid. § 1606.

310. No deduction for turn of scales, etc. It shall not be lawful for any purchaser or weigher to make any deduction from the weight of any article for or on account of the draft or turn of the scales or steel-yard, under a penalty, for every such offense, of five hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court having jurisdiction, one-half to go to the informer by whom the suit may be brought, and the other half to the use of the county where the offense may be committed.

Ibid. § 1607.

311. Corporate authorities may make further rules. The corporate authorities of all cities and towns may make such further regulations for the weighing of produce of all descriptions, including fees for weighing, as in their judgment may tend to effect the objects of the foregoing provisions, and the Ordinaries of the respective counties shall have the same power, to be exercised outside the jurisdictions of said incorporated cities or towns; but until altered by such authorities or Ordinaries, fees for weighing shall be such as are now fixed by law.

Ibid. § 1608.

312. Produce not taxable by cities or towns. No municipal corporation shall levy or asess a tax on cotton or the sales thereof, nor levy or assess a tax on any agricultural products raised in this State, or the sales thereof (other than cotton), until after the expiration of three months from the time of their introduction into said corporations.

Ibid. § 1609.

313. Saleman shall not charge tax. No commission merchant, factor, or other salesman shall, in his bill of expenses for the sale or handling of cotton or other produce as aforesaid, include or collect, directly or indirectly, any tax or assessment levied upon the sales of cotton or other produce by any of said corporations; and in case of violation of the same, he shall be liable to the party damaged by such violation in the sum of fifty dollars for every dollar so collected, in an action of debt by said party.

FLOUR, CORN, MEAL AND GRAIN.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 1621.

314. Inspectors; how appointed. The Ordinaries in the several counties of this State, shall have power to appoint, annually, one person of good repute to be Inspector of Flour in their respective counties, but the same power may be exercised exclusively in any corporate towns within their corporate limits; vacancies in such office of Inspector may be filled by the appointing power as soon as may be after the happening of any vacancy.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 1622.

315. Numbers of pounds stamped on each sack. It shall be the duty of each and every miller or manufacturer of flour or corn meal (and every merchant or dealer), offering for sale said articles, to stamp or have printed on each sack in which either of said articles are packed, in plain figures not less than one and one-half inches in length, the exact number of pounds of flour or corn meal contained therein; Provided, the provisions of this section shall not apply to grist ground for toll.

Ibid. § 1623.

316. Flour shall be merchantable. All bolted wheat flour, and every cask thereof, brought to the places aforesaid, for sale, shall be made by the miller or manufacturer thereof merchantable and of due fineness, and without mixture of coarse flour, or the flour of any other grain than wheat.

Ibid. § 1624.

317. Flour barrels, how made. All flour barrels packed for sale shall be well made, and of good material, twenty-seven inches in length, tightened with at least ten hoops, and sufficiently nailed, with the tare plainly marked on the head thereof, and every miller or bolter shall put into a barrel the full quantity of 196 pounds of flour, and shall put into every half barrel the quantity of 98 pounds of flour, and on failure thereof shall forfeit and pay the sum of four dollars for each barrel or bag, to be recovered by any informer before any

justice having jurisdiction thereof; one-half thereof to go to the informer, and the other half to the county or corporation having the appointment of Inspector.

Ibid. § 1625. **318. Flour shall be inspected, when.** All barrels, half barrels, and bags of flour brought to any place of inspection for sale, shall be submitted to the view and examination of the Inspector, who shall expeditiously inspect the same by boring into the barrel, half barrel, or bag, from head to head, or end to end, with an instrument of not more than three-fourths of an inch in diameter, to be by him provided for that purpose, and if he shall judge the same well packed and merchantable, he shall plug the hole, and brand the barrel, half barrel, or bag with the name of the place at which he shall be Inspector, with a public brand or mark, to be by him provided for that purpose, and approved by the Ordinary and City Council, or corporation, as the case may be, and shall also mark the degree of fineness which he shall determine the flour to be on inspection, which degrees shall be distinguished as follows: "Extra family," "superfine," "fine," "middling," "first," or "second," for which trouble the Inspector shall receive from the owner or consignee at the rate of five cents per barrel.

Ibid. § 1626. **319. Fraudulently packing flour.** If any person shall pack flour in an old barrel, which may have been marked and branded as aforesaid, and which shall still have the brand of the Inspector thereon, or shall otherwise fraudulently pack flour for sale, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every barrel so packed, to be recovered by any informer before any Justice of the Peace or other court having jurisdiction thereof; one-half of such penalty to go to the informer, and the other half to the miller or manufacturer injured by such false packing.

Ibid. § 1627. **320. Inspector cannot purchase.** No inspector shall be permitted, directly or indirectly, to purchase any flour by him condemned as unmerchantable, or any other flour whatever, other than for his own family use and consumption, under the penalty of thirty dollars for every barrel by him purchased, to be recovered by any informer before any Justice of the Peace, or other court having jurisdiction; one-half of which shall belong to the informer, and the other half to the county or corporation having the appointment of the Inspector.

Ibid. § 1628. **321. Selling without inspection.** Any person who shall sell flour in or from any of the places where there is an inspector, without an inspection as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for each barrel, half barrel, or bag so sold, to be receovered by any informer before any Justice of the Peace, or other court having jurisdiction; one-half to go to tthe informer, and the other half to the inspector.

Ibid. § 1629. **322. Inspectors oath.** Every inspector, before entering on the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Clerk of Council, or Ordinary, of which a minute shall be made, that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, inspect all flour offered to him for inspection, and faithfully brand and mark the barrels or bags, as by law directed.

Ibid. § 1630. **323. Corn meal, corn, and other grain.** Every inspector of flour shall inspect Indian corn, and corn meal, wheat, and other grain in bags or in barrels, or in bulk, when requested by the owner or consignee to do so, and he shall brand only such as he may deem to be sound and merchantable, for which his compensation shall be three cents per bag or barrel, and when the grain inspected is in bulk, the sum of 25 cents per car load, to be paid by the owners or consignee, as aforesaid.

NOTE.—For infractions of the foregoing laws, see § 612, Penal Code of Ga.

INSPECTION OF LIQUORS.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 1531. **324. Inspectors of liquors, etc., how appointed.** It shall be lawful for the several city and incorporated town authorities in this State to elect or appoint an inspector of liquors, spirits and wines, and vinegar, within their respective jurisdictions, and the Ordinary of the several counties shall have the same authority of appointment within the several counties out of the jurisdiction of the city authorities.

Ibid. § 1542. **325. Oath and duty of such inspector.** Such inspector, after being duly appointed as aforesaid, and sworn by the Clerk of the Council, or the Ordinary, faithfully to discharge the duties of inspector, shall examine and inspect all liquors, spirits and wines, or vinegar, kept by any person within the jurisdiction of such inspector for sale in any quantities; and if upon such inspection, any such shall be found to contain any strychnine or other poisonous drug or drugs, or offensive matter injurious to health, by drinking or other use, such inspector shall immediaeely give notice to the owner, who shall immediately destroy the same in the presence of the inspector, or give bond and security to return the same to the person from whom he purchased without the limits of this State.

Ibid. § 1533. **326. Fees of liquor inspector.** Such inspector shall receive, unless other rates are prescribed by the authorities appointing him, from the owner of said liquor, wine, or spirits, or vinegar, for every ten gallons so inspected, five cents; for twenty gallons, ten cents; for forty gallons, fifteen cents; for eighty gallons, twenty cents; for one hundred and sixty gallons, twenty-five cents; and at the same rates and proportion upward for any number of gallons so inspected; and he shall, if required, give a receipt and certificate therefor,, and shall brand the barrels, kegs, or pipes when the means are provided by the owner therefor; and he shall also receive one-half of all fine moneys arising under conviction, which shall by no means disqualify him from being a witness for the State in cases of prosecution under any of the foregoing sections.

Ibid. § 1534. **327. Inspection to be monthly.** Such inspection shall be performed once a month, or whenever called on so to do by seller or buyer. When by the latter, he pays the fees.

NOTE.—For penalties for infractions of the foregoing laws, see Penal Code of Ga., §§ 476, 477 and 479.

Constitution Code of 1895, § 5782. **328. Street Railways.** The General Assembly shall not authorize the construction of any street passenger railway within the limits of any incorporated town or city, without the consent of the corporate authorities.

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 2180. **329. How incorporated; subject to municipal taxes and burdens.** The incorporation of street railways is provided for in section 2180 of the Code of Georgia of 1895, in which section there are two provisos, of importance in this connection, viz.:

"Provided, that no street railroad incorporated under this division shall be constructed within the limits of any incor-

porated town or city without the consent of the corporate authorities; and, Provided further, that all such street railroad companies incorporated under this division, shall be subject to all just and reasonable rules and regulations by the corporate authorities, and liable for all assessments and other lawful burdens that may be imposed upon them from time to time."

Code of Ga. of 1895, § 2167, ¶ 5.

330. Written consent of municipal authorities necessary. In section 2167, paragraph 5, Code of Georgia of 1895, there is a proviso as follows:

"Provided, no railroad shall be constructed along and upon any street or highway without the written consent of the municipal or county authorities."

PART THIRD.

ORDINANCES.

DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICERS.

CHAPTER 13.

CITY OFFICERS.

SECTION 331. Vacancies in city offices, how filled.
332. Oath.
333. Bond.
334. Security by contractors.
335. Aldermen or officers not to be sureties.
336. Officers not to be interested in contracts.
337. Salaries.
338. Applications for office, how made.
339. Salaries payable bi-monthly.
SECTION 340. Fees to be paid in treasury.
341. Penalty for not turning over.
342. Daily deposits of public moneys.
343. Treasurer to report failure to make returns.
344. Suspension of officers.
345. Absence from city.
346. Official correspondence to be preserved.
347. Obstructing officer, penalty.
348. Office hours in summer.
349. Office hours on Saturdays.

331. Vacancies in city offices; how filled. In case any subordinate office, the incumbent of which is elected by Council, shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal or disability, or from any other cause, the City Council of Savannah may proceed to fill said vacancy at any regular meeting, first giving notice in a daily newspaper of Savannah ten days beforehand of the time at which said election will take place. Oct. 24, 1894

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Mayor, with the approval of Council, from filling any such vacancy by the appointment of some fit and proper person to hold the same until an election shall have been held upon such notice as aforesaid; and whenever any person shall be elected after said notice has been given, such person shall hold his office until the next regular election, and no longer.

332. Oath of City officers. Unless a different oath has been or shall be prescribed by any ordinance or law, the following shall be the oath to be taken and subscribed before the Mayor or acting Mayor, by the several officers of the city, viz.: "I do swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will well and truly demean myself in the office to which I have been appointed (or elected), and to the best of my skill and judgment, discharge the duties of the same, so help me God." Aug. 2, 1839.

333. Bonds of City officers. All of the officers of the city elected by Council, or appointed in accordance with law, shall give bond, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Mayor, to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, for the faithful performance of the duties of the office to which such officer may have been elected or appointed, and for the faithful accounting, according to law, for all public Aug. 2, 1839.

monies which may come into the hands of such officer while he may hold such office; and, where the amount of such bond is not specially provided for by Ordinance, resolution of Council, or other law, then such bonds, respectively, shall be in such sum, not exceeding five thousand (5,000) dollars, as the Mayor may direct.

In case the surety on any such bond shall be a surety company authorized by the laws of Georgia to do business in this State, then and in any such event, the premium on such bond shall be paid out of the treasury of the city of Savannah.

Feb. 24, 1886. **334. Security to be given by contractors.** In every instance when the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, or any authorized officer or agent of the same, shall enter into any contract for said city, the contractor or contractors so contracting with the said the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall give such security for the faithful performance of the contract as may be satisfactory to the Mayor and Finance Committee of Council.

April 1, 1868. **335. Alderman or officer not to be surety.** No Alderman or officer of the city of Savannah shall be taken or received as the surety of any officer or employe of said city, for the discharge by said officer or employe of official or contract duty, or as surety of any person subject or liable to pay money or do other duty to said city.

Aug. 2, 1839. **336. City officers not to be concerned in contracts.** It shall not be lawful for any officers of Council or any person holding any appointment under Council, with any salary annexed thereto, to be concerned directly or indirectly in any contract with the City Council or their agents or officers, or in any contract or engagement of a pecuniary character in which the corporation of the city of Savannah is either directly or indirectly concerned, and the person so offending may be dismissed from office by City Council. Any person convicted hereunder in the Police Court of Savannah shall be punished for each offense, by a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Jan. 16, 1907. **337. Salaries of City officers.** The amounts of money, respectively, paid to the city officers in the way of salaries in the years 1905 and 1906, are in all respects approved and confirmed. In the general election of city officers in 1907, and biennially thereafter, Council shall fix the respective salaries or compensations of the various city officers prior to such election of the same, and shall state upon the official proceedings of the meeting at which the election is had, by any means which Council may choose to adopt, what the respective salaries or compensations of said respective city officers shall be for the ensuing two (2) years, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Dec. 21, 1892. § 2. **338. Application for office; how made.** All applicants for city offices must file with the Clerk of Council, at or before twelve (12) o'clock M. (City time), on the day fixed by law for the qualification of the newly elected Mayor and Aldermen, their several applications; and, in cases where bonds are required, such applicants must file with their applications, the names of at least two (2) sureties, or of one (1) responsible surety company legally authorized to do business in Georgia, as surety. No application for office will receive the consideration of Council unless filed in accordance with the provisions hereof.

Aug. 1, 1906. **339. Salaries payable bi-monthly.** The salaries of city officials and of all employes of the city who have been heretofore paid monthly, shall in the future be payable in equal payments twice a month, which amounts shall become due and payable on the fifteenth and last days of each month, and the wages of all other employes of the city of Savannah which accrue from day to day, shall become due and payable on the fifteenth and last days of each month; all such payments shall be made from the city treasury accordingly, provided, however, that in the months of January and July of each year the payments which would become due on the fifteenth shall become due and payable on the eighteenth day of said months, respectively.

Dec. 22, 1859. **340. Fees to be paid into city treasury.** All fees of office, which by ordinance are payable to city officers respectively, shall be by them received, accounted for, and paid into the city treasury, for the use of the city.

Ibid. **341. Penalty for failing to pay over.** All or any failure on the part of any of said officers, promptly to collect and pay over to the city any such fees or other dues, and all or any want of due and proper diligence in regard thereto, shall be deemed misconduct in office, and shall subject every such officer to removal from office, in the mode pointed out for the removal of city officers.

Jan. 3, 1906. **342. Officers to make daily written returns and payments to Treasurer.** All officials of the city of Savannah, who, from time to time, in the course of their official duties, may collect moneys which belong to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, shall make written return of the same, specifying the said amounts and detailing on what accounts, respectively, they are collected, to the city treasurer, on the day of the collection thereof, and pay in the same to the city treasury on that day, taking proper vouchers therefor; and if, for any good reason, it be impossible to make such return and pay in said money on that day, then the said return and the said payment shall be made to said city treasurer before 2 o'clock p. m. (City Time), on the following day, unless the same be Sunday or a legal holiday, in which event, the said return and the said payment shall be made on the day following such Sunday or holiday, and when payment is made on a day other than the day on which said money was collected, the reason therefor shall be made to appear in the return made by such city official.

Res. July 11, 1906. **343. Treasurer to report to Council failure to make returns for six consecutive days.** It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to give notice to Council, through the Mayor, whenever any city official, handling city funds, fails for six consecutive days, to make return to him as required by ordinance.

Aug. 2, 1839. **344. Suspension for violation of duty.** The Mayor or Acting Mayor shall have power to suspend any officer, or person, holding any appointment under Council, for any violation of duty, rendering it necessary to take such step, which suspension he shall report to Council within forty-eight hours afterwards, by whom the said alleged offense may be inquired into, and Council shall, at all times, have the power to fine any of such officers for any violation of their duty, or for any misconduct in office, and to suspend and remove any of the said officers from the respective offices, when convicted of any

offense or misconduct, which Council may deem a sufficient cause for such removal.

Ibid. **345. Not to be absent over twenty-four hours without permission of Mayor.** No city officer or person holding any appointment under Council (the Mayor excepted), shall absent himself from the city for a longer time than twenty-four hours, without the permission of the Mayor or Acting Mayor, and when the absence is to be prolonged beyond thirty days, without the permission of Council; and where such permission is given, the said officer shall leave a proper deputy, to be approved of by the authority granting the permission, and the said officer so leaving such deputy, and the securities of such officer, are to be held equally bound for such deputy as for the principal.

July 9, 1879. **346. Official correspondence to be preserved.** All letters and communications received in any of the public city offices, shall be endorsed with the date of writing, date of reception, name of writer, and a summary of contents, and be filed away in the office at which received as a part of the public property of the city; and all letters or communications written by any city official, on official business, shall be copied, and such copies be preserved and kept in the office to which they belong as part of the records of the city; and any city official violating this ordinance shall be subject to such fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to dismissal or suspension from office, or both, by the City Council, upon such violation being reported to it by the Mayor.

Aug. 2, 1860. **347. Obstructing officer; punishment.** Any person who shall hereafter obstruct, hinder or resist any city officer in the discharge of any duty incumbent on him under any ordinance of the city, and when no penalty is or may be expressed in such ordinance for such obstruction, hindrance, or resistance, shall be punished upon conviction in the Police Court of Savannah by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Res. May 27, 1903. **348. Closing offices at 2 p. m. summer.** The Mayor is authorized to permit the officers of the city government, in the City Exchange, or as many of them as he may deem best, to close their offices daily, during the months of June, July, August and September, at 2 p. m.

Res. Sept. 30, 1903. **349. Closing on Saturdays at 2 p. m.** The Mayor is authorized to permit the officers of the city government in the City Exchange, or as many of them as he may deem best, to close their offices every Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m.

Res. Jan. 2, 1895. **349a. Eastern Time adopted as official.** The Seventy-fifth Meridian Time, commonly known as Eastern Time, is adopted as the local time for Savannah, and will be adhered to in all the city offices. The Keeper of the City Clocks will see to it that the same are regulated by and conform to said time.

CHAPTER 14.

MAYOR.

SECTION 350. Mayor's general superintending power.
351. Head of Police department.
352. To close public resorts, when.
353. Orders to kill unmuzzled dogs.
354. Duty as general supervisor.
355. Office in the City Hall.
356. Mayor's annual report.
357. Appoint standing committees of Council.
358. Ex-officio Chairman of standing committees.
359. Appoint Sanitary Commissioners.
360. Commissioners Massie School.
361. Keeper Powder Maganize, to appoint.
362. Brander of wood racks, etc., to appoint.
363. Approve official bonds.
364. Permits from Mayor when necessary.
365. To disperse illegal shows.
366. Close places of amusement on Sunday.
367. Rice culture nuisances.
368. Enforce dry culture.
369. Summons for impediments to dramage.
370. To appoint custodian of City Hall.
371. To receipt for moneys due city.

Aug. 2, 1839. **350. Mayor, general superintending power over city officers** The Mayor shall possess a superintending power over all city officers, and upon any complaint against, or for neglect of duty by said officers, he shall investigate the same, and if he thinks it necessary, report the delinquent and the charges to Council. The Mayor shall also have power to suspend any officer holding an appointment under Council, for any flagrant violation of duty, rendering it necessary to take such step, which suspension he shall report to Council within forty-eight hours afterwards, by whom the said alleged offense may be inquired into.

Jun. 5, 1860. **351. Head of Police Department, and general superintendence over.** The Mayor, as the head of the Police Department, shall have and exercise a general superintendence over the members of the police force, and may, at any time, appoint the mode and places in which the policemen shall be stationed, by written orders to the officer in command, by whom such orders shall be obeyed and promulgated. The equipment, disposition, control and management of the police force shall be entrusted to the Superintendent of Police, or other such official, however designated, subject to the Mayor and to such rules, regulations and ordinances as may, from time to time, be made by the City Council. The Mayor shall have power to fine, suspend, or dismiss members of the police force, as provided by law, and whenever any officer is thus suspended, or whenever it may seem to him necessary to fill any vacancy temporarily, the Mayor or Acting Mayor shall have the power to fill any vacancies in the same manner as the vacancies of other officers of the city are filled.

Jan. 24, 1866. **352. May shut up public resorts, when, etc.** By virtue of the powers granted by law, to the Mayor and City Council, the Mayor shall cause to be shut up any place of public resort when the maintenance of order, the public safety, or tranquility, may, in his judgment, require it.

April 11, 1839. **353. May issue order to kill dogs unmuzzled or unaccompanied by owner.** The Mayor, or in his absence, the Acting Mayor, may, at any time in his discretion, issue his order in writing, to the marshal, or any member or members of the police force, requiring them to kill and destroy, for such time

as the order shall specify, any dog or dogs not accompanied by the owner thereof, nor muzzled, which may or shall be discovered or found in any square, street, lane or other open place within the limits of the city.

Dec. 8. 1838. **354. Mayor's duty, as general supervisor.** It is the duty of the Mayor, and it is hereby required of him, to superintend the general police of the city, to have an eye on the officers of the city and others in the employment of the city, to see that they perform the duties required of them by the ordinances of the city, and to report to Council all violations or neglect of duty.

Feb. 10, 1853. **355. To have an office in the City Hall.** It shall be the duty of the Mayor to have an office in the City Hall.

June 26, 1845. Aug, 28, 1872. **356. Mayor's Annual Report.** It shall be the duty of the Mayor to publish, or cause to be published, an Annual Report, which shall embrace the reports of city officers, and show the working of the various departments of the municipal government, and shall also contain the ordinances adopted by Council in each preceding year, together with such resolutions, considered of sufficient moment to be published, also such legal opinions of the City Attorney as in the judgment of the Mayor may be useful for future reference, which Report shall be made up and published in each January, for the year preceding, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Dec. 31, 1884. **357. To appoint standing committees of Council.** It shall be his duty to appoint the standing committees of Council as soon after his accession to office as may be convenient.

Feb. 10, 1853. **358. Ex-officio chairman of standing committees.** He shall be ex-officio chairman of all standing committees of Council.

Feb. 21, 1877. **359. To appoint a Board of Sanitary Commissioners** Within ten days after he shall have taken the oath of office, the Mayor shall appoint two Aldermen and three citizens, who, with the Chief Magistrate of the city and the health officer as ex-officio members, shall constitute a Board of Sanitary Commissioners for the city of Savannah.

360. To appoint Commissioners of Massie School. The Mayor is to appoint commissioners of Massie School at the first regular meeting of Council in February of each year. [See Chapter on "Education."]

Aug. 2, 1871. **361. To appoint keeper of Powder Magazine.** Hereafter the appointment of the officer known as the Superintendent of Gunpowder, or Keeper of the Powder Magazine, shall be confided to the Mayor of the city of Savannah, and such appointment shall be for the term of two years; such appointment to be subject to the confirmation of Council, and such officer to be removable for misconduct or unfaithfulness, as in the case of other city officers.

Dec. 1, 1875. **362. To appoint a brander of wood-racks or wagons.** It shall be the duty of the Mayor to appoint some person to brand wood-racks or wagons in accordance with the measurements and certificates made and furnished by the city engineer.

Aug. 2, 1839. **363. To approve bonds of city officers and contractors.** It shall be the duty of the Mayor to approve the bonds given by all the officers of the city and all others holding appointments,
Feb. 24, 1886. as provided by law, for the faithful performance of the duties

of the office to which such officer may have been elected or appointed; and of the Mayor, and Finance Committee of Council to approve the bonds given by contractors with the city for the faithful performance of such contract.

Sept. 15, 1880. **364. Permits from the Mayor, when necessary, etc.** The following shall not be lawful without permission previously obtained from the Mayor:

1. Any circus exhibition, or any circus parade through the streets of said city. Upon an application in writing by any person or persons, stating the nature of the exhibition or parade proposed, the names of the persons interested and the length of time during which he, she, or they desire to represent, exhibit or perform, and the length of time during which he, she, or they will occupy with a street parade, it shall and may be lawful to refuse altogether the permission applied for, or to grant the same for such length of time and subject to such restrictions and the payments of such sum or sums of money as may by said Mayor or Acting Mayor be deemed proper and expedient to be paid or received before such permission shall be granted.

Jan. 24, 1866. 2. Any public balls, of whatever description, or other gathering, where boisterous shouting is indulged in. Wherever the foregoing shall be violated, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause said ball or balls or other gatherings, as beforementioned, to be closed immediately by the police.

July 10, 1878. 3. Any gathering or assemblage of persons in any public square or park of the city of Savannah, except for the purpose of lawful military parade in the extension of Forsyth Park.

Oct. 19, 1867. 4. Any public assemblage or procession in any street, square or thoroughfare within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, after sunset and before sunrise.

Sept. 11, 1872. 5. Any procession, military or otherwise, and at or in which there shall be music, in any street, lane, square or thoroughfare, within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, after the hour of eight in the evening.

Feb. 6, 1867. 6. Any funeral or other procession, except regularly organized military companies, to march or move through any of the streets or other thoroughfares of said city on the Sabbath or Lord's Day, which procession shall be accompanied with field or other music.

Oct. 30, 1856. 7. To remove any house or building through the streets of Savannah.

July 1, 1885. 8. The erecting of bill boards in any part of the city; provided, that the license thereby granted may be revoked at pleasure of Council.

March 25, 1885. 9. The breaking up of rafts of oak or cypress and loading the same on the north side of the Savannah river. The permit to be obtained through the Harbor Master from the Mayor or Acting Mayor of the city of Savannah, who is hereby authorized to give such permits as he may see fit from time to time under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Feb. 14, 1799. **365. Duty to disperse illegal public shows, exhibitions, etc.** It shall be the duty of the Mayor or Acting Mayor upon information given, or having reason to suspect, that any public representation, exhibition or show, for money, gain or re-

ward, is making, or about to be made, in violation of the true intent and meaning of the city ordinances, to issue his warrant, directed to the City Marshal, commanding him that he shall disperse the persons attending to view such performance, exhibition or show, and to arrest and imprison the performer or performers, to be dealt with agreeably to law, and, if necessary, may summon the police or citizens to assist him.

July 3, 1872.

366. To close places used for secular amusement on Lord's Day. It shall be the duty of the Mayor or Acting Mayor, on information given him, or on his own knowledge, that any hall, room or place whatsoever within said corporate limits, is being used or about to be used for secular amusement or pastime on the Lord's Day, to cause the same to be closed until the succeeding day, and to cause the visitors there to be expelled.

May 29, 1848.

Mch. 6, 1878.

367. To notify persons to desist from rice culture on prohibited land. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, whenever he shall receive information that rice is planted or cultivated upon any of the lands around the city (upon which the cultivation of rice is prohibited), to serve a notice upon the owner, tenant, or cultivator of the said land, or any person having the charge of the same, or his, her, or their agent, requiring the said person to desist from the said culture, and to destroy the said rice if growing, or to appear before Council at a time and place in such notice to be specified, not exceeding ten days from the date thereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said growing rice should not be removed and destroyed as a nuisance.

Sept. 1, 1869.

368. To enforce rigidly dry culture ordinance of May 29, 1848. It shall hereafter be the duty of the Mayor to enforce rigidly any violation of the ordinances of 29th May, 1848, and all other ordiances bearing upon the subject, in so far as they provide for the destruction of all rice, whether planted in dry or wet culture, upon the dry culture lands, without reference of the same to Council. The true intent and meaning of this ordinance being that under the violation of the dry culture ordinance, rice planted in either dry or wet culture shall be immediately cut down by the order of the Mayor, without any resort to Council.

Aug. 29, 1850.

369. To summon before Council for impediments to drainage. Whenever information shall be given to the Mayor of any impediment to the drainage of the Springfield tract, or any other tract, having been caused by any person or body corporate, it shall be the duty of the said Mayor to summon such person or corporation, or his or their agent, to appear before Council, and it shall be the duty of Council to investigate the said charge, and to pass such order for the removal of the said impediment to the drainage of the said lands, or for the construction of proper culverts, as the nature or exigency of the case may require, and for the protection of the health of the inhabitants of Savannah.

Resolution Dec. 6. 1905.

370. To appoint custodian of new City Hall. The Mayor of the city shall have the right, and it shall be his duty, to appoint a suitable and proper person, in his judgment, to be custodian of the new City Hall, to look after and care for the same, and to perform such detail service in connection therewith as may be prescribed by the Mayor. The salary of such employe shall be at the rate of seventy-five ($75) dollars per month, payable out of the city treasury. The Mayor shall have the right to discharge such employe at any time, with or without cause, and appoint his successor, with like power of removal and appointment, as often as may be necessary, in his best judgment.

Resolution Sept. 4, 1901.

371. Mayor or Treasurer to receipt for moneys due city. The Mayor, or in the absence of the Mayor, the Acting Mayor of the city of Savannah, or the treasurer of said city, be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive and receipt for all monies which may be due to the city of Savannah from any source whatsoever, and the receipt of said Mayor or of the said treasurer shall be a full and complete receipt and acquittance to the party paying the money.

CHAPTER 15.

COUNCIL.

SECTION 372. Rules of Council.
373. Rules of Order.
374. Order of Business.
375. Standing Committees of Council.
376. Committee to superintend public sales.
SECTION 377. Not to contract debt over $100.
378. Fiscal year, budget, tax ordinances.
379. Chairmen of committees may suspend employees.
380. Committee on Liquor Licenses.

NOTE.—Each Council has the power to make its own Rules. It has been found convenient for a new Council, immediately upon being organized, to temporarily adopt, by resolution, the Rules of the preceding Council, and afterwards amend them as it may find expedient.

372. Rules of Council.

RULE I.

The style of the Corporation shall be "The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah." Resolution Jan. 26, 1903.

RULE II.

The Council shall, on the day of its organization, elect a Chairman and Chairman *pro tem.*, as prescribed by section 4827 of the Code of the State, 1882.

RULE III.

A quorum for business shall consist of seven Aldermen and the Mayor, or presiding chairman, except in the months of August, September and October, when a majority of the Aldermen in the city shall suffice. During the said months of August, September and October, a majority of the Aldermen of the city shall be sufficient to constitute a committee of the whole.

RULE IV.

The Clerk shall read over the minutes of the preceding Council at the subsequent regular meeting, in order that any clerical mistake or omission may be corrected or supplied; but no alterations and amendments, as to the substance, shall be made or entered, unless on motion for reconsideration. The reading of any portion of the published minutes may be omitted by a vote of the majority of the Aldermen present.

RULE V.

All motions shall be made in writing, and seconded before debate, and every bill shall be read twice—that is, once at two distinct regular meetings of Council—before it passes into an ordinance, unless in case of emergency, when a bill may be read twice by unanimous consent at the same session and passed; and after the passage of an ordinance, the same shall be signed by the Mayor, or presiding Chairman, as soon as fairly copied, and be immediately thereafter published; and no reconsideration of the minutes at the next meeting of Council shall operate to suspend, affect, or alter the provisions of said ordinance; and on the first reading of the bill the question shall be: "Shall the bill be read the second time?" And no resolution providing for the expenditure of money shall be passed at the same meeting at which it is offered, without the consent of three-fourths of the members present, except when such resolution is founded on, or forms a part of, a report of a committee upon some matter referred, in which case it may be passed at the same meeting when proposed. All ordinances when passed, shall be fairly and correctly transcribed by the Clerk of Council, in a book of ordinances, and when examined by the Mayor and found correct, shall be signed by him or the officer presiding at the time of its passing, and countersigned by the Clerk, with the seal of the city affixed. And all ordinances after having been read the first time, shall forthwith, be published for information in the official gazette until the next regular meeting of Council.

RULE VI.

The Mayor (in his absence the Chairman) shall appoint all committees, except where a ballot is demanded by two members of Council, and shall have a vote only when the members of Council are equally divided, unless in case of balloting for officers or committees of this Board, when he shall vote as other members.

RULE VII.

The Council shall meet at their Chamber on Wednesday, in every alternate week, at 8 o'clock, p. m., except during the months of June, July and August, when Council shall meet at 4 o'clock, p. m., and having met, no member shall absent himself without leave from the Chair. If any member shall absent himself from the city without leave for more than three months at a time, or, being in the city, shall be absent from three consecutive regular meetings without sufficient excuse, his seat shall be declared vacant, and his place supplied by election in the manner prescribed by law.

RULE VIII.

The messenger shall summon the members personally or by leaving written notices at their usual places of abode, for every meeting, regular or extra, notifying precisely the hour of meeting; and every such summons shall be served by twelve o'clock noon of the day of meeting.

RULE IX.

The Mayor, or in case of his absence or sickness, the Chairman, or Chairman *pro. tem.*, or in case of the sickness or absence of said officers, any three Aldermen shall have the power to call extra meetings. And it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman, or Chairman *pro tem.*, as the case may be, to call extra meetings whenever three Aldermen shall require him in writing so to do; but no appropriation of money shall be made except at a regular meeting of the Board, unless by unanimous consent of the members present.

RULE X.

Whenever any member shall require it, the yeas and nays of the members present shall be entered on the minutes on any question taken.

RULE XI.

In all cases where there may be proposals to contract for public work, notice shall be given in one or more of the public gazettes of the city for a period of not less than six days, within which time and up to the hour at which the meeting is called, bids, sealed and endorsed with the name of applicants, and of the matter to which they relate, shall be handed to the Clerk of Council; and when proposals shall be so received, they shall be transmitted to the Mayor, and by him laid before Council for action. Each standing committee may, upon occasions of necessity, immediate and pressing, order repairs to public property not exceeding in cost the sum of one hundred dollars.

RULE XII.

All accounts against the corporation shall be left with the Clerk of Council, by or before twelve o'clock on Saturday preceding the regular meeting, and shall be registered by him. And it shall be the duty of the Committee on Accounts to examine every account so registered, at any time before a regular meeting, and to report upon each, to be approved or objected by Council; and no account or claim shall be laid before the Board that has not previously been audited and examined by the committee, nor paid until approved by Council; and the Treasurer shall keep a correct record, in a book appropriated to that purpose, of all accounts so passed, distinguishing in separate columns those paid and those unpaid.

RULE XIII.

It shall be necessary, in all elections by Council, that a majority of the votes of the members present shall be obtained before a candidate can be elected.

RULE XIV.

No member of this Board shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, office, or appointment to be made with or derived from the Board, and which shall have annexed to it any pecuniary advantage or emolument.

RULE XV.

The officers whose regular attendance will be required during the sitting of Council are the Treasurer, Marshal, City Attorney, Clerk, City Engineer, Director of Public Works and Messenger; but all or any other officers of the city shall be bound to attend any meeting upon the requisition of the Mayor, in writing, or by special resolution of Council to that effect.

RULE XVI.

The doors of the Council Chamber shall, on all occasions during the sittings of Council, be kept open, nor shall any citizen be excluded therefrom, nor shall the doors on any occasion be closed but upon a vote of a majority of the members present, or upon the occasion of Council resolving itself into a Committee of the Whole.

RULE XVII.

The following officers, viz.: Clerk of Council, City Treasurer, City Marshal, City Engineer, and Messeger of Council, are required to keep their offices in the City Hall, and the hours of business with said officers shall be from nine o'clock a. m., to two p. m., and from four p. m., to six p. m., daily, unless otherwise ordered by the Mayor or Council, Sunday and holidays excepted.

RULE XVIII.

No ordinance shall contain any subject matter which is not immediately and necessarily connected with the subject and title of the ordinance.

RULE XIX.

The summons for all extra meetings of Council shall express the cause thereof, and no business shall be brought before the Board at any extra meetings which is not set forth in the summons, unless a vote of two-thirds of the members present shall determine otherwise.

RULE XX.

The Clerk of Council shall furnish each committee with copies of all resolutions relating to the concerns of said committees, or with papers referred to said committees, which shall be served or left at the dwelling of the Chairman of such committee within forty-eight hours after the passage of the same, or immediately thereafter in case of emergency.

RULE XXI.

No member of this Board shall be accepted as security on the bond of an officer appointed by its authority; nor for the fulfillment of any contracts made with Council; nor shall any officer of Council be accepted as security on the bond of any officer appointed under it.

RULE XXII.

The operation of any of the Rules of this Board (except Rules II, III and XIV), may be dispensed with by the unanimous consent of the members present.

RULE XXIII.

Any proposition to alter any of the established rules for the government of this Board, or to make new ones, shall be offered one meeting at least previous to its discussion, and can only, thereafter, be adopted by two-thirds of the members present agreeing to the same.

RULE XXIV.

The Mayor shall possess a superintending power over all the salaried officers of this Board, and upon any complaint against, or for neglect of duty by, said officers, he shall investigate the same, and, if he thinks it necessary, report the delinquent and the charges to this Board. The Mayor shall also have power to suspend any officer, holding an appointment under Council, for any flagrant violation of duty rendering it necessary to take such steps, which suspension he shall report to Council within forty-eight hours afterward, by whom the said alleged offense may be inquired into.

RULE XXV.

No anonymous communication shall be read, or considered by Council; nor shall the Clerk of Council receive any such communication from any party soever, or permit such communication to be entered on the files of his office.

---

373. Rules of Order.

Resolution Jan. 26, 1903.

1. Every question of order shall be decided by the Chair without debate, subject to an appeal of the Board, and the Chair may call for the sense of the Board on any question of order. If repeated calls do not produce order, the member is to be called by name.

2. Where the private interests of the member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw; and when such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed. even after a division.

3. No motion shall be debated or put until the same shall be seconded. It is then, and not till then, in possession of the Board, and cannot be withdrawn but by leave of the Board.

4. No motion for adjournment can be made by one member while another is speaking.

5. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.

6. When a proposition is moved which is useless or inexpedient, the previous question is introduced for suppressing, for that time, the motion and its discussion, in which case the main question is to be put immediately, without any further debate, and in the form in which it then exists. But, as the previous question gets rid of it for that day only, and it may recur again, if it is desired to suppress entirely, the motion should be to postpone indefinitely.

7. When a proper motion is made, but information wanted, the motion is to postpone to a day.

8. When matter claiming present attention, but which it is desired to reserve for more suitable occasion, the order is to "lay on the table," it may then be called for at any time. If the proposition or matter need further consideration, "refer to a committee," but if it need but a few and simple amendments, proceed to consider and amend at once.

9. On motion to amend a bill, any one may move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put. An amendment to an amendment is admitted, but to amend an amendment to an amendment, not.

10. On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question, may speak again to the amendment.

11. The question is to be put first on the affirmative and then on the negative side. After the affirmative part of the question has been put, any member who has not spoken before to the question may arise and speak before the negative be put, because it is no full question till the negative part be put.

12. But in small matters the Chair most commonly supposes the consent to be given when no objection is expressed, and does not give the trouble of putting the question formally.

13. When a question has been moved and seconded, and been put by the Chair in the affirmative and negative, it becomes a full question, and cannot be debated afterward, unless under motion for reconsideration.

14. When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative, or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; which shall be acted on at the next regular meeting, but notice of such motion must be given at the meeting at which the question has been carried.

15. A member, having spoken as often as the rules allow, may be permitted to speak again to clear a matter of fact, or merely to explain himself in some material part of his speech, or to the matter of words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not going into the merits of it, and not falling into the matter itself.

16. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it, is a personality and against order.

17. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

Ibid.

374 Order of Business.

1. Reading of Minutes.
2. Accounts.
3. Information and Fine Dockets.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Petitions and Applications.
6. Ordinances.
7. Elections.
8. Resolutions.
9. Miscellaneous Matter.

375. Standing Committees of Council.

The following standing committees of Council shall be appointed by the Mayor as soon after his accession to office as may be convenient, to-wit: Dec. 31, 1884.

Committee on Accounts.
Committee on Assessment.
Committee on City Lots and Opening Streets.
Committee on Drainage.
Committee on Finance.
Committee on Fire.
Committee on Harbor and Wharves. Jan. 13, 1897.
Committee on Public Health.
Committee on Market.
Committee on Police.
Committee on Streets and Lanes.
Committee on Water.
Committee on Liquor Licenses. Oct. 24, 1906.

No committee so appointed shall be composed of less than three members, and the Committees on Assessments, Finance and Streets and Lanes shall be composed of not less than five members.

376. Special Committee to superintend public sales. All sales of real estate made by the marshal or sold under any ordinance of the city, shall be superintended by a special committee of Council, whose duty it shall be to attend such sales, and direct the marshal or officer selling as circumstances may require. Dec. 20, 1816.

377. Not to contract debt for city over $100. No agent, officer, or committee of this Council shall have authority to enter into or make any obligation or contract on behalf of this city for any sum exceeding one hundred dollars, except the same be authorized by a public act of Council. Feb. 20, 1878.

378. Fiscal year, annual budget, taxation, etc. The fiscal year of said city shall hereafter end on the thirty-first day of December, annually, and hereafter the committee of this Council known as the Committee on Finance shall submit to Council, at the fourth regular meeting preceding the opening of each fiscal year, or at any subsequent meeting of Council prior to the adoption and passage of the tax ordinance for such fiscal year, a budget of the expenditures of that year, and the same shall be approved and adopted by Council and then set forth in a preamble to the tax ordinance of each year as a condition precedent to the enforcement of said ordinance. All taxation of the inhabitants of Savannah, whether specific or ad valorem, shall be accompanied by a statement of the purposes of such taxation and amounts required for such purposes as a condition precedent to the enforcement of any tax. Aug. 28, 1872. Dec. 26, 1877. Nov. 9, 1881.

379. Chairman of certain committees; power to suspend employes. The chairman or chairman *pro tem.* of certain standing committees of Council, to-wit: Streets and Lanes, Water, Harbor and Wharves and Drainage, and of any other special committees which may be appointed by Council, having employes and laborers working under their respective jurisdictions, shall have the power, in his judgment, from time to time, to suspend, for such causes as may seem to him proper, any employe or laborer working under the jurisdiction of his committee, provided that such chairman or chair- Dec. 20, 1905.

man *pro tem.* shall call his committee together as soon as practicable after such suspension and report to said committee the said suspension and the cause thereof, whereupon it shall be the duty of such committee to take such action in the premises as to it may seem proper.

Oct. 24, 1906. **380. Committee on Liquor Licenses.** To the Committee on Liquor Licenses shall be referred all petitions or applications for liquor licenses within the jurisdictional limits of Savannah, Georgia, and it shall be the duty of this committee to make diligent inquiry into the character and responsibility of each applicant for such licenses, and to examine into the location for which application is made, hearing all objections, if any, preferred against the same, and to perform all other duties touching the issuance of such licenses and the conduct and management of barrooms within said jurisdictional limits, as may properly come under the jurisdiction of said committee, reporting back in each instance to the Committee of the Whole, unless otherwise so directed.

CHAPTER 16.

CLERK OF COUNCIL.

SECTION 381. Bond.
382. Office hours and duties.
383. Furnish copy proceedings to printer.
354. Attendance on Council, etc.
385. Records kept in safe.
386. Removing records.
387. Annual report of records.
388. Clerk custodian of official bonds.
389. Book of city property.
390. Applications for offices.
391. Licenses.
392. Register street hawkers.
SECTION 393. City accounts, lighting bills.
394. Titles to city lots.
395. Dry culture contracts.
396. Cemeteries.
397. Attest city bonds.
398. Fees.
399. Employees subject to orders of.
400. Fees to be paid to City Treasurer.
401. To receive no pay except salary.
402. Penalty, removal from office.
403. Assistant Clerk of Council.

Aug. 10, 1864. **381. Bond.** The Clerk of Council shall be required to give a bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, in such form, with such conditions and to be approved as required by ordinance.

Aug. 2, 1839. **382. Office hours and duties.** The Clerk of Council or City Clerk shall keep an office in the City Hall, which office he shall attend from 9 o'clock a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m., and from 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, and to which all persons having business with him in the line of his duty may repair, and in addition to the duties which are prescribed by the ordinances; it shall be the duty of the said Clerk to receive all applications and petitions, and to lay the same before the Mayor or Acting Mayor, if immediate necessity require, or the City Council at the next regular meeting thereof. And he shall keep true and fair copies of the proceedings of said Council, and of all ordinances passed by them, which shall be registered and remain of record in books to be kept for that purpose.

March 24, 1853. **383. To furnish copy of proceedings to City Printer.** It shall be the duty of the Clerk of Council to furnish the city printer or printers, a copy of proceedings of Council, within forty-eight hours after the adjournment of the meeting of the City Council.

Aug. 2, 1839. **384. Attendance upon Council, records, etc.** He shall also furnish to the city printers copies of every ordinance passed by Council within one week after the final passage thereof. And the said Clerk shall attend the Council at all regular and extra meetings thereof, and he shall also attend the Mayor, Chairman or any of the Aldermen when any business shall require his attendance; and he shall also record within a month after each meeting, in a proper full bound book, the minutes of Council, and index the same.

Sept. 3, 1857. **385. Records, etc., to be kept in safes.** It shall be the duty of the Clerk of Council to deposit all the books of minutes, records of ordinances, and other valuable documents of the city of Savannah, entrusted to his care, in fireproof safes.

Ibid. **386. Removing records from office unlawful.** While said books of minutes, records of ordinances, and other valuable documents shall be free and open to the inspection of each and every citizen, it shall not be lawful for any person, whether an officer of the city or otherwise, to remove from the Clerk of Council's office any of said books of minutes, records of ordinances, or other valuable documents, and every person so offending, by removing any of the same, shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars, and the Clerk of Council shall be liable to the same fine for permitting them so to be removed, upon conviction in the Police Court.

Ibid. **387. Annual report of city records.** It shall be the duty of the Clerk of Council to report in writing a list of the book of minutes, records of ordinances, and other valuable documents deposited in fireproof safes, and their condition annually on the first meeting in January, if so required by the Mayor.

388. Clerk, custodian of official bonds. The Clerk of Council shall be the custodian of all bonds given by city officers, except his own bond, of which latter the City Treasurer shall be the custodian.

Aug. 16, 1860. **389. To keep a book of city property.** The Mayor is authorized to procure at the expense of the city, a well bound book, appropriately labeled, and with index lettering, in which it shall be the duty of the Clerk of Council forthwith to enter memoranda of all the real property owned or held by the corporation of Savannah, and of all existing leases of the same or any part thereof, and the time such leases have to run, whether such property be within or without the corporate limits; and of all mortgages or other liens in favor of or against the corporation, in regard to any real property; and in which book it shall be the duty of the Clerk of Council, from time to time, to make similar memoranda of all purchases by or conveyances from said city, and of all leases, incumbrances, or liens, as they may hereafter occur; all such memoranda to be properly indexed by said Clerk of Council, and such book to be kept in the Clerk of Council's office, subject to the examination of the city authorities.

Sept. 3, 1857. **390. Applications for office.** It shall be the duty of the Clerk of Council to receive all applications for office and pro-

posals, and lay the same before Council; to swear in all officers elected, and all persons appointed on the police, and to advertise all elections.

Sept. 3, 1857. **391. Licenses.** It shall be the duty of the Clerk of Council to receive all applications for licenses, and place the same before the Mayor; to publish quarterly an alphabetical list of all persons licensed to sell liquor; and to issue licenses of all descriptions as required by ordinance.

March 12, 1884. **392. To register street hawkers, etc.** All street hawkers of poultry, game, fish and green garden truck shall first pay to the Clerk of Council the license tax as required by ordinance for street hawkers, and register with the Clerk their names and places of residence, and obtain from said Clerk a badge to be worn by them while hawking upon the streets, so as plainly to be seen; which said badge shall be made in such shape and dimensions as the Clerk of Council may determine.

Sept. 3, 1857. **393. City accounts, lighting bills.** It shall be the duty of the Clerk of Council: 1. To receive, register and send to the Committee on Accounts, all bills against the city, when properly certified and handed in, at least two days before each regular meeting of Council, after such bills have been examined by said committee, to lay the same before Council, and after their passage by Council to hand them to the City Treasurer for payment. 2. Whenever the bills for lighting with gas or electricity the public buildings of the city of Savannah, are presented to the Clerk of Council, it shall be his duty forthwith to send the same to the chairman of the committee on accounts for examination; and upon the same being signed as correct by such chairman, and handed to the City Treasurer, then it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to pay the same, in such manner as will save to the city of Savannah the discount allowed by the gas and electric companies.

Nov. 25, 1858.

Ibid. **394. Titles to city lots.** It shall be the duty of the Clerk of Council to make out, attest and record the titles to purchasers of city lots, make out and attest the titles for half, third, etc., lots whenever the same are granted by Council.

Ibid. **395. Dry culture contracts.** It shall be the duty of the Clerk of Council to receive the dry culture contracts, and to keep them among the city records, after they have been recorded by the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county.

Ibid. **396. Cemeteries.** It shall be the duty of the Clerk of Council to make out and record the title to lots in Laurel Grove or other city cemeteries, and receive a fee of $1 for each title, which shall be promptly paid into the City Treasury. To receive monthly transcripts of records of deaths, from sextons and undertakers, and from the keeper of Laurel Grove or other city and Catholic cemeteries, and to record the same; to notify Council of the neglect of such sextons, undertakers, and keepers, also to receive from the head of any family or keeper of a public or private boarding house, or the keeper of any other house, hospital or place who employs no undertaker or sexton, a report of all dead bodies removed from his or her residence, for burial in any other than Laurel Grove Cemetery or other city cemetery, such report to be made in twenty-four hours after such burial, under fine of $30, if convicted before the Police Court of Savannah.

Nov. 28, 1858. **397. City bonds.** It shall be the duty of the Clerk of Council to attest all bonds issued by the city.

398. Fees of office to be collected by Clerk of Council. The following fees of office shall in each instance be charged and collected by the Clerk for services rendered to persons applying, that is to say:

For every certified copy of minutes, records or other official documents in the custody of the Clerk, at the rate of fifteen (15) cents per hundred words, and fifty (50) cents for certificate and seal of the Clerk; and, if more than one copy is furnished, then the second and each succeeding copy shall be at the rate of five (5) cents per hundred words, with the same charge for the certificate.

For every search of the records or for documents, twenty-five (25) cents.

For every deed prepared or filled out in the Clerk of Council's office, one ($1) dollar.

Resolution Dec. 15, 1897. **399. Employes subject to orders of Clerk.** The Assistant Clerk of Council, Stenographer, Messenger of Council and Porter are subject to the orders and directions of the Clerk of Council during office hours, and it is hereby made their duty to obey said orders and directions during office hours.

Aug. 1, 1906. **400. Fees of office to be paid to City Treasurer.** All fees of office, prescribed by ordinance to be paid to the Clerk of Council, for services rendered by such official, shall by him be promptly paid into the City Treasury, as, and when received, in accordance with law; and a correct daily record shall be kept by such official of such fees collected, showing names of persons paying, amounts for each service rendered, and disposition of same.

Such fees so collected shall be and remain the property of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah.

Ibid. § 2. **401. To receive no compensation except salary.** The Clerk of Council shall receive no other compensation or pay, except the regular salary for said office, as same may be prescribed by Council.

Ibid. § 3. **402. Penalty, removal from office.** Any breach of the requirements hereof by said official, shall be deemed misconduct in office, and shall be sufficient ground for the removal from office of such offending official.

403. Assistant Clerk of Council. There shall be an Assistant Clerk of Council, who shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of Council, and whose term of office shall begin with that of the Clerk of Council and shall be of the same duration. The Assistant Clerk shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by Council, and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Clerk of Council, under whose direction he shall be, and in the absence or disability of the clerk, he shall perform the duties of his office. He shall take the usual oath prescribed for city officials, and shall give bond in such sum as may be prescribed by the Mayor, and in such form, with such conditions and to be approved as required by ordinance.

CHAPTER 17.

MESSENGER OF COUNCIL.

SECTION 404. Bond.
SECTION 405. Duties.

Aug. 2, 1839. **404. Bond.** The Messenger of Council shall give bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, in such form, with such conditions, and to be approved as required by ordinance.

Aug. 2, 1839. **405. Duties.** It shall be the duty of the Messenger of Council to summon the members of Council as commanded by the Mayor or Acting Mayor, to attend all the meetings of Council for the purpose of executing any commissions; to prepare the Council chamber for its sessions; to attend on committees of Council if required, and to execute their commissions; to serve notices on the committees of Council from the clerk's office; to execute all commissions appertaining to his office when required by the Mayor or committees of Council.

CHAPTER 18.

CITY ATTORNEY.

SECTION 406. Duties.
407. Attendance on Council.
408. Opinions, how obtained.
SECTION 409. Reports of matters in hand.
410. Vacancy, how filled.

Jan. 8, 1890. July 24, 1856. **406. City Attorney, duties.** It shall be the duty of the City Attorney to represent the city in all cases brought by or against the city in any of the courts of law or equity, to give his legal opinion upon any subject connected with the interests of the city, whenever desired by the Mayor or either of the Aldermen, to revise any ordinance submitted to him, and generally to be legal adviser, counsellor and advocate of the corporation of the city of Savannah.

Jan. 23, 1867. **407. Attendance upon Council.** It shall be the duty of the City Attorney to attend all the regular meetings of Council, and also all extra and informal meetings when requested by the Mayor so to do.

Ibid. **408. Opinions, how obtained.** In all questions on which the opinion or advice of the City Attorney may be desired, such questions shall be submitted only by the Mayor or an Alderman.

Ibid. **409. Reports of matters in his hands.** Whenever a matter may be submitted to said City Attorney for his report to Council, such reference shall come up for report in the order of reports by committees of Council; besides which it shall be the right of said City Attorney, in the proper order of business, to make such reports of business of the city in his hands, or other matters of interest to the corporation as to said City Attorney may be deemed proper.

July 24, 1856. **410. Vacancy, how filled.** Should a vacancy occur in the office of City Attorney, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the said Mayor and Aldermen shall fill the vacancy in the same manner as is prescribed for other city officers.

CHAPTER 19.

CITY MARSHAL.

SECTION 411. Bond.
412. General duties.
413. Duties as to Market.
414. Enforce sanitary ordinances.
415. Collection of taxes.
SECTION 416. Deputy marshals for collection of taxes.
417. Execution of other legal process.
418. Costs of re-entry for ground rent.

Aug. 2, 1839. **411. Bond.** The City Marshal shall give bond in the penal sum of $5,000, in such form, with such conditions, and to be approved as required by ordinance.

Ibid. c. 181. **412. General duties.** The City Marshal shall regularly attend the City Council at all stated and other meetings; and also the Mayor or any Alderman whenever required so to do, and execute their orders and precepts. He shall give information of all offenses committed against any of the ordi- Jan. 3, 1906. nances of the city which may come within his knowledge; and he shall perform all the duties which may be prescribed by ordinance. It shall be the duty of the City Marshal to make a return on each execution, and pay over to the City Treasurer the money by him received thereon daily on the day of the collection thereof.

May 28, 1872. **413. Duties as to market.** 1. The Mayor may, at any time, order the City Marshal to attend at the Market House to render assistance to the Mayor, or any Alderman, or the Clerk of the Market in the performance and execution of any of the duties devolved on any or either of them under the market ordinances of the city of Savannah.

Ibid. 2. It shall be the duty of the City Marshal to enforce and carry into effect any order of the Market Committee respecting the rules and regulations prescribed in the market ordinances; and any person or persons offending against the same shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, and executions shall be issued immediately thereafter, and served and executed on the property of the offender or offenders, in his, her, or their possession or agency, and the cause of such complaint, by the Marshal, and sold at the market on not more than five days' notice; and after paying the said fine and fifty cents costs, the surplus shall be paid over to the offender or offenders, or his, her, or their agent or agents.

414. To enforce sanitary ordinances. It shall be the duty of the City Marshal to execute, and enforce, any of the sanitary or health laws, regulations or ordinances of the city of Savannah when ordered by the Mayor or Council so to do.

Oct. 29, 1857. **415. Collection of taxes.** 1. It shall be the duty of said marshal, upon receiving any execution for taxes under any of the provisions of any ordinance from the said treasurer, to proceed forthwith to execute the same by levying on any property, real or personal, belonging to the person or persons, or corporation, against whom the same may have been Dec. 28, 1887. issued, to be found within the said city, and he shall advertise and sell the property so levied on, in the same manner as a sheriff does under the executions of the Superior Courts of this State, subject to the provisions and laws of Georgia in such cases made and provided; and in all cases the amount to be collected on any such execution so placed in his hands

as aforesaid, shall include interest at seven per cent. from the time when the tax for which such execution shall have been issued became due and payable, and such costs as may be allowed thereon; and the said Marshal shall collect the sum of one dollar on every execution placed in his hands as aforesaid. And it shall further be the duty of the said Marshal, forthwith, to pay and account for all moneys collected upon such execution, and at the same time to return such executions to the said Mayor, with an account of his actings and doings thereon. And in all cases of insolvency, or where no property can be found of the person or persons or corporation against whom any execution shall have been issued and placed in his hands, it shall be his duty to return the same to the Mayor within the time prescribed, and he shall be credited therewith on his receipt to the treasurer, as aforesaid.

Ibid. 2. If the Marshal shall neglect or refuse to make a satisfactory return, according to the provisions of the foregoing section, on any execution for taxes placed in his hands by the treasurer as aforesaid, within three months from his receipt of the same, the said marshal and his surety and sureties, shall be held liable to the city for the amount due on such execution, including interest and costs: Provided, nevertheless, that the said marshal shall be at liberty to proceed to collect the same from the person or persons or corporation against whom such execution may have been issued, within the time allowed by law.

Oct. 31, 1877. **416. Deputy Marshals may be appointed to collect taxes.** The Mayor is authorized to appoint not more than three Deputy Marshals to aid the City Marshal in the collection of taxes due the city, who shall continue in office only so long as their services shall be needed, for the purpose aforesaid, and shall give bond, with one or more good sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office; such Deputy Marshals shall receive each the sum of three dollars per day for their services while actually employed, and shall have all authority to do all things incident to the collection of taxes as the Marshal himself.

417. Execution or other legal process. It is the duty of the Marshal to execute the following, or any other process provided by law, whenever directed so to do by the Mayor or Council:

1. To levy execution against the ship or other vessel for failure to pay harbor fees.

Nov. 29, 1865. 2. To enforce executions for water rents as in other cases of executions placed in his hands.

Aug. 27, 1884. 3. To proceed with executions issued for assessments for cleansing, cementing or repairing privy vaults, dry wells and surface drawers, in the same manner as a sheriff does under executions from the Superior Courts of this State.

Aug. 21, 1867. 4. On command of the Mayor to stop all sewer connections made contrary to ordinances, at the expense and cost of the offender.

March 17, 1880. 5. To abate or remove nuisances, when so directed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah.

July 18, 1883. 6. To proceed to make the money due on executions for the costs and expenses of abating or removing nuisances, out of the property of the person or persons declared to be responsible for the existence of the nuisance abated or removed, or of the person or persons owning or controlling the property adjudged to be a nuisance by levy and sale in accordance with the law governing sheriffs' levies and sales in this State.

Nov. 14, 1883. 7. To enforce executions issued for the expenses and costs of removing encroachments when placed in his hands by the City Treasurer.

Feb. 20, 1867. 8. On the order of the Mayor to pull down dividing walls and fences erected contrary to the city ordinances.

Oct. 29, 1857. **418. Costs in ground-rent re-entry.** For a re-entry by the Marshal on each lot in arrears for ground rent, one dollar costs shall be paid by the owner thereof.

CHAPTER 20.

CITY MARSHAL—PUBLIC SALES.

SECTION 419. Sale of animals impounded
420. Sales for ground rents.
421. Former sales validated.
422. Minimum price fixed by Council.
423. Selling on ground rent forbidden.
SECTION 424. Notice of re-entry.
425. Property advertised in one column.
426. Sales to be superintended by committee.
427. Sales of city property.

Aug. 2, 1893, § 2. **419. Sale of animals impounded.** Whenever any animal has been impounded as provided by ordinance, and the said animal is not claimed in ten days, it shall be the duty of the City Marshal to sell the same at the pound, giving at least five days notice, in the official gazette of the city, of a description of the animal and time and place of sale; he shall pay the net proceeds of the sale of such animals, after deducting the expenses for poundage, into the treasury of the city, subject to the order of Council, who may and shall cause it to be paid to the person or persons owning such animal at the time of the impounding of the same.

April 4, 1900, p 297. **420. Sales for ground rents.** The time, place and manner of the sale of property in the city of Savannah, re-entered for the non-payment of ground rent, shall be the same as that provided for sheriffs' sales for State and county taxes, except that the advertisements shall be in the official gazette of the city of Savannah.

Ibid. § 2. **421. Former sales validated.** All sales of re-entered property, heretofore made, in accordance with the preceding section are hereby validated and confirmed.

April 13, 1881. **422. Minimum price to be fixed by Council.** In all sales of property re-entered by the city for non-payment of ground rent, the Mayor and Aldermen shall determine by resolution duly passed in Council, the minimum price for which said re-entered property shall be sold, and in no event shall said sale by made except for a sum sufficient to cover all arrearages of ground rents, taxes and unpaid purchase money in the event that the fee in the said property is sold.

Jan. 31, 1872. **423. Selling on reservation of ground rent forbidden.** It shall not hereafter be lawful to sell any part of the present or future domain of the city of Savannah on stipulation for or reservation of ground rent, as to any part of the value or price of such domain.

Dec. 20, 1861. **424. Notices of re-entry.** In all notices given by the Marshal for the re-entry of lots, the name or names of the owner or owners, or of the person or persons who last paid rent, shall be inserted (with a full description of said lots) in the advertisement.

Dec. 20, 1816. **425. Property to be advertised in one column.** All property advertised under this chapter shall be placed in one column of the newspaper in which the same are advertised, headed "City Marshal Sales," and in no instance (if possible) shall the advertisements be scattered in such newspaper.

Ibid. **426. Sales to be superintended by special committee of Council.** All sales of real estate made by the Marshal or sold under any ordinance of the city, shall be superintended by a special committee of Council, whose duty it shall be to attend such sales and direct the Marshal or officer selling, as circumstances may require.

April 13. 1881. **427. Sales of city property, how made.** All sales of property belonging to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall be made at public outcry by the City Marshal, before the Court House of Chatham County upon the first Tuesday in any month, and shall be between the legal hours

Feb. 24, 1897. of sale fixed by the laws of the State, and all property so offered for sale shall be advertised by publishing the resolution of Council under which it is sold for five days before the day of sale, in a public gazette published in said city. Provided, however, that hereafter condemned live stock belonging to the city of Savannah, which is to be no longer used by the city, may be sold for the city at a private sale, upon the best terms obtainable, under the direction of the Streets and Lanes Committee.

CHAPTER 21.

City Treasurer.

SECTION 428. Bond of Treasurer.
429. Bond of clerks and porter.
430. Acting Treasurer.
431. Office hours.
432. General duties.
433. Various accounts.
SECTION 434. Receive and deposit public money.
435. Bank Depository.
436. Yearly balance sheet.
437. Executions.

Jan. 9, 1889. **428. Bond of Treasurer.** The bond of the City Treasurer shall be in the penal sum of $40,000, in such form, with such conditions and to be approved as required by ordinance.

Oct. 2, 1901. p 306. **429. Bonds of Clerks and Porter.** It shall be the duty of each of the clerks employed in the office of the Treasurer of the city of Savannah to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, payable to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in the sum of $5,000, and the porter employed in the said office to give a similar bond in the sum of $2,000. The surety on said bonds shall be a surety company authorized by the laws of the State of Georgia to do business in the State of Georgia.

Ibid. § 2. p 307. **430. Acting Treasurer provided for in Treasurer's absence.** In the absence from the city, or the disability, of the Treasurer of the city of Savannah, the Mayor of said city, or Acting Mayor, shall designate one of the said clerks to act in the place of the said Treasurer during his absence or disability,

and all checks for disbursements signed by the said Acting Treasurer shall be countersigned by the Mayor or Acting Mayor of the city of Savannah as long as the absence of the said Treasurer or his disability shall continue.

Jan. 3, 1906. **431. Office closed 2 p. m. daily.** The hours of business in the office of the City Treasurer of Savannah, Georgia, shall be from nine (9) o'clock a. m., until two (2) o'clock p. m., each day (Sundays and legal holidays excepted), and from and after two (2) o'clock p. m., said office shall be closed to the public.

Aug. 2, 1839. **432. General duties.** The City Treasurer shall keep his office at the City Hall, and attend thereat daily (Sunday and holidays excepted), from 9 a. m., to 2 p. m., and in addition to the other duties which are prescribed by the ordinances which are now in force or which may be hereafter ordained, it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer to attend the Council, the Mayor, or any of the Aldermen whenever thereto required; and he shall also, whenever required by the Council, Mayor, Acting Mayor, or Finance Committee, well and truly account for all moneys by him received, and in what manner the same has been expended; and he shall not, without the order of the City Council or under the direction of some ordinance, pay any sum of money out of the treasury, and he shall keep just, regular and fair books of account, and other books necessary to carry out the provisions of any ordinance passed in reference to his office or duties; and he shall furnish to the Committee of Finance a balance sheet of his ledger monthly.

Oct. 29, 1857. **433. Various accounts to be kept.** It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to receive from the Clerk of Council all accounts passed by Council, and pay the same; to receive all moneys required by law to be paid into the City Treasury by the city officers, heads of departments or other persons authorized to collect the same, and to keep a true and accurate account of the same.

Jan. 3, 1906. **434. To receive and deposit public moneys.** Officers who shall be authorized to collect the public money, shall, on the same day when collected pay over the same to the City Treasurer, who shall each day deposit all public moneys in the bank or banks selected as the depository.

Jan. 9, 1889. p 41. **435. Bank deposits and interest; Mayor and Finance Committee to control.** The Mayor of the city of Savannah, and the Finance Committee of said city, are hereby authorized and empowered to direct and require the Treasurer of the city of Savannah to deposit the funds of the said city in such bank, or banks, in the said city of Savannah, as the said Mayor and Finance Committe may in writing designate.

The said Mayor and Finance Committee are further authorized and empowered to charge such interest as they deem just and proper on cash balances remaining in the bank, or banks, selected by them.

Aug. 28, 1872. **436. Yearly balance sheet.** It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to make out and hand to the Mayor a yearly balance sheet or statement of all moneys received and paid through the City Treasury, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, inclusive, so as to enable the Mayor to make his annual report on the first Monday in January.

Nov. 14, 1883. **437. Executions.** It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to issue executions and place the same in the hands of the City Marshal in the following cases:

1. For the costs and expenses of the City Marshal for removing encroachments on the lanes of the city of Savannah; to be issued against the party putting up or continuing such encroachment.

Aug. 27, 1884. 2. For the sum or sums assessed for cleansing, cementing or repairing privy vaults, dry wells, or surface drawers, should the same not be paid within thirty days after such work is completed. Execution to be issued against the owner or owners of such privy vault, dry well or surface drawer for the sum assessed and the further sum of $1 for costs.

Nov. 3, 1886. 3. When the work of paving and grading sidewalks is done under the direction of the Committee on Streets and Lanes, at the expense of the owners, and the owners fail to pay the cost of the same within thirty days from the date of the completion of the same, then the Treasurer shall issue execution for the amount of the cost of the work and put the same in the hands of the City Marshal.

4. In all other cases required by ordinance.

CHAPTER 22.

City Engineer.

SECTION 438. City Engineer, bond.
439. To perform certain duties.
440. To furnish lines of lots.
441. Prescriptive encroachments claimed.
442. Mark out encroachments or obstructions.
443. Unlawful to build until grade ascertained.
444. Grades for street pavements.
445. Grades for street railways.
446. To measure wood racks or wagons.
447. Appeal from acts of Engineer.
448. Interfering with Engineer's stakes.
449. Assistant City Engineer.

Aug. 19, 1839. **438. City Engineer, bond.** The City Engineer shall, before he enters into the duties of his office, enter into bond in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, in such form, with such conditions and to be approved as required by ordinance.

Aug. 29, 1852. **439. To perform duties required by committees of Council, etc.** It shall be the duty of the City Engineer to make for the city all necessary surveys, and all city grades, and other duties required by the different committees of Council for public purposes, also the laying down of pavements.

Aug. 19, 1839. **440. To furnish lines of lots, etc.** No lot holder or occupier of any lot, shall lay the foundation of any building or fence on the line of any lot or part of a lot, owned or occupied by him or her, unless such line is first ascertained by the City Engineer, and after the line as aforesaid is ascertained, such owner or occupier shall not place any building, fence or other thing appertaining thereto, so as to affect the right of the city.

Feb. 14, 1894. And it shall be the duty of the City Engineer to report to the Mayor or Council, all encroachments by individuals or otherwise that now exist or that may hereafter be made on the public squares, streets, lanes, docks or commons of the city; and it shall also be the duty of the City Engineer, on the application of any lot holder, to attend and stake off such lot,

May 11, 1904. within five days after such application is made: Provided, nevertheless, that it shall be the duty of the City Engineer

when an application is made for the street line only, to give such line without cost to the holder or occupant of said lot, and when it becomes necessary, under the provisions of the city ordinances, that a plat shall be given by the City Engineer, showing all the holdings, lines, etc., of said lot, requiring a survey for the purpose, the sum of two dollars shall be paid for the survey, said amount to be first paid to the City Treasurer, and upon the exhibition of the Treasurer's receipt to the City Engineer, the survey shall be made.

Dec. 6, 1893. p 39. **441. Encroachment where prescriptive title claimed, to be reported to Council.** Whenever a party claims any prescriptive title to an encroachment upon a street or any other part of public domain, in the city of Savannah, the City Engineer of Savannah before setting such party back to the proper line, shall submit the matter to the Council of the city of Savannah, to the end that the Council may determine whether this shall be done; and the city of Savannah will not recognize any liability save such as may grow out of the action of its Council in the premises.

Aug. 19, 1839. **442. To mark out encroachments, obstructions, etc.** Whenever the City Marshal is ordered to remove or cause to be removed any encroachment or obstruction, the same shall be marked out and directed, under the superintendence of the City Engineer, or the Street and Lane Committee, or a special committee of Council to be appointed for that purpose, and the said committee or officers are hereby authorized to call to their aid and assistance the city police, who are hereby required and enjoined to aid and assist in the premises.

Ibid. **443. Unlawful to build until grade ascertained.** It shall not hereafter be lawful for any person to put up any building or improvement on the line of any public street, lane or way of said city, until or before the proper grade for such street, lane or way shall have been ascertained and fixed by the City Engineer, with the approval of the Mayor or Acting Mayor; and then such building or improvement shall correspond to the proper grade so established, and any person offending against any provision of this section, shall, on conviction before the Police Court, be liable to be fined in a sum not less than thirty nor more than one hundred dollars: Provided, always, that any person purchasing a lot from said city, and for the first time putting or desiring to put up a building or other improvement on such lot, shall have the right, without expense to him or her, to have the proper grade ascertained and fixed by the City Engineer.

June 30, 1886. **444. To grade pavement of streets.** Whenever any person owning or leasing, or possessing any lot, shall pave or in any manner alter the surface of a public street in front of his lot, he shall be bound to conform to the levels and inclinations marked and prescribed by the City Engineer, whose duty it shall be to grade and stake down the place to be paved or otherwise altered, both on the line of the lots and the limits hereinbefore determined on the street, driving a stake at every ten feet of line, and the said Engineer shall attend within five days after he shall be requested to do so. And any pavements hereafter to be made which shall not conform to the provisions of this section, shall be considered an encroachment and may be removed, and the person so violating the same, or the owner, lessee or possessor of the lot, may

be fined in the Police Court, in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and a like penalty may be inflicted upon any person who shall alter the position of any of the stakes so placed by the City Engineer.

Aug. 15, 1883. **445. To furnish grades and levels for street railways.** Whenever any corporation authorized by law shall use the streets of the city of Savannah for the purpose of laying down and operating street railways, the City Engineer will furnish the lines and levels for the road, and shall supervise the entire construction of the road until completed.

Dec. 1, 1875. **446. To measure and certify dimensions, wood racks, etc.** It shall be the duty of the City Engineer, upon the application of sellers of wood, to measure and furnish certificates of the dimensions of wood racks or wagons, when the same are in compliance with the city ordinances.

July 2, 1840. **447. Right of appeal from acts of City Engineer.** Any owner of a lot who shall consider him or herself aggrieved by the acts of the City Engineer and Street and Lane Committee, shall have the right to appeal to Council for its decision.

Oct. 30, 1889. **448. Interfering with Engineer's stakes.** It shall not be lawful for any person to change, remove, destroy, tamper or interfere with in any way, any stake, peg, or mark, of any description, erected or placed by the City Engineer or his authorized assistant, for the purpose of designating a property line, or property within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah; and any person violating this ordinance, or any part thereof, or a party in any way to such violation, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined in a sum not to exceed $100, and imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Res. Jan 26, 1903. **449. Assistant City Engineer.** The Assistant City Engineer is hereby declared to be an officer elected by Council. He shall hold his office for the same time and be subject to removal as are other city officers.

CHAPTER 23.

City Printer.

SECTION 450. Bond.
451. Publication of minutes, ordinances, etc.
SECTION 452. Mayor's Annual Report.
453. Clerk to furnish copy.

Dec. 24, 1857. **450. Bond.** Each and every City Printer hereafter elected shall give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, in such form, with such conditions and to be approved as required by ordinance.

Jan. 26, 1854. **451. To publish minutes, ordinances, etc.** It shall be the duty of the City Printer to publish the minutes of Council, whenever they shall be furnished to him by the Clerk, and as soon thereafter as practicable, and also to publish all new ordinances and old ordinances when required, all notices, orders, proclamations issued by or under the authority of Council or committees thereof, or the officers thereof, the Mayor or Acting Mayor.

Dec. 24,1857. **452. To publish Mayor's Annual Report, etc.** In addition to the duties prescribed by the existing ordinances, it shall be his duty to publish the Mayor's annual report, and the Treasurer's annual fiscal statement, and all new bills or ordinances when read the first time.

453. Copy, when to be furnished by the Clerk of Council. Aug. 2, 1839. The Clerk of Council shall furnish to the City Printer copies of every ordinance passed by Council, within one week after the final passage thereof, and a copy of the proceedings of Council within forty-eight hours after the adjournment of the meetings of the City Council. March 24, 1853.

CHAPTER 24.

Police Court.

SECTION 454. Arrests; detentions; recognizance.
455. Deposits in "drunk" cases.
456. Fees of Clerk of Police Court.
SECTION 457. Fees to be paid to City Treasurer.
458. Clerk to receive salary only.
459. Penalty, removal from office.

454. Arrests; detentions; recognizances. Whenever any person shall be committed to the police station, for violation of the ordinances of the city, he or she shall be detained until the next morning, and be brought before the Police Court: Provided, nevertheless, no person shall be detained at the police station, unless it shall appear that there was just cause for the arrest: And provided further, that any person arrested and committed for violation of the ordinances of the city, may be released upon entering into a recognizance in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, and with an approved surety in the like sum, jointly and severally conditioned in each case, for the appearance of the person charged with the offense, at the Police Court at its appointed hour of meeting, unless it shall appear to the officer in command that the peace and good order of the community will be endangered by his or her discharge. Jan. 5, 1860.

455. Deposit in "drunk" cases. When an arrest is made for the violation of a city ordinance or on a charge of drunkenness, the party arrested may deposit with the official in charge, in his discretion, a sum of money to insure the appearance of said party in the Police Court for trial, said deposit to be in lieu of the bond now required, and to be not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars. Dec. 1, 1897.

456. Fees of Clerk of Police Court. The following fees of office shall, in each instance, be charged and collected by the Clerk of the Police Court of Savannah for services rendered to person applying, that is to say: Aug. 16, 1882.

For drawing up bond for appearance of any person committed to jail by the Recorder or other officer presiding in the Police Court, for offenses against the laws of the State, one (1) dollar;

For drawing up affidavit and warrant to hold to bail, one dollar and fifty ($1.50) cents.

For making out commitment, thirty-five (35) cents.

For every certified copy of records of said court, at the rate of 15 cents per 100 words, and 25 cents for certificate.

For every search of the records of said court, 25 cents.

457. Fees to be paid over to City Treasurer. All fees of office, prescribed by ordinance to be paid to the Clerk of the Police Court of this city, for services rendered by him, shall, Aug. 1, 1896.

by him, be promptly paid into the City Treasury, as, and when received, in accordance with law; and a correct daily record shall be kept by him of such fees collected, showing names of persons paying, amounts for each service rendered, and disposition of same.

Such fees so collected, shall be and remain the property of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah.

Ibid. § 2. **458. Clerk to receive no other compensation than salary.** The Clerk of the Police Court shall receive no other compensation or pay, except the regular salary for said official, as same may be prescribed by Council.

Ibid. § 3. **459. Penalty, removal from office.** Any breach of the requirements hereof, by said official, shall be deemed misconduct in office, and shall be sufficient ground for the removal from office of such offending official.

NOTE.—As to the jurisdiction, powers, officers, duties, etc., see Chapter Five (5) of the Code.

CHAPTER 25.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 460. Mayor, head of Police Department.
461. Committee on Police.
462. Superintendent.
463. Senior Sergeant.
464. Appointments and promotions.
465. Regulations, how made.
466. Terms of office.
467. Mayor to discipline and punish.
468. Medical examination of applicants.
469. Form of Report.
470. Qualifications of policemen.
471. Oath and bond.
472. Police for Central of Ga. Ry.
473. Form part of regular force.
474. A. C. Line R. R. force.
475. M. & M. Transportation Co.
476. Ga. & Ala. Terminal Co.
477. F. C. & P. R. R. Co.
478. So. Cotton Oil Co.
479. Laurel Grove Cemetery.
480. City Detective force.
481. Extra policemen; emergencies.
482. Superintendent to control force.
483. Superintendent to station police.
484. Superintendent's duties.
485. To preserve property of Department.

SECTION 486. Duties of other officers.
487. Duties of privates.
488. Suspensions for bribery, etc.
489. Market detail.
490. Report re-sales near Market.
491. Obstructions to streets.
492. Duties at depots, wharves, etc.
493. Aid in removing encroachments.
494. Report discharge of firearms.
495. Disorderly houses.
496. Report decayed walls, etc.
497. Abductors of seamen.
498. Resisting police, penalty.
499. Duplex police whistles.
500. Horses for mounted force.
501. Medical aid to police.
502. Pension, 30 years' service.
503. Pension, 20 years' service.
504. Service, how reckoned.
505. Funeral expenses.
506. Disabled in discharge of duty.
507. Roll of retired officers.
508. Appointment and pay.
509. Duty of.
510. Dismissed, how.
511. Police military reserve.
512. Barracks charges, non-residents.
513. To separate white and colored on street cars.
514. Disposition of unclaimed property at Barracks.

Jan. 5, 1860. **460. Mayor, head of Police Department.** The Mayor, as the head of the Police Department, shall have and exercise a general superintendence over the members of the police force, and may, at any time, appoint the mode and places in which the policemen shall be stationed, by written orders to the officer in command, by whom such orders shall be obeyed and promulgated. The equipment, disposition, control and management of the police force shall be entrusted to the Superintendent of Police, or other such official, however designated, subject to the Mayor, and to such rules, regulations and ordinances as may, from time to time, be made by the City Council. The Mayor shall have power to fine, suspend or dismiss, members of the police force, as provided by law, and whenever any officer is thus suspended, or whenever it may seem to him necessary to fill any vacancy temporarily, the Mayor, or Acting Mayor, shall have the power to fill any vacancies in the same manner as the vacancies of other officers of the city are filled.

March 17, 1880. **461. Committee on Police.** It shall be the duty of the Committee on Police to visit and examine the police force, and the workings of the same, and to recommend to Council from time to time such modifications as may in their judgment render such force more efficient; and said committee is charged with the duty of purchasing the necessary supplies required for said police force in all its departments.

Jan. 30, 1899. **462. Superintendent of Police.** The office of Superintendent of Police is hereby created. Said officer shall be elected by Council and hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Feb. 22, 1899. **463. Superintendent absent, Senior Sergeant to perform his duties.** In the absence of the Superintendent, the Senior Sergeant shall represent him and perform his duties, and shall also perform all other duties incident to his office as sergeant.

April 10, 1895. **464. Appointments and promotions, how made.** All appointments to the police force and promotions therein (other than the Superintendent), shall be made by the Mayor, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Police, and the approval of the Committee on Police.

Jan. 28, 1895.

April 10, 1895. § 2. **465. Regulations for police force, by whom made.** The Mayor and the said Committee on Police are authorized to make and enforce regulations touching the discipline, control and government of the said police force. The standard as to age shall remain as now fixed by ordinance.

Jan. 28, 1895. p 370. **466. Term of office of sergeants and privates, and how discharged.** The sergeants and privates of the police force of the city of Savannah shall hold their office during good behavior and capacity to discharge the duties of their office; provided, nevertheless, that the Mayor of the city may at any time in his discretion, discharge any sergeant, or private, or any city detective, whenever, in his judgment, the public good requires such discharge; said discharge, however, to be submitted to Council for its approval.

Jan. 28, 1895. p 371. **467. Mayor's power to punish for breach of discipline, etc.** The Mayor of the city of Savannah is authorized and empowered to try and pass upon all questions of breach of discipline, good order, or violation of the rules and regulations established for the police force, committed by any member of the police force, and to deal with the members of the force in the matter of discipline, as, in his judgment is right and best for the public good, the action of the Mayor, however, to be subject to the revision and approval of Council.

March 20, 1901. **468. Medical examination and physical requirements.** All applicants for places on the police force, other than those of superintendent and senior sergeant, shall stand a medical ex-

amination before the health officer of the city of Savannah in accordance with the form hereunto annexed and made a part of this ordinance, which form requires the applicant to answer the questions indicated as to his age, birthplace, nationality, family record, physical condition, and habits; and hereafter no person shall be appointed to the said police force, other than the superintendent and senior sergeant, unless he satisfactorily stands, before the health officer, the examination indicated, and meets the tests also set forth in the form annexed touching height, weight, circumference of the chest, and the other tests. Should the applicant fail to stand the said tests, or should the health officer report the "approximate rating of quality of applicant's physical soundness and efficiency" based on his examination, as either "doubtful" or "bad," then he shall not be appointed to the said force.

Ibid.

469. Form of examination and report. Savannah Police Department, Medical Examination: Date of examination ..... of ..... Address ..... Date of birth ..... Age ..... Birthplace ..... Occupation ..... Nature of any illness or injury during the past twelve months..... Name of attending physician ..... Habits. ..... use of stimulants and tobacco.....

I certify that the answers to the questions touching my family history, health, and habits are the truth in every detail.

.....

General Appearance: Height, ... feet .... inches; weight, ... pounds; figure, ...; complexion .....; color of hair, ...; color of eyes, ...; condition of teeth, ...; condition of skin, ...; general set-up, ...; sight, ...; hearing, ...; girth of chest above level of nipples: during forced expiration .... inches; during forced inspiration .... inches; difference .... inches; girth of abdomen ..... inches. Existing evidence of any past or present infirmity or disabling disease or injury of the head, hands, or feet, ... Defects, irregularities, or sign of disease in structure, appearance, or confirmation of walls of chest or abdomen, ... Condition of circulation and respiration, ... Pulse rate per minute while seated, ...; its character and quality, ... Existing signs of disease of coats of blood vessels ..... Results of examination of the heart, ... Number of respirations per minute, ... Character of respiration, ... Results of examination of the lungs, ... Abdominal and pelvic organs, and genito-urinary system, ... Urine, specific gravity, ...; reaction, ...; albumen, ...; sugar .....; appearance, ... Existing physical evidence pointing to intemperate or habitual use by him of such drugs or stimulants, ... Remarks, ...

Height.	Min. weight.	Max. weight.	Min. Cir. Chest. quiescent.
5 feet 7	140	180	34
5 feet 8	145	180	35
5 feet 9	150	190	35½
5 feet 10	155	195	36
5 feet 11	160	205	37
6 feet	165	210	37½
6 feet 1	170	215	38
6 feet 2	175	225	39
6 feet 3	180	230	40
6 feet 4	185	235	41

Approximate rating of quality of applicant's physical soundness and efficiency based on foregoing examination, viz.: Superior .....; Good .....; Fair .....; Doubtful .....; Unsound .....; Bad .....

Respectfully submitted,

....., Medical Examiner.

470. Qualification of members of force. 1. No member of the police force, whether officer or private, shall, during his term of service, hold any other civil office under City, State, or Federal authority. Jan. 5, 1860.

2. No person shall ever be appointed or re-appointed to membership in the police force of the city of Savannah, or continue to hold membership therein, who is not a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Georgia for at least one year next preceding his appointment, or who has been convicted of crime in this State or elsewhere, or who cannot read and write understandingly in the English language. Sept. 21, 1887.

3. No person shall be appointed a policeman of the said city who shall be at the date of such appointment over thirty-five (35) years of age. Ibid.

4. It shall be lawful to fill a vacancy (whether sergeant or private), on the police force of the city of Savannah by the appointment of a citizen of Savannah, who may have served as long as ten years as a member of the said police force, although such citizen may be disqualified under the existing ordinances, provided, any party so appointed shall be physically qualified to perform the duties of a policeman and shall be so pronounced after examination by the Health Officer, and provided further, that such appointment shall be made subject to the approval of Council. Feb. 28, 1894.

471. Oath and bond of officers and privates. The officers and privates shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, take and subscribe the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will, during my continuance in office, to the best of my skill and ability, faithfully discharge all the duties which may be required of me; and that I will, in all cases, conform to the ordinances of the city and its police regulations, and forthwith report all violations of the ordinances which may come to my knowledge." And a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties shall be required of the Superintendent of the Police force, with se- Jan. 5, 1860. May 23, 1883.

curity to be approved by the Mayor, in the sum of four thousand dollars; and of each sergeant and private, in the sum of five hundred dollars.

And the Mayor shall order printed copies of such oath or affirmation to be made in a book, wherein each deponent or affirmant shall subscribe before the Mayor or Acting Mayor, and the same shall be kept among the records of Council.

Oct. 12, 1881. § 1.

472. Police for Central of Georgia Railway Company. The Superintendent of Police is hereby authorized, with the consent and approval of the Mayor, to select such persons as may be necessary as policemen, three of whom shall be designated and have the rank of sergeants in the police force, and the others of whom shall be designated as privates; that said persons so selected shall take the same oath and give the same bond as is now required of other members of the police force, and shall be required to perform such duties as may be prescribed for other policemen of the city of Savannah, and shall be subject to perform the duties and to conform to all the rules and regulations and ordinances governing the city police, except that they shall be liable to be dismissed at such times as the said the Central of Georgia Railway Company shall determine to cease paying for their services.

Oct. 12, 1881. § 2.

473. To form part of regular force. The additional policemen provided for in the foregoing section, shall be taken and held as a part of the regular police force of the city of Savannah, and the sergeants so appointed shall have all the authority of other sergeants in the police force, and the privates so appointed shall be held to be regular policemen of the city of Savannah, and liable to perform any and all of the duties of sergeants or policemen, and subject to the same rules and regulations as govern the city police in all particulars, and subject to obey the commands of the officers of city police, as are the present members of said city police.

Jan, 16, 1884.

474. Police force for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company shall have the power to appoint fit and proper persons to be stationed at its wharves, depots, and yards, who shall be approved by the Mayor, shall take the same oath, give the same bond, as are required of the police, and shall be subject to perform the duties prescribed by the said company, and shall receive from said company such salary as it may deem proper, and said parties so appointed shall be subject to conform to all the rules, regulations and ordinances governing the city police.

Aug. 28, 1895. p. 372.

475. Police force for Merchants and Miners Transportation Company. The Merchants and Miners Transportation Company at Savannah is hereby authorized to appoint as its policemen fit and proper persons to be stationed at its wharves and yards, who shall be approved by the Mayor of the city of Savannah; shall take the same oath, give the same bond as now required of the police of the city of Savannah, and shall be subject to perform the duties prescribed by the said company; and shall receive from said company such salary as it may deem proper. And such persons so appointed shall be subject to all the rules, regulations and ordinances governing the city police, with the rights, powers and duties of said police.

April 17, 1899. p 332.

476. Police for Georgia and Alabama Terminal Company. The Georgia and Alabama Terminal Company is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint from time to time, such fit and proper persons as policemen, as it may find necessary, to be stationed at its wharves, yards and terminals on Hutchinson's Island, and to designate and determine the respective rank and designation of such policemen whether as sergeants, privates or otherwise.

The said appointments shall be made subject to the approval of the Mayor, and the persons so appointed shall be subject to perform the duties prescribed by the said company. They shall take the same oath, and be subject and conform to all the rules, regulations and ordinances governing the city police, and shall be taken and held as a part of the regular police force of the city of Savannah, except that they shall be paid by said Georgia and Alabama Terminal Company, such salary as it may deem proper, and shall be liable to be dismissed by said company from time to time or when said company shall determine to cease paying for their services.

Nov. 15, 1899. p 333.

477. Police for Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company. The Florida, Central and Peninsular Railroad Company is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint from time to time such fit and proper persons as policemen, as it may find necessary, to be stationed in and about its yards, wharves, terminals and warehouses in the city of Savannah, Georgia, and to designate and determine the repective rank and designation of such policemen, whether as sergeants, privates or otherwise.

Said appointments shall be made subject to the approval of the Mayor, and the persons so appointed shall be subject to perform the duties prescribed by the said company. They shall take the same oath and be subject and conform to all the rules and regulations and ordinances governing the said police, and shall be taken and held as part of the regular police force of the city of Savannah, except that they shall be paid by said Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, such salary as it may deem proper, and shall be liable to be dismissed by said company from time to time, or when said company shall determine to cease paying for their services.

Jan. 12, 1903. p 344.

478. Police for Southern Cotton Oil Company. The Southern Cotton Oil Company is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint from time to time such fit and proper persons as policemen, as it may find necessary, to be stationed at its wharves, yards and properties within the police and jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah and to designate and determine the respective rank and designation of such policemen, whether as sergeants, privates or otherwise.

The said appointments shall be made subject to the approval of the Mayor, and the persons so appointed shall be subject to perform the duties prescribed by the said company. They shall take the same oath, and be subject and conform to all the rules, regulations and ordinances governing the city police, and shall be taken and held as a part of the regular police force of the city of Savannah, except that they shall be paid by said Southern Cotton Oil Company such salary as it may deem proper, and shall be liable to be dismissed by said company from time to time, or when said company shall determine to cease paying for their services.

April 13, 1904. p 375.

479. Police for Laurel Grove Cemetery. The Mayor of Savannah is hereby authorized to cause the keeper of Laurel Grove Cemetery, and such of the employes of the Park and Tree Commission as he may select as suitable and proper persons, to take before said Mayor the same oath as is required of the privates of the police force by day and by night, and such persons so sworn in shall be special policemen of the city, and as such shall be furnished with proper badges, and shall be empowered to arrest and place on the information docket any and all persons violating any of the ordinances of Savannah or any of the rules and regulations of the Park and Tree Commission which may have been approved and made effective by the City Council, relating or applying to parks, squares, trees, shrubs, flowers, grass plats and cemeteries, now of force or which may be hereafter enacted.

Such special policemen to be appointed hereunder, shall be subject to dismissal, as such, at any time, by the Mayor, and others of the same class may be appointed similarly in their places, from time to time, as the Mayor may deem to the best interests of the city.

Dec. 27, 1865.

480. City detective force. There shall be appointed by the Mayor of the city of Savannah, subject to the approval of Council, from the existing police force, or otherwise as the said Mayor or Council shall deem best, four privates, who shall constitute a detective force for the city of Savannah, and the said privates shall hold their offices for the term of three years from the date of their appointment, unless in the meantime removed therefrom for inefficiency or improper conduct, and the pay of such privates shall be the same as that allowed by law to the privates of the regular police force.

Jan. 5, 1860.

481. Extra policemen, emergencies. Should circumstances require it, the Superintendent of Police, with the approval and consent of the Mayor, shall be authorized to employ for any emergency such additional number of policemen as shall seem to him needful; and when employed, they shall have the same authority and duties and be subject to the same rules and discipline as policemen of the regular force. If called into the service of the city as an extra force, they shall be paid out of the City Treasury, and if sworn in at the request of parties desiring police service temporarily, then they shall be paid by the parties so requesting, and be subject to the same rules and discipline as regular policemen. All such extra policemen shall be registered as such and take the same oath and give the same bond and security required of the regular policemen.

Jan. 5. 1860.

482. Superintendent to control police force. The equipment, disposition, control and management of the police force shall be entrusted to the Superintendent of Police, subject to the Mayor, and to such rules, regulations, and ordinances as may, from time to time, be made by the City Council.

Ibid.

483. Superintendent to station police. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Police or of the officer in command, to dispose of the policemen in such manner that all parts of the city may be guarded and protected as far as is practicable. He shall at all times retain a sufficient number of men on duty at the police barracks to ensure the safe keeping of the prisoners he may have in charge, and to deliver all such as may be required at the Police Court at the appointed hour; also to answer any demand upon him for assistance or protection.

Ibid.

484. Duties of Superintendent. He shall have charge of the arms and equipments of the policemen, shall inspect them at least once in every week, and shall require them to be maintained in good condition for service. He shall make out a monthly pay roll of the members of the police force, to be presented to the Mayor or Acting Mayor on the first day of each month, for his approval and order thereon. He shall make a report in writing to the Mayor, at his office, every morning by 10 o'clock, in which he shall detail the order and routine of duty of the policemen, note the misconduct or any irregularity of the policemen while on duty, and relate the occurrences of the night. He shall receive from the officers their reports while in command, and shall attend the Police Court. He shall cause to be kept at the police barracks a book, in which may be recorded the loss of any property, and any reward that may be offered, or any other fact to which any person may desire to call the attention of the police; and this book shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of any of the officers of the city of Savannah.

Ibid.

485. To preserve property of department. It shall be his duty to preserve all the property of the city pertaining to the police department, to superintend the conduct of the officers and privates, and generally to promote by all his efforts the efficiency of the police force, and to protect all the interests of the city committed to his charge.

Jan. 5, 1860.

486. Officers; their duties. It shall be the duty of the officers of the police force to assist the Superintendent of Police in the performance of his duties, to superintend the privates on duty, to report all violations of the ordinances of the city, all failures in duty on the part of the men, and to contribute by all their efforts to the maintenance of the peace and order of the city.

Ibid.

487. Privates; their duties. It shall be the duty of the privates of the police force to report for duty, regularly and punctually, at the time and place designated by the Superintendent of Police, or officer in command. They shall place upon the Information Docket the names of all persons violating any of the existing ordinances of the city; they shall arrest and take into custody all felons and rioters, all disorderly or suspected persons, who may be found misbehaving themselves, or in any manner disturbing the public peace, and all persons who may, in any way, assault, oppose, or resist them when engaged in the discharge of their duties.

Jan. 5, 1860.

488. Suspensions for bribery and other offenses. If any member of the police force shall receive a bribe for liberating any person duly arrested for violation of the city ordinances, or of the laws of the State, or if he shall be guilty of violent, injurious or improper conduct, whilst on duty, to any person, or if he shall in any manner misbehave in or neglect his duties, the offender, if a private, may be fined or dismissed, or both, at the discretion of the Mayor or Acting Mayor, and his bond may also be put in suit; if an officer, he may be fined or suspended, or both, at the discretion of the Mayor or Acting Mayor, who shall report every suspension to Council at the next regular meeting thereof, or sooner, if he shall deem it advisable; and the Council shall act on such information, and reinstate or dismiss said officer, as may seem to them proper. And whenever any officer is thus suspended,

or whenever it may seem to him necessary to fill any vacancy temporarily, the Mayor or Acting Mayor shall have the power to make such appointment, and to fill such vacancy until the next meeting of Council, and shall at all times have the power to fill any vacancies in the same manner as the vacancies of other offices of the city are filled; and if any policeman shall, without satisfactory cause, abandon his station, or leave his division before the appointed hour, or if he shall neglect to inform against any person who may, within his knowledge, violate any of the ordinances of the city, he may, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, or be suspended or dismissed, at the discretion of the Mayor or Acting Mayor.

March 17, 1880.

Jan. 28, 1895. p 371.

May 28, 1872.

489. Market detail; duties. It shall be the duty of the policemen detailed for such service, to attend at the market every day at sunrise, and continue their attendance at market until 9 o'clock of the morning, and also every Saturday afternoon until the closing of the market, for the purpose of aiding and assisting the Mayor, or any Alderman, Clerk of the Market, or marshal, in the performance and execution of any of the duties devolved on any or either of them under the market ordinances of the city of Savannah, and in case of neglect or default of duty or attendance as aforesaid in any policeman, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen days, either or both upon conviction before the Police Court.

Ibid.

490. To report persons re-selling articles bought at market. It shall be the special duty of the city police to report and put on the information docket any person selling, or offering or attempting to sell, at or near the public market of Savannah, any meat, fish or poultry, game or wild fowl, eggs, vegetables, fruit, butter, or any other article or commodity, or provisions of any kind usually brought to market for sale there, and which such persons may have bought at or near said market at any time before such re-sale, or offer, or attempt to re-sell; Provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to persons purchasing hogs, sheep or calves for the purpose of cutting up and exposing for sale in the public market.

Jan. 8, 1870.

491. Obstructions to streets, etc. It shall be the special duty of every officer and member of the police force to report any person who shall obstruct by any dray, wagon, cart or other vehicle, having or not having an animal or animals attached thereto, the free passage of persons through any street or other thoroughfare in said city, or the free access of any person to his or her property, or to any sidewalk in said city; or who shall so place any vehicle in any such street or thoroughfare, as to cause injury to any shade tree; or who shall keep any dray, wagon, cart or other vehicle except on his or her premises, or opposite thereto for such time only as may be allowed by existing or future ordinances.

Jan. 18, 1871.

492. At depots, wharves, etc., to keep open way for passengers. The police on duty at every depot, wharf or landing, during the time passengers are being landed, or are getting out of the car or cars, shall keep free and open way to and from the entrance to such wharf or depot, and in case the wharf or depot is not open to the omnibuses and hacks, no hackman or drayman shall be permitted within such enclosure. Drivers or runners of carriages, omnibuses or hacks, shall not be permitted to leave the doors of their vehicles, during such time, except only and strictly for the purpose of putting on baggage.

493. To aid in removing encroachments or obstructions. Whenever the City Marshal is ordered to remove any encroachment or obstruction, under the superintendence of the City Engineer, or the Street and Lane Committe, or a special committee of Council to be appointed for that purpose, the said committee or officers are hereby authorized to call to their aid and assistance the city police, who are hereby required and enjoined to aid and assist in the premises.

Aug. 19, 1839.

494. To report all persons firing off guns, pistols, etc. It shall be the duty of the city police to report every person found within the city limits, discharging or attempting to discharge any guns, pistols or other firearms, or selling or using within said limits, any detonating or fulminating preparation, or instrument made or composed, wholly or in part of nitro-glycerine or other detonating or fulminating substance whatever, or any other like detonating or fulminating preparation or instrument: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the sale of ammunition for legitimate purposes, or fireworks in accordance with law.

Dec. 8, 1869.

495. Disorderly houses; to arrest offenders. Whenever any riotous, boisterous, noisy or disorderly conduct shall occur in any house or inclosure in said city, to the annoyance of the people of said city, or any portion of them, it shall be the duty of any officer or private of the police force, who may know of, or whose attention may be called to, such conduct, to request admission into the premises for the arrest and removal of the offender or offenders; and if such request, when made, be not complied with by the person or persons having the management, control or government of such premises, then such person or persons, having such management, control, or government, shall be deemed to be the offender or offenders, and shall be liable on conviction before the Police Court, to be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the said Police Court.

Feb. 16, 1870.

496. To report walls or fences in an unwholesome condition. It shall be the duty of the police officers inspecting the ward in which any fences or walls in a decayed, mouldy or other condition likely to cause disease, may be found, to include the same in his report of the condition of his ward, giving notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, at the time of making such inspection of his intention to make such report, and that such owner or owners, occupant or occupants, may appear before the Board of Sanitary Commissioners to show the contrary, if he or they shall so desire, stating in his report that such notice has been given.

July 13, 1877.

497. To arrest persons abducting seamen. It shall be the special duty of the city police, and all and every one of them, whether by day or night, if they shall be credibly informed or shall be assured of their own personal knowledge, that any person or persons within the port of Savannah, or the jurisdictional limits of the said city of Savannah, have been or are violating any of the State laws in regard to the abducting or

April 5, 1865.

attempting to abduct, or harboring articled seamen, forthwith, and as an ex-officio constable of the city of Savannah, and the extended limits thereof, to arrest such person or persons and carry him or them before the Mayor or some other magistrate in the city of Savannah. And if any officer or member of the said police shall be guilty of neglect of duty in arresting any person or persons who may have violated any of the provisions of the State law, when the same shall come within his or their own knowledge, such officer or private shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and to be dismissed from office at the discretion of the Mayor, to be approved of by Council at its next regular meeting.

Ibid.

498. Opposing or resisting police; may demand aid of citizens. If any person shall be convicted of resisting, opposing or molesting any member of the police force, while in the discharge of his duty, he or she may be fined, upon conviction in the Police Court, in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days for each and every offense, either or both; and the members of the police force are authorized and empowered, in cases of urgency or necessity, to demand the aid and assistance of any citizen; and every person refusing or neglecting to render such aid and assistance when demanded, may upon conviction before the Police Court, be punished in like manner.

Dec. 25, 1878.

June 22, 1881 § 1.

499. Blowing of duplex or police whistles by other persons prohibited. It shall not be lawful for any person, other than police officers, or persons entrusted therewith by the police authorities, to use or blow within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, any duplex or police whistle of the kind now used by the police force as a police call; and any person violating the provisions hereof, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of Savannah, be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, at the discretion of the court.

Ibid. § 2.

March 4, 1891. p 111.

500. Horses to be furnished and kept at city's expense. The city shall furnish, for the use of the police force, such horses as may be from time to time required, and such horses, so furnished, shall be kept at the expense of the city.

Jan. 5, 1860.

June 16, 1897. p 354.

501. Medical aid to police. In the event of sickness of any of the privates of the police force, they shall be privileged to call upon the city physicians, in whose respective districts the policemen needing medical attention reside, whose duty it shall be to render them medical aid and attention.

And the needful medicines shall be supplied from the city dispensary, upon the written order of such city physicians; this privilege to be limited to the policemen, and not to be extended to members of his family.

Sept. 21, 1887. § 1.

502. Pension for thirty years of service. Any member of the said police force who has or shall have performed duty therein for a continuous period of thirty years or upwards shall, upon the certificate of the health officer, concurred in by Council, that such member is permanently disabled, physically or mentally, so as to be unfit for duty, be placed on the retired roll, and shall receive an annual pension from the treasury of the city of Savannah during his lifetime of a sum not less than one-half of the full salary or compensation of such members so retired.

Ibid. § 2.

503. Pension for twenty years of service. Any member of the said police force who has or shall have performed duty therein for a continuous period of twenty years or upwards and less than thirty years shall, upon the certificate of the health officer, concurred in by Council, that such member is permanently disabled, physically or mentally, so as to be unfit for duty, be placed on the retired roll, and shall receive an annual pension during his lifetime of a sum not less than one-third of the full salary or compensation of such member so retired.

Ibid. § 3.

504. Term of service, how reckoned. In determining the term of service of any member of said police force no service rendered prior to the organization of the present police force on the first day of November, 1865, shall be counted.

Ibid. § 4.

505. Funeral expenses, etc., when allowed. Every member of said police force who dies in service from natural causes, shall be buried at the expense, not to exceed fifty ($50) dollars, of the said city of Savannah, and the dependent family of such member shall receive his monthly salary for three months after his death. Every member of said force who is killed while in the discharge of his duty, or dies from the effects of wounds received in the discharge of his duty, shall be buried at the expense, not to exceed fifty dollars, of the said city, and the dependent family of such member shall receive his monthly salary for six months after his death.

Ibid. § 5.

506. Members disabled in discharge of duty. Any member of said police force who may be permanently disabled by reason of wounds received in the discharge of his duty, and thereby made unable to earn a support, may be placed on the retired list on one-half pay.

Jan. 26, 1903.

507. Roll of Retired Officers. Any officer of the police force of the city of Savannah, who has or shall have performed duty therein for a continuous period of twenty-five years, or upwards, shall be eligible, when he ceases to do active duty, to be placed on the retired roll in a class to be known as "Roll of Retired Officers;" provided, such officer shall have rendered specially meritorious service while on said police force.

Ibid. § 2.

508. How appointed, and pay. The Mayor, on the written recommendation of the Committee on Police, showing that any officer who has ceased to do active duty on said force comes within the requirements of this chapter, and has rendered specially meritorious service, as above, may, if he approves such recommendation, transmit the same to Council, and if the City Council concurs therein, the name of such officer shall be placed on said "Roll of Retired Officers," and he shall receive annual pay from the treasury of the city of Savannah during his lifetime, unless his name be displaced from such roll for cause, in such sum, payable in equal monthly instalments as may be fixed by the City Council, not to exceed in any one year, one-third of the full annual pay received by such officer at the time he ceased to do active duty, as aforesaid.

Ibid. § 3.

509. Duty of Retired Officers. Such officer so retired shall hold himself at the call of the Mayor, and in any emergency, to be judged of by the Mayor, the said retired officer shall, on the Mayor's call, report for duty to the Superintendent of Police, or other chief officer of the police force, and shall render service as an active officer on such police force, under the or-

ders of said superintendent, or other chief officer of said force, such active service not to exceed ten continuous days at any one time, and the aggregate of such service not to exceed sixty days in any one year, and for such active service he shall receive no compensation other than his said pay as a retired officer.

He shall furnish at the police barracks to the Superintendent of Police his city address, so that he may be quickly found when wanted, and any change in his said address shall be at once reported to said Superintendent of Police, in writing.

Ibid. § 4.

510. Dismissed from roll, how. If such retired officer shall cease to reside in the city of Savannah, or if, on written charges, preferred against him by the superintendent, or other chief officer of the police force, he shall, on a hearing had before the City Council, be found guilty of any dishonorable conduct, or conduct unbecoming a police officer, or be found to have been convicted of crime in any court of this state, then, or in any such event, the said City Council shall have the right to dismiss him as such retired officer, and to displace his name from such "Roll of Retired Officers," and, thereupon, his pay as such retired officer shall at once cease. Such hearing before the City Council shall be final and conclusive, and from the judgment so rendered there shall be no appeal.

Jan. 30, 1897.

511. Police Military Reserve. Whereas, the military companies designated herein have in times past acted, and are now acting, as a police reserve for the city of Savannah, and are subject to the orders of the Mayor of the city as said police reserve, and have rendered, and in future may be called upon to render services, as said police reserve;

Dec. 18, 1899.

And, whereas, Under the Charter of the city of Savannah, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city are authorized to ordain such ordinances as shall appear to them requisite and necessary for the security and welfare of the city and its inhabitants, and are especially authorized to appoint such officers under them as they may deem proper for the police and government of the city, and to make all such rules and regulations for the government and compensation of such officers as the said Mayor and Aldermen may deem proper;

Now, then, in consideration of the premises, it is ordained, That the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars ($3,500) be, and it is hereby added to the budget for the police force of the city of Savannah, to be paid in equal instalments of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) to the commanding officers of the following fourteen military companies of the city of Savannah, to aid in the maintenance thereof, to-wit: To each of the six companies composing the First regiment of infantry Georgia National Guard, the Chatham Artillery, the Georgia Hussars, and to each of the four companies composing the First battalion of Heavy Artillery, Georgia National Guard (the Savannah Volunteer Guards), and to the First and Third Divisions Naval Battalion, Georgia National Guard, of Savannah.

The said sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) per annum shall be paid by the city of Savannah to each of the fourteen companies as a part of the said police reserve, and for the services aforesaid, in two equal instalments, on the 15th day of January and on the 15th day of July of each year.

It shall be the duty of the respective commanders of the said fourteen companies to use the said sums so paid, for the said maintenance of their respective commands, and on or before the 1st day of January of each year, to make a report to the Mayor of the city of Savannah, setting forth that the money has been so used.

March 27, 1895. p. 372.

512. Barracks charges for non-residents. The Superintendent of Police of the city of Savannah is hereby authorized and directed to charge and collect a fee of seventy-five (75) cents for the committing and seventy-five (75) cents for the discharge of each prisoner confined at the police barracks of the city of Savannah for the authorities of any county or city outside of the city of Savannah or county of Chatham; and also at the rate of fifty (50) cents per day for each prisoner detained at the police barracks of the city of Savannah for the authorities of any city or county outside of the city of Savannah, county of Chatham, the amounts so collected to be paid by said Superintendent of Police to the City Treasurer of the said city of Savannah.

Res. Sept. 12, 1906.

513. Superintendent to enforce State law as to separation of white and colored on street cars. Whereas, the settled policy of the laws of the State of Georgia requires the separation of the white and colored races when passengers on railway, dummy and electric street cars, and, whereas such separation of the races is, in the judgment of this board, necessary and requisite for the security, health, peace and good government of the city of Savannah and the inhabitants thereof; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in Council assembled, That the Superintendent of police is hereby instructed to use the police force in seeing that the State law as provided in Section 528, Volume 3 of the Code of Georgia of 1895, is enforced within the police jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah, and that said police force be required to make cases in the State courts against all violators of this law. Adopted.

July 10, 1901.

514. Disposition of unclaimed property at barracks. When firearms and other articles of personal property, other than perishable property, taken from prisoners at the police barracks or elsewhere in the city of Savannah, are unclaimed and remain at the barracks unclaimed as long as 60 days, the Committee on Police for the city of Savannah shall have the same disposed of, through the Superintendent of Police, at the best prices obtainable, and turn over the proceeds to the police reserve fund. When the said articles are of a perishable nature, then the said commitee shall have the same disposed of through the said superintendent, at the best price obtainable, as soon as practicable.

CHAPTER 26.

MARKET.

SECTION 515. Public Market held daily.
516. Market fees, how collected
517. Butchers to divide meats, how.
518. Not to skin meats in market.
519. To report marks of cattle.
520. Offal not to be brought to market.
521. Butcher pens.
522. Butcher wagons.
523. Clerk, inspector of weights and measures.
524. False weights or measures.
525. Standard measures.
526. Vendors to use their own scales.
527. Sleeping on stalls.
528. Penalty for violation of ordinances.
529. Selling through city after market.
530. Dogs.
531. Smoking, etc., forbidden.
532. Defacing building or stalls
533. Renting of Stalls.
534. Bond of butchers.
535. Butcher boys, etc.
536. Dead poultry sold by weight.
537. Reselling articles purchased.
538. Clerk and police to report.
539. Re-sale on streets.
540. Market fees and charges.
541. Charge for refrigerators.
542. Clerk to deposit daily with Treasurer.
543. Three stalls reserved for planters.
SECTION 544. Market hours.
545. Clerk, election, bond and oath.
546. Duties.
547. Assistant Clerk.
548. Duties and bond.
549. Sale of unsanitary stuff forbidden.
550. Clerk ex-officio Inspector of Meats.
551. Inspector's duty.
552. Salary of Assistant Clerk.
553. Levy for fees.
554. Green groceries.
555. Under superintendence of Market Committee.
556. Certain meats, where sold.
557. Green grocer's license covers what.
558. License tax.
559. Violation of market ordinance.
560. Street hawkers, licenses and badges.
561. Hucksters to sell inside; farmers outside.
562. Penalty.
563. Hucksters, license, badge, etc.
564. To use standard measures
565. Weigher and Inspector of Hides.
566. Fees.
567. Butchers to submit hides, etc.
568. Bond of Weigher and Inspector.
569. Neglect of duties, penalty.
570. Market Rules.

May 28, 1872, § 1.

515. Public Market to be held daily. A public market shall be held every day in the year (Sundays excepted) in Ellis Square, at which place all kinds of butcher's meat, poultry, fruit, fish, vegetables, and all other kinds of provisions, may be sold, and such other articles as may hereafter be allowed, under regulations hereinafter contained.

Ibid. § 2.

516. Market fees, how collected; opposing Clerk, fine. When any seller of meat or other articles such as may by this chapter be allowed and charged by this chapter, shall refuse to pay the sum required under the same, the Clerk is hereby authorized to levy upon and retain such meat or other articles, until such charge be paid, or until one or more of the Market Committee order the release thereof. And if said charge be not paid before the closing of the market, and the article or articles remain in the possession of the Clerk, the same shall be disposed of as may be directed by the member or members of the Market Committee present, or in his or their absence, as the Clerk may see fit. And if any person or persons shall oppose, obstruct, insult or abuse the Clerk of the Market in the execution of his office or duty, such person or persons shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned ten days, either or both, upon conviction in the Police Court. The Market Committee shall have

the discretion to say what articles, other than those above named, shall be sold at the market house and the green groceries.

Ibid. § 3.

517. Butchers; to divide small meats; how, etc. The butchers shall, if required by any person or persons, with the approbation of the Market Committee, divide their small meats as follows: Every calf, heifer, hog, goat or lamb, the quarters thereof shall be divided into two parts, the loin from the leg, or the breast from the quarters, and the quarters of beef shall be cut up into pieces so as to suit the buyers. These regulations to commence at the opening of the market and continue to the hour hereafter mentioned; and any person or persons neglecting or refusing to comply with the tenor of this section shall, for every neglect or refusal, be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, or be imprisoned not more than ten days, either or both, upon conviction in the Police Court; and every person cutting up meat shall wear a long white apron every day whilst at market.

June 5, 1895. p 350.

518. Butchers not to skin meats in Market. It shall not be lawful for any butcher, by himself or another, to skin any of his meats in the public market of the city of Savannah, known as the City Market, and any person violating this section shall, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed fifty dollars and imprisonment not to exceed ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Jan. 16, 1884.

519. Butchers to report marks of cattle slaughtered to Clerk, etc. Every butcher or other person bringing meat to market, or green grocer having meat for sale in the city, shall, under pain of forfeiture of license and fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, upon conviction in the Police Court, for every offense, report to the Clerk of the Market at each and every opening of the market the mark or marks of every ox, cow, steer, heifer, sheep or lamb, or grown neat animal or cattle slaughtered by such butcher or other person with the day of the month the meat was brought by him to market or to his green grocery, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to make an entry of such report in a book to be by him kept open at all times during market hours for public inspection, and at every place of slaughter the hide of every such animal, with the horns and ears attached, shall remain subject to public inspection until the close of market hours on such day as such report may be made, and if such Clerk shall fail to perform any such duty or shall enter any false brand or mark he shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, upon conviction in the Police Court, and to removal from office.

May 28, 1872. § 5.

520. Offal, etc., not to be brought to Market. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to bring to or near either of the markets aforesaid, any of the offal or inside of any bull, steer, cow, heifer, calf, sheep or hog, except the harslet, clean tripe, and lard and tallow when melted, and rough fallow: Provided, the same is free from any unpleasant smell; and any person so offending shall pay a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days, either or both, upon conviction in the Police Court.

Ibid. § 6.

521. Butcher pens within one mile of city, prohibited. If any butcher shall erect or keep any pen or enclosure for the purpose of keeping or slaughtering any cattle, calves, sheep or goats, within a mile of the corporate limits of the city, he shall be prohibited from selling in the market, and may be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both, upon conviction in the Police Court. It shall not be lawful for any butcher, under the fine of not more than one hundred dollars for every day's offense, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, upon conviction in the Police Court, to erect or keep any pen or enclosure for the purpose of keeping or slaughtering any hogs within one mile of the corporate limits of the city.

May 28, 1872. § 8.

522. Butcher wagons; feeding of animals at Market, regulated. No butcher bringing meat of any kind to market for sale, at any of the stalls, and no other person bringing live stock or any other species of provisions to market, for sale, shall be permitted or allowed to keep any wagon, cart, or any other carriage, vehicle, horse, mule, ass or ox, nearer to said market, or for a longer time than the Market Committee or Clerk of the Market may direct, and such butcher or other person shall be compelled to draw up his, her, or their wagon, cart or vehicle, in such manner and in such places as any one of the Market Committee, or said Clerk, shall think most convenient for the sale of articles so brought, nor shall any person or persons be allowed or permitted to feed with grain or forage any horse, mule, ass or ox, or any other animal, at the said market, or within the limits prescribed by said committee or Clerk.

Ibid. § 9.

523. Clerk of Market to be Inspector of Weights and Measures. 1. The Clerk of the Market shall be Inspector of Weights and Measures used in the public market of Savannah and the green groceries, and shall, once a month, or whenever and as often as the Mayor or Acting Mayor shall direct, examine the weights and measures used or offered to be used in said market and green groceries; and if upon examination, any such weights and measures shall be found not to have been adjusted and regulated, and marked and stamped by the Ordinary of Chatham County, to seize the same as forfeited to the city of Savannah; and the person or persons using or offering to use said weights and measures not adjusted and regulated and marked and stamped by the Ordinary of Chatham County, shall be put on the information docket, and, on conviction before the Police Court, shall be fined not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen days, either or both, in the discretion of the court; and no person shall use any steel-yard or spring scales within the market house or market, or any green grocery, under the penalty last aforesaid for every offense and forfeiture of such steel-yard or spring scale as aforesaid. In or near the center of the market house there shall be placed a box, large enough to contain a balance-scale and weights sufficient to weigh thirty pounds, in which there shall be deposited a sealed scale and weights of that size, which shall be in the care and custody of the Clerk of the Market, and for the use of buyers who wish to test the weights of the marketings purchased in the market; and the Clerk of the Market, if requested, shall test the weight of any marketing so bought or sold.

2. And it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market, once a month, to examine all scales and measures, and the penalty for using or attempting to use any false scale or measure, or any steel-yard or spring scale (which is hereby forbidden), shall be a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, on conviction of the offender before the Police Court, or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days, either or both, in the discretion of the court, and every such scale or measure shall be forfeited and destroyed.

May 28, 1872. § 10.

524. False weight or measure, penalty. If any person or persons shall buy or sell in this city, at said market house, or any green grocery, any article or commodity usually bought or sold by weight or measure, hereafter to be used, and not sanctioned by this Code, or shall there have in his, her or their possession, any false weight or measure, every such person or persons so offending shall be fined not exceeding the sum of thirty dollars, and his, her or their name and description, after conviction, shall be published, or be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen days, either or all, in the discretion of the Police Court.

June 5, 1895.

525. Measures to conform to standards kept by Clerk. It shall not be lawful for any person to use in or about the public market of the city of Savannah, known as the City Market, any measure which does not conform in style and kind and in all respects, including iron bands, to the standard measure kept by the Clerk of the Market in his office at the market; and any person violating this section shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed fifty (50) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed ten (10) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

May 28, 1872. § 12.

526. Vendors must have and use their own scales. It shall not be lawful for any vendor of meat, or other person having a stall and vending any article sold by weight, to weigh the same at any other scales than those attached to his own stall, and all persons neglecting to have scales of their own, or weighing at any other scales than those affixed to their own stalls, or using other weights than those of the scales so affixed, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen days, either or both, upon conviction before the Police Court.

Ibid. § 13.

527. Sleeping on Market stalls, penalty. It shall not be lawful for any person to sleep or lie down upon any public stall in the market in the night or day time, and every person so found shall be taken up by the marshal, or city police, and upon conviction thereof before the Police Court, fined by such court in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Ibid. § 15.

528. Penalty for violation of Market ordinances. Each and every person violating any part of this chapter, the penalty for which violation is not herein specially designated, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen days, or both, in the discretion of the Police Court.

Ibid. § 16.

529. Selling through city after Market hours. Persons renting stalls in the market are hereby allowed to carry their provisions through the city after market hours, keeping no fixed stand, but moving from place to place; but in the case

of butchers renting stalls in said market, such butchers are forbidden from selling such provision in the streets after market hours, except from carts, wagons or other vehicles, which may have thereon such badge or other designation as the Market Committee, with the concurrence of the Mayor, may prescribe; and no person shall be authorized to sell vegetables through the streets during market hours.

May 28, 1872. § 17.

530. Dogs not permitted within thirty feet of Market. No dog shall be permitted to be brought or come within thirty feet of the market house during market hours, and any person bringing or suffering a dog or dogs to accompany him or her, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen days, either or both, in the discretion of the Police Court.

Ibid. § 18.

531. Smoking in Market; gunpowder, explosive oils, etc., prohibited. It shall not be lawful for any person to smoke any cigar or pipe in the public market place in the city of Savannah, under the penalty of two dollars for the first offense, and not exceeding five dollars for each and every subsequent offense; and no gunpowder, or other detonating or fulminating preparation or substance, or explosive oil, shall ever be carried to said market, under penalty of not more than one hundred dollars fine, or imprisonment not more than thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the Police Court, for each and every offense.

Ibid. § 19.

532. Defacing Market building or stalls, penalty. If any person shall cut, mutilate, break, deface or injure the market building or any of the stalls or other appurtenances to the said market, or shall chop any meat or other articles on any stall, such offender shall be fined for such offense in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, one-half the fine to be paid to the informer, or be imprisoned not exceeding twenty (20) days, either or both, in the discretion of the Police Court.

Ibid. § 21.

533. Renting of stalls. On the first Wednesday in December, 1872, and on the first Wednesday in every succeeding December, as to stalls not retained or reserved, or then under rent for the succeeding year—every stall in said market shall be rented for one year or more, not exceeding two years, at public outcry at the market house, under assessment to be fixed by the Market Committee; and the person making the highest bid over such assessment shall be the lessee of such stall for the term of one or more years as aforesaid; and the sum so bid shall always be paid in advance of the taking effect of such letting; and no bid under or below such assessment shall be received except in the discretion of the Market Committee: Provided, always, that no person or association of persons shall rent more than two stalls; and that no person shall sub-let any stall without the authority of the Market Committee; and any such sub-letting, without authority as aforesaid, shall work a forfeiture of the lease to the city: And, provided further, that on a second conviction before the Police Court of the violation by any lessee of any rule or rules, regulation or regulations of said market, the lease of such offender may be declared vacated, and it shall then utterly cease and determine. Any person renting a stall may, with the consent of the Market Committee, retain the same for another term, at the same or an advanced price to be agreed

on; but in every such case the lessee shall give at least ten days' notice of his desire to retain and of the terms proposed. Every stall in the market shall be numbered. All stalls not rented as aforesaid, shall be assessed and let on such terms and at such prices as shall be fixed by the Chairman of the Market Committee.

May 28, 1872. § 22.

534. Butchers to enter into bond of $500. Each and every butcher in the public market of Savannah shall, as one of the conditions of his carrying on the trade of butchering, enter into a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, payable to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, with good security to be approved by the Mayor, conditioned that such butcher will faithfully comply with all of the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State, in reference to cattle and other animals for slaughter, offered for sale; and on failure of any such butcher to give such bond and security, the Clerk of the Market shall refuse permission to such butcher to carry on his trade in said market; and the stall of said butcher shall be deemed and declared vacant, and may be rented out to some other person: Provided, always, that nothing contained in this Chapter shall be so construed as to take away the right of the Police Court or the City Council to enforce all ordinances of the city in relation to butchers. And such bond may be required to be renewed, from time to time, as the Mayor may direct.

Aug. 30, 1893.

535. Butcher boys and helpers, how dressed. All butcher boys and helpers of butchers in the City Market are required to wear, during market hours, and while in the performance of their duties, a clean, white smock frock and a white cap, having the name of his employers and number of his stall stamped or marked on the said frock and cap.

Any person who fails to observe the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed five dollars, with the alternative of imprisonment not to exceed five days.

May 28, 1872. § 23.

536. Dead poultry to be sold by weight. It shall not be lawful, hereafter, for any person to sell in or near the public market of Savannah, any dead poultry, except by weight; and, in case of disagreement between the seller and purchaser as to the true weight of such poultry, the same shall be determined by the Clerk of the Market, he using the public scales for that purpose, and any person selling or offering to sell dead poultry as aforesaid by false weight, shall, on conviction before the Police Court, be liable for every offense to pay a fine of not more than five dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Ibid. § 24.

537. Re-selling articles bought at market, prohibited. A fine of not more than thirty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days, be inflicted on any person who may hereafter be convicted before the Police Court of selling, or offering, or attempting to sell, at or near the public market of Savannah, any meat, fish or poultry, game or wild fowl, eggs, vegetables, fruit, butter, or any other article or commodity, or provisions of any kind usually brought to market for sale there and which such persons may have bought at or near said market at any time before such re-sale, or offer, or attempt to re-sell: Provided, nothing herein contained shall be

construed to apply to persons purchasing hogs, sheep or calves for the purpose of cutting up and exposing the same for sale in the public market.

Ibid. § 25. **538. Clerk and police to report violations.** It shall be the special duty of the Clerk of the Market and of the city police to report all violations of any of the sections of this Chapter, and to put the offender or offenders on the information docket; and in every case where the offender is not a resident of the city of Savannah, and does not reside within the jurisdictional and police limits, it shall be the duty of said Clerk to seize every such article or commodity and to retain the same until such offender shall enter, at the police station, into good security to answer for such offense; and in case no security be given, then said articles and commodities shall be forfeited to the city, on due proof before the Police Court.

April 21, 1897. **539. Sale of dead poultry, meat or sausage on streets prohibited.** It shall not be lawful for parties dealing in dead poultry, meat or sausage (that is, those who have bought for the purpose of reselling) to sell the same, or offer to sell the same, on the streets of the city of Savannah.

Any person violating this section shall be subject, upon conviction before the police court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed ten (10) dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed five (5) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

May 28, 1872. § 26. **540. Market fees and charges.** The following charges and fees shall hereafter be paid to and collected by the Clerk of the Market for the use of the city: For every beef, twenty-five cents; for every calf, sheep, lamb, hog, deer or goat, fifteen cents; for each piggin, pail or firkin of butter or lard, ten cents; for each drum fish, bass, snapper, grouper, or other large scale fish not sold on string, five cents; for each turtle, five cents; for each pair of terrapins, five cents; for each shad, three cents; for each string of fish not less than one cent nor more than two cents; for each basket of shrimps or prawn, twenty cents; for each pail of open oysters, twenty cents; oysters and clams per bushel, five cents; for weighing on the public scales, each draft over thirty pounds, ten cents; and under thirty pounds, five cents; for every lot of vegetables sold from a stall or bench, ten cents; for every pair of wild English, black or canvas-back ducks, five cents; for every other kind of wild ducks, per pair, three cents; poultry sold from country carts, not taxable; fowls, per pair, five cents; turkeys, five cents each; geese, five cents each; from vendors of sausages, twenty-five cents for each days' marketing, and the same for the Saturday afternoon's market; for every coffee stand, twenty-five cents per day, and the same for Saturday afternoon's market; for each saddle of venison sold from a stall or bench, ten cents; for each lot of vegetables, fruit or other produce sold from a two-horse wagon or cart at the market during market hours, fifty cents; for each lot of vegetables, fruit or other produce sold from a one-horse wagon or cart at the market during market hours, twenty-five cents; for every basket of vegetables, fruit or other produce sold at the market, five cents; for every lot of jerked or dried beef sold at the market, twenty-five cents; for every basket of rice, ten cents; for every lot of watermelons or cantaloupes sold at the market, one cent for each melon or cantaloupe sold; for every sturgeon sold at the market, twenty cents.

July 19, 1882.

Oct. 26, 1892. **541. Charges for refrigerator or cold storage privileges.** It is hereby made the duty of the Committee on Market to require the Clerk of the Market to charge not less than three (3) dollars a week for the space in the market that may be occupied by a refrigerator or for cold storage privileges, and to so regulate such use as to prevent the same from interfering with the utility or appearance of the market.

Jan. 3, 1906. **542. Clerk to make daily return of fees collected.** The Clerk of the Market shall make a daily return of the charges and fees received by him as Clerk, and pay the amount thereof into the City Treasury.

Ibid. § 28. **543. Three stalls to be reserved for planters.** The Market Committee, or a majority of them, shall select and reserve three of the stalls for the use and accommodation of the planters and persons from the country who bring or send their stock or produce to market, and who shall pay into the hands of the Clerk double the fees herein enumerated on all articles brought and exposed for sale in the said stalls.

May 6, 1896. p 361. **544. Market hours prescribed.** The following shall be the hours of opening and closing the public market of the city of Savannah, to-wit: From April 1 to October 1, of each year, to open at 4 a. m., and close at 10:30 a. m., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. From October 1 to April 1, of each year, to open at 4 a. m., and close at 11:30 a. m., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. On all Saturdays the market will open at 4 a. m., and close at 10 p. m. The time herein referred to is that now observed by the city of Savannah, known as the Eastern or Fast Time.

May 28, 1872. § 30. **545. Clerk of Market, election, bond and oath.** The Clerk of the Market shall be elected by the Mayor and Aldermen in Council assembled, as a regular city officer for the same term as other city officers, and at the same time. The said Clerk shall give bond with good and sufficient security to the Mayor and Aldermen, to be approved by the Mayor, in the sum of two thousand dollars, to account for all moneys received by him as Clerk as aforesaid, and faithfully to do and perform all the duties required of him by ordinances regulating his duties, and before entering on the duties of his office or appointment, he shall take before the Mayor, Chairman of Council, or any alderman, an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office.

May 28, 1872. § 31. **546. Clerk of Market, duties.** 1. The said Clerk is authorized, and he is hereby required, to collect and receive from the owner or seller of any meat, victuals, provisions, or any other articles of food, brought to the market for sale, and for weighing in the public scales, the fees respectively prescribed in and by this Chapter, and he shall perform all other duties required of him in this Chapter; and for any neglect or violation of duty, he may be fined in the sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both, upon conviction before the Police Court, and be suspended and dismissed from office, as in the case of other city officers.

Ibid. § 32. 2. The Clerk of the Market shall attend the same regularly from the time of opening, and close the same at the time and hours herein directed. He shall sweep clean, and cleanse, or cause to be swept clean and cleansed, the said market every day in the year, and also such space of ground as shall be

marked out and fixed by the Market Committee as connected with the same, and shall likewise cleanse, or cause to be cleansed, all the stalls for large and small meat, vegetables, fish or other articles. He shall keep two or more scales and weights for the convenience of weighing butter and other small articles, in addition to the scales and weights hereinbefore provided for.

March 4, 1891. **547. Assistant Clerk.** It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to select an assistant, to be known as the Assistant Clerk of the Market, and said selection to be subject to the approval of the Mayor and the Market Committee of the city of Savannah. Upon such selection and confirmation, and before entering upon the discharge of his duties, the said assistant shall enter into a bond with good and sufficient security, payable to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, to be approved by the Mayor, in the sum of $1,000 for the faithful discharge of his duty.

Ibid. § 2. **548. Duties and bond.** The said assistant shall aid and assist the Clerk of the Market in his duties, and shall represent him in his absence, and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as is the said clerk. He shall be paid such salary as may be prescribed by Council, subject to removal by the Mayor and the Committee on Market, if in the judgment of the said Mayor and committee such removal is proper.

June 16, 1897. **549. Sale of unwholesome meats, provisions, vegetables, etc., forbidden, penalty.** Any person or persons selling or offering for sale in the city of Savannah, meats, fish, provisions or vegetables, in an unwholesome and unsanitary condition and unfit for food, shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed the sum of thirty ($30) dollars, and to imprisonment not to exceed ten (10) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Feb. 22, 1899. **550. Clerk of Market to be ex-officio Inspector of Meats and Provisions.** The Clerk of the Market shall be ex-officio inspector of meats, fish, provisions, fruits and vegetables under the terms and provisions of the ordinance of June 16th, 1897, and shall be charged with all the duties of the said ordinance, and shall have all the powers conferred by the said ordinance upon the inspector therein mentioned, which office, as a separate office, shall no longer exist after the first day of March, 1899, it being hereby consolidated with that of Clerk of the Market. The duties herein provided for may be discharged by the said Clerk either personally or through his assistant, and the acts of the said assistant shall be as valid as if performed by the Clerk himself.

June 16, 1897. **551. Inspector's duty.** It shall be the duty of said Inspector to carefully look after and examine meats, fish, provisions, fruits and vegetables, sold or offered for sale in the city of Savannah, for the purpose of carrying out and enforcing this ordinance, and who shall be authorized with the consent and concurrence of the Health Officer, or a member of said Sanitary Board, to destroy such meats, fish, provisions, fruits and vegetables as may be ascertained to be in an unwholesome and unsanitary condition and unfit for food.

Resolution Mch. 31, 1899. **552. Salary of Assistant Clerk increased.** In view of the increased duties put upon him as food inspector, the salary of the Assistant Clerk of the Market shall be $75.00 per month, beginning with April 1, 1899.

May 28, 1872. § 33. **553. Authorized to levy for fees; penalty for obstructing.** When any seller of meat or other articles of provisions charged by the provisions of this Chapter, shall refuse to pay the sum required under the same, the Clerk is hereby authorized to levy upon and retain such meat or other articles until such charge shall be paid, or until one or more of the Market Committee order the release thereof. And if the said charge be not paid before the closing of the market, and the article or articles remain in the possession of the Clerk, the same shall be disposed of as may be directed by the member of the Market Committee present, or, in his absence, as the Clerk may see fit. And if any person or persons shall oppose, obstruct, insult or abuse the Clerk of the Market in the execution of his office or duty, or his assistant, such person or persons shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned fifteen days, either or both, in the discretion of the Police Court.

April 9, 1873. **554. Green groceries, how established; bond, etc.** There may be established a green grocery in any part of said city, under the following stipulations, that is to say: Any person offering to establish a green grocery shall present his or her application to the Market Committee, stating the proposed location of such green grocery, with the names of the securities of such applicant, the application to be endorsed by at least three nearest residents and three freeholders in such district; whereupon the said committee and the Mayor may grant the application, and each person so selected shall, before entering upon the employment or business of green grocery, give a bond to the city in the sum of five hundred dollars, with two approved sureties, conditioned to keep such green grocery clean and in good order, and that he or she will not expose for sale any ox, cow, heifer, steer, or grown neat cattle, without taking to the Clerk of the Market the mark or marks of such animal, to be registered as now required by the provisions of this Chapter in regard to the public market, and otherwise conform to the requirements of said Chapter in that respect; and that such green grocer will not violate any State law or city ordinance. In case of the violation of any such law or ordinance, said bond may not only be put in suit, but the license granted to such green grocer may be revoked by the Mayor. Before opening such green grocery the applicant shall take out a license, which license shall be good for the current year; but may be renewed from year to year, in the discretion of the Mayor, besides which, such green grocer shall pay the usual fees of persons doing the like business in the public market. On obtaining such license, the green grocer shall be authorized to sell in the district in which he or she is licensed, fresh meat and vegetables, and such other articles and things as are usually sold in said market; but nothing in this Chapter contained shall be construed to authorize such green grocer to sell on other or more favorable terms, as to fees, than persons selling at or in the public market.

May 28, 1872. § 34.

555. Green grocers under superintendence of Market Committee. The Market Committee shall have general superintendence of said green groceries, and the power to fix the times and terms of paying the fees due the city.

March 12, 1884. § 1.

556. Certain meats to be sold only at market or green groceries. It shall be unlawful to sell by retail elsewhere than at the Savannah Market House, under market regulations, and at licensed green groceries, the following articles, viz: Beef, veal, mutton, pork, and fresh butchers' meat of all kinds; but nothing herein contained shall be taken to prohibit the sale from wagons of licensed butchers and green grocers of the meats specified in this section from the market.

Ibid. §. 2.

557. What may be sold under green grocer's license. The articles mentioned in the preceding section are defined as those which the green grocer may sell under the green grocer's license tax, and which cannot be sold without payment of such tax.

Ibid. § 3.

558. Green grocer's license tax. The license tax to be paid by green grocers shall be the sum fixed by ordinance. [No dealer shall be taxed as a green grocer if such dealer does not sell fresh meats.]

Jan. 10, 1900.

March 12, 1884. § 4.

559. Penalty for violating. Any one violating the foregoing provisions as to green grocers, shall be fined before the Police Court of Savannah not more than one hundred dollars for each offense, or be imprisoned for each offense not more than thirty days.

Ibid. § 5.

560. Street hawkers, licenses and badges. Nothing in this Chapter contained shall, however, apply to street hawkers of poultry, game, fish, and shell fish and green garden truck, who shall first pay to the Clerk of Council the license tax as required by ordinance for street hawkers, and register with the Clerk their names and places of residence, and obtain from said Clerk a badge to be worn by them while hawking upon the streets, so as plainly to be seen, which said badge shall be made in such shape and dimensions as the Clerk of Council may determine.

Oct. 21, 1885.

561. Hucksters to sell inside, farmers, etc., outside of Market. All hucksters selling in the Savannah market shall sell inside of the market, and it shall be unlawful for any person other than farmers who sell their own produce to sell on the outside of the Savannah market.

Oct. 21, 1885, § 2.

562. Penalty for violation. Any person violating the next foregoing section, upon conviction thereof in the Police Court, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the officer presiding in said court.

July 10, 1901.

563. Hucksters; license, badge and privilege. It shall be lawful for hucksters to sell in the streets of Savannah without regard to market hours, upon the payment in advance to the treasurer of the city of Savannah the sum of $6 for one year's license. Upon such payment the treasurer shall issue a badge, which shall have stamped thereon: "Huckster's Badge, No. —, 190-," which must be worn in plain sight by the hucksters, and shall not be transferable. No badge shall be issued for less than twelve months: provided, that the requirements as to a tax and badge shall not apply to hucksters selling their own produce from farms or gardens owned or operated by them; and, provided further, that no huckster shall be allowed to cry his or her merchandise before 8 o'clock in the morning, City Time.

564. Hucksters to use standard measures. It shall be the duty of the hucksters selling upon the streets of Savannah to use only standard iron-bound measures, under penalty, upon conviction in the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed $10 and imprisonment not to exceed ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the court. Ibid.

565. Weigher and Inspector of Hides. On the first day of January in each and every year, there shall be appointed by the Market Committee of Council, in conjunction with the Mayor, a suitable person, whose duty shall be to weigh and inspect the hides of all beef cattle, the meat of which may be exposed for sale in the public market and licensed green groceries of the city of Savannah, and shall keep in a book, in a plain and legible manner, the ear marks, weight and color of each hide, and shall brand or otherwise mark the same in such manner as may be directed by said committee, and shall likewise weigh the tallow of all such cattle, when requested so to do by the owner thereof. Dec. 5, 1872. § 1.

566. Fees. The said weigher and inspector shall be authorized to demand and receive for every hide he may weigh, the sum of five cents, to be paid by the owner, and no beef shall be exposed for sale in said market whose hide has not been weighed and marked in the manner aforesaid. Ibid. § 2.

567. Butchers to bring hides, etc., to Inspector; green groceries, etc. It shall be made imperative on every butcher doing business in the market to bring to such place as may be designated by the Market Committee, between the first day of April and the first day of October, by 5 o'clock each morning, the hides and skins of all beef cattle exposed for sale in the public market, the same to be inspected and weighed by the Inspector as soon as they arrive, and to be taken away by the owner or purchaser by 7 o'clock a. m. From October the first to thirty-first of March, all said hides and skins shall be brought by 6 o'clock a. m., to be weighed and inspected as above required, and taken away by 8 o'clock a. m., by the owner or purchaser of same. The Inspector shall be authorized to demand and receive from the seller five cents for every hide he may weigh or inspect, and two cents in like manner for every skin. It shall be the duty of the Inspector and Weigher, after the removal of the hides and skins from the place designated by the Market Committee, to go around to each and all of the green groceries in the city and weigh and inspect the hides at those places, receiving the same fees as above provided; and in case there shall be no hides produced, he shall learn from the keepers or proprietors of said green grocery establishments whence the meats in their establishments were obtained, and the names of the parties supplying the same. All parties failing to bring hides and skins, as required, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ten days, either or both, at the discretion of the court, for each and every failure to produce the same, on conviction of the offense in the Police Court, unless full and satisfactory explanation be rendered in the premises. March 26, 1873.

Ibid. § 2.

568. Bond of Weigher and Inspector. Such Weigher and Inspector shall give a bond to the city in the amount of five hundred dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties, and shall make a return to the Mayor on the first day of each month of all hides and skins weighed and inspected by him.

Ibid. § 3.

569. Neglect of duties, penalty. If the said Weigher and Inspector of hides and tallow shall neglect any of the duties required of him by ordinance, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the court, and according to the nature of the charge brought against him, to removal from office by the Mayor and Market Committee.

May 28, 1872.

570. Market Rules and Regulations. The following rules and regulations for the government of the public market, are hereby prescribed, and every violation of any such rules or regulations where not otherwise provided for in this Chapter, shall subject the offender to a fine of not more than thirty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

1. Country carts and wagons shall be stationed on the west side of the market, commencing at the southwest corner and extending around to the main entrance on Bryan street; vegetable and other market vehicles on the east, extending around to the main entrance on Bryan street; butchers will be allowed to unload their wagons on the Congress street front; vehicles must be placed close together and in regular order, without obstructing crossings. No deviation of the above will be allowed, without the consent of the Clerk of the Market, who may designate stations for country carts and wagons from the market house westward along St. Julian street.

2. No person shall sell or offer for sale any stale meats, fish, poultry, eggs, or diseased fowls, or any unwholesome provisions of any kind.

3. No person shall throw, place, leave or deposit any stale meat, fat or bones, stale fish, entrails, or offal of fish, stale clams or oysters, clam or oyster shells, stale vegetables or fruit, or any putrid or offensive or unwholesome substance in or around the market.

4. Any person convicted of selling or offering for sale any stolen meat, vegetable or other market produce, shall be excluded from all market privileges thereafter.

5. All scales, weights and measures must conform to the standard scales, weights and measures in charge of the Clerk of the Market.

6. No spring scales or steel-yards to be used in or around the market.

7. Every person cutting up meat shall wear a clean white apron during market hours.

8. No dog allowed within the market building.

9. No smoking allowed.

10. No person shall cut, mutilate, break, deface, or injure the market building, stall or other appurtenances thereof.

11. No meat shall be chopped except upon the blocks provided for the purpose.

12. Dead poultry must be sold by weight.

13. Sitting or lying down on the stalls prohibited.

The closing of the market will be announced by the ringing of the bell.

CHAPTER 27.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

SECTION 571. Measurers and inspectors of lumber.
572. Personal inspection required.
573. Penalty for not personally inspecting.
574. Raft timber, how classed and measured.
575. Timber, how measured.
576. Fees of inspector.
577. Inspectors of naval stores, election, bond, etc.
578. Unauthorized inspectors, penalty.
579. Election of inspectors and measurers.
580. Not to be concerned in sales.
581. Penalty for neglect of duty
582. No person to sell without inspection.
583. Neglecting to pay fees, penalty.
584. Inspector removing from city forfeits office.
585. Adulterating purity of flour.
586. Bread to be sold by weight.
587. Selling bread deficient in weight.
588. Weighers of cotton, etc., where located.
589. Wood sold from rack or wagon.
590. Dimensions of.
591. Selling wood otherwise, penalty.
592. Push carts, for fruit, etc.
593. Penalty.
594. Lunch carts.
SECTION 595. Penalty.
596. Sale of fish from push carts.
597. Pawnbrokers.
598. Police inspection of.
599. Books and tickets.
600. Articles imported.
601. Penalty.
602. Reports to police daily.
603. Shipping unredeemed pledges.
604. Penalty.
605. Ostensible pawnbrokers liable.
606. Junk dealers, reports.
607. Penalty.
608. Soliciting trade from passers by.
609. Certain sales about Court House.
610. Ticket brokers.
611. Their license.
612. Daily reports.
613. Penalty.
614. License to be posted up.
615. Bond.
616. Without license, penalty.
617. Purchase of cut rate tickets unlawful.
618. Ice weighed on demand of buyer.
619. Penalty for refusing to weigh.
620. Pawnbrokers, Mayor may prohibit sale of firearms, etc.
621. Premises may be searched.
622. Penalty.
623. General penalty.

Mch. 28, 1843.

571. Measurers and Inspectors of Lumber, qualifications and bond. The number of measurers and inspectors of lumber appointed by Council shall not exceed eighteen. They shall produce satisfactory evidence of their moral character, fitness and qualifications for the faithful discharge of their duties, not to be interested in the profits arising from the sale of lumber to be inspected and measured by them, though they may be employed as clerks by the factors or sellers, and each shall enter into bond to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, with one or more good and sufficient securities approved by the Mayor in the sum of five hundred dollars each for the faithful performance of his duties.

Jan. 8, 1857.

572. Personal inspection required. No measurer or inspector of lumber and timber shall inspect or measure any raft or other quantity of timber except by the personal inspection and measurement of such measurer and inspector, and any sworn inspector who may be called on to aid and assist him in such measurement and inspection, and so to be certified under the hand of such measurer and inspector in duplicate bills of inspection and measurement, to be made out by such measurer and inspector, one for the seller and the other for the purchaser.

Ibid.

573. Penalty for not personally inspecting. Any measurer and inspector of lumber and timber who shall violate the provisions of the foregoing section, or shall inspect or measure timber, except by his own personal inspection and measurement, or who shall fail to certify such inspection and measurement as made personally by himself as aforesaid, or who shall fail to render such bills certified as aforesaid when requested by the parties, or either of them, shall, on conviction before the Police Court, pay a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not more than twenty days, either or both in court's discretion, and may be dismissed from office by Council.

March 8, 1876.

574. Raft timber, how classed and numbered. All rafts of timber arriving in the city of Savannah must be classed and numbered one (1), two (2) and three (3), (according to quality of each kind of timber), and distinctly marked on the margin of the survey bill. Number one (1) or shipping timber must be well and smoothly hewn to square edges, clear of wane score hacks or other injurious axe marks, square butted and not to have more than one inch taper in every twenty (20) running feet. Number two (2) or mill timber will comprise all square timber not coming up to the requisition of shipping timber. Number three (3) will consist of all round, scab or block timber.

Ibid.

575. Timber, how measured. All square shipping timber of class number one (1) shall and must be measured at the middle of the stick, mill timber one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) from the top, and all round scab and block timber at the top end. All square timber must be measured and inspected on the four sides, dividing equally the wane and taking the smallest face and the smallest side for the square.

March 23, 1843.

March 8, 1876.

576. Fees of Inspector. Each measurer and inspector shall receive the following fees as his compensation, one-half to be paid by the seller, the other half by the purchaser, the labor necessary for the admeasurement and inspection of lumber will be furnished by the factor or seller, viz: for inspecting and culling oak staves, seventy-five cents per thousand; for shingles, twenty cents per thousand; the price for measuring and inspecting all classes of timber shall be twenty-five (25) cents per thousand feet and an additional sum of fifteen (15) cents per thousand feet shall be allowed for turning over the same.

Jan. 26, 1876.

Jan. 2, 1884,

577. Inspectors of Naval Stores; election, oath and bond. There shall be elected by Council not more than twelve inspectors for the inspection of rosin, spirits of turpentine and other naval stores in said city, each of whom shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn before the Mayor to the faithful performance of his duties, and shall give bond and security therefor in the sum of two thousand dollars, and take out a license, for which he shall pay to the City Treasurer the sum required by ordinance.

March 15, 1827.

578. Unauthorized inspectors, penalty. No person or persons whatsoever, except those appointed by Council, shall inspect and measure boards, scantling, staves, shingles, ranging timber, cypress logs, oak and other timber, cord and measure wood, or inspect or gauge liquors. And any person so offending shall, on conviction before the Police Court, be punished by a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ten days, either or both, in the court's discretion.

Ibid.

579. Election of measurers and Inspectors. At the regular meeting of Council for the election of city officers, and on such other occasions as may be deemed necessary, there shall be appointed not exceeding eighteen measurers of lumber and inspectors of staves; not exceeding two measurers of wood; not exceeding two inspectors and gaugers of liquors; not exceeding six weighers of cotton, rice, tobacco, etc.; each of whom, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of the office to which I have been elected, according to the ordinances of the city. So help me God."

March 15, 1827.

580. Not to be concerned in sales; bonds, etc. No person so appointed a measurer and inspector of lumber, staves, shingles, or other timber, shall be directly or indirectly concerned in the sale thereof, as principal or agent, and each inspector or measurer appointed by virtue thereof, shall enter into bond to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, with one or more good and sufficient securities, to be approved of by the Mayor, in the sum of five hundred dollars each, for the faithful performance of his duties.

Ibid.

581. Penalty for neglect of duty, etc. Each measurer and inspector of lumber, boards, scantling, staves, shingles, ranging timber, cypress logs, oak and other timber, inspector of firewood, inspector and gauger of liquors, weighers of cotton, rice, tobacco and hay, who shall be convicted before the Police Court of a neglect or violation of his duties, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both, for each and every offence, and if deemed necessary by the said Mayor and Aldermen, be dismissed from office.

Ibid.

582. No person to sell without inspection. Any person who shall hereafter sell any lumber, ranging or other timber, staves or shingles for exportation, without being first inspected and measured by the proper officer appointed by Council, shall upon conviction, be fined for such offense, in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both.

Ibid.

583. Neglecting to pay fees, penalty. Any person or persons who shall refuse or neglect to pay the fees which shall be due for inspecting, gauging, weighing, measuring or counting, or for the performance of any other duty hereinbefore prescribed, shall upon conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars for each offense, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both, and the property shall in all cases be liable to the payment of the fees.

Ibid.

584. Inspector, etc., removing from city forfeits his office. Any measurer, inspector, weigher or gauger, who shall remove from the city, or be absent, or disabled from attending to his duties, shall forfeit his appointment, and Council shall be at liberty to fill such vacancy at any regular meeting thereafter.

Feb. 8, 1798.

585. Adulterating the purity of flour. If any baker, or other person or persons, shall in any wise adulterate the purity of the flour of which the bread is made, further than

what is absolutely necessary to the well making or baking thereof, the person or persons so offending shall be, on conviction before the Police Court, punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days, either or both, in the court's discretion.

Dec. 5, 1860.

586. Bread to be sold by weight. All bread made or baked for sale or exposed for sale in the city, shall be sold only by weight, that is to say by the two or more pounds, one pound, half pound or quarter of a pound, and the person making or baking for sale, or who shall sell or expose for sale any of the sorts of bread contemplated by this article, shall be compelled to weigh every such loaf on the demand of any person buying or offering to buy the same.

Ibid.

587. Selling bread deficient in weight, penalty. If any person shall sell or offer for sale any such bread, which shall be deficient in weight, the person so selling or offering for sale, as well as the baker of such bread, shall be liable severally on conviction before the Police Court of Savannah to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars for every loaf so deficient, and such bread shall immediately be liable to forfeiture, for such use as the officer presiding in the Police Court may determine. And it shall be the duty of the police force of the city, under the direction of the Mayor, to enter any bakehouse, shop or other place where bread is offered for sale, and to cause any or all bread therein found to be weighed, and if a deficiency is found then to seize such bread and convey the same to the Police Court for forfeiture as aforesaid. And the offender shall also be liable to the penalty hereinbefore prescribed for false weight of bread.

March 5, 1857.

588. Weighers, where located. The weighers of cotton, rice, tobacco and other goods, appointed under and by virtue of this Chapter, shall be located at convenient places in Savannah, whose duty it shall be, upon application for that purpose made to them, to weigh all such cotton, rice, tobacco and other articles presented, for which they shall severally be entitled to the following fees, to be paid by the person selling the same: for each bale of cotton, 6¼ cents, including labor at the scales; for each tierce of rice, 6¼ cents; for each hhd. tobacco, 6¼ cents; and for other goods according to rates agreed upon by the parties.

March 6, 1856.

589. Wood to be sold from rack or wagon. Each seller of wood in the city shall supply himself with a wood rack or wagon, on which shall be stamped the city mark; and no person shall be permitted to sell wood in said city, except from such wood rack or wagon, on which shall be clearly marked the quantity of wood to be contained therein, whether by the cord, half, or quarter cord.

Dec. 1, 1875.

590. Dimensions of wood-racks or wagons. Every wood rack or wagon of the sort with which sellers of wood in said city are required to supply themselves for the purpose of selling wood therefrom, shall measure for the half cord rack or wagon, 8 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 2 feet and 11 inches high; and for the quarter-cord rack or wagon, 4 feet and 3 inches long, 3 feet wide, and 2 feet and 11 inches high; and every such rack or wagon used to sell sawed wood therefrom shall first be measured and a certificate furnished by the City Engineer, and after such certificate is furnished, the owner shall have such rack or wagon branded by some person to be appointed by the Mayor, in two places, on the top and bottom of one of the vertical side pieces, and shall pay for the same the sum of twenty-five (25) cents, and if any person shall sell sawed wood in said city by the half or quarter-cord thrown promiscuously into the rack or wagon from any rack or wagon of less than the measurement above prescribed, he or she shall, on conviction thereof in the Police Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty (30) days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Feb. 9, 1876.

Dec. 1, 1875.

March 6, 1856.

591. Selling wood without being measured, penalty. Every seller of wood, who shall vend or sell the same, without having first had such wood measured, as aforesaid, shall, for every such offense, be punished on conviction before the Police Court by a fine not to exceed thirty dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed fifteen days, either or both, at the discretion of the court.

July 24, 1901, p. 350.

592. Push carts vending fruit, etc. It shall not be lawful for persons vending fruit, or other merchandise from push carts, and similar vehicles, in the city of Savannah, to stand or remain stationary upon the streets or sidewalks of the city of Savannah, for the purpose of prosecuting their business, except so long as may be necessary to make change, or to complete a sale; provided, that this ordinance shall not refer to venders of lunches, sandwiches, etc., which are prepared and sold from push carts, where no objection is made by any person occupying or owning a storehouse or residence in front of which such vender of lunches may stand.

April 12, 1893, § 1.

Ibid. § 2.

593. Penalty. Any person violating the next preceeding section shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed ten dollars, with the alternative of imprisonment, not to exceed ten days, either or both.

Nov. 11, 1903, p. 346.

594. Lunch carts. It shall not be lawful for persons vending meats, fish, meals, lunches, coffee, tea, sandwiches, or other food cooked or prepared in or upon, or sold from, push carts and similar vehicles, in the city of Savannah, to stand or remain stationary with such cart or vehicle upon the streets of said city, for the purpose of prosecuting their business, except for such time as may be necessary to make change or to complete a sale, and if any person owning or occupying premises within a radius of three hundred (300) feet from the place where such push cart or other vehicle may be located, objects to such location, and makes his or her objection known, in writing or verbally, to such vender, owning or using said push cart or other vehicle, such vender upon such objection being made known to him, shall at once move his said push cart, or other vehicle, more than three hundred (300) feet from the premises owned or occupied by said objecting person, nor shall he stop or locate it again within such limits, except to make change or complete a sale, it being the intention of this ordinance that no such vender shall stand or remain stationary with such cart or vehicle in or upon the streets of this city, except for the purposes of making change or completing a sale, if any person owning or occupying premises within a radius of three hundred (300) feet from the location of such push cart or other vehicle, shall object to the same, and shall communicate such objection to such vender, verbally or in writing.

Ibid. § 2.

595. Penalty. Any person violating any provision of the next preceeding section shall, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be punished for each and every such offense by a fine not exceeding twenty-five ($25) dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding theirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

June 2, 1897, p. 410.

596. Sale of fish from stands, push carts, etc., on streets. It shall be unlawful to expose or sell fish from stands, boxes, push carts, wagons or other vehicles in the streets of Savannah, under fine of five ($5.00) dollars for the first offense and ten ($10.00) dollars for each and every subsequent offense, with the alternative of imprisonment not exceeding five (5) days, either or both, in Police Court's discretion.

Dec. 20, 1893, p. 105.

597. Pawnbrokers, license, bond and sign. Every person engaged in the business of pawnbroker in the city of Savannah, shall pay a license fee to the city of Savannah as may be prescribed in tax ordinance of each year, for each and every establishment conducted by him. Applicants for such license shall be required to give bond, with two good and approved securities, to the city, in the sum of $3,000, or other sum as prescribed in tax ordinance, conditioned to make good all damages arising from carelessness or unlawful dealings of the pawnbroker. The usual sign of three gilt balls pendent shall be affixed in a conspicuous place in front of the establishment of each pawnbroker within five days after receiving the license, and such pawnbroker failing to comply herewith, shall on conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned fifteen days, either or both, in court's discretion.

Ibid.

598. Business hours, police inspection, etc. The hours for opening their establishments shall be from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., excepting Saturday, when they may continue upon until 11:30 p. m. It shall be the duty of every pawnbroker to admit to his or her premises the Superintendent of the police force, or such other officers that may desire at any time to search for articles missing or stolen, without the formality of a search warrant. He shall have also his pledges openly displayed that inspection may be easily made.

Mch. 27, 1895, p. 353.

Dec. 20, 1893, § 4, p. 105.

599. Book of pawn; pawn tickets. Every pawnbroker shall keep a book in which shall be written at the time of each loan, an accurate account and description of the articles or things pawned, the amount loaned thereon, and the time of pledging same. And the pawnbroker shall, at the same time, deliver to the said person pawning or pledging the articles or things, a certificate, or ticket numbered to correspond with the number and description in his or her original entry. Said book shall be subject to daily inspection by such officers as the city may detail for such purpose.

Ibid. § 5.

600. Not to sell articles imported from other cities. No pawnbroker shall import from other towns or cities merchandise of any description whatever, or offer for sale in his establishment any merchandise whatever other than that upon which an actual loan has been made, and ticket given.

Ibid. § 6.

601. Penalty. Any person or persons failing to conform with the above regulations as to pawnbrokers shall be subject, upon conviction in the Police Court, to a fine not exceeding $100, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both, with an immediate revocation of the license of such offender.

Feb. 5, 1902, p. 280.

602. Daily reports to Superintendent of Police. It is hereby made the duty of all pawnbrokers doing business in the city of Savannah to make daily reports to the Superintendent of Police of the city of Savannah by 9 o'clock, city time, each morning of the reception of any and all pawns deposited with them the preceding day, giving the number of the pawn ticket and such a description of the personal property as will make its identification easy, and in case the pawn is a watch or other article having a number, the description shall state among other things, such number.

Ibid. § 2.

603. Shipping away unredeemed pledges. No pawnbroker doing business in the city of Savannah shall ship any goods or unredeemed pledges out of the city, or sell any such goods or unredeemed pledges at wholesale, without first submitting to the Mayor of the city of Savannah a list of the articles desired to be shipped out of the city or sold at wholesale, and obtaining the Mayor's sanction of the shipping of said articles out of the city of Savannah, or the sale of said articles at wholesale.

Ibid. § 3.

604. Penalty for violation. When it is made to appear to the Mayor of the city of Savannah that any person doing the business of a pawnbroker in the city of Savannah has violated any of the provisions of the two next preceding sections, or has made false or incomplete reports thereunder, his license as a pawnbroker shall be revoked at the discretion of the Mayor of the city of Savannah, and he shall be subject to punnishment in Police Court by fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both.

Nov. 16, 1898, p. 315.

605. Persons holding themselves out to be pawnbrokers, subject. Any person or persons who shall, in any manner, convey to the public the impression that they are carrying on a pawnbroker's business by having printed or painted in front of their places of business the words "pawnshop," or "pawnbroker," or by having the usual three gilt balls pendant printed or painted in front of their said places of business, shall be held and deemed to carry on the business of a pawnbroker in the city of Savannah, and shall pay a license fee to the said city, as prescribed in tax ordinance, for each and every establishment conducted by them. The provisions of the ordinance of 1893 and any ordinance amendatory thereof shall apply to such persons as fully as if specifically herein set out.

Dec. 18, 1895, p. 349.

606. Junk dealers; daily reports to police required. It is hereby made the duty of all junk dealers and of every owner or owners, lessee or lessees of a junk shop doing business in the city of Savannah, to make daily reports to the Superintendent of Police of the city of Savannah, and within twenty-four hours of the reception by them of any junk, merchandise or other property received by them in the course of trade, giving such a description of the property as will make its identification easy.

April 17, 1901, p. 323.

Dec. 18, 1895, p. 349.

607. Penalty. Any junk dealer, owner or owners, lessee or lessees of a junk shop, doing business in the city of Savannah, who shall violate the provisions of the foregoing section, or any of them, shall, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Nov. 1, 1899, p. 344.

608. Soliciting trade in front of place of business, unlawful. It shall be unlawful for any person in front of his place of business to solicit trade from persons passing on the street or sidewalk in the city of Savannah. Any person violating this ordinance shall, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed $100, and imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Nov. 26, 1890, p. 47.

609. Selling personal property around Court House. It shall not be lawful to sell at public outcry personal property of any description, except stocks, bonds and other securities, and except such property as is sold under order of court or legal process, in front of or around the Court House in the city of Savannah, and any person violating this ordinance shall, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined in a sum not to exceed fifty dollars ($50), or imprisonment not to exceed ten (10) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

July 6, 1904, p. 475.

610. Ticket brokers, defined. A ticket broker or dealer is defined to be one who buys and sells or otherwise deals in railroad, railway, steamboat or steamship passenger tickets or other evidences of passenger transportation which may be lawfully sold by others than the duly authorized agents of the railroad, railway, steamboat or steamship lines over which such tickets purport to entitle the lawful owner to ride.

Ibid. § 2.

611. License, ticket brokers. Each person, partnership or corporation before entering into the business of being a ticket broker or dealer in the city of Savannah shall pay to the City Treasurer the sum of three hundred dollars as a license or occupation tax, in consideration of which a license shall be issued to the said person, partnership or corporation permitting said person, partnership or corporation to engage in the business of ticket broker or dealer for and during that current year, under all the terms and provisions of the tax ordinance for that year at one place in the city of Savannah, which said place shall be described by street and number in said city, and said license shall authorize the said person, partnership or corporation to have only one such place of business; and a like license shall be required for each place in which the business of ticket broker or dealer is conducted by said person, partnership or corporation.

Ibid. § 3.

612. Daily reports to police of tickets sold. Each person, partnership or corporation engaged in the business of being a ticket broker or dealer in the city of Savannah, shall by 10 o'clock a. m., city time, on each day furnish to the Superintendent of Police of the city of Savannah a written certificate duly signed by such person, partnership or corporation, stating the number of tickets or other evidences of railroad, railway, steamboat or steamship transportation bought or acquired, and also the number sold by him, them or it during the preceding day; and said certificate shall minutely describe each of said tickets or other evidence of transportation so acquired or bought or sold, giving the name of the company issuing the same, the point of origin, the place of destination, the route, the number and form of ticket or other evidence of transportation, the date of issue, and shall also show from whom the said ticket or other evidence of transportation was acquired and to whom sold, the consideration paid for the same and the price at which the same was sold. And the office and place or places of business, shall at all times be open to inspection by the Superintendent of Police of the city of Savannah, or any city police or detective officer who may be designated by the Superintendent of Police.

613. Penalty, fine and revocation of license. A failure to report the purchase, acquirement or sale of any ticket or other evidence of transportation, as above required and in the manner above required, at the time above required, shall subject the said ticket broker and each employe of said ticket broker and each member of the partnership, if the same be a partnership, and each officer of the corporation, if the same be a corporation, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, for each and every offense, to a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or to imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court, and a conviction thereof shall of itself work a revocation of the license granted to said person, partnership or corporation; a failure to submit to such inspection shall likewise be a crime punishable as above provided, and shall likewise result in a revocation of said license, and the said person, partnership or corporation, shall not be again eligible for like license, and they shall have no action to recover any unearned part of said license. Ibid. § 4.

614. License to be posted conspicuously. The license issued to such persons, partnership or corporation shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the place of business of said person, partnership or corporation, and a failure to so post shall, for each day, be a crime punishable as above provided in the next preceding section. Ibid. § 5.

615. Bond to be given. No license shall be granted under this ordinance until the person, partnership or corporation applying for the same shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars with two good sureties, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the conditions of this ordinance, and the full amount thereof may be recovered upon the information or suit of any person, and one-half of such recovery shall be paid to the informer and the other half paid to the Treasurer of the city of Savannah. Said bond shall be made to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, and shall be approved by the Clerk of Council, before acceptance. Ibid. § 6.

616. Doing business without license, penalty. No license for the business of being a ticket broker or dealer as defined herein, shall be issued except on terms as herein prescribed, and it is hereby declared to be a crime to do said business without a license, and upon conviction thereof the person or persons so convicted shall be punished as hereinbefore provided. It is further ordained, That every person accepting employment in the business of such person, partnership or corporation conducting said business without a license shall be guilty as though he was conducting said business, and on conviction shall be so punished. Ibid. § 7.

617. Purchase cut rate tickets, unlawful It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation to buy, sell or otherwise acquire or deal in or solicit the purchase or sale of any pass or other evidence of transportation issued by any railroad, railway, steamship or steamboat line, or the person operating the same, which shows on its face that it was issued for free transportation; it shall likewise be unlawful for any such person, partnership or corporation to buy, sell or other- Ibid. § 8.

wise acquire or deal in or solicit the purchase or sale of any railroad, railway, steamship or steamboat passenger ticket or other evidence of passenger transportation which is by its terms plainly on its face a mileage, excursion or commutation ticket, where it appears upon such ticket that the same was issued and sold below the regular schedule rate under contract with the original purchaser entered upon such ticket and signed by such original purchaser that such ticket is non-transferable and void in the hands of any other person than the original purchaser thereof. Such person shall, upon conviction for any of the offenses provided for in this section, be punished as hereinbefore provided [in Section 4 of the original ordinance. Section 613 of this Code.

Aug. 29, 1906.

618. Ice sold, to be weighed on demand of buyer. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in selling ice within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, Georgia, to sell, or offer for sale, ice, to any one within such limits, whether at the vendor's place of business or from delivery wagons, or otherwise, except, when required by the buyer or his or her servant, or agent, by weight to be duly ascertained in the presence of such buyer or his or her agent or servant, at the time of delivery, and by or upon true and correct scales, to be provided by said vendor.

Such true and correct scales to be used, if demanded, in weighing ice on delivery, shall be on hand in every delivery wagon, or wherever ice shall be sold and delivered.

It shall be unlawful for any such dealer in ice, his clerk or driver of delivery wagon, to deliver to any one who may purchase ice at retail a quantity less than that sold, and it shall also be unlawful for any such dealer, his clerk or driver of delivery wagon, to refuse to sell ice at retail for cash, to any one desiring to buy the same and who may demand that it be weighed at the time of delivery.

Ibid. § 2.

619. Refusing to weigh on demand, penalty. Any dealer in ice, person, firm or corporation, or clerk or driver of delivery wagon of the same, who shall fail or refuse to comply with preceding section in any particular, and shall be convicted before the Police Court of the city of Savannah on any such charge, shall be punished for each and every such offense, by a fine not exceeding fifty (50) dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding twenty (20) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sept. 26, 1906.

620. Pawnbrokers prohibited from sale, etc., of firearms, whenever notified by Mayor. Whenever the Mayor of this city shall have served written notice upon any pawnbroker doing business in the city of Savannah, Ga., directing him not to sell, give away or dispose of any gunpowder, cartridges, guns, pistols or other firearms, to any person, within the period named in such notice, except such sale, gift or other disposition of such articles shall have been first approved in writing by the Mayor of this city, then it shall be the duty of such pawnbroker, so notified, to retain in his possession any such gunpowder, cartridges, guns, pistols or other firearms, which he may have at the time of the reception of such notice, and to sell, give away or dispose of the same only with the written approval of such Mayor in each instance, as specified herein.

Ibid. § 2.

621. Pawnbrokers' premises may be searched for firearms. In order to effectually carry out the provisions of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of each and every pawnbroker, so notified by the Mayor as above, to admit to his or her premises the Superintendent of Police or any officer or member of the police force of the city of Savannah, who may desire at any time to search for any such gunpowder, cartridges, guns, pistols or other firearms, without the formality of a search warrant, and such superintendent, officers and members of police force shall have the right to thoroughly inspect the premises of such pawnbroker, and his books, at any time, and all such articles shall be openly displayed, so that inspection can be easily made.

Ibid. § 3.

622. Penalty, fine, imprisonment or revocation of license. Any such pawnbroker, notified as above, who may violate the provisions of the two preceding sections, or either of them, shall, for each and every such violation, be punished, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, and by a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, either or both, in the discretion of the court. In addition to the foregoing punishment, the Mayor shall be and is hereby authorized to cite any such pawnbroker charged with such violation, before him, and upon hearing had, he shall have the power to revoke the license of such pawnbroker, if he shall find that he or she has violated any of such violations; such revocation of license, however, to be no exemption from the punishment prescribed herein before the Police Court.

623. General penalty. As to each and all the sections in this Chapter, wherein punishment has not been specifically prescribed, any person violating the same or any of them, shall be punished, on conviction before the Police Court, for each offense, by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in court's discretion.

CHAPTER 28.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 624. Department.
625. How elected and qualified.
626. Salaries, oaths and bonds.
627. Violation of rules, penalty.
628. Superintendent.
629. Assistant Superintendent.
630. Clerk.
631. Superintendent of fire alarm telegraph.
632. Foreman and Assistant.
633. Pensions.
634. Burial and death benefits.
635. Right of way going to fires.
SECTION 636. To blow up houses, when.
637. Authority to enter houses.
638. Examine chimneys, etc.
639. Driving through streets at fires.
640. Interfering with firemen.
641. Signal box keys.
642. False alarms, penalty.
643. Rotary gongs.
644. Poles in city, to inspect.
645. Dangerous poles.
646. Failing to remove, penalty.
647. Owner not relieved for liability.

June 21, 1905, p. 257.

624. Fire Department, consists of what. The fire department of the city of Savannah shall consist of one (1) superintendent of the fire department, one (1) assistant superintendent, one (1) superintendent fire alarm telegraph, eight (8) foremen, eight (8) assistant foremen, six (6) engineers, six (6) assistant engineers, fifty-nine regular firemen, with such engines, hose wagons and reels, hook and ladder trucks,

Sept. 16, 903, § 1, p. 320,

chemical engine, supply wagons and carts, buggies and horses, and such quantity of hose, harness, appliances, implements and other equipment as shall be requisite for efficient service in and by such fire department.

Ibid. § 2.

625. Officers and men; how chosen and qualifications. 1. The Superintendent of the Fire Department shall be elected by Council biennially, as provided by law.

2. Each member of the Fire Department shall devote his entire time to the service of the same, and shall be engaged in no other business, occupation or employment requiring his personal attention, except as herein provided, or as Council may prescribe.

3. The assistant superintendent, clerk and superintendent fire alarm telegraph shall be appointed by the Mayor, upon recommendation of the Superintendent of the Fire Department, approved by the Committee on Fire.

4. The foreman and assistant foreman shall be appointed among the regular firemen, by the Mayor, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Fire Department, approved by the Committee on Fire.

5. The engineers and assistant engineers shall be competent engineers and practical machinists, and shall be appointed by the Mayor, upon recommendation of the Superintendent of the Fire Department, approved by the Committee on Fire.

6. The regular firemen shall be appointed from among the supernumerary firemen by the Mayor, upon recommendation of the Superintendent of the Fire Department, approved by the Committee on Fire.

7. The supernumerary firemen shall be appointed by the Mayor, upon recommendation of the Superintendent of the Fire Department, and approved by the Committee on Fire.

8. No person, other than the Superintendent of the Fire Department and the assistant superintendent, clerk and electrician shall become members of the fire department who fails to meet the following requirements, physical tests, and medical examination, to-wit:

1. He must be a citizen of the United States.

2. He must have been a resident of the city of Savannah for a period of not less than one (1) year, next prior to the date of his application.

3. He must not be less than five feet six inches in height.

4. He must not weigh less than one hundred and thirty-five (135) pounds.

5. He must not be less than 21 years, nor more than 35 years of age.

6. He must pass a satisfactory physical examination, his weight and circumference of chest shall not be less than that designated as the minimum accompaniment of the height and weight in the following table:

Height.	Minimum Weight.	Circumference of Chest Quiescent.
5 feet 6 inches	135 pounds	33¾ inches
5 feet 7 inches	140 pounds	34 inches
5 feet 8 inches	145 pounds	35 inches
5 feet 9 inches	150 pounds	35¼ inches
5 feet 10 inches	155 pounds	36 inches
5 feet 11 inches	160 pounds	36½ inches
6 feet	165 pounds	37 inches
6 feet 1 inch	170 pounds	38 inches
6 feet 2 inches	175 pounds	39 inches
6 feet 3 inches	180 pounds	40 inches
6 feet 4 inches	185 pounds	41 inches

7. He must be free from any constitutional disease, or predisposition to same.

8. He must be free from permanent defects of either of the extremities or articulation, causing inefficiency and unnatural curvature of the spine.

9. He must be free from any and all of the following defects:

Deafness, impaired vision or color blindness; chronic heart affections; insufficient chest expansion (minimum 2¼ inches); hernia; hydrocele or varicocele, unless light; stricture in any form; indications of alcoholism; syphilis in any stage; gonorrhea or any sexual diseases; varicose veins in the lower limbs, unless slight.

10. Evidence of any other disease, physical deformity or abnormal condition of such a character as to incapacitate the applicant for the performance of any duty or work in the fire department, will be cause for his rejection.

11. As to all the foregoing requirements, certificates of physical fitness shall, in each case, be given in writing by the health officer, or the police surgeon, before the applicant can be accepted as such member.

626. Salaries, oath and bond. 1. The Superintendent of the Fire Department shall be paid a salary of $2,000.00 per annum, the assistant superintendent a salary of $1,500 per annum, the clerk a salary of $900 per annum, the electrician a salary of $1,200 per annum (one-half of which last named salary shall be paid out of the budget of the fire department and one-half out of the budget of the police department), the foremen shall be paid a salary of $840.00 per annum each, the assistant foremen a salary of $780.00 per annum each, the engineers a salary of $1,000.00 per annum each, and the assistant engineers a salary of $720.00 per annum each; all salaries to be paid in equal bi-monthly payments. Ibid. § 3. Feb. 14, 1906.

2. The pay of the regular firemen shall be at the rate of $50 per month for the first year's service, at the rate of $55 per month for the second year's service, and at the rate of $60 per month after two years' service, and the time of service shall date from the day on which the fireman was appointed to membership in the fire department. All such regular firemen who shall have served five (5) years shall, after Jan. 1, 1904, receive pay at the rate of $65 per month." Dec. 23, 1903, p. 335.

3. The pay of the supernumerary firemen shall be at the rate of $50 per month for the actual hours of service performed; each month shall be reckoned at thirty days, and each day by twenty-four hours.

4. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties each officer and member of the fire department shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will, during my continuance in office or membership, to the best of my skill and ability, faithfully discharge all the duties required of me, and that I will in all cases conform to the ordinances of the city and the rules and regulations of the fire department."

5. That said officers and men shall be required before entering upon the discharge of their duties, to give a bond with two securities, approved by the Clerk of Council, for the faithful discharge of their duties. The Superintendent of the Fire Department in the sum of $3,000.00, the assistant superintendent in the sum of $1,500.00, the clerk in the sum of $500.00, the superintendent fire alarm telegraph in the sum of $500.00, the foremen in the sum of $500.00 each, the assistant foremen in the sum of $200.00 each, the engineers in the sum of $500.00 each, the assistant engineers in the sum of $200.00 each, and the regular and supernumerary firemen in the sum of $100.00 each.

6. All amounts for salaries and pay as aforesaid shall be paid out of the treasury of the city of Savannah.

Sept. 16, 1903, § 4.

627. Violation of Rules, Orders, etc., penalty. 1. Any member of the fire department, other than the Superintendent, shall be subject to discharge by the Mayor at any time, with or without cause assigned.

2. Any officer or member of the fire department who shall be found guilty of any violation of rules or orders, laws, ordinances or regulations governing the said department, shall, upon conviction thereof, before the Mayor, be subject to a fine for each and every offense in sums not less than one dollar nor more than one hundred dollars, reprimand, discharge from the service, reduction in rank or pay, or any two or more of the above penalties, at the discretion of the Mayor, and the Superintendent of the Fire Department or officer in command of the fire department, is hereby authorized to suspend from duty, and place any officer or member of the fire department under arrest for any such violation of this ordinance.

Ibid. § 5

628. Superintendent, powers and duties. 1. The Superintendent of the Fire Department shall have, at all times, the general superintendence, control and command of all officers, men, apparatus, material and property of the fire department, subject to such regulations as shall be prescribed by existing or future ordinances.

2. He shall assign the officers and men to the engine house and apparatus with which they are to serve, all such assignments being first approved by the Mayor, and he shall be responsible for the discipline, good order, proper conduct, care and management of the whole department. Upon recommendation of the Superintendent of the Fire Department, the Mayor shall assign one of the regularly appointed engineers as inspector of engines, whose duties (in addition to those already prescribed) shall be to make all necessary repairs to machinery (in so far as the tools and implements of the department shall enable him), when so directed by the Superintendent of the Fire Department, and to make inspections of engines and machinery at such time and place as the Superintendent of the Fire Department may direct.

Sept. 14, 1904, p. 366.

3. He shall establish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary, for the proper management of said department, subject to the approval of the Committee on Fire.

Sept. 16, 1903, § 5.

4. He shall cause to be examined daily the condition of the engine houses, apparatus, horses and all other property of the department and shall make daily report of the same to the Mayor. If any repairs shall be required at any time, it shall be his duty to at once make a report of the same to the Committee on Fire and he shall pass upon the same before they are paid for. He shall approve all bills against the department before they are forwarded to Council. He shall purchase all necessary supplies and implements for the department under the direction of the Committee on Fire, and he shall make a full and complete report of the condition and doings of the fire department to the Mayor annually, and as when required.

5. He shall see to the proper and speedy extinguishment of fires which may endanger property in the city of Savannah, and in case of such fires he shall have supreme and absolute command of the firemen, of all persons connected with the fire department and the entire apparatus and property that may be employed for the extinguishment of fires, and in the absence of such Superintendent of the Fire Department, the above supreme authority shall devolve according to existing arrangements for such emergency.

629. Assistant Superintendent, powers and duties 1. The assistant superintendent shall aid the Superintendent of the Fire Department in the performance of his duties, and shall in the event of his absence, or disability, command in his place.

Ibid. § 6.

2. He shall inspect all buildings within the corporate limits while they are in course of construction, or while they are being remodeled, improved or repaired, and it shall be his duty to order stopped all such work on buildings not being done in accordance with the ordinances of the city of Savannah, or which he may find in violation of fire regulations or building laws, and in the event that any owner, occupant or contractor refuses or neglects to comply with the city ordinances it will be his duty to place such owner, occupant or contractor on the information docket for such violation.

3. He shall perform such other duties as the Superintendent of the Fire Department may direct.

630. Duties of Clerk. 1. The clerk shall keep in neat and accurate form, properly indexed, the books and records of the Fire Department, in a manner so that they can be referred to at any time.

Ibid. § 7.

2. He shall keep in a neat and orderly condition the supplies of the department, and shall issue the same only on requisition approved by the officer in command.

3. He shall perform such other duties as the Superintendent of the Fire Department may direct.

631. Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph. 1. The Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph shall keep in efficient working order and repair the fire alarm telegraph system.

Ibid. § 8.

2. He shall keep in efficient working order and repair the police telegraph system.

3. He shall perform such other duties as the Superintendent of the Fire Department and the Superintendent of the Police Department may direct.

Ibid. § 9.

632. Foreman and Assistant Foreman. 1. The foreman shall have charge of and be responsible to the Superintendent of the Fire Department for the property, condition, discipline and good order of their respective stations, and they shall perform such other duties as the Superintendent of the Fire Department may direct and prescribe.

2. The assistant foreman shall, in the absence of the foreman, assume all the responsibility of that officer and perform his duties; at all other times he shall perform the duties assigned to him by his foreman.

Ibid. § 10.

633. Pensions for superannuated or disabled firemen. 1. Any member of the fire department who has or shall have performed duty therein for a continuous period of twenty years or upwards, and less than thirty years, shall, upon the certificate of the health officer of the city of Savannah, concurred in by Council, that such member is permanently injured, physically or mentally, so as to be unfit for duty, be placed on the retired roll, and shall receive an annual pension during his lifetime of a sum equal to one-third of the full salary or compensation of such member so retired.

2. Any member of the said fire department who has or shall have performed duty therein for a continuous period of thirty years or upwards shall, upon the certificate of the health officer of the city of Savannah, concurred in by Council, that such member is permanently disabled, physically or mentally, so as to be unfit for duty, be placed on the retired roll, and shall receive an annual pension during his lifetime of a sum not less than one-half of the full salary or compensation of the said member so retired.

3. Any member of the said fire department who may be permanently disabled by reason of accidental injury to his person received during the discharge of his duty and thereby rendered unable to earn a support, may, if Council so determines, be placed on the retired roll on one-half pay, that is to say, receiving an annual pension during his lifetime equal to one-half of the full compensation of such member so retired.

Ibid. § 11.

634. Burials and death benefits by city. 1. Every member of the fire department who dies in service from natural causes shall be buried at the expense, not to exceed $50, of the said city of Savannah, and the dependent family of such member shall receive his monthly salary for three (3) months after his death.

2. Every member of the said fire department who is killed while in the discharge of his duty or dies from the effects of injuries received in the discharge of his duties, shall be buried at the expense, not to exceed $50, of the said city, and the dependent family of such member hall receive his monthly salary for six (6) months after his death.

Ibid. § 12.

635. Right of way going to fires. The fire department of the city of Savannah, with its apparatus of all kinds, when going to any fire in said city, shall have the right of way over the streets, lanes and ways of this city to the exclusion of all other persons, and over any and all vehicles, railroad trains and street cars of every kind, except those carrying the United States mail, and every person in or upon, or owning any vehicle, shall, on the approach of any apparatus of said

department, give ample room in any street, lane or way on which they may be, until passed by said apparatus; and no person in or upon, or owning any vehicle, or driving or riding any animal or animals in any of said streets, lanes or ways, shall refuse the right of way to, or in any manner obstruct any fire apparatus of said department, or any of the officers of the same, while in the performance of duty; and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof before the Police Court of Savannah, be subject and liable, for each and every offense, to a fine of not more than one hundred ($100) dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, at the discretion of the officer presiding in the Police Court.

Ibid. § 13.

636. Superintendent authorized to pull down or blow up houses to prevent spread of fires. It shall be lawful at any fire for the Superintendent of the Fire Department, or in his absence, the assistant superintendent, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to order and command any person or persons to pull down or blow up any house or houses or other buildings, which he may judge absolutely necessary to be pulled down or blown up for preventing the further spreading of the fire, and if any person or persons not so ordered and commanded by the Superintendent of the Fire Department or assistant superintendent as aforesaid, shall aid or assist in any manner to pull down or blow up, or shall proceed with such purpose to injure in any manner any house or houses during the progress of a fire, he or they shall be immediately arrested by any of the firemen or policemen, and upon conviction thereof in the Police Court of Savannah, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or thirty days' imprisonment, either or both, at the discretion of the officer presiding in the Police Court.

Ibid. § 14.

637. Authority to enter houses. It shall be lawful for any officer or member of the fire department to enter into any house, store, warehouse, stable, yard or building in this city whenever they shall see occasion, or whenever they are directed to do so by the Superintendent of the Fire Department, and enquire, search for and examine if any quantities of gunpowder, explosives, chemicals, hay, straw, cotton, turpentine, oils, gasoline, benzine, tar, pitch, excelsior, moss, shavings or any inflammable or combustible material of any kind or character are lodged, stored or kept in any such place which may be in danger of taking fire, or which may be in any way exposed to danger from fire, and if the said officer or member of the fire department finds that there is apparent danger therefrom, to life or property, he shall admonish the owner or occupant of such yard, enclosure or building to remove the same within twenty-four (24) hours, or take necessary and safe precautions as to same, as the Superintendent of the Fire Department may direct, within twenty-four (24) hours, and in case such owner or occupant shall refuse or neglect to remove the same or to put into execution the precautions directed by the Superintendent of the Fire Department within the time specified, after written notice has been given, the said Superintendent of the Fire Department is hereby empowered and directed to remove the same and have same lodged in some more secure place at the charge and risk of the owner or tenant, and should the said Superintendent of the Fire Department, or any firemen assigned to

this duty be opposed in the removal of said inflammable and combustible material, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Fire Department to inform the Mayor or Acting Mayor, who shall cause the said material to be immediately removed at the expense of the owners or occupants, by written orders given to the City Marshal or any policeman, and such person or persons so offending against this section shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of Savannah, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the presiding officer of the Police Court.

Ibid. § 15.

638. Power to remove chimneys, smoke stacks, etc. It shall be lawful for any officer or member of the fire department to examine into the condition and situation of any chimney, smoke stack, flue, stove funnel or fireplace in this city, and if any such officer or member of the fire department shall find the same to be dangerous, or that fire may be communicated thereby, such officer or member of the fire department shall admonish the owner or occupant to remove the same, discontinue its use, or alter it so as to remove all danger from fire, and in case the owner or occupant shall refuse or neglect to remove, alter or discontinue its use, the Superintendent of the Fire Department or any fireman assigned to this duty, is hereby empowered and directed to pull down, alter, or remove such chimney, smoke stack, flue, stove funnel or fireplace at the expense of the owner or occupant, and should such owner or occupant oppose any officer or member of the fire department in the discharge of this duty, then such owner or occupant shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of Savannah, be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty ($50) dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the presiding officer of the said Police Court.

Ibid. § 16.

639. Driving or riding through streets at fires. It shall not be lawful for any person to drive or propel a vehicle or ride through any street or lane in which the fire department or a part thereof is assembled for the purpose of extinguishing fires, except by the permission of the officer in command of the fire department; and should any person attempt to drive or propel any vehicle or ride through such part of a street or lane in which the fire department is assembled as aforesaid, such person so offending shall, on conviction thereof in the Police Court of Savannah, be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the presiding officer of said Police Court.

Ibid. § 17.

640. Interfering with firemen in discharge of duty, etc. If any person shall molest, interrupt or interfere with any officer or member of the fire department in the performance of his duties, at any time, or shall detain, secrete or in any way injure the implements or other property of the fire department, or shall drive or propel any vehicle, or ride over any of the hose of the said department, such person or persons shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of Savannah, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the presiding officer of said Police Court.

Ibid. § 18.

641. Signal box keys; making or using without authority. It shall not be lawful for any person to make or cause to be made, any key to the fire alarm signal boxes, or to alter any key, so as to permit it to open any such boxes, or to buy, sell, give or otherwise dispose of or use, any key now or hereafter to be in existence, belonging to or fitting the locks of such signal boxes, without written authority from the Superintendent of the Fire Department, so to do. Any person or persons violating this section shall, on conviction thereof before the Police Court of Savannah, be subject and liable for each and every such offense to a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the officer presiding in said Police Court.

Ibid. § 19.

642. Giving false alarms, willfully, etc. Any person or persons who shall willfully give or cause to be given any false alarm of fire, either by telephone, from street alarm boxes or otherwise, or shall break or cause to be broken any fire signal box or any pole, post or wire connection with said fire alarm telegraph, or who shall injure, or, in any manner, interefere with or interrupt the same or any part thereof or the working of same, such person or persons shall, on conviction before the Police Court of Savannah, be fined for each and every such offense, a sum of not more than one hundred ($100) dollars, or be imprisoned for a term of not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the presiding officer of said Police Court. It shall, however, be lawful for the Superintendent of the Fire Department to have sounded test alarms, from such street or other alarm boxes, as he may desire at any time.

Ibid. § 20.

643. Use of rotary gong by others, prohibited. 1. It shall be unlawful for a street car or other company or any person operating or using any vehicle in the city of Savannah, and on the streets thereof, except the fire department, to use the Rotary Gong.

2. Any company or person violating this section shall be subject, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five ($25) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the court, for each and every day's violation thereof.

Sept. 14, 1904, 380.

644. Poles in city to be inspected by department. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Fire Department to inspect, or to have inspected by the members of the fire department, all poles now erected in the city of Savannah or which may be erected hereafter, such inspections shall be made at least once in every six months and full written report of the same must be made to the Mayor by the Superintendent of the Fire Department once every year.

Ibid. § 2.

645. Dangerous poles, notice to remove. In the event of the finding of any pole which is, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Fire Department, unsafe, dangerous or a menace to public safety or public or private property, the said Superintendent of the Fire Department shall make immediate report to the Mayor, and shall notify the person, firm or corporation to whom the said pole belongs to have it removed within twenty-four hours (24) hours from the date of such notice.

Ibid. § 3.

646. Failing to remove after notice, penalty. Any person, firm or corporation owning, using or operating such condemned pole who shall refuse, neglect or fail to remove the said pole within twenty-four (24) hours after the receipt of such notice from the Superintendent of the Fire Department, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, of owning, using or operating a pole unsafe, dangerous or a menace to public safety or public or private property, be subject to a fine not exceeding fifty ($50) dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the presiding officer for every day the said pole is allowed to remain.

Ibid. § 4.

647. Damages from defective poles, liability. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as relieving in any way any individual, firm or corporation from liability or responsibility for injury or damages resulting to either persons or property through any unsafe, defective or dangerous pole, whether the same has or has not been reported or condemned as herein provided.

CHAPTER 29.

Electric Inspection and Regulations.

Section 648. Electric Inspector.
649. Under Mayor and Fire Committee.
650. Inspector's powers.
651. Right to enter buildings, etc.
652. May remove wires, currents, etc.
653. Permits required, when.
654. Certificate of inspection and fees.
655. Standards of construction.
656. Penalties.

Oct. 18, 1899, p. 299.

648. Electric Inspector. The Superintendent of the Fire Department is hereby made the electric inspector in and for the city of Savannah.

Ibid. § 2.

649. Under direction of Mayor and Committee on Fire. The electric inspector shall be under the direction of the Mayor and Fire Committee of Council and the orders of such electric inspector shall at all times be subject to the revision and approval of the same.

Ibid. § 3.

650. Inspector's powers. The electric inspector of the city of Savannah is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to regulate and determine the stringing of electric wires, the placing of electric light and power wires in and on buildings in said city so as to prevent fires, accidents or injuries to persons or property, and to cause all electrical appliances to be so placed, constructed and guarded, as not to cause fires, or accidents or endanger life or property; and whenever in the judgment of said electric inspector any electric wire or apparatus shall be defective by reason of improper or insufficient insulation or from any other cause, the said electric inspector shall at once furnish the owner of the defective equipment with a written notice specifying the defect and instructing the said owner to remedy the same within ten days from the receipt of such notice, but the said electric inspector or person delegated by him may at his discretion order the immediate removal of any defect which, in his opinion, is of such a dangerous nature as to demand immediate action.

Ibid. § 4.

651. Right to enter buildings, manholes or subways. The said electric inspector, or other competent person delegated by him, shall have the right at any time to enter any building, manhole or subway, in the discharge of his official duties, or for the purpose of making any tests of the electrical apparatus or appliances therein contained, and for that purpose he shall be given prompt access to all buildings, private and public, and to all manholes and subways, on application to the company or individual owning or in charge or control of the same.

Ibid. § 5.

652. Power to remove wires or turn off currents. Said electric inspector, or competent person delegated by him, shall have the power to cause the removal of all wires or the turning off of all current where the currents interfere with the work of the fire department.

Ibid. § 6.

653. Alteration in wiring, permit required. No alteration or change shall be made in the wiring of any building, or shall any building be wired for the placing of electric lights, motors or heating devices, without first securing from the said electric inspector or competent person delegated by him a permit therefor, nor shall any change be made in any electric plant after inspection without notifying the said electric inspector or person delegated by him, and securing a permit therefor.

Ibid.

654. Certificate of inspection and fees. Upon the completion of the wiring of any building, and at least forty-eight hours before such wires are concealed it shall be the duty of the company, firm or individual doing the same, to notify the said electric inspector or competent person delegated by him, who shall at once inspect the same, and if approved by him the electric inspector shall issue a certificate of satisfactory inspection, which shall contain the date of such inspection and an outline of the result of such examination; but no such certificate shall be issued unless the electric light, power or heating installation and all apparatus, wire, etc., connected with it, shall be in strict conformity with the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth, nor shall current be turned on such installation until said certificate shall be issued.

For every such inspection the person, firm, or corporation installing such wires or equipment shall, before certificate is issued pay to the City Treasurer for such inspection the following fees:

When the wiring is for incandescent lights:—

For 5 lights or less	$ 25
More than 5 and not more than 15 lights	50
More than 15 and not more than 25 lights	75
More than 25 and not more than 50 lights	1 25
More than 50 and not more than 100 lights	2 00
More than 100 and not more than 150 lights	2 50
More than 150 and not more than 250 lights	4 00
More than 250 and not more than 500 lights	5 00

Arc lights 50 cents each.

When the wiring is for motors:—

For motors of one-horse power or less	$ 50
For motors more than 1 and not more than 3-h. power.	1 00
For motors more than 3 and not more than 8-h. power.	2 00

For motors more than 8 and not more than 15-h. power $2 50
For motors more than 15-horse power 3 00

For inspection of electrical apparatus for which no fee is herein prescribed, the electric inspector may direct the payment of an amount not exceeding seventy-five cents per hour for the time actually consumed in making the inspection.

Ibid. § 7.

655. Standard for electric construction, etc. All electric construction, all material, and all appliances used in connection with electrical work, and the operation of all electrical apparatus, shall be in conformity with the rules and regulations set down in what is known as the "National Code of Rules for Wiring Buildings for Electric Light and Power," as the same are now established, or may be established from time to time in the future, and the said rules and regulations are hereby adopted and approved.

June 27, 1900, p. 296.

Oct. 18, 1899, § 8.

656. Penalties. Any person, firm or company who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or fail, neglect or refuse to comply with the rules and provisions of this ordinance or who shall fail, neglect or refuse to comply with any order or request of the said electric inspector in pursuance of and by the authority of any of the provisions of this Chapter or the rules therein contained, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before the Recorder's Court, shall be fined a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER 30.

FIRE REGULATIONS.

SECTION 657. Foundries.
658. Steam engine, permits.
659. Coal fuel for artificial draught.
660. Pitch, tar, etc.
661. Petroleum, license.
662. Conditions of license.
663. License to express what.
664. Penalty.
665. Fires on vessels regulated.
666. Penalty.
667. Smoking about wharves.
668. Matches in holds of vessels.
669. Notices to be posted.
670. Penalty.
671. Lighters and tarpaulins.
672. Smoking on vessels.
673. Penalty.
674. Spark arresters on steam engines.
675. Vessels to keep fire hose ready.
676. Hatch combings.
677. Smoking on docks or vessels.
678. Lanterns in holds.
679. Painting about holds.
680. Hatches to be covered, when.
SECTION 681. Barrels of water near hatches.
682. Penalty.
683. Spark arresters on vessels.
684. On funnels and smoke stacks.
685. Tugs, spark arresters.
686. Fireworks.
687. Bonfires.
688. Penalty.
689. Calcium carbide.
690. Storage of.
691. Permits for keeping.
692. Generating apparatus.
693. Liquefied acetylene, prohibited.
694. Penalty.
695. Gasoline, naptha and benzine.
696. Gasoline engines.
697. Gasoline stoves.
698. Ordinance applies to what.
699. Gasoline in automobile places.
700. Penalty.
701. Fire drills in schools.
702. Buildings with female operatives.
703. Penalty.

June 9, 1859.

657. Foundries. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect, put up or build, within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, any foundry for the melting, smelting, casting or manufacture of iron or other metal, except by the permission of the said Mayor and Aldermen.

If any person shall violate any of the provisions of this section, such person shall, on conviction before the Police Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars a day for each and every day such foundry shall be erected or used.

June 2, 1854.

658. Steam engines; permits required. No steam engine shall hereafter be erected or used within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, without first obtaining the permission of the City Council of said city. If any person or persons shall violate any of the provisions of this section, he, she or they shall, on conviction before the Police Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars per day for each and every day such steam engine shall be erected or used, one-half of the said fine to be payable to the informer, the other half into the City Treasury.

April 15, 1868.

659. Coal to be used in boilers having artificial draught. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use in any steam engine boiler in said city, in which there may be an artificial draught by the introduction of steam in the smoke stack, any fuel other than anthracite or bituminous coal, under a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for each and every day's offense.

Nov. 1, 1791.

660. Pitch, tar, etc., not to be boiled or set on fire, etc. It shall not be lawful to or for any person or persons whomsoever to boil, burn, or set on fire, or cause to be boiled,

burned, or set on fire, any pitch, tar, turpentine, oil or other combustible matter whatsoever, in any quantity exceeding four gallons within one hundred and fifty feet of any building in this city: Provided always, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to fires necessarily made by coopers, chairmakers, blacksmiths, or other artisans, in pursuit of their several trades, and provided such persons shall make their fires in an enclosed building, under fine of not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

April 13, 1881, § 1.

661. Manufacture, storing and sale of petroleum, etc., license required, when. Any person or persons desiring to manufacture, refine, mix, store or keep for sale any oil or fluid, composed wholly or in part of any of the products of petroleum in a greater quantity than 250 gallons in any one place in the city of Savannah (except in detached and properly ventilated buildings specially adapted to the purpose and surrounded by an embankment constructed so as to effectually prevent the overflow of said oil or fluid beyond the premises on which the same may be kept, manufactured or refined, said building to be occupied in no part as a dwelling, and if less than fifty feet from any other building to be separated therefrom by a stone or brick wall, at least ten feet high and twelve inches thick), shall make application in writing for a license therefor to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, and shall state in said application the place, building or part of a building for which the license is desired, and whether the license is required for manfacturing, refining and mixing said articles, or any of them, or for storing and keeping them, or both. All such applications for license shall be referred to the Fire Committee, who shall within one week after said reference visit the premises and examine the same, and report in writing to Council, as to the propriety of granting the license applied for.

Ibid. § 2.

662. License granted, when. No license shall be granted for manufacturing, refining, mixing, storing or keeping said articles, or any of them, on any wharf within the limits of the city; nor in any part of a dwelling occupied in whole or in part as a dwelling house; nor upon any floor of a building above the first, or ground floor, and only on such floor, when the same is thoroughly protected from adjoining premises by fireproof party walls, and with all openings outward through such walls securely closed by fireproof doors; nor in any cellar unless the same be entirely below the grade of the street and thoroughly protected from adjoining premises by fireproof party walls, and with all openings outward through such walls securely closed by fireproof doors or coverings.

Ibid. § 3.

663. License, contents of. There shall be expressed in said license the name of the person or persons to whom the license is granted, and whether he or they are permitted to manufacture, refine and mix said articles, or any of them, or to store and to keep them, or both, and a description of the place, building, or part of a building, licensed, and any limitation upon the quantity of said article, or any of them, which may be manufactured, refined, mixed, stored or kept therein, or upon the manner of manufacturing, refining, mixing, storing or keeping the same, which the Mayor and Aldermen may in each case see fit to impose; and any person so licensed may manufacture, refine, mix, store or keep said articles, or any of them, either in his own account or on account of any other person.

Ibid. § 4.

664. Penalty for manufacturing, etc., petroleum without license. Any person or persons manufacturing, refining, mixing, storing or keeping for sale any of the articles mentioned in the three next preceding sections, in a greater quantity than 250 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided, without having procured a license in accordance with the provisions of the next preceding section, shall, on conviction thereof in the Police Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Nov. 28, 1853.

665. Fires on vessels at wharves regulated. No vessel, ship or boat lying at or near any wharf or store, or alongside any ship, vessel or boat lying at or near any wharf or store, shall be allowed or permitted to kindle, light, or have or keep any fire in any caboose, fire-place, or otherwise upon or above the deck of said vessel, ship or boat, unless said caboose, fire-place or other convenience for that purpose, be well and safely covered and surrounded with a good, secure and sufficient caboose house, or other convenience or enclosure, to prevent the communication of fire or sparks from the said caboose, fire-place or other convenience.

Ibid.

666. Penalty for violation. The master, commander, or other person having charge of any ship, vessel or boat on board of which there shall have been kindled, lighted or kept any fire or fires contrary to the intent and meaning of the foregoing section, shall, upon conviction thereof before the Police Court, be fined and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense, or be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

March 11, 1885

667. Smoking prohibited in railroads, depots or freight yards where merchandise stored. It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke any pipe, cigar or cigarette in any of the railroads, depots, or yards in said city where cotton, naval stores, hay, oil or other merchandise is stored temporarily or permanently.

March 11, 1885

668. Unlawful to use matches in holds of vessels loading or unloadng cargoes. It shall be unlawful for any person to make or to use matches in any way in the holds of vessels of any description, or on the decks of the same during the time said vessels may be taking in or unloading cargoes of cotton, naval stores, hay, oil or other merchandise.

Ibid.

669. Notices to be posted at wharves, etc. There may be prepared and put up in conspicuous places upon the wharves or other places used for loading or unloading, or storing cotton, naval stores, hay, oil or other merchandise, sign boards or notices to the effect that no smoking allowed under penalty of the law, and it shall be unlawful for any person except the owner, lessee, or agent of the building, or wharf upon which said sign is placed to remove or take away any such sign or notice so erected.

Ibid.

670. Penalty for violating three preceding sections. Any person violating any of the provisions of the three preceding sections shall, on conviction thereof in the Police Court of Savannah, be fined in a sum not greater than one hundred

dollars, or imprisonment not longer than thirty days, either or both, at the discretion of the officer presiding in said court.

Oct. 19, 1887, § 1.

671. Lighters, with inflammable merchandise, to be covered with tarpaulins. All persons engaged in lightering or otherwise transporting cotton, hay, straw or other inflammable merchandise (naval stores excepted) on the Savannah River, or other waters within the limits over which the said Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah have jurisdiction, are hereby required to cover the same, while on lighters or other crafts, with tarpaulins or other more permanent and substantial material; and each failure so to do shall be considered a violation of this section and be punished as hereinafter provided: Provided, that after the delivery of the merchandise to a ship or vessel the obligations shall be upon the ship or vessel, its owner, master and agent to keep the same covered as herein required until the actual removal of all of the said merchandise from the lighter or other craft; and in the event of the failure to so cover, the owner, master or agent of said ship or vessel, shall be subject to the pains and penalties hereinafter prescribed.

Feb. 8, 1888, § 1.

Dec. 26, 1900, p. 297.

Oct. 19, 1887, § 2.

672. Smoking prohibited on vessels loading or unloading cotton, etc. It shall not be lawful for any person on board of any tug, lighter, steamer, vessel, or other craft engaged in loading, unloading, or transhipping cotton or other inflammable merchandise while lying at any wharf in the city of Savannah, or while lying in or navigating said Savannah River or other waters within the jurisdictional limits aforesaid, to smoke any cigar, cigarette, pipe or other ignited substance under the penalty for each and every offense hereinafter prescribed.

Ibid. § 3.

673. Penalty for violating two preceding sections. Each and every violation of the two preceding sections, or of any article or clause therein, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the Mayor or other officer presiding in the Police Court.

Nov. 16, 1898, §2, p. 367.

674. Spark arresters on steam engines, about cotton or naval stores. It shall be the duty of every person owning or operating any steam locomotive, steam engine, donkey engine or stationary engine on or about the wharves, docks or piers of the city of Savannah, or on or about any yard or warehouse where any cotton or naval stores are stored in the city of Savannah, to cover the smoke stack of each and every such steam locomotive, steam engine, donkey engine or stationary engine securely with a first-class spark arrester.

Ibid. § 3.

675. Vessels, tugs, etc., loading or unloading cotton or naval stores to keep fire hose coupled and ready. It shall be the duty of every owner, agent, master or captain of any vessel, tug or craft, propelled in whole or in part by steam, immediately upon its arrival in this port, to couple its fire hose and have the same ready for immediate use at all times while in this port; provided, said vessel, boat, tug or craft is loading or discharging a cargo of cotton or naval stores, and sufficient steam shall be kept up night and day on the donkey engine or on one of the main boilers, to enable a full stream of water to be turned into any compartment of such boat, tug, vessel or craft at any time, and in the event that

such vessel, boat, tug or craft shall not be provided with sufficient hose to reach each and every hatch in said vessel, boat, tug or craft, then it shall be the duty of the owner, agent, master or captain thereof to immediately supply said vessel, boat, tug or craft with sufficient hose so to do.

Ibid. § 4.

676. Hatch combings to be protected. It shall be the duty of every agent, owner, master or captain of any vessel while loading or discharging a vessel in this port to protect or have protected all hatch combings so that the cargo of cotton or naval stores as loaded or unloaded shall not come in contact with the combings.

Ibid. § 5.

677. Smoking on wharf or dock, or on decks and in holds, unlawful. It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke any pipe, cigar or cigarette on any wharf, dock or pier within the port of Savannah or on the decks or in the holds of any vessel while loading or unloading, or while at the docks in this port.

June 11, 1902, p. 321.

Nov. 16, 1898, § 6.

678. Lanterns used in holds to be closed lanterns. It shall be unlawful for any person to have, carry, take or use any light or lantern in the hold or holds of any vessel loading or unloading in this port, except such light be a closed and locked lantern.

Ibid. § 7.

679. Painting in or about hold, prohibited. It shall not be lawful, while any vessel is engaged in loading cotton or naval stores, or before her load is complete, in this port, for any person to paint in or about any hold of said vessel.

Ibid. § 8.

680. When work stopped hatches to be covered. It shall be the duty of every master of any vessel while in this port and while loading and unloading, to see that as soon as the work is stopped for the day all hatches are put on and covered with tarpaulin.

Ibid. § 9.

681. Barrels of water to be kept near hatches. It shall be the duty of every master, captain, agent or owner of every vessel of every sort and description, propelled in whole or in part by steam, while loading or unloading cotton or naval stores in this port, to place and keep at or near each hatch a barrel filled with water, to be used only in case of fire, to which said barrel shall be attached two buckets, to be used only in case of fire.

Ibid. § 10.

682. Penalty for violating eight preceding sections. Any person violating any of the provisions of the eight preceding sections shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed one hundred (100) dollars and imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Jan. 9, 1901. § 2.

683. Spark arresters on vessels. It shall be the duty of every owner, agent, master, or captain of any vessel, boat, tug, or craft, propelled in whole or in part by steam, or on which any steam engine or steam boiler is, or is used, and which burns wood to generate steam, immediately upon the arrival of such vessel, boat, tug, or craft within the port of Savannah to cover all funnels and smoke stacks securely with a first-class spark arrester or arresters, and it shall be the duty of every owner, agent, master or captain of any vessel, boat, tug or craft, propelled in whole or in part by steam, or on which any steam engine or steam boiler is, or is used, and which generates steam by means of coal, immediately upon the arrival of such vessel, boat, tug or craft, at any wharf,

dock or pier within the port of Savannah to close the damper or dampers and to cease operating the engine or engines, except while making fast to or leaving said wharf, dock or pier, or to cover all funnels and smoke stacks with a first-class spark arrester or arresters.

Ibid. § 3. **684. Spark arresters on funnels and smoke stacks.** It shall be the duty of every owner, agent, master or captain of any vessel, boat or craft, loading or unloading cargo at any wharf, dock or pier within the port of Savannah, where cotton is stored, to cover all funnels and smoke stacks securely with a first-class spark arrester or arresters, and it shall be the duty of every owner, agent, master or captain of any steam dredge operating within the port of Savannah to cover all funnels and smoke stacks securely with a first-class spark arrester or arresters.

Ibid. § 4. **685. Tug and tow spark arresters.** No vessel or tug shall tow or transport in or about the port of Savannah any lighter or barge, upon which there is any cotton, straw, or hay, without having the funnel or smoke stack of said vessel or tug securely covered with a first-class spark arrester.

685a. Penalty for three preceding sections. Any person violating any of the provisions of the three preceding sections shall be punished on conviction before the Police Court for each offense by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

June 7, 1905, p. 258, **686. Setting off fireworks, prohibited.** It shall not be lawful for any person, during the Christmas or other holidays, or at any other time, to discharge fireworks or fire crackers of any kind or size, torpedo canes or sticks, torpedoes, percussion caps, or other explosives of any kind or character, anywhere in the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, Georgia: Provided, however, that the firing of firecrackers and fireworks, excluding, however, torpedo canes or sticks, torpedoes, percussion caps, or other like explosives, is hereby permitted in said city of Savannah on Liberty street, and south of Liberty street (except on such portion of Bull street as is north of the parade ground, and except in, from or into Madison Square, Monterey Square and Forsyth Park), but not north of Liberty street, from Dec. 24 of any year to Jan. 1 of the succeeding year, both inclusive.

Dec. 8, 1869, c 117. **686a. Unlawful to sell or use detonating or fulminating substances.** In addition to the provisions of the several ordinances already in force, prohibiting the discharge within the limits of the city, of guns, pistols, squibs and other instruments wherein gunpowder is used, it shall not hereafter be lawful for any person to sell or to use within said limits any detonating or fulminating preparation, or instrument made or composed, wholly or in part, of nitro glycerine or other detonating or fulminating substance whatever, or any other like detonating or fulminating preparation or instrument, under the penalty for every offense, of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days: Provided, however, that nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed to prevent the sale of ammunition for legitimate purposes.

It shall be the duty of the city police to report all violations of this ordinance, and of the ordinance or ordinances of

which it is amendatory; and the Mayor is hereby authorized to offer suitable rewards for the detection of persons violating such ordinance.

Ibid. § 2. **687. Building of bonfires, unlawful.** It shall not be lawful for any person, during the Christmas or other holidays, or at any other time, to build bonfires of any description in the corporate limits of the city of Savannah.

Ibid. § 3. **688. Penalty for violating two preceding sections.** Any person violating the two preceding sections or any provision thereof shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, for each and every such offense, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars ($25) and imprisonment not exceeding ten (10) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

May 3, 1899, § 1, p. 286. **689. Calcium carbide in transit or on storage.** All calcium carbide in transit through the city and on storage must be enclosed in hermetically sealed iron receptacles and plainly marked on the outside, "calcium carbide—dangerous, if not kept dry."

Ibid. § 2. **690. If over 100 pounds, to be kept in storage building.** Calcium carbide in hermetically sealed iron receptacles, and in quantities exceeding 100 pounds, must be stored in detached buildings, built of brick or stone, or other fireproof buildings, at least twenty-five feet from adjoining property, such building to be well ventilated, waterproof and thoroughly drained, with floor raised at least one foot above the grade upon which it stands. In such buildings, artificial light, or heat, will not be permitted. Quantities of calcium carbide in excess of 500 pounds are not allowed to be stored within the corporate limits of the city.

Ibid. § 3. **691. Permit for keeping.** Not more than 100 pounds of calcium carbide, either in bulk or cartridges, shall be stored or kept in any building used for dwelling, mercantile or manufacturing purposes, and this amount shall be kept only upon a permit obtained from the Mayor and Aldermen, such permit to provide that all quantities in excess of two pounds shall be in tight metal packages and kept elevated at least six inches from the floor in a fireproof safe or vault, located above the street grade.

June 13, 1900, p. 296. **692. Generating apparatus, how installed and charged.** No acetylene generating apparatus shall be used in the city of Savannah until the owner has been granted permission by the City Council. All acetylene generating gas-holding apparatus must be installed in a fireproof vault or room satisfactory to the chief officer of the fire department, such fireproof room or vault must be supplied with two ventilators not less than three inches in diameter, the outer ends of which must extend clear above the roof of the main building for a distance of not less than two feet. All generating apparatus must be charged in the daylight, and no artificial light shall be permitted within the enclosure where the apparatus is installed. May 3, 1899, § 4.

May 3, 1899, § 5 **693. Liquefied acetylene prohibited in city.** The manufacture, sale, transportation, storage or use of liquefied acetylene is absolutely prohibited within the limits of the city.

Ibid. § 6. **694. Penalty for violating five preceding sections.** Any person or persons violating the five preceding sections or any provisions thereof shall, upon conviction in the Police Court, be subject to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars,

or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

April 13, 1904, p. 369.

695. Gasolene, naptha and benzine, storage and use regulated. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep, store or use gasoline, naphtha or benzine, within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, except as hereinafter provided, unless a special permit shall have been procured from City Council when approved by the Superintendent of the Fire Department.

First. Not exceeding one hundred (100) gallons of gasoline, naphtha or benzine may be kept in metallic cases; provided such metallic cases shall be constructed and piped in accordance with the rules of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and provided, further, that such metallic cases shall be placed three (3) feet under ground and eight (8) feet away from any building, subject to the approval of the Superintendent of the Fire Department.

Second. These tanks must not be charged after sundown or by artificial light.

Ibid.

696. Gasolene engines; regulations. First. Whenever possible gasolene engines must be located on the ground floor.

Second. In workshops or rooms where dust and inflammable flyings prevail, the engine must be enclosed in a fireproof compartment well ventilated to the outer air at floor and ceiling.

Third. If located on a wooden floor the engine must be set on a metal plate turned up at the edges and the engine base must not be used as a storage space for any material whatever.

Fourth. The supply tank must be located outside the building, underground, and where possible, at least thirty feet removed from all buildings. It must set below the level of the lowest pipe in the buildings used in connection with the apparatus.

Fifth. Auxiliary inside tanks, if used, shall not exceed one quart in capacity, and shall not be placed on, or in, or under the engine. Such tanks must be provided with an overflow connection draining to the outside supply tank.

Sixth. Pipe connections to outside tanks shall not be located near or placed in same trench with gas pipes, electric wires or conduits.

Seventh. Exhaust pipes, whether direct from engines or from mufflers, shall extend to the outside of the building and must be kept at least six (6) inches from any woodwork or combustible material and if run through floors or partitions, they must be provided with ventilated thimbles.

Eighth. No tanks or reservoirs shall be charged after sundown or by artificial light.

Ibid.

697. Gasolene stoves and lamps. First. The requirements of this law are that such stoves must rest on the floor or on a permanent foundation, and never on boxes, shelves or temporary supports. Must be set on a metal plate turned up at the edges. Must not be placed in proximity to wooden shelves, cupboards or other inflammable material.

Second. Stoves must be so constructed as to bring the main burner grates at least twenty (20) inches above the floor.

Third. Reservoirs must not exceed one (1) gallon in capacity.

Fourth. Storage tanks must not exceed ten (10) gallons in capacity, and must be located on outside of the building at least twenty (20) feet from the gasolene stove, or other artificial lights or fire.

Fifth. Stoves must not be charged after sundown or by artificial light.

Regulating the Use of Gasolene Lamps:—

First. The requirements of this law are that all lamps shall be securely fastened in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of their falling or coming in contact with any combustible or inflammable material.

Reservoirs shall not exceed one (1) quart in capacity. The storage tank must not exceed ten (10) gallons in capacity and must be located on the outside of the building at least twenty (20) feet from the lamp or other artificial light or fire. These lamps must not be charged after sundown or by artificial light.

698. Gasolene ordinance applies to what territory. Provided, however, that the provisions of this law in relation to keeping, storing or vending gasolene, naphtha or benzine shall not apply to the territory within the city limits north of Gwinnett street and east of Bilbo canal, nor to the territory north or south of the Louisville road, west of Musgrove creek and south of Bay street extended, and north of Gwinnett street extended. Nor shall provisions apply to keeping or storing of gasoline, naphtha or benzine at freight depots and wharves, and in freight cars, tank cars, steamers or other vessels used in transporting the same, when such gasolene, naphtha or benzine is contained in drums, tanks, barrels or casks, hermetically sealed. Ibid. Oct. 10, 1906.

699. Gasolene in automobile repositories. This law shall not be construed to prohibit the storage of automobiles using gasolene in properly licensed repositories, provided that no smoking and no artificial light other than incandescent electric lights, or heat other than steam or hot water, shall be permitted in said building and no repairs requiring the use of artificial heat shall be made in, nor shall any vehicle enter said buildings with lights or boiler heater burning, and no machine having a tank capacity in excess of ten (10) gallons shall be kept on storage in said building, and provided further, that a license for the storing of an automobile having a tank capacity not exceeding ten gallons, in a designated repository, may be granted upon a petition therefor which receives the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Fire Department and the due approval of the Mayor. Ibid. § 2.

Three copies of this ordinance shall be posted in conspicuous places in each and every place used as an automobile repository.

No gasolene shall be handled in any way for charging or filling any tank or repository by artificial light, and never at all after sundown.

700. Penalty for violation. Any person, firm or corporation found guilty of violation of any provision of this law regulating the storing, keeping and using of gasolene, benzine or naphtha in Savannah, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine in a sum not exceeding twenty-five ($25) dollars, or to Ibid. § 3.

imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the presiding officer, for every day that such violation continues.

Nov. 9, 1904, § 1, p. 453.

701. Fire drills in schools. It shall be the duty of the superintendent, principal or other person or persons in charge of any public or private school or educational institution within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, having more than fifty pupils, to instruct and train the pupils by means of drills, so that they may, in a sudden emergency, be able to leave the school building in the shortest possible time and without confusion or panic. Such drills, or rapid dismissals, shall be held at least twice in each month.

Ibid. § 2.

702. Fire drills in buildings having female operatives. It shall be the duty of the proprietor, superintendent, overseer or other persons directing or having in charge any establishment, place or building wherein female operatives or female laborers to the number of fifty or more, are employed, to instruct and train such female operatives or female laborers, by means of drills, so that they may, in a sudden emergency, be able to leave the building in the shortest possible time and without confusion or panic. Such drills, or rapid dismissals, shall be held at least once in each month.

Ibid. § 3.

703. Penalty for two preceding sections. Any superintendent, principal or other person or persons in charge of any such public or private school or educational institution, and any proprietor, superintendent or overseer or other person or persons directing or having in charge any such establishment, place or building wherein female operatives or female laborers are employed, who shall refuse, fail or neglect to comply with the provisions of the two preceding sections shall, upon conviction thereof before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not exceeding fifty ($50) dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the presiding officer.

CHAPTER 31.

BUILDING INSPECTION AND REGULATIONS.

SECTION 704. Fire limits.
705. Building Inspector.
706. Building permits.
707. Inspector's office and records.
708. His duty.
709. Buildings in fire limits.
710. Wooden buildings damaged.
711. Height of stories.
712. Thickness of walls.
713. "Business building," defined.
714. "Wholesale store."
715. "Basement story."
716. Height of building.
717. Increase of height.
718. Walls for trussed roofs.
719. Walls with solid buttresses.
720. Backing of stone facing.
721. Former party walls.
722. Combined store and dwelling.
723. Walls of dwelling houses.
724. Walls at roof.
725. Same in business buildings.
726. Chimneys and flues.
727. Flues in party walls.
728. Foundation, etc., of chimneys.
729. Foundations.
730. Piling under walls.
731. Other provisions.
732. Hollow walls.
733. Alteration of walls.
734. Doorways through party walls.
735. No timber in walls.
736. Walls and beams anchored.
737. Piers and buttresses.
738. Supporting columns.
739. Iron fronts.
740. Large openings, store fronts.
741. Roof and appendages covered.
742. Bay windows.
743. Awnings, permit.
744. Leaders and gutters.

SECTION 745. Cornices, etc., incombustible.
746. Roofs to have scuttles or steps.
747. Standpipes and hose in buildings.
748. Beams, etc., cleared from flues.
749. Floor strength.
750. Hearths and fireplaces.
751. Sundry regulations.
752. Dangerous structures.
753. Notice of danger posted.
754. Owner punishable.
755. Alterations to be first approved.
756. Bricks and mortar.
757. Recesses in walls.
758. Walls of wooden buildings, etc.
759. Scantling partitions.
760. Stairways.
761. Hoist openings.
762. Fire proof doors, etc.
763. Fire escapes.
764. Board of fire escapes.
765. Failure to provide, penalty.
766. Notice to repair.
767. Certain trades not allowed within fire limits.
768. Floors under stoves.
769. Boiler houses.
770. Steam and hot air pipes.
771. Inspector's right to enter buildings.
772. Alterations subject to ordinance.
773. Public halls, exits.
774. Elevators.
775. Certificates of inspection.
776. Unsafe elevators.
777. Space between flues and timbers.
778. Dangerous chimneys, failure to remove.
779. Furnaces and ranges.
780. Stove flues.
781. "Building" includes what.
782. Penalties.

704. Fire limits. The fire limits of the city of Savannah shall be included within the following boundaries, to-wit: Savannah river on the north, East Broad street on the east, commencing at the river at the foot of East Broad street and running southwardly along the east side of East Broad street to its intersection with South Broad street; thence along the north side of South Broad street to its intersection with Price street; thence along the east side of Price street to Taylor; thence along north side of Taylor street to Habersham street; thence along east side of Habersham street to Huntington street; thence along the north side of Huntington street to a point three hundred and ten (310) feet west

Nov. 7, 1906.

Dec. 7, 1904.

of the west side of West Broad street; thence in a northerly direction along a line extending from said point on Huntington street three hundred and ten (310) feet west of the west side of West Broad street, said last named line running parallel with said west side of West Broad street, to the northeast corner of Harrison and Ann streets; thence in a northerly direction prolonging said line, from the northeast corner of said Harrison and Ann streets, along the eastern side of Ann street, to Indian street; thence along the northern side of Indian street to the point on the Savannah and Ogeechee canal, where the northern line of said Indian street extended would intersect said canal; thence in a northerly direction along the east side of said Savannah and Ogeechee canal to the Savannah river: Provided, that no wooden house or structure shall be built in the city of Savannah north of Anderson street with wood or shingle roof.

Jan. 27, 1886.

Aug. 17, 1904, p. 325.

705. Building Inspector, term and salary. There shall be a building inspector for the city of Savannah, to be elected by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in Council assembled. His first term of office shall expire on the second Monday next succeeding the second Tuesday in January, 1905, when his term of office shall be two years as other city officers. His salary shall be fixed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah in the same manner and at the same time the salaries of other city officers are fixed, and his duties will be as set out in the following:

Ibid. § 2.

706. Permits to build or alter, how obtained. When any person shall be desirous of erecting, changing or altering any building or structure within the limits of the city of Savannah, he shall make application at the office of the Tax Assessors for a permit for that purpose, and shall furnish said Tax Assessors with a written statement of the proposed location, dimensions and manner of construction of the proposed building or structure, and the materials to be used, and with plans and specifications of the proposed building or structure, which shall be delivered by said assessors to the building inspector, and remain in his custody a sufficient length of time to allow the necessary examination to be made of the same, and if required by him, a copy of said plans and specifications shall be filed in the office of said inspector, by said applicant, after which, if it shall appear to said inspector that the laws and ordinances of the city are complied with, a permit will be issued by him, to be approved thereon by the Mayor, before it becomes effective.

Blank forms for the detailed statement, as herein required, may be obtained at the office of the building inspector for applicants to fill out, describing location of the proposed structure, number and height of stories, dimensions of joists and timbers and distance apart, dimensions of supporting iron work (if any), for what purpose the building or structure is designed, and other information applicable to the proposed improvement, which statement being so properly filled out, the owner or owners, his or their architect or agent, shall sign the agreement contained in said detailed statement, that he or they will in all respects construct the work in accordance with such detailed statement, plans and specifications, and in compliance with the laws and ordinances of the city of Savannah, and it shall not be lawful to proceed to construct, alter or repair any building or structure within the limits of said city of Savannah without such permit. Every such permit shall be considered cancelled if active work is not commenced within a period of three (3) months from the date of its issue.

707. Inspector to keep an office and records. The said inspector shall keep an office in the City Hall, or such other place as shall be provided by the Mayor and Aldermen, where it shall be the duty of said inspector to keep a record of all permits issued, which shall be regularly numbered in the order of their issue, and also a record of the statements upon which permits are issued. He shall also keep a record of and report to the City Council, on December 31, each year, a full and complete register of the number, description and size of every building erected, changed, altered or repaired in the city during that year, of what material constructed, of the number, kind and cost of all buildings or other structures so erected, changed, altered or repaired.

Ibid. § 3.

708. Duty of Inspector. It shall be the duty of the inspector to visit and inspect each house, structure or building which may be in the course of erection, construction or alteration, within the limits of the city, and to see that each house, structure or building is being erected, constructed or altered according to the provisions of this ordinance, and all ordinances in force in said city, and the manner adopted for the security thereof against fires, and the safety of the occupants; that the materials used are suitable for the purpose (and that the work is done in a substantial and workmanlike manner), and is of sufficient strength and solidity to answer the purpose for which it is designed; and before the foundations are laid, he shall examine the trenches dug for the same, and be fully satisfied that the soil or substratum is sufficient for the structure, or at least the best that can be obtained. And should the nature of the soil be such, and the work of sufficient magnitude, in the judgment of the inspector, as to require piling, the same should be done as required by said inspector, provided that it may be deemed necessary by the inspector, that his visits and inspection shall be repeated from time to time during the erection, construction or alteration of such buildings, until the entire completion of the building, when his duties shall terminate.

Ibid. § 4.

709. Requirements for buildings within fire limits. No person or persons shall erect, or cause to be erected within the fire limits of the city of Savannah, as now established by ordinance, or hereafter may be established by ordinance, any building or other structure, or addition to a building or other structure, the outer walls of which are not composed of brick, stone or iron: Provided, that in cases where it becomes necessary in the judgment of said inspector and the Mayor, additions may be made to brick buildings and covered with metal or metallic laths and plaster. Every building erected or built as aforesaid shall be covered or roofed with slate, tiles, tin, zinc, copper, iron or other equally fireproof roofing satisfactory to said inspector and the Mayor, and if any building within the limits aforesaid shall be destroyed to the extent of one-half thereof, it shall be unlawful to rebuild the same unless the outer walls and roof of the portion rebuilt shall be composed entirely of fireproof material such as above designated. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay to the Mayor and

Ibid. § 5.

Aldermen of the city of Savannah, the sum of twenty dollars for each day the same shall be permitted to remain without being made to conform to the laws and ordinances of the city; such building shall be a public nuisance.

Ibid. § 6. **710. Wooden buildings damaged, when unlawful to repair.** Whenever any frame or wooden building or structure within the fire limits shall have become damaged by fire or decay, the extent of which, in the judgment of the inspector, exceeds 50 per cent. of the value of the same, it shall be unlawful to repair or rebuild the same as a frame building.

Ibid. § 7. **711. Height of stories.** The height for stories for all given thickness of walls must not exceed 11 feet in the clear for basement, 18 feet in the clear for first story, 15 feet in the clear for second story, 13 feet in the clear for third story, 12 feet in the clear for fourth story, and 14 feet in clear average height of upper stories; if any story exceeds these heights respectively, the walls of such story, and of all stories below the same, shall be increased four inches in thickness additional to the thickness designated in the following table:

Ibid. § 8. **712. Thickness of walls.** In accordance with the foregoing provisions, all walls for business buildings shall be of the thickness designated in the following table:

Height of Building.	Thickness of Wall in Inches.				
	1st Story	2nd Story	3rd Story	4th Story	5th Story
1-story building	13				
2-story building	17	13			
3-story building	17	17	13		
4-story building	22	17	17	13	
5-story building	26	22	17	17	13

Parapet walls to rise not less than 18 inches above roof and to be not less than 13 inches thick.

Girders and beams to rest on ledges of metal, stone or brick.

The following being a full and correct description of a standard building:

Is one having walls of brick or stone (brick preferred) not less than 13 inches thick at top story, extending through, and 18 inches above roof in parapet and coped, and increasing four inches in thickness for each story below to the ground, the increased thickness of each story to be utilized for beam and girder ledges. Ground floor area not over 5,000 square feet (say 50 by 100); height not over four stories or 50 feet; floors of three-inch plank, covered by one-inch flooring crossing at right angles, with waterproof paper between (tin or sheet iron between preferred); wooden beams and girders and wooden story posts or columns 12 inches square, or protected iron columns; elevators, stairways, etc., cut off by brick walls or plaster on metallic studs and lathing; communications with stairways at each floor protected with approved tin covered doors and fireproof sills; windows and doors on exposed sides, protected by approved tin-covered doors and shutters; walls of flues not less than 8 inches

in thickness, to be lined with fire-brick, terra-cotta or cast-iron, and throat capacity not less than 64 square inches, if steam boilers are used; all floor timbers to be trimmed at least four inches from outside of flue; heated by steam; lighted by gas; cornices of brick, metal, terra-cotta or other incombustible material; roof covered with metal or tile; if partitions are hollow or walls are furred off, there must be mortar or other fire-stops at each floor.

Ibid. § 9. **713. "Business Building," defined.** The term "Business Building" shall embrace all buildings used principally for business purposes, thus including among others, hotels, theaters and office buildings.

Ibid. § 10. **714. "Wholesale store" and "Warehouse," defined.** The terms "Wholesale Store" or "Warehouse" shall embrace all buildings used (or intended to be used) exclusively for purposes of mercantile business or storage of goods.

Ibid. § 11. **715. "Basement story," defined.** A basement story of any building is defined as a story whose floor is twelve inches or more below the sidewalk, and whose height does not exceed eleven feet in the clear. All such stories that exceed twelve feet high shall be considered as first stories.

Ibid. § 12. **716. Height of building, how computed.** The height of all buildings for the purpose of this ordinance shall be taken from the grade of sidewalk to a point half way from the lowest to the highest part of the roof.

Ibid. § 13. **717. Increase of height; increased walls.** Whenever it is sought to increase the height of any building beyond the height for which the original permit was granted, the thickness of walls thereof shall also be increased in accordance with the above table.

Ibid. § 14. **718. Walls supporting trussed roofs, etc.** The outside walls of rooms having trussed roofs or ceilings, such as churches, public halls, theaters, dining rooms or the like, if more than fifteen or less than twenty-five feet high, shall average at least sixteeen inches; if over twenty-five feet high, at least twenty inches; if over forty-five feet, at least twenty-four inches in thickness. An increase of four inches in thickness shall be made in all cases where the walls are over one hundred feet long, unless there are cross walls of equal height.

Ibid. § 15. **719. Walls with solid buttresses.** If solid buttresses are employed with a sectional area of three hundred or more square inches, placed less than eighteen feet apart, and extended to or nearly to top of walls, four inches may be deducted from the thickness of any wall having such buttresses.

Ibid. § 16. **720. Backing of stone facings, etc.** Cut stone facings of walls shall be backed up with brickwork of same thickness required where no cut stone is used. In cases where the cut stone is in a great measure self-supporting, four inches less thickness of brick backing may be used. Ashler fronts, properly bonded to the brickwork, may have backing same as self-supporting stone fronts or walls.

Ibid. § 17. **721. Former party walls may be used, when.** Any party wall now existing that shall have been built conformable to the requirements of any law regulating the construction of such walls, and in force at the time of such construction, if sound and in good condition, may be used in the construction of any adjoining building: Provided, however, that no brick

work shall be placed on such wall to give additional height to the wall, unless the thickness of such additional wall and the thickness of the old wall in each story shall at least equal the thickness required for division walls. This section shall apply in all cases where it is desired to add additional height to any business building. In case of outside walls of any business building being built against the wall of any old building (not being party wall), the new wall shall be of the same thickness required for outside walls in such building.

Ibid. § 18 A.

722. When first story for business and upper stories for dwellings. Buildings having the first story or basement and first story designed for business purposes, and the upper stories for dwellings, the first being not more than thirty inches above grade of sidewalk, shall have walls of brickwork of the thickness as follows, to-wit: For two-story and basement buildings, the basement and first story walls, twelve inches; second story, eight inches; for three-story and basement buildings, basement wall, sixteen inches; first and second stories, twelve inches; third story, eight inches; for four-story buildings, the basement wall, twenty inches; first story, sixteen inches; second, third and fourth stories, twelve inches. When built in blocks of two or more buildings, the division walls in three-story buildings may be twelve inches in basement, and in four-story buildings they may be sixteen inches in basement.

Ibid. § 18 B.

723. Walls for dwelling houses. Thickness of brick walls of dwelling houses. 1. In two-story buildings the foundation and first-story walls shall not be less than one and one-half brick thick; second-story gables and parapets may be one brick thick. In three-story buildings the foundation wall to be not less than two brick thick, first and second-story not less than one and one-half, third-story, gables and parapets may be one brick thick. In four-story buildings, foundation and first-story to be not less than two brick thick, second and third-story, one and one-half brick thick, fourth-story, gables and parapet may be one brick thick.

2. Wherever two or more dwellings are built adjoining, the party wall between same may be four inches less in thickness than required for the exterior wall in their respective stories, excepting, however, that no part of said party walls below the parapet shall be less than one brick thick, and the parapet shall be carried at least two feet above the roof surface.

3. If a wall shall be built to a greater length than thirty-three feet, without angles or pilasters intervening, the several thicknesses required in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be increased one-half brick.

Ibid. § 19.

724. Construction of walls at roofs. All dwelling houses, including those having first story used for business purposes, and all other buildings that are used, more than two stories high, having flat roofs, shall have all the walls (except front walls), extended sixteen inches above the roof, and not less than eight inches thick; to have proper copings of incombustible materials; double pitched roofs to have their division and side walls carried up, forming fire walls in same manner; walls at the eaves of all roofs (except flat roofs) shall be carried up their full thickness flush with upper edge of the rafters of roof, and the sheeting boards shall be bedded in mortar on such walls.

Ibid. § 20.

725. Same on business buildings. Business buildings more than two stories high, having flat roofs, shall have their side and rear walls carried up two feet above the roof; division or party walls, four feet above, forming fire walls not less than twelve inches thick, to have copings of incombustible materials; front walls may terminate flush with the upper surface of sheeting of roof; division and party walls to extend through mansard or other steep roofs not less than sixteen inches, and having copings same as other fire walls.

Ibid. § 21.

726. Chimneys and flues. No chimney shall be built with less than four-inch walls, and no chimney top shall be less than five feet above the roof (for flat roofs) two feet above the ridge of any pitched roof. Chimneys coming out at eaves to finish no lower than level with ridge. Ordinary flues in business buildings shall have walls and eight-inch jams; flues larger than two hundred and fifty square inches and less than five hundred square inches shall be surrounded with walls not less than eight inches thick; the walls of such flues above the inlet funnel, shall be twelve inches thick for the first fifteen feet around and above such inlet; tops of such chimneys to be at least eight feet above the roof, or five feet above the highest part of the roof within fifty feet of such chimney. Flues with more than five hundred or less than eight hundred inches area shall have not less than twelve-inch walls for the first thirty-six feet, and sixteen-inch walls opposite the inlet and ten feet above the same; top of chimney ten feet above the roof, or seven feet above highest part of the roof within fifty feet of such chimney: Provided that all chimneys having walls less than eight inches thick shall be plastered on the brick or be covered with metallic lath or wire cloth before plastering.

All fireplace flues, such as in dwelling houses, to be smoothly parged inside. All heater flues to be lined with fire clay tubing their entire height above inlet, no flues to be less than (8) inches square, all chimneys to be plastered on the outside before being furred, if any pockets or blank flues are built they shall be covered down at top with two courses of brick; no wood plugs to be driven in chimneys for furring or setting of mantels; no studding, furring or any other wood work to be nearer than four (4) inches of thimbles of flues.

Ibid. § 22.

727. Flues in party walls. The provisions of the foregoing sections as to the thickness of walls pertaining to chimneys shall be applicable only to such chimneys as are part of or situated in any building. Flues in party walls shall not extend beyond the center of the wall, joint flues in party walls shall be separated by a four-inch "width" of fire brick their entire height.

Ibid. § 23.

728. Chimneys, foundations and support. Any chimney not forming a part of a wall shall rest upon the ground with proper foundation, and in no case shall any chimney rest on or be supported by framework, beams or posts of woodwork of any description.

Ibid. § 24.

729. Foundations of buildings. Proper foundation or masonry shall be prepared for the support of buildings, and no foundation shall be less than one foot below the exposed surface of the ground, and in no case shall any foundation rest on any filling or made ground. The breadths of the foundations of the several parts of any building shall be pro-

portioned so that, as nearly as practicable, the pressure shall be equal on each square foot of the foundation. In no case shall the brick foundation for a two or more story building be less than eight (8) inches wide on each side of walls or piers, and five (5) courses high, the two first courses plumb, then racked back to the thickness of walls or piers. In one-story buildings the foundations may be one brick less in height and six inches wide on each side. Cement mortar shall be used in the masonry of all foundations exposed to dampness.

Ibid. §§ 25 & 26. **730. Piles for walls to rest on.** Piles driven for a wall to rest upon shall be not less than eight inches in diameter at the smallest end, and shall be spaced not more than three feet on centers in the direction of the length of the wall, and nearer, if required by the inspector. The inspector shall determine the grade at which piles shall be cut off.

Walls not exceeding twenty feet in height, where piling is necessary, may rest on a single row of piles, if deemed advisable by the inspector; walls exceeding twenty feet in height shall rest on not less than two rows of piles. Extra piles shall be driven where required by the inspector.

Ibid. § 27. **731. Other provisions for walls.** In brick walls every seventh course shall be headers. All fire flues shall be smoothly plastered or have struck joints. Walls shall be securely anchored to the timbers and joists resting upon them.

Ibid. § 28. **732. Hollow walls.** Hollow walls, not bearing walls, may be used in all cases; but all hollow walls shall be bonded or tied together with incombustible anchors placed not more than three feet apart. If used as bearing walls the thickness shall be reckoned by their solid parts, unless either part is at least eight inches thick, and solid connections are made in upright direction, not less than twelve inches wide nor more than eight feet apart from centers. In such cases two-thirds of the hollow space shall be connected with the solid parts; provided, that in no case shall the ends of the joists or other wood be allowed to come within four inches of the hollow space.

Ibid. § 29. **733. Alteration of walls, permit requisite.** No wall of any building now erected, or hereafter to be built or erected, shall be cut off or altered without a permit so to do having been first obtained from the inspector. Every temporary support placed under any structure, wall girder, beam or column during the erection, finishing, altering or repairing of any building, or part thereof, shall be equal in strength to the permanent support required for such construction.

Ibid. § 30. **734. Doorways through party walls.** No opening or doorway shall be cut through a party wall of a brick building without a permit from the inspector, and every such doorway or opening shall have top, bottom and sides of stone, brick or iron; shall be closed by two sets of standard metal-covered doors (separated by the thickness of the wall) hung to rabbeted iron frames, or to iron hinges in brick or of stone rabbets; shall not exceed ten feet in height by eight feet in width, and every opening, other than a doorway, shall be protected in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

Ibid. § 31. **735. No timber in walls of brick buildings.** No timber, excepting lathing strips, shall be used in any wall of any brick building except arch forms for interior arched opening.

Ibid. § 32. **736. Walls and beams to be anchored.** All walls of a brick building on which the ends of beams rest shall be anchored at each tier of beams at intervals of not more than ten feet apart, with good, strong wrought iron anchors, at least one-half inch by one and one-half inch, well built into the walls and fastened to the beams; and where the beams are supported by girders the ends of the beams resting on the girders shall be butted together, end to end, and strapped with wrought iron straps or tie irons at the same distance apart and in the same beams as the wall anchors, and shall be well fastened.

Ibid. §§ 33, 34 & 35. **737. Piers and buttresses.** All piers shall be built of the best quality of good, well-burnt hard brick, laid in cement and sand mortar, and well wet when laid in warm weather.

Brick piers under lintels, girders or columns of brick buildings, over one story high, shall have a cap of iron at least two inches thick, the full size of the pier.

Brick piers and buttresses shall be bonded with thorough courses, level and bedded, each course, and where their foundations rest on piles a sufficient number shall be driven to insure a proper support.

Ibid. § 36. **738. Supporting columns.** Every metal column in a brick building shall rest on an iron plate of not less thickness than two inches. Wooden columns supporting girders and floors in such buildings shall set on one and a half inch iron plates with sockets and counter sinkages.

Ibid. § 37. **739. Iron fronts.** The backing of any iron front that is not wholly self-supporting shall be treated as an independent wall. If the iron is self-supporting, then the party wall shall be extended to meet the outer thickness of iron, and all vacancies shall be filled with grout to insure a complete separation of adjoining buildings.

Ibid. § 38. **740. Large openings, store fronts, etc.** For all large openings, such as store fronts, the upper wall shall be carried with steel beams, to be supported with brick or stone piers or iron columns, iron beams and columns resting on cast iron plates not less than two inches thick.

It shall be unlawful to support any brick or stone wall, piers or abutments upon wooden lintels, girders or columns in connection with a building more than one story in height.

Ibid. §§ 39 & 40 **741. Roof and appendages to be covered.** No uncovered tar, composition, rosin, felt or woodwork shall in any way be exposed on any roof or appendages.

Appendages to any business building above the first story and above thirty feet from grade of sidewalk on any building, if not wholly of incombustible material, shall be enveloped with metal. Dormer windows, cornices, mouldings, balconies, bay windows, towers, spires, ventilators, etc., shall be considered as appendages.

Ibid. § 41. **742. Bay windows not to project over street.** No bay window or other structure shall be placed on any building so as to project over any public street, way or place, without the permission of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in Council assembled.

Ibid. § 42. **743. Awnings, permit.** Where awnings are attached to buildings, the framework shall be entirely of metal, permits to be required for awnings just as hereinbefore prescribed for buildings, and same to be under control and supervision of the inspector.

Ibid. § 43. **744. Leaders and gutters.** All buildings hereafter erected shall be kept provided with proper metallic leaders for conducting the water from the roof to the ground sewer or street gutter in such a manner as shall protect the walls and foundations from damage; and in no case shall the water from such leaders, or otherwise, be allowed to flow upon the sidewalk, but shall be conducted by drain pipes to the street gutter or sewer.

Ibid. § 44. **745. Cornices, etc., to be incombustible.** All cornices, gutters, eaves and parapets (above first story of business buildings, and above thirty feet from grade of sidewalk on all other buildings) shall be made of incombustible materials. Cornices may have wooden lockouts.

Ibid. § 45. **746. Roofs to have scuttles or steps.** All roofs shall be so constructed as to be reached by a scuttle, or by iron steps fastened to the outside of the outer wall. If by scuttle the same shall be at least 20 by 30 inches, the frame and lid covered with metal, and shall have a stationary ladder communicating with such scuttle.

Ibid. § 46. **747. Certain buildings to have standpipes and hose for fire service.** All stores, warehouses, factories and buildings of similar character, that are three or more stories in height, above ground level, and within one hundred (100) feet of city water main, shall have a system of fire service consisting of a two and one-half inch or larger iron stand pipe carried up the entire height of building, with outlets at each floor, provided with suitable valves and fifty feet of hose attached to valves and nozzle attached to hose. Hose to be kept coiled and ready for use at any time. Standpipe to be within ten feet of landing of stairs on each floor. The supply from main to these pipes to be independent from other water service of the building and arranged so that engine hose can be attached on the street. All hose coupling shall conform to the size and pattern adopted by the fire department. Owners of such buildings shall put in such system of fire service as soon as possible after the passage of this ordinance. Such system of fire service shall not be used except for the extinguishment of fires.

Ibid. § 47. **748. Beams and joists to be clear from flues and chimneys.** All floor beams, joists and headers shall be kept at least two inches clear of any wall enclosing a fire flue or chimney breast, and the space left between the framing and such flue shall be filled solid with gauged mortar, to be a heavy coat of plastering put on the walls of such flues before any other woodwork shall be placed against it.

Ibid. § 48. **749. Strength of floors.** All floors shall be constructed to bear a safe weight per superficial foot, exclusive of materials, as follows: For dwellings, tenements or lodging houses, one hundred pounds; for storehouses, warehouses, machine shops, armories and drill rooms, not less than two hundred and fifty pounds. These requirements shall apply to all alterations, as well as to new buildings. In all calculations for the strength of materials to be used in any building the proportion between the safe weight and the breaking weight shall be as one to three for all beams, girders and other pieces subjected to cross strain; and as one to six for all posts, columns and other vertical support, and for all tie beams, and other pieces subjected to a tensile strain; and the

requisite dimensions of each piece of material are to be ascertained by computation, by rules given by the best authorities, using for constants in the rules only such numbers as have been deducted from experiments on materials of like kind with that proposed to be used.

Ibid. § 48. **750. Hearths and fireplaces.** All hearths for ordinary fireplaces shall rest on trimmer arches, the header kept at least twenty inches from face or chimney breast. The back of all fireplaces shall not be less than eight inches thick; all stovepipe holes to have proper thimbles and stoppers. No furring, lathing and plastering to return more than six inches on face of chimney, and not lower down than four feet from top of joist. The arches of all fireplaces shall be supported with iron bars, not less than half inch by two inches, no grates or mantels shall be set until an inspection is made.

Ibid. §§ 50 & 51 **751. Sundry regulations.** Ends of joists or beams entering a brick wall shall be cut not less than three-inch bevel, so as not to disturb the brick work by any defection or breaking of the joints or beams. All such joists or timbers entering a party or division wall from opposite sides shall have at least four inches of solid brick work between the ends of such timbers or joists. All buildings for residences or business purposes, shall have fire stops. All furred brick walls, chimneys and all walls of frame buildings and wooden partitions of all buildings shall have fire stops. Walls to have three rows of blocks cut in between furring and studding, one on floor, one under ceiling and one in center of height. Stud partitions to have one row of blocks in center of height. Brick walls between joists to be built so as to be even with top of same and made smooth on top with mortar.

Joists and girders in any building shall be of proper dimensions to sustain the load designed to be placed upon them. Girders may rest upon piers of brick or stone, or upon columns of wood or iron of proper dimensions. All floor joists shall be properly bridged with cross bridges. All headers in floor framing of business buildings that are placed at a greater distance than two feet from the end of a trimmer, shall be fixed in proper iron stirrups.

Ibid. § 52. **752. Dangerous structures removed, if not remedied.** The owner, or other party having an interest in any building, staging or other structure, or anything attached to or connected with a building or other structure, which shall be unsafe, so as to endanger life, shall immediately, upon notice received from the inspector, cause the same to be made safe and secure or taken down, and when public safety requires immediate action, the inspector may enter upon the premises, with such assistants as may be necessary, if so directed in writing by the Mayor, and cause the said structure to be secured or taken down without delay, at the expense of such owner or party interested. No staging or stand for observation purposes shall be constructed or occupied upon the roof of any building in said city.

Ibid. § 53. **753. Dangerous buildings, notice to be posted.** Every building which shall appear to the inspector to be especially dangerous in case of fire, by reason of bad condition of walls, overloaded floors, defective construction, decay or other causes, shall be held to be unsafe; and the inspector, besides proceeding as provided in the preceding section, shall also affix a notice of the dangerous charcter of the structure to a

conspicuous place on the exterior wall of said building; any person removing such notice so affixed, shall be liable to punishment as hereinafter prescribed.

Ibid. § 54. **754. Owner punishable.** The owner, or party having an interest in the unsafe building or structure mentioned in the two preceding sections, being notified thereof in writing by the inspector, shall be punished as hereinafter prescribed.

Ibid. § 55. **755. Alterations to be first approved by Inspector.** No building now or hereafter built shall be altered until it has been examined and approved by the inspector as being in a good and safe condition to be altered as proposed, and the alteration so made shall conform to the provisions of this and any ordinance of the city of Savannah in relation thereto.

Ibid. § 56. **756. Quality of brick.** All brick walls and buttresses shall be of merchantable, well shaped bricks, well laid and bedded, with well filled joints, in lime or cement mortar, and well flushed up at every course with mortar; and all brick used during the warm months shall be wet at the time they are laid, and shall be dry at time they are laid during the cold months.

Ibid. § 57. **757. Recesses in walls.** No continuous vertical recess, chase or flue shall be made in any party wall so deep that it will leave the thickness at the back less than eight inches at any point, and no recess of any kind shall be made in any eight-inch wall. No horizontal recess shall be made in any wall except by a special permit from the inspector. No continuous vertical recess other than flues in stacks shall be nearer than seven feet to any other recess.

Ibid. § 58. **758. Walls of buildings other than brick, stone or wood.** In the erection or alteration of any building within the fire limits the material of which, in whole or in part, is other than brick, stone or wood, the thickness of walls, of such material, and the method of construction, shall be such as the inspector shall approve.

Ibid. § 59. **759. Partitions of scantling.** Partitions in hotel buildings and tenement houses made of scantling to be lathed and plastered shall be filled with brickwork eight inches high in the best manner. Scantling partitions shall not be employed as supporters of any floor or roof (except dwelling houses.)

Ibid. § 60. **760. Stairways.** Stairways shall not be enclosed with partitions made of plank, boards, flooring or scantling, unless plastered on both sides or covered with metal.

Ibid. § 61. **761. Hoist openings.** Hoisting openings shall have trap doors (covered with metal on the underside) on all floors except where elevators are used, with sufficient guards for protection during the hours of business, and said doors shall be kept closed at all other times.

Ibid. § 62. **762. Fireproof doors and shutters.** All stores, storehouses, mills and manufactories that may hereafter be erected in Savannah, which are more than two stories high, shall have doors, blinds or shutters made of fireproof metal, on every window or entrance where the same do not enter upon a street, unless fireproof glass is used. When, in any such building, the shutters, blinds, or doors cannot be put on the outside, they shall be put upon the inside, and hung upon iron eyes or frames independent of any woodwork; shutters above the first story to be arranged so that they

can be opened from the outside. Prismatic lights in iron frame shall be regarded as an equivalent to iron shutters.

Ibid. § 63. **763. Fire escapes.** That all buildings in said city three stories or more in height, not including basements, used as a factory, workshop, lodge room, hotel, department store, boarding house, public hall, or sleeping place, or apartment, shall have thereon suitable and substantial fire escapes of the following character and material: Brackets must not be less than ½x1¾ inches, wrought iron, placed edgewise, or 1¾-inch angle iron, well braced, and not more than three feet apart, and the braces to brackets must not be less than ¾-inch square, wrought iron, and must extend two-thirds of the width of the respective brackets or balconies. In all cases the brackets must go through the wall, and be turned down three inches.

Brackets on new buildings must be set as the walls are being built. When brackets are to be put on old houses, the part going through the wall shall not be less than one inch in diameter, with screw nuts and washers, not less than five inches square and one-half inch thick.

Top Rails.—The top rail of balcony must be 1¾x½ inch, wrought iron, and in all cases must go through the walls, and be secured by nuts and 4-inch square washers, at least ⅜-inch thick.

Bottom Rails.—Bottom rails must be 1¼x⅜ inch wrought iron, well leaded in the wall. In frame buildings the top rails must go through the studding and be secured on the inside by washers and nuts as above.

Filling in Bars.—The filling in bars must not be less than one-inch round or square wrought iron, placed not more than six inches from centers, and well riveted to the top and bottom rails.

Stairs.—The stairs, in all cases, must not be less than 18 inches wide and constructed of ¼x3¼-inch wrought iron sides of strings. Steps to be ⅝-inch round iron, double rungs, ⅝x3-inch flat iron, and well riveted to the strings. The stairs must be secured to a bracket on top, and rest on and be secured to a bracket or extra crossbar at the bottom. All stairs must have a ⅜-inch hand rail of wrought iron, well braced.

Floors.—The flooring of balconies must be of wrought iron 1½x¼-inch slats, placed not over 1¼ inches apart, and secured to iron battens 1½x⅜-inch, not over three feet apart, and riveted at the intersection. The opening for stairways in all balconies shall not be less than 18 inches wide and 30 inches long.

Drop Ladders.—Drop ladders from lower balconies, where required, shall not be less than 14 inches wide, and shall be 1½x⅜-inch sides and ⅝-inch rungs of wrought iron. In no case shall the ends of balconies extend more than 9 inches over the brackets.

The height of railings around balconies shall not be less than two feet, nine inches. A balcony must be at each story.

Ibid. § 64. **764. Board of Fire Escapes.** The Superintendent of the Fire Department and Building Inspector and the Director of Public Works shall constitute a board of fire escapes, and no fire escape will be accepted without their approval, and they shall have authority to decide the number and location of all fire escapes on buildings.

Ibid. § 65.

765. Failure to provide, after notice, penalty. Notice of the requirements for fire escapes shall be published for fifteen days, then it shall be the duty of the owners of all buildings coming under the requirements of this ordinance to have placed on said building within four months after said advertisement, such fire escapes as are required. Should any owner, agent or tenant in possession of any such building fail within the time specified in said advertisement to have fire escapes placed on any building as provided for by this ordinance, he or she shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and to be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court, and for each month thereafter until said ordinance is complied with, such owner, agent or tenant in possession shall be subject to the same penalties as aforesaid.

Ibid. § 66.

766. Notice to repair fire escapes. After fire escapes have been placed on any building as aforesaid in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance, and the same shall become unsafe or in need of change or repair in order to make the same safe, the Superintendent or Acting Superintendent of the Fire Department shall serve notice to make such change within ten days. In case of failure of any owner to have such change or repairs made within the time as required by the notice, he shall for such failure be subject to the same penalty provided in this ordinance to place fire escapes in the first instance.

Ibid. § 67.

767. Certain trades not allowed within fire limits. No building within the fire limits of the city of Savannah shall be used or occupied, in whole or in part, for any of the trades hereinafter mentioned, to-wit: Planing mills, sash, door and blind factories, unless such building so occupied shall have in connection with it a brick or fireproof vault of sufficient capacity to contain all shavings, sawdust, chips or other light, combustible refuse connected therewith, and all such shavings and other light, combustible refuse shall be removed daily from such premises to such vault.

In no event shall proprietors, owners or lessees of such manufactories allow combustible refuse to accumulate upon any lot or in any building unless stored in a fireproof vault.

Ibid. § 68.

768. Floors under stoves. Floors under all stoves shall be protected by a covering of incombustible material. Stoves shall be kept at least twenty inches, and their smokepipes twelve inches, from any unprotected woodwork.

Ibid. §§ 69 & 70.

769. Boiler houses or rooms. The woodwork of all boiler houses and boiler rooms shall be kept at least six feet from the boiler and four feet from the breeching or smoke conductor, and one foot from the dome of the boiler, unless such woodwork is properly protected with incombustible material, and then there shall be at least two feet space from the boiler or smoke pipe and protection.

The floors of all rooms, when containing stationary boilers, shall be made of incombustible materials, five feet on all sides, and at least eight feet in front of any boiler.

Ibid. § 71.

770. Steam and hot air pipes. Steam pipes shall be kept at least two inches from all wood work; otherwise they shall be protected by a soapstone, asbestos, or earthenware ring or tube, or rest on iron supports.

Wherever hot air pipes are placed in stud partitions the pipes shall be wrapped in two thicknesses of asbestos paper,

studding, joist, sills and any wood nearer than three inches of flues or register boxes, shall be covered with asbestos paper before the flues or boxes are set in place. The lathing shall be metal over all spaces for heater pipes. When only one register is connected with the furnace, said register shall have no valves.

Ibid. § 72.

771. Inspectors; right to enter buildings. All the officers designated under this ordinance, or any future amendments to the same, shall, as far as may be necessary for the performance of their respective duties, have the right to enter any building or premises in said city at any time.

Ibid. § 73.

772. Alterations of buildings subject to this ordinance. Any work in addition or alteration made for any purpose in, to, or upon any building or structure, except the necessary repairs, not affecting the external or party walls, chimneys, stairways, or height of building, shall to the extent of such work, or alteration or addition, be subject to the regulations of this ordinance.

Ibid. § 74.

773. Public halls, doors and exits. All egress openings in public halls shall have the word "Exit" conspicuously placed over them. The aisles in such halls shall at all times be kept unobstructed; the doors to open outwardly or be hung with spring hinges, opening inwardly and outwardly.

Ibid. § 75.

774. Elevators, inspection of. It shall be the duty of the owners of buildings to cause a careful inspection by a competent mechanic of all passenger and freight elevators in the city of Savannah at least once in six months, and see that said elevator shafts and doors are in a perfectly safe condition, and in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

Ibid. § 76.

775. Certificate of inspection to be posted. When an inspection of an elevator or elevators has been made by a competent mechanic and the same has been put in perfectly safe condition, and the shafts and doors in accordance with this ordinance, he shall make out a certificate of the same, which shall state the date of inspection of the elevator, the weight it may safely carry, and that the shafts and doors are constructed in accordance with this ordinance, which certificate shall be framed by the owner and put in some conspicuous place near such elevator for examination by the public.

Ibid. § 77.

776. Unsafe elevators, unlawful to use. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or having the care or control of any elevator to use or permit the use of the same after it has been declared by the inspector to be in a dangerous or unsafe condition and he has prohibited the use of the same, until all necessary repairs have been made, and the owner, agent or other person has procured a certificate from said inspector that said repairs have been properly done, and that said elevator may be safely used, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offense.

Ibid. § 78.

777. Space between chimney flues and timbers. All floor timbers, headers and trimmers of every brick building hereafter erected or altered, in which a chimney is to be built in a brick wall, shall be placed distant two inches from the outside of every chimney flue and the space between such brickwork and timbers shall be closed by a proper fire stop of incombustible material.

Ibid. § 79.

778. Failure to remove dangerous chimney or heater, penalty. If any chimney flue or heating apparatus on any premises shall, in the opinion of the inspector, endanger the premises, the inspector shall at once notify, in writing, the owner or agent of said premises. If such owner or agent fails for a period of forty-eight hours after the service of said notice upon him to make such chimney flue or heating apparatus safe, he shall be liable to punishment, as prescribed in this ordinance.

Ibid. § 80.

779. Furnaces and ranges. No furnace and no range set in masonry shall hereafter be placed or its location changed in any building, except as the inspector shall approve.

Ibid. § 81.

780. Stove flues. That all the stove flues shall be constructed of hard-burned brick, starting from the ground, and shall not be less than sixteen inches square from base to a point six inches above the roof line. Flue to be thoroughly plastered inside. No flue to be less than five feet high, and higher should the building inspector deem it necessary for the safety of the building.

Ibid. § 82.

781. Ordinance applies to what buildings. The term "Building" as used in this ordinance shall include structures of whatsoever character erected, repaired or altered within the limits of the city of Savannah; and that it shall not be lawful to construct, erect, add to, alter or repair any building or structure within the limits of said city except in the manner and according to the provisions of this ordinance.

Ibid. § 83.

782. Violation of ordinance, penalty. A failure on the part of the owner of any building or structure erected, constructed, repaired, altered or added to in the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, to comply with each, and all of the requirements of the eighty-two preceding sections, and the failure on the part of any contractor or architect engaged upon the erection, construction, alteration or repairing of any such building or structure within such limits, shall subject such owner, architect or contractor, as the case may be, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, for each and every violation of the same to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court; and if such owner, contractor or architect be a partnership, then each member of said partnership shall be liable to punishment thereunder as aforesaid; and if said parties be a corporation, then each officer of said corporation shall be liable to punishment as aforesaid; and the punishment so provided shall be in addition to any money penalties hereinbefore prescribed for any particular infringement of any of said eighty-two preceding sections.

CHAPTER 32.

GUNPOWDER.

SECTION 783. Keeper of powder magazine.
784. Duty.
785. To wear woolen socks.
786. Penalty for not wearing.
787. Fees.
788. Dealers not to keep over 25 lbs.
SECTION 789. Keeping in city regulated
790. Carrying through streets.
791. Gunpowder on vessels.
792. Shipping from wharves.
793. In transit by railroad or river.

783. Keeper of Powder Magazine, how appointed, bond, etc. The appointment of the officer known as Keeper of the Powder Magazine, shall be confided to the Mayor of the city of Savannah, and such appointment shall be for the term of two years, comporting with terms of other city officers; such appointment to be subject to the confirmation of Council, and such officer to be removable for misconduct or unfaithfulness, as in the case of other city officers. He shall enter into bond with two or more sufficient securities, in the sum of two thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the duties hereinafter prescribed. Aug. 2, 1872. Dec. 15, 1817.

784. Duty. It shall be the duty of such keeper, in addition to his other duties prescribed by ordinance, to reside and remain at said powder magazine by day and by night, necessary official absence only excepted, for the receiving and delivery of gunpowder; and for any violation of this section such keeper may be dismissed from office and be fined in the Police Court in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both, on conviction. June 21, 1871. Dec. 15, 1817.

785. To keep and wear woolen socks while in magazine. The said keeper shall cause to be prepared, at his own proper cost, four pairs of woolen socks to cover the feet, to be kept within the door of the magazine, to be worn by himself and all persons resorting thereto, to be put on before entering and to be worn whilst remaining there. March 8, 1835.

786. Penalty for not wearing. The said keeper or any other person who shall refuse or neglect at any time to wear such woolen socks as aforesaid, whilst in the magazine, shall, on conviction before Police Court, be fined in the sum not exceeding twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding twenty days, either or both, for each offense, on conviction. Ibid.

787. Fees of Keeper. The Keeper shall receive for every keg of powder placed in the magazine, of the weight of from twenty-five to twenty-eight pounds, twelve and a half cents at the time of receiving the same, and the further sum of twelve and a half cents at the time of delivering the same to the owner, and a like sum in proportion to the weight thereof, and he shall not be entitled to any compensation when a sale takes place, unless said sale is accompanied with a delivery. And all powder delivered to said Keeper as aforesaid, shall be immediately stowed in the safest powder magazine under his care, under penalty of fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for the first offense, and the like penalty and removal from office for the second offense. In addition to fees, said Keeper shall be paid such further compensation as Council may prescribe. Aug. 2, 1839.

May, 9, 1850. **788. Dealers, etc., not to keep over 25 pounds at a time.** No merchant, factor, retailer or dealer in powder, or any person or persons in this city shall retail, keep, or have in their possession at any time, a greater quantity of gunpowder than twenty-five pounds weight, under a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, upon conviction in the Police Court.

Sept. 22, 1875. **789. Keeping gunpowder in city regulated.** It shall be the duty of every person keeping or having in his or her shop, store or other place of business, any quantity of gunpowder, to have the same kept in a metal canister near one of the doors or entrances to be designated by the Superintendent of the Fire Department, and a sign placed outside of the door or entrance bearing in white letters, not less than three inches in length, upon a black ground, the word "Gunpowder;" and any such merchant, retailer or dealer in powder who shall violate any of the provisions hereof, shall, on conviction in the Police Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

March 11, 1825. **790. Carrying through streets without a covering prohibited.** It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to carry gunpowder without a secure and proper covering, in any wagon, cart or dray, or otherwise brought through the squares, streets, lanes or wharves of the city, and every person or persons so offending, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both.[1]

March 11, 1875. **791. Duty of masters of vessels.** The master or commander of any merchant ship or vessel, which shall or may at any time arrive at or in the harbor of Savannah, having on board more than fifty-six pounds weight of gunpowder, shall within twenty-four hours after his mooring at or opposite the city of Savannah, cause such gunpowder to be removed to the magazine, and the powder receiver shall there receive the same, and the Harbor Master is hereby required to give notice and inform the master or commander of any such ship or vessel so arriving at or in the harbor of Savannah, of the duties required of him by this article. And any master or commander of any ship or vessel who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the terms of this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the Police Court.

---

(1) The following provides for the keeping of a private portable magazine:

"An Ordinance to permit ———— to keep a powder magazine, as herein provided, in the city of Savannah.

"Section 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in Council assembled, That permission is hereby given ————, of Savannah, Ga., to keep a portable powder magazine within the city of Savannah, on the open sidewalk, on the north side of Bay street, and opposite their store, No. —— Bay street, as asked for in their petition, as to which a report was adopted by Council at its meeting of ————. The said magazine is to be made of heavy sheet iron, with overlapping and projecting cover, and to be made safe and secure, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of the Fire Department, and is to have a capacity of holding not exceeding four hundred (400) pounds of powder.

"Section 2. Be it further ordained, That the right is reserved by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah to cause the removal of the said powder magazine at any time it is determined by the said Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah that the same is dangerous.

"Section 3. Be it further ordained, That all Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed."

Private Ordinances of this character have been passed for the benefit of private parties from time to time.

March 8, 1835. **792. Shipping gunpowder from wharves.** No gunpowder shall be shipped on board of any merchant vessel, boat or flat, whilst lying at any of the wharves of the city, in any quantity exceeding fifty-six pounds, but every such vessel, boat or flat, before receiving such shipment, shall be hauled into the stream and shall not be permitted, after receiving the powder, to remain in any part of the river opposite to the city for a longer period of time than twelve hours. And for a violation of this section, the captain, owner, agent or consignee of the vessel shall, on conviction before the Police Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars for each offense, and not exceeding thirty dollars for each hour such ship or vessel shall remain after the time limited, or be imprisoned thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

March 29, 1849 **793. In transit by railroad or river to interior.** All gunpowder arriving at this port to be forwarded to the interior by railroad or river, may be transported directly from the vessel bringing it to the cars of the railroad or the boats to which it is destined, without being subject to be placed in the magazine, or to fees to the keeper thereof. Provided, however, that as soon as any vessel having gunpowder on board for such destination be made fast to the wharf, it shall, without being suffered to remain on the wharf, at once be placed in a safe and proper conveyance, under cover of a tarpaulin, conspicuously marked "powder," and transported to the railroad depot, or to the landing of the boat for which it is destined. And when gunpowder shall be transported to a railroad depot, destined to the interior, it shall at once be placed in a car or cars, which shall be moved to a place within the depot, where it shall be distant at least one hundred yards from any depot building, and shall, by the next following freight train, be sent from the city. In default of this, it shall be placed in the magazine of the railroad company, to be removed at its earliest convenience. In the case of river transportation, it shall not be allowed to remain on the wharf or in any store, but be at once put on board a boat, which shall be immediately hauled into the stream, above the city, as is now by law provided. In default of any boat being in readiness for it, then said gunpowder shall be placed in the magazine of the city, as is now provided, subject to the usual fees. Each and every violation of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment of thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER 33.

CHIMNEYS AND CHIMNEY CONTRACTORS.

SECTION 794. Two chimney contractors elected.
795. What chimneys have to be swept.
796. How often.
797. Contractor neglecting duty.
SECTION 798. Notice of sweeping to be given.
799. Owner liable for one-half fees.
800. Sweeping optional, when.
801. Fees.
802. Contractor fined, when.

Jan. 2, 1851. **794. Two chimney contractors to be elected.** At the regular meeting of Council for the bi-ennial election of city officers, there shall be elected two contractors for sweeping chimneys, the first for all that part of the city lying west of

Bull street, and the second for all that part of the city lying east of Bull street. Each of said contractors shall within his district perform the duties prescribed by ordinance, and receive the fees prescribed.

March 12, 1884. **795. What chimneys required to be swept.** All and every person or persons occupying a building or part of a building with a chimney or chimneys thereto in which fire is usually made, shall allow and permit the contractor for sweeping chimneys to visit, inspect and cause the same to be swept, as hereinafter provided; and he, she, or they shall pay the fees for such sweeping; and in case any person shall oppose or prevent the sweeping of any chimney as before directed, he, she or they making such opposition shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both.

April 7, 1897. **796. How often.** The chimneys of one-story houses or structures in the city of Savannah need not be swept exceeding once every six months. Houses or structures two or more stories in height need not be swept exceeding once every year.

March 12, 1884, § 2. **797. Neglect of duty, fine; contractor responsible for fire.** If the contractor for sweeping shall neglect his duty in not causing the said chimney to be swept perfectly neat and clean, or leave any chimney which ought to be swept unswept for the period provided in the preceding section, said contractor, before the Police Court, shall on conviction thereof be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen days, either or both, in court's discretion.

Ibid. § 3. **798. Contractor to give notice of sweeping.** The said contractor shall give notice in writing to every person by leaving the same at the house of the time and hour the chimney or chimneys is or are to be swept, while notice shall be given at least the day before, and such sweeping shall take place at a proper and convenient hour.

Aug. 9, 1899, p. 289. **799. Owner liable for half of fees, when.** The chimney contractor is hereby authorized and directed to demand and receive his fees from the occupants of the houses or structures in which the chimneys are swept by the contractor. If

April 7, 1897, § 3. the said occupant shall refuse to pay the said fees after demand by the contractor, then it shall be lawful for the said contractor to collect as much as one-half of the said fees from the owners of the houses or structures in which the chimneys have been swept.

March 12, 1884, § 6. **800. Sweeping optional where coal exclusiveiy burned.** It shall be optional with the owners or occupants of houses to have chimneys wherein coal is exclusively burned swept or not.

Ibid. § 7. **801. Fees.** The fees of the contractor for sweeping chimneys shall be as follows, to-wit: Fifteen cents for each story. And the contractors for sweeping chimneys are hereby empowered and directed to demand and receive their respective fees from the occupants of the houses in which chimneys are swept.

Ibid. § 8. **802. Contractor's neglect of duty; fine.** In all cases of neglect the said contractor not hereinbefore provided for, on conviction thereof before the Police Court, such contractor shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned for not less than fifteen days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER 34.

WATER.

SECTION 803. Committee on water works.
804. Power to make rules.
805. Annual report.
806. Chairman.
807. Bills.
808. Repairs.
809. Not to be interested in contracts.
810. Officers and employees.
811. Unauthorized connection.
812. Material of service pipe.
813. Connections.
814. Fee for permit.
815. Leaky connections.
816. False keys.
817. Wasting water.
818. Polluting water.
819. Unauthorized taking of water.
820. Leaks to be reported.
821. Private fountains.
822. Supply may be withheld.
823. Applications for water.
824. No supply except on application.
825. Licensed plumbers.
826. Permit includes, what.
827. Alterations or extensions.
828. Size of taps.
829. What water fixtures for dwellings.
830. Willful or negligent waste forbidden.
SECTION 831. Street sprinkling.
832. Size of hose.
833. Unauthorized use of water.
834. Department may shut off.
835. Permits for building.
836. Inspector, right of entry.
837. Water rates and discounts.
838. Notice of discontinuance.
839. Water motors, engines, etc.
840. Turning on without authority.
841. Fire hydrants, interference with.
842. Injury to property.
843. Hopper closets forbidden.
844. Violation of rules.
845. Water rates.
846. Payable when.
847. Meters to prevent waste.
848. Meters for certain business.
849. Rates for constructing sidewalks.
850. Permit for.
851. Penalty.
852. Executions for water rent.
853. Inspectors and police to report waste.
854. Owners and agents liable.
855. Surface wells prohibited.
856. Allowed, when.

Feb. 18, 1880. **803. Committee on Water.** The Board of Commissioners for the care and management of the Savannah Water Works shall be and is hereby abolished, and shall cease to exist, and all the powers and duties hitherto conferred upon that board are hereby conferred upon the regular standing committee of Council upon Water, and all that could heretofore be done by said board may now be done by said committee, and the chairman of said committee shall have all the powers, and perform all the duties now held by, or required of the chairman of said board. And all ordinances in force with reference to said board shall apply as far as possible to said committee; and all rules and regulations with reference to the Water Works now in force, whether in the shape of ordinances or otherwise, are hereby continued in force until specifically changed by competent authority according to law.

May 4, 1854. **804. Power to make rules and regulations.** The said Committee on Water shall have power to make rules and regulations for the government of the Water Works and to digest a system of revenue to be derived therefrom, all of which shall be subject to the City Council for its approval.

Ibid. **805. Annual report.** The said Committee on Water shall, on or before the first day of January, annually, present to the City Council a report of the condition of the Water Works,

NOTE.—By the ordinance of April 19, 1899, all ordinances and regulations touching the Water Department, etc., which were in force Dec. 16, 1895, and had been repealed by the Act creating a Board of Water Commissioners, were re-enacted, the Act having been repealed.

and of the lands and other property connected therewith; an account of all receipts and expenditures, together with any information or suggestions which they may deem important, and shall at the same time, submit to the City Council the report of the Superintendent and Engineer.

Ibid. **806. Chairman.** The Chairman of the Committee on Water shall exercise a general supervision over the Water Works, the property connected therewith, and over all officers and agents.

Ibid. **807. Bills.** All bills for expenditures by the said committee shall be certified by the chairman, and viséd by the Mayor.

Ibid. **808. Repairs.** The said committee, with the approval of the Mayor, shall have power to make all necessary repairs of the works, but shall not make any addition to said works, nor extend the mains and pipes of distribution without the approval of Council being first had and obtained.

Ibid. **809. Committee not to be interested in contracts.** No one or more of said committee shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract entered into by them with any other person, nor shall they be interested either directly or indirectly in the purchase of any material to be used for the Savannah Water Works.

May 28, 1880. **810. Officers and employes.** The Superintendent and Engineer of the Water Works shall be elected by Council, as other city officers are elected. The said Committee on Water shall have power to appoint and remove a First, Second and Third Assistant Engineer, and such number of turncocks, firemen and laborers, as may be found necessary for the proper and economical management of the works; also to prescribe the duties of all such officers and employes and to fix their salaries, provided said salaries be approved of by the City Council.

June 7, 1893. p 208.

May 4, 1854.

811. Making unauthorized connection. If any person shall make any opening or connection with any pipe or reservoir without a license, he or she so offending shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in court's discretion.

812. Material of service pipe. The material of all service pipe, connected with the distributing pipes, shall be approved by the Committee on Water.

Ibid. **813. Connections with distributing pipe.** All connections made with the distributing pipes shall be provided with a good and sufficient stop-cock therein, located at the main pipe, for the purpose of stopping or shuting off the supply of water whenever the same shall be necessary.

Ibid. **814. Fee for permit; tapping illegally, etc.** Upon receiving a permit to connect the service with the distributing pipes, there must be paid such sum as the Committee on Water may require, to cover the expense of the service cock and inserting the same, which service cock will be inserted by persons employed by the said committee for that purpose; and any person not so employed, who shall tap or bore any main or distributing pipe, for the purpose of inserting a service cock therein, or for any other purpose, shall, on conviction be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in Police Court's discretion.

Ibid. **815. Leaky connections.** If the connections or branch pipe, stop or hydrant cock, through which the premises of any person shall have been supplied with water, shall become leaky or out of repair, it shall be the duty of such person forthwith to have the same repaired; and if such person shall neglect to have the same repaired within twenty-four hours after notice, he, she or they on conviction before the Police Court, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days, either or both, in court's discretion; and if such person shall continue to neglect to have the same repaired, the supply of water on such premises shall be shut off.

Ibid. **816. False keys.** If any person shall, by any false key or otherwise, after the water shall be shut off from any premises, cause or suffer such premises to be supplied with water, such person, his aiders and abettors, each and every, shall, for every such offense, be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in court's discretion.

Ibid. **817. Wasting water.** If any person shall knowingly and unnecessarily waste the water on his or another's premises, he, she or they shall be liable to a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars, and the supply of water may be withheld from such premises.

Ibid. **818. Polluting water.** If any person shall wilfully pollute the water in the reservoirs or pipes, he, she or they shall be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in Po-Court's discretion.

May 4, 1854. p.495. **819. Unauthorized taking of water.** It shall be the duty of every person whose premises may be supplied with water, to prohibit persons from procuring any water from such premises, under a fine of not exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding five days, either or both, in court's discretion; and the supply of water may be shut off from such premises, at the discretion of the Committee on Water, and every person who may use the water without paying therefor, upon conviction before the Police Court, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days, either or both, in court's discretion.

Ibid. **820. Leaks to be reported.** It shall be the duty of all persons regularly employed on the works to report to the office of the Water Department, in writing, any leaks or unnecessary waste of water that may come to their knowledge, also any violations of the provisions of this Chapter.

Ibid. **821. Use of private fountains.** Private fountains or jets shall not be used more than three hours each day, unless specially permitted, and on additional payment; and the right is reserved to suspend their use, whenever, in the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee on Water, the public exigency may require.

Ibid. **822. Supply of water may be withheld, when.** The supply of water may be withheld from all premises when the ordinances, rules or regulations adopted by the City Council and the Committee on Water have, in any manner, been violated, and the supply be not again let on, except upon a rectification of the cause of withholding the same, and satisfactory assur-

ance given that no further cause of complaint shall arise, and upon payment of the sum of two dollars to cover the expense of shutting off and letting on.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SAVANNAH WATER WORKS.

May 15, 1889. § 1.

823. Application for water, how made. All persons who desire to take the water from the City Water Works, must make application at the office of the Department, in writing, for the use of the water, giving location and number of lot, and stating fully and truly all the purposes for which the water is to be used, and agreeing to comply with all the rules and regulations of the Water Works Department now in force and which may be added, also giving the name of the plumber employed to do the work.

Ibid. § 2.

824. No supply granted except upon application. No supply of water will be granted or permit issued for any use except on written application of the owner of the property or the legal attorney.

Ibid. § 3.

825. Licensed plumber must be employed. Parties desiring water put in their premises shall only employ a licensed plumber to do the work.

Ibid. § 4.

826. Permit includes what. A permit for the use of water inside any building, or in an open lot, does not include the use of water for sprinkling the street or sidewalks, unless so stated in the permit.

Ibid. § 5.

827. Alterations or extensions. No consumer, after the water has been introduced into building or premises, shall employ any plumber or other person to make any connections, extensions or alterations, or any attachments to the pipes or fixtures without a permit from the Water Works office, which permit shall specify the alterations or additional uses to be made.

Ibid. § 6.

828. Size and number of taps. One five-eighth inch (⅝-inch) tap in main will be allowed for the supply of the ordinary water fixtures in dwellings. When the premises to be supplied are remote from the mains additional taps may be granted, to insure a sufficient supply, upon application to the Committee on Water.

Ibid. § 7.

829. What permitted to dwellings. The ordinary water fixtures allowed in dwellings and charged for on valuation, will be a hydrant in yard, hot and cold water in kitchen and in wash tubs, and at pantry sink, two bath tubs and two water closets and two wash basins.

Ibid. § 8.

830. Waste, leakage and use by other parties forbidden. The water at wash basins, bath tubs and water closets or other fixtures, must not be left running when not in use. Wilful waste of water or waste through neglect, or by leaking fixtures, or allowing water to be taken from premises by persons having no right to its use, will be sufficient cause for the shutting off of the water from the premises in which such waste exists.

Ibid. § 9.

831. Street sprinkling in front of lot. The use of hand hose for sprinkling streets and sidewalks must be confined to the exact frontage paid for—that is to say, the front of lot (or side) occupied by store, residence, etc., and one-half the width of the street.

Ibid. § 10.

832. Size of hose for street sprinkling. Hose larger than three-quarters of an inch will not be allowed for sprinkling

streets and sidewalks, except upon an additional charge therefor, and sprinkling without a nozzel, or with opening larger than three-eighths of an inch is forbidden. Leaky hose, suffering the water to run to waste, or using the same for purposes not included in permit is strictly prohibited.

Ibid. § 11.

833. Unauthorized use charged to water taker. Hydrants or other water fixtures in yards, and which are exposed to use by persons not authorized or included in permit, by means of gateways, through openings in wall or fences, will be charged to the water taker to whom permit has been issued—if any unauthorized persons are allowed the use of the water from such hydrants or other fixtures.

Ibid. § 12.

834. Right to shut off reserved by department. The city and the Water Works Department reserve the right at any time, without notice, to shut off the water in its mains for the purpose of making repairs or extensions or for other necessary purposes. And all persons having boilers on their premises depending upon the pressure in the pipes are hereby cautioned against danger from collapse.

Ibid. § 13.

835. Permits for building purposes. Owners of lots intending to build or repair any building thereon for which the water from the Water Works is to be used, shall make application at the Water Works office in writing giving the certified statement of the architect or builder of the number of bricks, perches of stone, yards of plastering or barrels of lime, and pay the schedule rates therefor, and obtain permit. Any abuse of this permit, or neglect to guard against the use of the water other than that stated in the permit, will subject the owner to have the water turned off.

Ibid. § 14.

836. Inspector; right of entry, etc. Every person taking water from the Water Works shall, at all reasonable hours, permit the inspector or any other authorized agent of the Department to enter their premises to inspect the pipes and fixtures and the manner in which the water is used.

Ibid. § 15.

837. Water rates, when payable and discounts. Water rates are payable on January 1st, and on July 1st, of each year in advance, or ratably for any fraction of a term. If use commences within a term, if paid within 15 days after, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed. If not paid at expiration of time allowed, the water will be turned off without notice, and not again turned on until all arrearages are paid and an additional fee of one dollar and fifty cents for turning off and on water.

Ibid. § 16.

838. Notice of discontinuance, etc. No deduction will be made from the rates on account of any fixture in premises not being used. If it is intended to discontinue the use of any fixture in premises such fixture must be cut off and effectually discontinued, and the certificate of a licensed and bonded plumber be presented at the Water Works office, certifying that the fixtures have been disconnected by him, when the charge for same will cease. Notice of discontinuance of the use of water in premises or for any fixture must be served in the office one week prior to beginning of a term, otherwise full rate will be charged.

Ibid. § 17.

839. Water motors, engines, etc. Owners of water motors, engines or machinery of any description, receiving their supply of water from the Water Works and having a counter attached, must keep the same in good working order, and

prevent all leakage through the valves, pistons and glands, or the indications will not be taken as conclusive evidence of the quantity of water used.

Ibid. § 18. **840. Turning on or shutting off without authority prohibited.** No person will be allowed to turn on or shut off the water in any of the pipes or mains without a permit or proper authority from the Water Works Department, except licensed plumbers, and then only to test their work.

Ibid. § 19. **841. Interference with fire hydrants.** Opening any of the fire hydrants, or lifting or removing the cover of them without the permission of the Water Works Department, or permit from the Superintendent, except in case of fire, and then only under the direction of the fire department, is forbidden; and any person or persons so offending shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not less than five nor more than twenty days in jail, as provided for by ordinance.

Ibid § 20. **842. Injury to property of department.** If any person shall destroy, deface or impair, injure or wantonly force open any gate or door or in any way whatsoever destroy, injure or deface, or wantonly destroy any part of the engine houses or other buildings, or the appurtenances, fences, trees, vines or fixtures thereunto appertaining, or any water pipes, gates, reservoirs, hydrants, fountains or any fixtures or other property appertaining to the Water Works, he, she or they shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than twenty days in jail, as provided for by ordinance.

Ibid. § 21. **843. Hopper water closets forbidden.** The use of Hopper water closets having been a great cause of the waste of water, the putting in and use of such fixtures is forbidden, and hereafter no permit will be issued to any premises in which Hopper water closets are intended to be used.

Ibid. § 22. **844. Violation of rules; shutting off, etc.** For any violations of any of the ordinances, rules and regulations by any person or persons, the city and the Water Works Department reserve the right to stop the supply of such persons' premises, and all water rents paid will be forfeited, and if an aggravated violation, the offender shall be punished on conviction before Police Court, by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both.

Nov. 28, 1889. **845. Water rates established.**

Bakeries—
For each oven, not including steam engine, water closets, or bath and urinal. $10 00 per annum

Barber Shops—
For ordinary use of wash basins, and not including bath tubs.
Shops with one chair ..... $ 7 50 per annum
Shops with two chairs ..... 13 50 per annum
Shops with three chairs ..... 20 00 per annum
Shops with four chairs ..... 25 00 per annum
Over four chairs, $2 for additional chair.

Barrooms—
For ordinary use of hydrant for bar .... $15 00 per annum

Bath Tubs—
Every bath tub except those allowed in dwellings and included in assessments.. $ 7 50 per annum

Building Purposes—
For each 1,000 bricks (perches of stone to be measured as brick) ..... 10 cents
For plastering, each barrel of lime ..... 10 cents
Which shall be assessed upon the owner of the premises where the water is used.

Cows—
Where more than 5 cows are kept:
Six to nine cows ..... $12 00 per annum
Ten to fifteen cows ..... 20 00 per annum
Sixteen and over ..... 25 00 per annum

Dwellings—
To be charged according to the city valuation on improvements as follows:

Valuation—

$500 and under		$ 5 00	per annum
Over $ 500 and not exceeding	$ 1,000	7 50	per annum
Over 1,000 and not exceeding	1,500	10 00	per annum
Over 1,500 and not exceeding	2,000	12 00	per annum
Over 2,000 and not exceeding	2,500	13 50	per annum
Over 2,500 and not exceeding	3,000	15 00	per annum
Over 3,000 and not exceeding	3,500	17 50	per annum
Over 3,500 and not exceeding	4,000	20 00	per annum
Over 4,000 and not exceeding	4,500	22 00	per annum
Over 4,500 and not exceeding	5,000	23 50	per annum
Over 5,000 and not exceeding	6,500	25 50	per annum
Over 6,500 and under.....	10,000	28 00	per annum
$10,000 and over		30 00	per annum

All dwellings to be allowed inside uses for yard, kitchen, pantry, and wash tubs, and including two bath tubs and two water closets.

Dyers—
For each dyeing and scouring establishment for ordinary use only ..... $10 to $25 per annum

Fire Protection—
For fire protection, where the water is not used and paid for other purposes..... $50 00 per annum

Fountains—
In yard or garden of private residence, with openings or jets not larger than 1-16 inch ..... $ 5 00 per annum

Hotels—
For all uses of water in hotel proper, including bath tubs, water closets, urinals and wash basins, as follows:
Fifty rooms or less, per room ..... $ 2 75 per annum
Over fifty rooms, per room ..... 2 50 per annum
This rate to apply to the whole number of rooms in a hotel, and not to the number occupied.

Laundries, Hand—
For laundry purposes only and not including other water fixtures .... $10 to $20 per annum

Laundries, Steam—
For laundry purposes only and not including steam boilers or other water extras ..... $25 to $50 per annum

Meters—
10,000 cubic feet or less, per month, per 1,000 gallons .....12½ cents
10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet per month, per 1,000 gallons .....10 cents
20,000 and over, per month, per 1,000 gallons.... 8 cents
7½ gallons to the cubic foot.

Photographer's Gallery—
For ordinary use in gallery only....$10 to $25 per annum

Restaurant—
For ordinary use in kitchen, and not including barroom .....$15 00 per annum

Soda Fountains—
For use of one hydrant and ornamental fountain ..... $ 7 50 per annum
For use of water for tumbler washer ... 2 50 per annum

Soda Water Manufactory—
For ordinary use in factory .....$20 per annum

Sprinkling Streets with Hose—
For sprinkling streets with hand hose, per foot front of lot, 30 feet or less.....$ 3 00 per annum
Same, 30 to 60 feet ..... 4 50 per annum
Same, over 60 feet ..... 08 per foot
Hose not larger than ¾ inch, with ⅜ inch orifice, and use of hose limited to four (4) hours per day.

Stables—
Livery, sale, boarding, and truckman's stables, according to the number of stalls, as follows:

1 to 5 stalls	$ 3 00	per stall
6 to 14 stalls	2 50	per stall
15 to 25 stalls	50 00	per annum
25 and over	80 00	per annum

This rule to apply to the whole number of stalls in a stable, and not to be limited to the number occupied.

Steam Engines and Boilers—

Under 10 horse-power	$ 5 00	per h. power
10 to 12-horse power inclusive	60 00	per annum
Over 12-horse power and under 20..	5 00	per h. power
20 to 25-horse power inclusive	100 00	per annum
Over 25-horse power and under 37...	4 00	per h. power
37 to 50-horse power inclusive	150 00	per annum
Over 50-horse power and under 65..	3 00	per h. power
65 to 75-horse power inclusive	200 00	per annum
Over 75-horse power and under 90..	2 80	per h. power
90 to 95-horse power inclusive	270 00	per annum

Over 95-horse power to be specially assessed.

Stock Yards—
For use of water in yard and not including charge for stable if attached.....$20 00 per annum

Stores, Shops, Offices, Etc.—
Each water fixture to be charged for separately, as follows:

A hydrant	$ 7 50
A wash basin	7 50
A water closet	7 50
A bath tub	7 50
If more than one urinal (the first to be free) a urinal..	3 75

Urinals—
Every urinal, except those allowed in dwellings and included in assessment .....$ 3 75 per annum

Washing Bottles—
For use of one hydrant .....$15 00 per annum
For use of one hydrant with motor attached ..... 25 00 per annum

Water Closets—
Every water closet, except those allowed in dwellings and included in assessments..$7 50 per annum

Tapping Main—
The charge for tapping main pipe and inserting ferule, not larger than ⅝-inch $3 00

Turning on Water—
The charges for turning on water when shut off for any cause 1 50

Branch to Main—
The charge for permit for a branch connection with main 3 00
The branches, sleeves, lead, and all material and labor to be furnished by applicant, and the work to be superintended by the department.
All uses of water not herein specified, reserved for special assessment.

846. When payable, etc. Water rents are payable 1st. January and 1st. July each year, in advance, or ratably for any fraction of a term when commenced within a term. If paid within the time allowed for payment, 10 per cent. will be deducted, otherwise full amount required. Owners of property are held responsible for water rents, and not relieved when property sold unless they pay arrearages and immediately notify the City Treasurer to enter transfer on register. On expiration of time allowed for payment, or at any time thereafter, delinquents will be shut off without further notice, and so remain until payment of arrearages and all fees for turning on and executions. When discontinuance of water is intended, written notice must be served on the City Treasurer seven days before commencement of the following term, or the contract will be held as continued for the next term, and full rent for the same required. Ibid.

847. Meters for prevention of waste, when. The Committee on Water is authorized and empowered whenever, upon inspection, they ascertain that there is an unnecessary use or waste of water on any premises in the city of Savannah, to have a meter placed upon the said premises and charge for the quantity of water used thereon, as shown by the said meter, at a rate to be fixed by the said committee. The said charge, when so made, shall be collected as other water rates, under existing ordinances. April 1, 1891.

848. Meters for certain kinds of business. 1. From and after the first day of October, 1903, the use of water in and by manufactories, steamship lines, railroads, transportation terminals, beer pumps, lumber mills, iron foundries, dye works, ship builders, florists and farm, shall be by the meter system, and all persons or corporations controlling, or using water in the above lines shall, before said October 1, 1903, put in at their own expense, respectively, water meters, such as may be prescribed and will be satisfactory to the Commit- Resolution Jun. 24, 1903.

tee on Water, any of the following three makes of said meters being permitted to be used, to-wit: National, Worthington and Thompson.

2. The meter rates for the use of water by the foregoing parties, in the lines aforesaid, are hereby fixed as follows:

(a). When ten thousand (10,000) cubic feet or less are used per month, the rate shall be per one thousand (1,000) gallons, twelve and one-half (12½) cents.

(b). Where more than ten thousand (10,000) and up to and including twenty thousand (20,000) cubic feet are used per month, the rate shall be per one thousand (1,000) gallons ten (10) cents.

(c). Where more than twenty thousand (20,000) cubic feet are used per month, the rate shall be per one thousand (1,000) gallons eight (8) cents.

Feb. 3, 1904 . **849. Rate for constructing cement sidewalks.** The following water rate shall be charged and paid for the water used in constructing cement sidewalks in the city of Savannah, to-wit: on the basis of fifteen cents per one hundred square feet of the same, and this rate shall be paid to the City Treasurer in advance before beginning such work.

Nov. 25, 1903 § 1.

Ibid. § 2. **850. Permit and payment in advance.** Each person laying and constructing cement sidewalks in said city, before beginning said work, shall take out a permit therefor from the City Treasurer, specifying therein the locality where such sidewalk is to be laid, the superficial area of the same, and the water rate charged therefor, and such persons so taking out such permit shall at the time and place pay such water rate in advance.

Ibid. § 3. **851. Penalty.** Any person violating any of the provisions of the two foregoing sections shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Nov. 29, 1865. **852. Executions for water rent.** Whenever water rent shall be due by any person for using water of the Savannah Water Works, and such rent shall not be paid on demand by municipal authority, it shall and may be lawful for the City Treasurer to issue an execution against such person in arrears for water rent; such execution to be signed by the said Treasurer and directed to the Marshal of the city, as in cases of taxes due said city, which execution the Marshal shall forthwith proceed to enforce as in other cases of executions placed in his hands. Nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge, limit or take away from said Committee on Water any right which they now have to enforce the collection of water rents.

April 24, 1899. **853. Inspectors and police to report persons wasting water.** It shall be the duty of the city inspectors of the city of Savannah, or of any police officer learning the facts, to at once docket without notice the occupant or occupants of any premises in the city of Savannah where water supplied by the Water Works Department of the city of Savannah is permitted to leak or waste in any way, and such occupant or occupants shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed twenty-five ($25.00) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed five days, either or both, in the discretion of the court. It shall also be the duty of the inspector or other proper official to

have the supply of water cut from the premises until the leak has been repaired.

July 8, 1903. **854. Owners and agents liable for waste.** The owner or owners of premises where such leak or waste is permitted, as well as the agent or agents of said premises, after being notified of such leak or waste, representing the said owner or owners, shall also be subject to a prosecution under this ordinance, and to the penalties prescribed herein. If the said agent consists of a firm every member of said firm shall be liable hereunder, and if said agent is a corporation all of the officers of the same shall be liable hereunder to prosecution as aforesaid, and to all the penalties as prescribed in foregoing section.

Aug. 24, 1895. **855. Surface wells prohibited where water mains accessible.** It shall not be lawful for any person within the city of Savannah to use a surface well in any case where the city water mains are accessible; and surface wells, except where the city water mains are inaccessible, are abolished. Any person violating this section shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars ($100), and imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court for each violation thereof.

Mch. 25, 1896. **856. Allowed in certain special cases.** It shall hereafter be within the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in Council assembled, upon petition, to permit the use of a surface well in any case which presents, in the judgment of the said Mayor and Aldermen, by its special facts and circumstances, a proper case for an exception to the policy manifested by the foregoing section.

CHAPTER 35.

PLUMBERS AND PLUMBING INSPECTION.

SECTION 857. Attached to Health Department.
858. Board of Plumbing Examiners.
859. Plumbing Inspector.
860. Oath, bond, etc.
861. Under Health Committee.
862. Duties.
863. Duty of Board.
SECTION 864. License plumbers.
865. Inspection fees.
866. All plans to be approved by inspector.
867. Plumbers' permits for work.
868. Regulations.
869. Penalties.

Jan. 9, 1901. p 315. **857. Belongs to Department of Public Health.** The Inspector of Plumbing of the city of Savannah and his subordinates shall belong to the department and be under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Health of the city of Savannah.

April 19, 1899 p. 350 **858. Board of Plumbing Examiners.** All of the plumbing done in the city of Savannah shall be under the control of a board of five plumbing examiners, which board of plumbing examiners shall consist of the Health Officer of the city of Savannah, the Chairman of the Committee on Water, Chairman of Committee on Public Health, and one master and one journeyman plumber, who shall be appointed by the Mayor.

Jan. 3, 1906. § 1. **859. Plumbing Inspector, appointment and salary.** An inspector of plumbing in and for Savannah, Ga., who shall be a resident of said city, shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of Council, who shall be paid a salary of one

Oct. 10, 1906. hundred and twenty dollars ($120) per month, out of the City Treasury, and who shall be subject to be discharged at any time, by the Mayor, for causes deemed sufficient by the latter. No one shall be eligible to said appointment as Inspector of Plumbing who is not a practical plumber.

Jan. 3, 1906. § 2. **860. Oath, qualifications and bond.** Before entering on the discharge of his duties such Inspector of Plumbing shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his office, which oath shall be taken and filed with the Clerk of Council.

No person who has any interest, directly or indirectly, in any plumbing business in Savannah, Ga., shall be qualified to hold such office.

He shall give bond, with a surety company as surety, acceptable to the Mayor, in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such inspector.

Ibid. § 3. **861. Under Committee on Public Health.** Said Inspector of Plumbing shall belong to the department, and be under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Health.

862. His duties. He shall inspect all houses in course of erection, alteration or repair, as often as may be necessary, and shall see that all the plumbing, drainage and sewerage work is done in accordance with the provisions of ordinances. All plumbing shall be inspected first, when the drain, soil, waste and vent-pipes are run in the building, they shall be left uncovered, and the plumber shall report the same at once to the office of the Inspector of Plumbing for inspection and again when the fixtures are placed in position and the work completed.

It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Plumbing, immediately upon written notification by the plumber, to proceed to inspect and pass upon the work; and all inspections shall be made within twenty-four hours after such notification. He shall promptly condemn and order the removal of any defective material, or any work done as to plumbing for drainage or sewerage work. Upon a complete and satisfactory inspection of any work he shall grant a certificate of approval.

Feb. 9, 1898, p. 298. **863. Board of Plumbing Examiners, duty.** It shall be the duty of said Board of Plumbing Examiners to examine and pass upon the qualifications of all persons who desire to engage in the business of plumbing within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah. This examination shall satisfy the said Examiners as to the applicant's qualifications as a plumber and his familiarity with the plumbing regulations of the city of Savannah.

Ibid. **864. To license plumbers.** It shall be the duty of the said board to issue to competent plumbers proper licenses authorizing them to engage in the plumbing business within the city of Savannah, but before said plumber shall receive his license he shall first file with the Clerk of Council a bond payable to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Clerk of Council, in the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, conditioned that he or they will discharge his or their duties as a plumber in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance of the city.

June 1, 1898, p. 308. Upon the filing and approval of said bond, the Clerk of Council is authorized and directed to issue a certificate to said plumber showing that he has complied with the requirements

of the ordinances, which certificate shall be presented by the plumber to the City Treasurer, who shall, upon the payment of the license fee required by the tax ordinance for the current year, issue to said plumber a receipt acknowledging payment of the license fee, and upon presentation and surrender of the Treasurer's receipt for the said license fee to the Board of Plumbing Examiners, the said board shall then issue the proper license but not before. It is also made the duty of a plumber before doing any work as a plumber to register his name and place of business in the office of the Clerk of Council and to give notice at once to the said Clerk of Council of any change in his place of business. It shall be unlawful for any person not authorized under the terms of this ordinance to engage in the plumbing business within the city of Savannah, unless such person is either himself so authorized as a licensed plumber or is the employe of such person, duly authorized and licensed. A list of the registered plumbers of the city shall be published at least once in each year.

Feb. 9, 1898. Nov. 30, 1898, p. 309. **865. Inspection fees, etc.** There shall be charged and collected by the Treasurer of the city of Savannah, an inspection fee of one ($1) dollar for each connection with city sewers in streets and lanes and an additional fee of fifty (50) cents for each fixture with a waste connection in new and reconstructed plumbing work, payable before the issuance of the permit, and receipt of the said Treasurer shall be exhibited to the Inspector of Plumbing before connection is made. A sufficiency of the fees so collected to pay the salary of the Inspector of Plumbing and of the clerk (should a clerk be hereafter appointed and paid a salary), shall be placed to the credit of the Committee on Public Health by the said Treasurer. The Inspector of Plumbing shall keep a daily record of all work and all business transacted and make a report of the same to the Board of Plumbing Examiners at its regular meeting every two weeks. The report of said Inspector of Plumbing shall cover all the plumbing work done within the city. All plumbing work shall be frequently inspected and shall be performed in strict accordance with the plumbing regulations and with the provisions of ordinances, and a list of imperfect plumbing that comes under the observation of the Inspector of Plumbing shall be kept in the office for an open inspection.

Ibid. **866. Drainage, sewerage and plumbing work to be approved by Inspector.** All drainage, sewerage and plumbing work, whether public or private, shall be done in accordance with definite plans previously submitted to and approved by the Inspector of Plumbing.

Nov. 30, 1898, p. 310. Feb. 9, 1898, p. 301. **867. Plumbers to get permits for work.** It shall be the duty of every plumber before proceeding with the construction of any new work, or re-construction of any old work (except in the repairs of leaks or other repairs which do not involve a change in style of fixtures, the sewerage, drainage or ventilation system) to submit to the Inspector a complete set of plans showing the proposed work to be done, and no plumbing work shall be done without a signed permit from the said Inspector, the condition of this permit must be strictly complied with and the work must be done by the plumber in whose name the permit is given or one of his employes. All new and re-constructed plumbing work shall

be subject to a hydraulic test. Replacing a water closet is not interpreted as repairs only on written permission from the Inspector of Plumbing.

Ibid.

868. Regulations as to work and material. The following additional regulations are hereby adopted touching the work and material mentioned, to-wit:

(a). All fixtures replaced shall be separately trapped, trap placed as near fixture as possible. All traps shall be properly vented, but in case where it is impracticable to vent fixtures in re-constructed work, anti-syphon traps may be used, of such a make as shall be approved by the Board of Plumbing Examiners. Where water closet trap has no vent opening, lead bend shall be vented as near trap as possible.

(b). When within a building tar coated cast iron, wrought iron (Durham system) pipe and fittings and lead shall be used. No connection shall be allowed with soil pipes except those made of lead and brass. All connections made with wrought iron pipe must be made with recess fittings. Traps and fresh air inlets shall be placed in sewers when deemed necessary by the Board of Plumbing Examiners.

(c). All waste pipe systems must be as direct as possible, and shall have a proper fall towards the sewer; all connections made to horizontal iron waste pipes shall be made with Y branches, except where it is impracticable. Soil pipe and stacks of waste pipe shall be carried to roof undiminished in size, to such a height as may be directed by the Inspector, and no pipe shall be carried to the height of less than one foot above roof of the building, and above all openings and the same shall be left open at the top. No square bends shall be allowed in waste pipes. At the bottom of stack Y and ⅛ bends shall be used, a clean out shall be placed at the base of every stack, and all horizontal runs of iron waste pipe where exposed shall have a clean out at starting point and every fifteen (15) feet thereafter. No openings will be allowed in the sewer pipe of any building for the purpose of receiving surface or ground water of the cellar, even if trapped, unless a special written permit is granted by the Board of Plumbing Examiners, which permit may be at any time revoked and such connections discontinued and closed up on order of the Board.

(d). Rain water leaders shall not be connected with or emptied into house sewers, nor used as soil, waste or vent pipes, nor shall any soil, waste or vent pipes be used as a leader.

(e). Within buildings and eighteen (18) inches outside of same, no soil, waste or drain pipe nor down shaft or vent shall be constructed of brick, sheet metal, or earthenware, but same shall be of iron or lead. In every case when a line of sewer cannot be placed eighteen (18) inches from the building, iron pipe shall be used, except buildings with cellars the line of sewer shall be four feet, otherwise iron pipe shall be used. In case of back air ventilation, cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, or lead pipe shall be used.

(f). Connections between lead and iron pipes shall be made with brass or lead ferrules, full size of iron pipe, caulked into iron pipe with soft lead, and united to the lead pipe with a wiped joint. All joints in the cast iron pipe and fittings must be so filled with oakum and soft lead as to make a tight joint and no putty or red lead used.

(g). Every fixture having a waste pipe shall have a separate suitable approved trap placed as near the fixture as possible except in the case of Wash Trays, when one trap may answer for a set of three compartments of such fixtures; these traps shall be protected from syphonage or air pressure by a special air pipe of a size not less than the waste pipe. Air pipes for water closets, slop hoppers and grease traps shall be of a size not less than two-inch bore. No more than two fixtures will be allowed except in case of fixtures having vents smaller than two inches, when three fixtures with 1½-inch vents may be used on a 2-inch vent pipe, but when 2-inch vent is used, only two fixtures will be allowed on a 2-inch vent of 20 feet or less, where over 20 feet or more than the above mentioned fixtures are placed the vent pipe shall not be less than 3-inch bore, and ten fixtures shall be allowed, without regard to the size of fixture vents, on a 3-inch vent pipe. Where more than ten fixtures are placed a 4-inch vent pipe shall be used. When a 1½-inch vent pipe is used for two fixtures of 1¼-inch, when 20 feet must be increased in size if it is to continue. Where a 1½-inch or 1¼-inch vent pipe is used for one fixture 25 feet will be allowed; each elbow will be considered two feet, if vent continued shall be increased one size larger. Back air pipes shall be run in as direct line as possible, and all branch vents shall be connected above the overflow of fixtures; they shall be so arranged as to drain water of condensing and shall either extend independently through and above the roof of the house or be connected with the main soil pipe above the highest fixture in the building.

Newton anti-syphon trap can be used without back venting.

The following make syphon jet closets can be used without back venting:

J. L. Mott Iron Works ..... Primo
John Douglas Co. ..... Nautica
" " " ..... Gloria
McCambridge & Co. ..... Sypho
L. Wolf Manufacturing Co. ..... Superior
Haines, Jones & Cadbury Co. ..... Hajoca
Fleck Bros. & Co. ..... Dorado
Smith & Webster ..... Defiance

And such other makes of syphon jet closets as may be prescribed by the Board of Plumbing Examiners.

Cast Iron Pipe—

2-inch	5	pounds per foot
3-inch	9	" "
4-inch	11½	" "
5-inch	16⅞	" "
6-inch	19½	" "
7-inch	26½	" "
8-inch	33	" "
10-inch	44½	" "
12-inch	53½	" "

When lead pipe is used for waste pipe it shall not be lighter than the following weights per lineal foot, viz:

1¼-inch	2½	pounds per foot
1½-inch	3	" "
2-in	4	" "
3-inch	5	" "
4-inch	8	" "

All joints to lead or brass must be wiped with solder.

All work must be done in a workmanlike manner, and must be done to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Plumbing.

(h). In no case shall the waste from bowls, baths or other fixtures be connected with the traps of water closets. All fixtures other than water closets must be provided with suitable metalic strainers so fastened over the outlet of said fixtures as to prevent the clogging of waste pipes by substances not properly placed therein.

(i). No trap, vent or back air pipe shall be used as a soil, waste or conductor pipe.

(j). Drip or overflow pipes under water closets or other fixtures, or from tanks or cisterns, shall in no case be directly connected with house sewers. Sediment, blow-off, steam exhaust pipes from boilers, and tank overflow pipes shall not be connected with house sewers.

(k). Waste pipes from refrigerators or other receptacles in which provisions are stored shall not be connected with house sewers, unless such waste pipes are provided with traps suitably ventilated, and in every case there shall be an open air trap between traps and refrigerators.

(l). No water closet known as a pan, plunger, or valve hopper, shall be used in plumbing which may be constructed or re-constructed; those used shall be the style known as tank closets.

(m). Water closets, urinals or slop sinks must never be placed in unventilated rooms or compartments. In every case the compartment must be open to outer air or be ventilated by a shaft or air duct having an area to the air of at least 36 square inches.

(n). If practicable, the drain, sewer, soil, waste pipes and traps shall be exposed to view for ready inspection, cleaning and repairing, and when necessarily placed within partitions, floors, etc., the covering shall be removable, if possible.

(o). Pipes and other fixtures shall not be covered or concealed from view until after the work has been examined by the Inspector, and he shall be notified by the plumber when the work is sufficiently advanced for inspection.

(p). It will not be necessary to ventilate water closets when same are located outside of main building. Outbuildings intended for servants' quarters, having plumbing fixtures in same, shall be ventilated. The waste from water closets outside of main building must be four-inch iron pipe, extending 18 inches outside of enclosure.

(q). Soil pipes from water closets shall in no case be less than four inches in diameter, and all waste pipes from any other fixtures which may be placed shall be not less than 1¼ inches in diameter, unless written permission is given by the Inspector of Plumbing. Private connection with sewer to be in no case smaller than four inches in diameter. No connection shall be made with public sewer except by a properly authorized plumber furnished with a permit from the Inspector of Plumbing and under his supervision. Outside of building where the ordinances do not call for iron waste pipe, terra cotta pipe free from all flaws, splits or cracks, perfectly burned, and well glazed over the entire inner and outer surfaces, perfectly straight and true, may be used, the space between the hub and pipe shall be thoroughly

filled with the best cement mortar and made of equal parts of cement and clean sand, and the same thoroughly mixed dry, and water enough afterwards added to give it proper consistence. The cement must be mixed in small quantities at a time, and used as soon as made. The joints must be carefully wiped and jointed. All mortar that may be left inside thoroughly cleaned out with a swab. No tempered up cement shall be used. When necessary to use a spirit level on each length of pipe there shall be a gauge set on level.

(r). Plumbing work shall not be used unless the same has been subjected through a hydraulic test on all pipes that can be tested before the fixtures are placed in position in the presence of the Inspector of Plumbing, and after all fixtures are placed in position and connected, and before the same have been connected with the sewer. All plumbing must be subjected to a smoke test, which will be a final test, and on the approval of the Inspector, the Inspector shall issue a written certificate of approval.

(s). When an old service pipe is repaired or a new one put in, the stop cock and box, pavement washer, if located on a pavement in the traveled portion of a sidewalk, shall be moved to the outer curb. No person shall place, or cause to be placed, a stop cock and box pavement washer of a building in the footway or portion of the pavement where there is a flat adjoining the traveled portion.

There shall be placed at the outer curb a stop and a waste cock and a box of such a make that shall be approved by the Inspector of Plumbing to each house. And all water pipe shall have a fall towards stop cock to drain all water within building.

(t). Supply pipes shall be kept down two feet.

869. Penalties. Any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with or shall violate any of the requirements of the foregoing plumbing regulations, or such ordinances as now exist, or which may be hereafter adopted, shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court; and in addition thereto he shall be compelled to cause the work to conform to ordinances, and each day's delay in complying shall be held a separate and distinct offense, and shall be punished accordingly. Ibid.

CHAPTER 36.

INSPECTION OF GAS AND ELECTRIC METERS.

SECTION 870. Subject to inspection.
871. Inspector.
872. Attached to Water Department.
873. Inspection, how conducted.
SECTION 874. Charging more than meter, illegal.
875. Penalties.

870. Gas and electric meters subject to inspection. Each and all gas and electric meters, then in use or thereafter to be used in this city, shall be subject to inspection, testing and proving as hereinafter prescribed, to the end that the same shall register accurately the quantity of gas or electricity, respectively, consumed or used on the premises whereon such meters may be located. Dec. 21, 1904. p 376.

Ibid. § 2.

871. Inspector of Meters. The office of Inspector of Meters is hereby created, and such officer shall be appointed by the Committee on Water, with the approval of the Mayor, and he shall hold office during such period of time as he shall satisfactorily perform the duties thereof; that is to say, he may be removed at any time by the Committee on Water, with the approval of the Mayor, and a successor appointed in his place. The salary of said official shall be such as shall be fixed by the Committee on Water, to be paid out of the City Treasury of Savannah, in equal bi-monthly instalments.

Ibid. § 3.

872. Attached to Water Department; duties, etc. Such inspector shall be charged with the duty of inspecting, testing and proving gas meters and electric meters in the city of Savannah as prescribed herein, shall have his office in and be attached to the water department, and shall in addition to the foregoing, perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the superintendent of that department, or by the Committee on Water.

Ibid. § 4.

873. Inspection, how conducted. Whenever any person in this city who may have a gas or electric meter on his premises and who may be liable to pay for consumption or use of gas or electricity, shall desire to have such meter inspected, tested, proved and regulated, he may, by himself or agent, present to the City Treasurer of Savannah a written request to said inspector to inspect such meter, to examine, test, prove and ascertain the accuracy of the registration of the same, and shall then and there prepay to said City Treasurer, the fee for such work, to-wit: One dollar for each such meter removed from such premises, tested, proved and sealed, whereupon, the said City Treasurer shall send at once the said written request to said inspector. Thereupon, it shall be the duty of said inspector to inspect, examine, test and prove said meter so complained of, in the presence of said complaining consumer, if he so desires, or in the presence of the gas or electric company's employe, if it so desires, and if said meter shall be found to be correct in its registration, then said inspector shall stamp, seal or mark such meter so found to be correct with some proper, distinguishing and intelligible device, if, upon such test and examination, the said meter shall be found to register incorrect, because too fast, then, and in such event, upon the written order of said inspector, on the City Treasurer, the fee paid by said consumer, as hereinbefore provided, shall be returned to him, and a like amount shall be paid to the City Treasurer by the gas or electric company, as the case may be, whose manufacture of gas or electricity has been consumed on said premises, as a payment or remuneration for the removal, testing, correcting and sealing of such meter, and it shall be the duty of such gas or electric company to make such payment within five days after it shall have been notified in writing by the Inspector of Meters, that such meter has been found to be inaccurate and has been corrected and stamped, sealed or marked as aforesaid and replaced. The said five days shall date from the time when such written notice shall have been mailed by the inspector in the Savannah postoffice, addressed to said gas or electric company.

The apparatus used by the inspector, and the mode of testing practiced by him, shall be standard such as may be approved by the Committee on Water.

If in testing and proving any such meter, the inspector shall find that it is so worn that it cannot be corrected and made useful and adequate for the purposes of registration, he shall condemn the same and give written notice accordingly to the gas or electric company interested, as the case may be, and said condemned meter shall not be replaced, but it shall be the duty of such gas or electric company in such event, to replace said useless meter with a new one, which must be previously proved to be correct by the inspector and be sealed or marked by him, and for said service the said company shall pay a fee of twenty-five cents into the City Treasury, and the City Treasurer's receipt for the same shall be exhibited to the inspector before he shall seal or mark said meter to be correct.

A meter shall be deemed correct for the purpose of this ordinance if it appears from the inspection and test of the inspector that it does not vary more than three per cent. from the standard, proved by the Inspector of Meters.

Ibid. § 5.

874. Collecting for more than registered, unlawful. It shall be unlawful for any gas or electric company, under any circumstances, to charge or collect, in the city of Savannah, for any greater amount of gas or electricity, as the case may be, than is registered by the meters, respectively.

Ibid. § 6.

875. Penalty. In case any gas or electric company in the city of Savannah, or any official thereof, shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this Chapter or any of them, such person, corporation or official of such corporation so violating the same, shall on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be punished for each and every such offense by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER 37.

BOARD OF SANITARY COMMISSIONERS.

SECTION 876. Board, duties.
877. To prevent spread of disease.
878. Removing infected persons, permit.
879. Physicians to report contagious disease.
880. Citizens to report same.
881. Requisition for services of city officers.
882. Police sanitary inspectors.
883. Chief Sanitary Inspector.
884. Health Officer.
885. Book of complaints.
SECTION 886. Duties as to Quarantine.
887. Pest House.
888. Health Officer's weekly reports.
889. Dead from other cities.
890. Expenditures by Board.
891. Meetings of Board.
892. Mayor's quarantine orders.
893. Have force of ordinances.
894. Penalties.
895. Circulation of false reports.

Feb. 21, 1877.

876. Board of Sanitary Commissioners; duties. Hereafter within ten days after he shall have taken the oath of office, the Mayor shall appoint two Aldermen and three citizens, who, with the Mayor of the city and the Health Officer as ex-officio members, shall constitute a Board of Sanitary Commissioners for the city of Savannah, whose duty shall be to supervise the administration of all the health laws of the city, to examine into all cases of malignant, pestilential, infectious and epidemic diseases, which may occur in the city,

and the causes thereof; to examine into all such nuisances as may tend to endanger the health of the city, and to take such general supervision over the sanitary regulations of all municipal institutions, such as public schools, markets, prisons, etc.; to superintend all matters pertaining to quarantine and the quarantine physician or health officer, and direct all measures of detention, disinfection and purification of vessels, cargoes and passengers coming from ports against which quarantine may have been proclaimed, not contrary to the laws of the State of Georgia or the laws of the United States.

Ibid. § 2.

877. To prevent spread of disease. Whenever it shall appear to the Board of Sanitary Commissioners that any pestilential or infectious disease has made its appearance in the city, said board shall take such measures as to them may seem expedient and requisite to prevent the spread of such disease, and any person failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of the board in all such cases, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court, be liable to fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

Ibid. § 3. April 17, 1889. p. 75.

878. Removing persons infected from place to place within city without permit of Board; penalty. No person having contagious, infectious, or other disease dangerous to the public health, shall be removed from one place to another within the city limits, or from any place without the city into the city, without the permit of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, and any person or persons removing such person having such contagious, infectious or other disease dangerous to the public health, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court, be liable to fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

Nov. 11, 1903, p. 318. Feb. 21, 1877, § 4.

879. Physicians to report to Board cases of disease immediately. It shall be the duty of every physician or other person practicing medicine in the city of Savannah, to report in writing to the Board of Sanitary Commissioners every case of smallpox, yellow fever, or other infectious, contagious, or pestilential disease, which he may be called upon to treat within the city limits, said report to be made immediately after he shall have ascertained the character of the case, and to specify the name of the patient and the locality of the house in which such person is to be found; and any case he may be called upon to treat of which he may have doubts or suspicions as to whether or not it is contagious or infectious, he shall likewise report in writing, immediately, specifying in his report the name of such patient and the locality of the house in which such person is to be found; and for every violation of this provision the guilty party shall, upon conviction before the Police Court, be liable to fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days. But whenever any disease has been declared epidemic by the Board of Sanitary Commissioners it shall not be required that further cases be so reported.

Ibid. § 5. Nov. 11, 1903, p. 318.

880. Citizens to report to Board cases of disease, when, etc. Every citizen upon whose premises there may occur any case of smallpox, yellow fever, or other infectious, contagious or pestilential disease not under the charge of any physician, shall in like manner, as ordained in the preceding section, immediately report the facts in writing to the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, and for failure or refusal to make such report, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court, be liable to fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days. But whenever any disease has been declared epidemic by the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, it shall not be required that further cases shall be so reported.

Ibid. § 6.

881. Board may make requisition for services of city officers. Whenever, in the opinion of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners the services of the City Attorney, or the City Engineer, or the City Marshal, shall become necessary for the furtherance of the sanitary interests of the city, such services shall be rendered on requisition of the Board made on the Mayor; that whenever in the opinion of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners it shall become advisable for the furtherance of the sanitary interests of the city, to have the assistance of the police force, the board shall make application to the Mayor, stating the number of policemen required, the purpose for which they are required, and the probable length of time for which they may be needed, and if the Mayor approves the application, he shall order the necessary detail to be made and placed for the time being under the order of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners.

Ibid. § 7.

882. Police Sanitary Inspectors appointed, when. The Mayor shall annually, and at the proper time, by the counsel of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, appoint at least one of the policemen of the city police force for each and every ward of the city, to perfom the duties of visiting and inspecting every lot, enclosure and yard, and every street, lane, thoroughfare and wharf in the ward, for which such policeman or policemen shall be regularly designated and appointed, and to make report weekly or oftener if required by the Mayor, of all filth or unwholesome collection of any kind in such ward, such report to be made to the Mayor through the Chief of Police.

Res. Jan. 26, 1903, p. 395.

883. Chief Sanitary Inspector. The Chief Sanitary Inspector shall be elected by Council at the biennial election of city officers, and shall hold his office for the same term and be subject to removal as other city officers.

Ibid. § 8.

884. Health Officer, duties as Executive Officer of Board. The Health Officer shall be the executive officer of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, and, under the direction and control of the board, shall exercise a general supervision over the sanitary interests of the city. He shall make an inspection at least once every week to every part of the city, extending to the city limits. In all cases where he may discover the existence of any agent dangerous to the health of the city, he shall take the proper measures to have any ordinance in existence for its correction immediately enforced. If there be no ordinance in existence sufficient to the correction of the evil, he shall make a full report of all the attending circumstances to the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, accompanied with his opinion of the necessity of extraordinary or special action. He shall make diligent inquiry into all cases of malignant, infectious or contagious

diseases, which may occur in the city, cause immediate measures to be taken to arrest their progress, and report the fact at once to the Board of Sanitary Commissioners. If any person or persons controlling or occupying any premises, lots, outhouses or yards in which there is cause to believe that nuisances or pestilential or infectious diseases exist shall refuse to permit the Health Officer or the Board of Sanitary Commissioners to examine the same, such person or persons shall, upon conviction before the Police Court, be liable to fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court; such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

Ibid. § 9.

885. To keep book of complaints. The Health Officer shall keep at the office of the Clerk of Council a book of complaints, in which any police officer or any citizen may enter on record a report of any nuisance affecting or likely to affect the public health which he may have observed, stating therein the locality and nature of the nuisance. If any difficulty should arise in the removal of such nuisance, he, the Health Officer, shall make personal examination into the facts in all such cases, and if the person responsible refuses or fails to remove such nuisance, the Health Officer shall report to the Mayor and Aldermen, who may cause the same to be abated in accordance with the existing laws in relation thereto.

Ibid. § 10.

886. Duties as to quarantine. The Health Officer shall, during the existence of quarantine, visit the quarantine station from time to time, and see that the requisite measures for securing the purposes of quarantine are effectually carried out.

Ibid. § 11.

887. Board to control Pest House. The City Pest House or smallpox hospital, shall be conducted under the direction and control of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, and care shall be taken to keep the buildings in proper repair and ready for the reception of patients; the board shall procure all necessary supplies by a requisition on the Mayor, and shall prescribe the rules and regulations for the efficient management of that institution; they shall require the Health Officer to keep a book to be entitled the "Register of the Smallpox Hospital," in which shall be registered the names, ages, sexes, colors, nationalities, diseases, dates of admissions, dates of discharges, deaths and recoveries, together with such other details as the Board of Sanitary Commissioners may think proper.

Ibid. § 12.

888. Health Officer to make weekly reports to Board. The Health Officer shall make to the Board of Sanitary Commissioners weekly reports of all the business done in connection with his office, including the report of the sanitary condition of the city, and the report of the City Smallpox Hospital when that institution is open for the reception of patients, together with such other information as the Board of Sanitary Commissioners may require.

Ibid. § 16.

889. Bringing dead from other cities, regulated. No body of any deceased person shall be brought to the city from any other place unless it is accompanied by a proper certificate of the cause of death; and if the death was caused by smallpox, yellow fever, or any other infectious or pestilential disease, such body shall not be brought into the city without the permit of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners having first been obtained, under penalty, upon conviction before the Police Court, of fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court; such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

890. Expenditures by Board must be specially authorized. Ibid. § 17.
The Board of Sanitary Commissioners shall make no expenditures except such as may be authorized from time to time by special action of the City Council.

891. Meetings of Board. Ibid. § 18.
The stated meeting of the Board shall take place on the Tuesday preceding each regular meeting of City Council, and if any member shall absent himself from three consecutive meetings without sufficient excuse, his seat shall be declared vacant and his place supplied as provided in the organization of the board. Any vacancies otherwise occurring, either by death or resignation, shall also be filled in the same manner. The Mayor shall be ex-officio chairman of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners. March 29, 1893, p. 77.

892. Violation of Mayor's proclamation of quarantine, penalty. Aug. 13, 1888, p. 76.
Any person violating the order or proclamation of the Mayor, issued by authority of law, or of the Council, in reference to quarantine by land or sea, to prevent the introduction of epidemic or infectious diseases into the city, may be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the Police Court, or they may be subjected to removal from the city and quarantined for such time and at such place out of the city limits as the Mayor shall prescribe.

893. Quarantine proclamations, etc., have force of ordinances. Sept. 21, 1888, p. 75.
All proclamations issued by the Mayor of the city of Savannah, relating to the public health and quarantine, and all quarantine regulations issued by the Board of Sanitary Commissioners and approved by the Mayor, are adopted as health measures and are given the full force and effect of ordinances of the city of Savannah.

894. Penalties. Any person violating any one of the proc- Ibid. § 2.
lamations or regulations mentioned in the preceding section or any part thereof, and any person harboring or concealing any person violating said proclamation or regulation or any part thereof, or aiding and abetting in any way such violation, shall, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not more than thirty days, with or without labor, or both, at the discretion of the court.

895. Circulation of false reports, penalty. Any person who Sept. 19, 1893, p. 77.
shall originate or circulate, in any way, in the city of Savannah, any false or unfounded report concerning the existence of yellow fever, smallpox, cholera, or other contagious or infectious disease, in the city of Savannah, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not to exceed thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER 38.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

SECTION 896. Unoccupied buildings to be ventilated.
897. Whitewashed, etc.
898. Owner absent.
899. Stable litter, etc.
900. Fish and oyster places.
901. Throwing slops and garbage in streets.
902. Gutters and spouts.
903. Dead animals in streets.
904. Burial of dead persons.
905. Dead brought into city.
906. Duty of next of kin.
907. Public funerals of contagious cases.
908. Undertakers not to use public conveyance.
909. Transporting disinterred bodies through city.
910. Removal for interment elsewhere.
911. Boarding house keepers.
912. To give bond for expenses, when.
913. Ponds or basins.
914. Not to be exposed.
915. Canals and flood-gates.
916. Rice chaff.
917. Manure heaps.
918. Disposition of garbage.
919. Private sanitariums.
920. License by Sanitary Board.
SECTION 921. Penalty.
922. Vaccination compulsory.
923. Cutting of weeds, etc.
924. Owner refusing.
925. Houses and premises.
926. Duty of occupants.
927. Unsanitary matter, boxes and barrels.
928. Owners and agents liable.
929. Penalty.
930. Milk dealers to register.
931. Sale of impure milk.
932. Milk from sick cows.
933. Percentage of water.
934. Name on milk wagons.
935. Milk subject to inspection.
936. Skimmed milk.
937. Right of entry and inspection,
938. Analysis of milk.
939. Milk dealers' permit.
940. Sanitary Board to regulate sale.
941. Penalties.
942. "Person," defined.
943. Pastures to be fenced.
944. Spitting on sidewalks, street cars, etc.
945. Police to docket cases; penalty.
946. Broken glass on fences or walls.
947. General penalties.

Aug. 25, 1823.

896. Unoccupied buildings to be ventilated. It shall be the duty of the owner or owners, or tenants, of all unoccupied stores, houses, or buildings, within the limits of the city of Savannah, to cause the same to be opened and ventilated at least once in every week, from the first day of May to the tenth day of November in each and every year. And every owner, or tenant, of such unoccupied stores, houses, or buildings, as aforesaid, who shall fail or omit to cause the same to be opened and ventilated, as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, before the Police Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, for each and every failure or omission, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days, either or both, in the court's discretion.

Aug. 25, 1823.

897. Unoccupied buildings to be whitewashed or cleansed. It shall be the duty of the owner or owners, or tenants, of all unoccupied stores, houses, or buildings, as aforesaid, to cause the same to be whitewashed or cleansed in such manner as the Health Officer may direct and order, within five days after he, or she, his or her agent or attorney, shall have received a written order to that effect from the Health Officer; and on any such owner or owners', or tenant's, failure or omission to comply with the order or requisition of the Health Officer, as aforesaid, he, she or they shall, for each such failure or omission, be fined, on conviction before Police Court, for each and every such offense, in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days, either or both, in the court's discretion.

Ibid.

898. Owners absent, etc., Health Officer to have same done. In case the owner or owners, or tenants, of any such unoccupied stores, houses, or buildings, be absent from the city, and have no known agent or attorney residing within the same, then and in such case, the Health Officer is hereby authorized to cause the same to be opened and ventilated, as aforesaid, and if the same, in his opinion, require whitewashing or cleansing, to direct and require a sanitary inspector to cause the same to be done, as aforesaid. The expense whereof shall be paid by the owner, or tenant, of said stores, houses or buildings, and the City Treasurer shall issue execution for same and deliver to the Marshal for collection as provided for by law.

Aug. 15, 1839.

899. Stable litter, etc., to be removed every twenty-four hours. Every person within the city who shall keep, and have the management, care or charge of one or more horses, mules, oxen, or cows, in any one stable, yard, or other enclosure within the city, shall remove or cause to be removed at least once in every twenty-four hours, at his, her or their own expense, all the dung, filth, or litter made and caused by keeping the aforesaid animals, to such places as may be pointed out for the deposit of the filth and rubbish removed by the Scavenger Department.

July 28, 1886. § 1.

900. Premises where fish, crabs, shrimps, oysters, etc., are kept or prepared, to be kept clean. It shall be the duty of any occupant or occupants of any premises in this city where any fish, crabs, oysters, shrimps or shell fish of any kind are kept for sale or prepared for market or shipment, or where poultry of any kind is killed or prepared for market, to keep the premises in a clean condition, and it shall be unlawful to clean or wash fish, or to clean, wash or open shell fish of any kind, or to slaughter or clean poultry of any kind without arranging for the washings, drippings and offal to be properly removed from the premises, but in no case shall the washings, drippings or offal be permitted to run into the streets or lanes of this city or into any sink or well on such premises or any neighboring premises; and all shells or other offal on such premises to be removed shall be kept in a proper receptacle and removed from the city to such distance beyond its limits as the ordinances of the city require offal and garbage to be deposited.

Aug. 30, 1871.

901. Throwing filth, slops and garbage in streets; penalty. It shall not hereafter be lawful for any person to throw or deposit any filth of any kind, or any slops or garbage, into any street, lane or thoroughfare, within the corporate limits of Savannah, under a fine of not more than fifty dollars for every separate offense, or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days, either or both, in Police Court's discretion, and every tenant or occupant of a house or other premises, opposite or nearest to which such filth or garbage may be found, shall be presumed to be the offender.

Aug. 2, 1839.

902. Gutters or spouts conveying filth into streets; penalty. It shall not be lawful for any person to put any gutter or spout to convey filth from the kitchens into any street or lane of the city.

Aug. 15, 1839.

903. Throwing dead animals in streets, etc. If any person shall throw or put into the streets, lanes, or squares, or commons within or without the city, any dead hog, goat, dog, cat, fowl, or other dead animal, he or she shall be fined in a sum

not exceeding one hundred dollars for each and every offense, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of Police Court; and all horses, cows, hogs, dogs, goats, calves and other animals which may die or be found dead within the limits of the city, shall be removed and carried beyond the limits of the same, and buried at least six feet under ground by the owners thereof, or his, her, or their agent or servant, and at his, her or their own expense, which burial shall take place within two hours after the death of such animal, unless such death shall happen in the night, in which case such dead animal shall be removed within two hours after sunrise, and if the owner of such dead animal shall not remove the same within the time above directed, then the same shall be removed and buried as aforesaid by the Scavenger Department, at the expense of the owner. And it shall be the duty of such department, at the request of the owner or any other person, or whenever any dead animal shall be found anywhere within the limits of the city, to remove and bury the same without delay, and the said department shall be entitled to receive for the use of the city, from the owner of any such dead animal, for removing and burying the same, the following fees, viz: For a hog, dog, goat or calf, one dollar and fifty cents; for a horse, cow or other large animal, three dollars. And the said department shall make a return to the City Treasurer of all moneys received by it for the use of the city, and shall pay the same to said Treasurer immediately.

Nov. 11, 1903, p. 313.

904. Burial of dead to be within 36 hours. Whenever any person shall die within the jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah, his or her body shall be buried within thirty-six (36) hours after such death, and this time limit shall in no case be extended unless a specific permit be asked for, and be granted in writing by the chairman, or acting chairman, of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, and this can only be done on condition that such dead body be embalmed, or in some other way be protected against decomposition.

Ibid. § 2.

905. In case of bodies brought into city. Any dead body which may be brought into and within such limits, shall, if embalmed, or in some other manner protected against decomposition, be buried within twenty-four (24) hours after being so brought in, unless extension permit be obtained as provided in the foregoing section; and if not embalmed, or in some other manner protected against decomposition, shall be buried within twelve (12) hours after being so brought in.

Ibid. § 3.

906. Duty of next of kin; penalty. It shall be incumbent upon the surviving husband, wife, parent, child, brother, sister or next of kin, as the case may be, of such deceased person, and any and all persons who shall have such dead body in charge, and whose duty it shall be to cause the same to be buried, to conform to the regulations in this ordinance prescribed, and any person guilty of the violation of any of the terms of this and two preceding sections shall be subject, upon conviction in the Police Court of Savannah, to a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or be imprisoned for not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of said court.

Nov. 7, 1883. § 1.

907. Public funerals of persons dying from contagious diseases, prohibited. It shall be unlawful to have a public or church funeral of any person in said city who has died of

smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, Asiatic cholera, or other infectious or contagious diseases; but the funeral of such person or persons shall be private and unattended by any other person or persons than the immediate family residing in the house where the death takes place. And it shall not be lawful to invite or permit at the funeral of any person who has died of any of the above named or any other contagious or pestilential disease, or at any service connected therewith, any person whose attendance is not necessary to or to whom there is danger of contagion or spreading contagion thereby; and every person who shall permit any person or persons whose attendance is not necessary to come to his or her house for the purpose of attending the funeral of any person who has died of any of the before-mentioned diseases shall, on conviction thereof before the Police Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the said court.

Ibid. § 2

908. Undertaker not to use public carriage or conveyance, when, etc. It shall not be lawful for any undertaker or other person who has charge of any funeral in this city or any person who has died of any contagious or infectious disease, to use for the purpose of conveying the body to the cemetery or burial place any public carriage or conveyance, but shall in all such cases use a hearse for conveying the body to the cemetery, or burial place. And every undertaker or other person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof in the Police Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the said court.

April 9, 1884.

909. Transporting through city disinterred bodies; penalty. It shall be unlawful to carry or transport through the city of Savannah the remains of any person which have been disinterred or removed from any cemetery, public or private, without the permit of the Health Officer of the city of Savannah, and any person carrying or aiding in the transporting of such remains through the city of Savannah shall be fined, on conviction thereof in the Police Court, in the sum of not more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the officer presiding in said court.

April 7, 1889, p. 75.

910. Removal of bodies of deceased persons for interment out of city, without permit, prohibited. It shall not be lawful to remove, or cause to be removed, from the city of Savannah, for interment outside of the city of Savannah, the body of any deceased person without first obtaining the permit of the Health Officer authorizing such removal, and any person violating this section shall, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subjected to a fine not to exceed fifty dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Dec. 3. 1 39

911. Boarding house keepers to report sick seafaring men, etc. It shall be the duty of every person keeping a boarding or lodging house in the city of Savannah, between the thirty-first day of March and the first day of November in each and every year, to report in writing to the Mayor, through the Clerk of Council, the name of every seafaring man, boarder or transient person who shall be sick in his or her house, within twelve hours after such case of sickness shall

have occurred, and for neglecting so to do, and on conviction thereof before the Police Court, he or she shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned ten days, either or both.

Ibid. **912. Boarding house keepers to give bond for expenses, etc.** The persons keeping the above mentioned houses shall be compelled to give bond and security to the Mayor and Aldermen in the sum of fifty dollars for all expenses that might be incurred by the death of such person, if at the recommendation of the Health Officer, the person so being sick be not immediately sent to the hospital, and upon neglecting or refusing to comply with the requisitions of this section, the persons keeping such houses, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the Police Court.

Dec. 6, 1849. **913. Ponds or basins not to be excavated within city limits.** There shall not be excavated or created within the jurisdictional limits of this city any pond or basin for the holding of timber for saw mills, or for any other purpose whatsoever.

Ibid. **914. Beds of basins not to be exposed.** It shall not be lawful at any time from the first day of May to the first day of December to allow water to be drained off from any canal or basin within the extended limits of the city, so as to expose the bed thereof, unavoidable accidents and disasters excepted.

Ibid. **915. Canals or basins, tide flood gates to be opened, etc.** The flood gates of any and every canal or basin within the jurisdictional limits of the city shall be so constructed that the tide shall flow in and out of the same for the space of at least one hour at each and every flood and ebb—or in default of such construction, that the flood gates of such canal or basin shall be opened at least once in every twenty-four hours for the space of one hour on the flood and one hour on the ebb of the tide.

Aug. 2, 1839. **916. Rice chaff not to be exposed.** It shall not be lawful for any owner or agent of a steam rice mill to expose or cause to be exposed in a large heap or any other manner, the chaff produced by the said mill, so as to subject it to the influence of the sun and rain, within the distance of half a mile from the corporate limits of the city. And for a violation of the provisions of this section, the person so offending may be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each and every such offense, and the said chaff shall be removed by him, or on failure to do so, it shall be removed to a proper distance by the City Marshal at the expense of said owner or agent, which shall be collected by an execution issued by the City Treasurer against said person or property.

Oct. 1, 1879. **917. Manure heaps to be sheltered from sun and rain.** All persons having manure heaps upon their farming land adjacent to the city and within the jurisdictional limits, shall erect over such heaps board shelters sufficiently large and tight to protect such heaps from the action of the sun and rain, and under no circumstances shall any manure be stored or kept within the jurisdictional limits, except upon such farming lands as provided by this ordinance.

Dec. 12, 1877. **918. Disposition of offal, garbage and dead animals.** It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to deposit offal, garbage or dead animals, at any place within one mile of the corporate limits of the city of Savannah. If any person shall

violate the provisions of this section, he or she shall, on conviction thereof in the Police Court, be fined not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of said court.

June 2, 1897, p. 354. **919. Private sanitariums or hospitals.** It shall not be lawful for any private sanitarium or private hospital to be erected in the city of Savannah, on any lot or parcel of land less than two hundred feet square, and then only after the location of the building and lot has been approved by the Board of Sanitary Commissioners of the city of Savannah.

Ibid. § 2. **920. License, supervision by Sanitary Board.** No private sanitarium or private hospital shall be run or conducted in the city of Savannah, until the same shall have been first licensed by the city of Savannah, and after the same shall have been licensed it shall be under the supervision and inspection of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners.

Ibid. § 3. **921. Penalty.** Any person or persons violating the two preceding sections, or any provision thereof, shall be subject upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah to a fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, and to imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court, and that each day's continuance in the violation of the two preceding sections, or of any provision thereof shall be deemed and held to be a separate and distinct offense.

March 31, 1900, p. 302. **922. Vaccination compulsory.** All persons residing in the city of Savannah, permanently or temporarily, who have not been successfully vaccinated within the past seven years, are required to be vaccinated. The Health Officer of the city of Savannah or a city physician is hereby authorized and empowered, under the control and direction of the Mayor of the city of Savannah, to require such residents to submit to vaccination, and it is hereby made the duty of all such persons residing in the city of Savannah to satisfy the said Health Officer or City Physician when thereto requested of the fact of such vaccination. The certificate of a reputable Savannah physician shall be taken as sufficient evidence of the fact. Should any person residing permanently or temporarily in the city of Savannah neglect to be vaccinated or fail or refuse to submit to vaccination when thereto requested by said Health Officer or a City Physician, or fail or refuse to submit evidence of vaccination when thereto requested, such person shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Aug. 28, 1900, p. 301. **923. Cutting of weeds or vegetation.** Whenever the Sanitary Board of said city shall notify the Mayor thereof that, in the opinion of said Board, it is necessary for the preservation of the health of the city to have cut and removed from private property in the said city, or destroyed thereon, weeds and other rank vegetable growth, the Mayor shall issue his proclamation requiring the immediate cutting and removal of such weeds and other rank vegetable growth to the property line of said lot or the destruction of the same by fire on such lot by the owner or owners of said property, or the agents of such owners having charge of such property, and thereupon, if such weeds and other rank vegetable growth is not cut from such private property and removed to the

property line of such property or destroyed thereon by fire within ten days after the first publication of said proclamation by the Mayor, then and in that event the owner or owners of said property or the agents thereof having the same in charge, shall, upon conviction in the Police Court of the city of Savannah, of a failure to cut and remove such weeds and other rank vegetable growth within the time above named, be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty ($50) dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Ibid. § 2.

924. Owner refusing, city to cut weeds, etc., execution for cost. In the event of the failure of the owner or owners, or agents of such property having charge of the same, as the case may be, to cut and remove such weeds and other rank vegetable growth or destroy the same within the time above named, then and in that event, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, through the Director of Public Works, shall, at the expense of the owner or owners of such property, have the same cut and removed or destroyed. The expense of cutting, removal or destroying such weeds and other rank vegetable growth so incurred by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall be a charge upon the property from or upon which such weeds or other rank vegetable growth were cut, removed or destroyed, and the said amounts shall be reported by the Director of Public Works to the City Treasurer, together with a list of the names of the persons owning the lots in question, and it shall then and there become the duty of the City Treasurer to send to the said property owners bills for such work as was done through the Director of Public Works, which bills may be presented personally or sent by mail, and should the said bills not be paid within fifteen (15) days after the sending of the same, it shall then become the duty of the City Treasurer to issue executions respectively against such property owners and the said property from and upon which said weeds and other rank vegetable growth shall have been cut and removed or destroyed, together with interest and costs, which executions shall be made and levied out of the property described therein, as are executions for city taxes.

Aug. 16, 1905, p. 333.

Feb. 17, 1904 p. 373

925. Houses, yards and premises to be kept in sanitary condition. It shall be the duty of every occupant, tenant, owner or agent of any yard, premises, house, or outhouse in the city of Savannah to keep such yard, premises, house or outhouse free from all filth, rubbish, putrid, offensive and unsanitary matter and water of every kind and character, and to maintain the plumbing and water connections in such yard, premises, house and outhouse in good order and in sanitary condition at all times, and to this end they shall make frequent inspections of the same.

Ibid. § 22.

926. Duty of occupants. Should any yard, premises, house, or outhouse in said city become unsanitary or a menace to health or offensive by reason of the existence or accumulation of any filth, rubbish, putrid, offensive and unsanitary matter and water of any kind or by reason of defective or insufficient plumbing or water connections, it shall be the duty of the occupant or tenant to immediaely remove such filth, rubbish, putrid, offensive or unsanitary matter or water from said yard, premises, house, or outhouse and to immediately repair, put in, or renew such plumbing and water connections subject to the approval of the Inspector of Plumbing.

Ibid. § 3.

927. Unsanitary matter to be put in boxes or barrels. The tenant, occupant, owner or agent of such yard, premises, house, or outhouse shall not dispose of such filth, rubbish, putrid, offensive or unsanitary matter or water by placing or throwing the same into any of the lanes, sidewalks, streets or other public places in said city, but shall dispose of such filth, rubbish, putrid, offensive, or unsanitary matter and water by placing the same in boxes and barrels, as prescribed in ordinances, or shall dispose of it in such other manner as the ordinances of the city may require, and if such filth, rubbish, putrid, offensive, or unsanitary matter or water be found in street, lane, or other public place of said city, then the tenant, occupant, owner, or agent of the house, yard, premises, or outhouse nearest which such filth, rubbish, putrid, offensive, or unsanitary matter or water shall be found shall be liable hereunder.

Ibid. § 4.

928. Owners and agents liable. The provisions of the three preceding sections shall apply to the owners and to the agent or agents, representative or representatives, or the owner of any yard, premises, house or outhouse in said city after three (3) days' notice of the condition of such yard, premises, house or outhouse to such owner, or to such agent or agents, or representative or representatives of the owner, and if such owner, agent or agents, representative or representatives of the owner of any yard, premises, house or outhouse in said city be a corporation, then the president or manager of the same shall be liable hereunder, and if a partnership, then any one of the partners.

Ibid. § 5.

929. Penalty. Any person guilty of a violation of the four preceding sections shall, upon conviction in the Police Court of said city, be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Aug. 18, 1905, p. 266.

930. Milk dealers required to register with Health Officer. All milk dealers engaged in the business of selling milk or dairy products in the city of Savannah, Ga., from place of business, located in the corporate or jurisdictional limits of the said city, or making deliveries to customers living in the said city, are hereby required to register as milk dealers, at the office of the Health Officer of said city; and, it shall not be lawful for any person to continue to sell or deliver milk in the city of Savannah, unless he or she shall have so registered. Any milk dealer opening up business in Savannah shall not do business until he shall have so registered.

Ibid.

931. Unlawful to sell impure milk, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale within the corporate or jurisdictional limits of the said city of Savannah, any impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk, or to sell, or to offer for sale as pure milk, any milk to which water or other substances have been added, which in effect injure its quality or lessen its value; or, to sell or to offer for sale, the milk of any cow that may be sick, diseased or suffering from any bodily condition or disorder liable to render her milk unfit or unsafe to be used as food; or the milk obtained from a cow kept in a filthy, or unventilated stable or building, or in an offensively filthy lot, pen or shed, or that may be fed upon

food, or allowed to drink any liquid that may affect the milk injuriously, so that consumers may be exposed to the risk of sickness or disease therefrom.

Ibid. **932. Milk from sick cows.** No milk or cream shall be sold, kept or offered for sale, or in any other manner disposed of, within said limits, drawn from cows within fifteen (15) days before and within ten (10) days after parturition, nor shall the same be mixed with any other milk or cream for such purposes.

Ibid. **933. Percentage of water, etc.** No milk shall be sold or offered for sale, kept, or otherwise disposed of, within said limits, if it contains more than eighty-eight (88) per cent. of water, or less than twelve (12) per cent. of milk solids, which solids shall not contain less than three (3) per cent. of fat.

934. Name of dairy on milk wagon. If milk or cream sold or offered for sale within said limits, shall be transported or carried in wagons or other vehicles, the latter shall have painted thereon, on both sides thereof, in conspicuous and legible letters, not less than four (4) inches in height, the name and location of the dairy, or place from whence the milk was obtained.

Ibid. **935. Milk subject to inspection of Health Officer, etc.** All dairies and other places of business of milk dealers supplying customers in the city of Savannah, whether such dairies and other places of business be within or without said city, shall be subject, at any time, to the inspection of the Health Officer of said city, or of the Food Inspector, under the direction of the Health Officer, and it shall be the duty of the said Health Officer, or of the Food Inspector to visit and inspect all places and vehicles from which milk or cream may be sold, offered for sale, stored, delivered or disposed of, as well as to inspect and examine all vessels, cans, receptacles, places or establishments of any kind, containing milk or cream, and ascertain or examine the condition thereof with reference to cleanliness and sanitation, and the said Health Officer or said inspector is hereby authorized, directed and empowered to cause the removal and abatement of any unfit, unclean or injurious condition attending the keeping, storage, care, custody or control of milk or cream at any and all such places.

Ibid. **936. Sale of skimmed milk.** It shall be the duty of the said Health Officer, or the said Food Inspector, to see to it that all vendors of milk, who sell or offer for sale "skimmed milk," have attached to the can or vessel containing such milk, the words "skimmed milk" in plain and distinct letters, not less than one inch high.

Ibid. **937. Right of entry, sampling and inspection.** The said Health Officer and said Food Inspector shall have the right to enter and have full access to and egress from, all places where milk or cream is stored or kept for sale, also to and from all wagons or other vehicles, cars or conveyances of any kind used for the transportation and delivery of milk; and to take samples of milk and cream therefrom, not exceeding one quart, for the purpose of inspecting, testing or analyzing the same; provided that if upon analysis, it is shown that the said inspected milk or cream is unadulterated, the city shall be liable for the value of the amount of the milk or cream so taken.

938. Analysis of milk. All samples of milk or cream taken or brought to the office of the Health Officer under the provisions of this ordinance, by said Health Officer, said Food Inspector, or by any other person, shall by the said Health Officer be analyzed, or otherwise satisfactorily tested, and whenever the said milk or cream so tested or analyzed shall be found violative of the provisions of these regulations as to milk and dairy products, the necessary steps shall be taken through the Health Officer, or the said Food Inspector for due prosecution of the offender thereof. The analysis or test herein required may be made with such instruments, apparatus, chemicals, or otherwise, and to such extent, as may by the Health Officer be deemed necessary.

Ibid. **939. Milk dealers' permit from Health Officer.** No person shall sell, deliver or offer for sale, within the corporate or jurisdictional limits of said city, or bring or send into the said limits for sale, any milk without a permit to do so from the Health Officer. Such permits shall be furnished gratuitously to applicants who may have registered in conformity herewith, and shall be conditioned that all ordinances and regulations of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah concerning dairies, milk and cream dealers and dairy products, shall be strictly complied with; such permit shall be revocable by the Health Officer for violation of any of the above conditions.

Ibid. **940. Sanitary Board to make regulations.** The Board of Sanitary Commissioners of Savannah shall have power, from time to time, to adopt such rules and regulations, in general conformity to the terms of ordinances touching milk dealers and the sale of milk and dairy products in this city, and for the government of dairies and milk depots supplying milk and dairy products to the people of the city, and such rules and regulations when so adopted, shall be printed, and copies furnished to all such milk dealers, dairies and milk depots, and it shall be the duty of all milk dealers and persons engaged in such business to obey and strictly conform thereto, under all the penalties hereof.

Ibid. **941. Penalties.** Any person violating the provisions of the foregoing sections touching milk or dairy products, or any one of them, or disobeying any of the said rules and regulations of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, for each and every offense, to a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, and to imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court. In addition, the Health Officer shall be authorized to publish, for the information of the citizens of Savannah, the analysis of any milk which he may inspect.

Ibid. **942. "Person," defined.** The word "person" in the foregoing sections touching milk and dairy products, shall include individual, firm or corporation.

Ibid. **943. Pastures to be fenced from Bilbo, or unsanitary waters.** All owners of lands, renting the same as pastures for cattle, are required to erect substantial wood or wire fences, which will effectually prevent cows using such pastures from having access at any time, to Bilbo canal or to any other unsanitary ditch or waterway.

March 20, 1904, p. 324. **944. Spitting on sidewalks, in street cars and public buildings.** It shall not be lawful for any person to spit upon the sidewalks in the city of Savannah, or upon the floor or platform of any street car in said city, or in any public building in said city, except in a cuspidor in the building.

March 19, 1902, p. 320.

945. Penalty; and police to docket offender. In the event of a violation of the foregoing section, it shall be the duty of a policeman cognizant of the offense to docket the violator, who shall, in the event of his conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed five dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed one day, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

946. Fences or walls surmounted by broken glass, etc. It is hereby declared to be unsanitary and unlawful for any person within the jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah to have, keep or maintain on the top of fences or walls, broken glass, crockery, pottery, bottles or other substances, which may tend to collect or retain water or filth, and upon written notice from the Health Officer to the owners respectively of such property to remove such substances from the top of such fences or walls, it shall be the duty of such owner so notified to remove or cause to be removed the same within twenty days after the reception of such notice.

947. General Penalties. As to each and all of the preceding sections of this Chapter wherein punishments for the infractions thereof have not been specifically provided, any person violating the same shall, upon conviction for each such violation before the Police Court of Savannah, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER 39.

NUISANCES.

SECTION 948. Maintaining on premises, penalty.
949. Occupants of premises, penalty.
SECTION 950. Matter dangerous to health.
951. Penalty.

May 26, 1880, ¿ 1.

948. Maintaining nuisances on premises; penalty. No person shall keep on his or her premises any nuisance to the annoyance of his or her neighbor or injurious to public health, nor shall any person maintain any source or sources of filth and cause of sickness in the corporate or jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah, and any person keeping any nuisance injurious to the public health, or maintaining any source or sources of filth and cause of sickness on their premises in the corporate or jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah, shall, on conviction therefor, in the Police Court of Savannah, be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty ($50) dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding twenty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Ibid. ¿ 2.

949. Occupants of premises required to remove nuisance Whenever any nuisance injurious to the public health, or likely to become so, shall be reported to the Mayor or Acting Mayor, he shall forthwith notify in writing the party occupying the premises to remove the nuisance complained of within twenty-four (24) hours after service of the said notice, which may be served by the Marshal, or any member of the police force, and if the said nuisance is not abated within twenty-four hours after such notice, for every day following, the person or persons on whose premises the nuisance remains, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court, be

fined in a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both.

Aug. 7, 1889, p. 73.

950. Matter dangerous to public health. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the Health Officer or Marshal of the city of Savannah that any animal, vegetable or other matter dangerous to the public health, is kept within the corporate or jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah, it shall be the duty of said Health Officer or Marshal to at once make a written report as to such unsanitary matter to the Mayor of the city, which written report shall specify the place, or places, where it is kept, the character and condition of the substance complained of, and the name or names of the person or persons owning or keeping the same; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Mayor to call a special meeting of the Aldermen of the city of Savannah for the purpose of considering the question of causing the immediate removal from the city of such unsanitary matter, of which meeting and its purpose, the party or parties interested shall have not less than six hours, nor more than twenty-four hours' notice, according to the seeming exigencies of the case. Should the said Aldermen, at the said meeting, find that the said matter is in such unsanitary condition as to endanger the public health, and that it ought to be removed out of the city limits, it shall be the immediate duty of the Mayor to issue the order to the City Marshal or to the police force to at once remove the same sufficiently far from the city to prevent any danger to the inhabitants thereof, at the expense of the owner or owners of the matter condemned and removed.

Ibid ¿ 2.

951. Penalty for keeping. The person and persons guilty of keeping the matter or substance specified in the foregoing section, when convicted before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER 40.

HEALTH OFFICER.

SECTION 952. Salary.
953. Certificates of death.
954. Burial orders.
955. Given when.
956. Keep supply vaccine.
957. Patients from vessel to Pest House.
958. Autopsies in contagious cases.
SECTION 959. Births; physicians and mid-wives.
960. Penalty.
961. Physicians and mid-wives to register.
962. Penalty.
963. Placard infected houses.
964. Bacteriologist.
965. Sanitary food inspector.

June 28, 1899, p. 305.

952. Salary of Health Officer. The salary of the Health Officer of the city of Savannah shall be at the rate of thirty-six hundred ($3,600) dollars per annum, payable in equal bi-monthly instalments.

Feb. 21, 1877.

953. To furnish certificates of death, when. In all cases of death occurring within the city limits in which no adequate certificate can be obtained from a physician, that the Health Officer shall visit and inspect the body of such dead person, investigate all the circumstances, and make out the certificate required; except in such cases which may occur within the jurisdiction of the Coroner, when that officer shall be duly notified.

Dec. 20, 1882. **954. Burial orders to be signed by.** Each and every sexton of each and every cemetery used for public burial within five miles of the city, shall demand and require with each and every application to him for burial of any deceased person, an order of burial signed by the Health Officer, setting forth the name, sex, color, age, nationality, residence, day of death, cause of death and name of attending physician, and in no instance shall any sexton of any cemetery used for public burial permit the body of any person to be interred without such order of burial, under penalty, upon conviction before the Police Court, of fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

Ibid. § 2. **955. Required to give burial orders, when.** The Health Officer shall be required to give an order of burial whenever application is made to him, basing said order upon a proper certificate from a physician, Coroner or other responsible person, made out and filled according to the form adopted by the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, and the authority to give an order for the burial of any and all deceased persons shall be vested in the Health Officer alone.

Jan. 31, 1839. **956. To keep on hand a supply of vaccine virus.** It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to procure and keep constantly on hand a sufficient supply of vaccine virus, with which he shall supply those physicians who may at any time call on him for it in reasonable quantities, and for which he shall be paid by said physicians.

Sept. 4, 1856. **957. Sending patient to Pest House from vessel; whose expense.** In case it shall be deemed necessary by the Health Officer to send a patient to the Pest House from a vessel, it shall be done by the vessel's boat, or at the expense of the owner, master, or consignee of such vessel, under a fine, in case of failure or refusal, of not exceeding one hundred dollars on conviction before the Police Court; and the expense of such sending shall be paid out of said fine.

Sept. 19, 1893, p 73. **958. Physicians to notify Health Officer of contemplated autopsies.** It is hereby made the duty of the physicians holding an autopsy in the city of Savannah for the purpose of ascertaining whether any death in the city of Savannah has resulted from any contagious or infectious disease, to notify the Health Officer of the city of Savannah of the time and place for the holding of the said autopsy, so as to give the said Health Officer an opportunity to be present at the said autopsy; and any physician failing to comply with these requirements shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Feb. 20, 1889. **959. Physicians and mid-wives to report births.** It shall be the duty of any physician attending a female during her confinement to make a written report of the birth of a child of such female, born within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, within five days after the birth of the said child, which said written report shall state the time of the birth, the sex, and color of the child, and the name of the parents, and shall also specify the place of the birth, giving the street and number of the house. Should no physician be present, it is hereby made the duty of any mid-wife that may be present at

such birth, to make the said written report to the said Health Officer within five days. Should no physician or mid-wife be present, it shall be the duty of the parents of the said child to make the said written report within the said time.

Ibid. § 2. **960. Penalty.** Should the person or persons whose duty it is made by the preceding section to make the written report prescribed therein, fail to do so within five days after the birth of the child, he or she, upon conviction, before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars ($50), or imprisonment not to exceed ten (10) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

July 27, 1898, p. 346. **961. Physicians and mid-wives to register.** All physicians practicing in the city of Savannah, including those in public institutions, are hereby required to register their names and addresses at the office of the Health Officer of the city of Savannah on or before the 15th. day of January of each and every year, and all persons practicing mid-wifery in the city of Savannah shall also register their names and addresses at the office of the said Health Officer on or before the 15th. day of January of each and every year.

Ibid. § 2. **962. Penalty.** A physician or mid-wife failing to comply with the preceding section, shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Dec. 11, 1901, p. 327. **963. Health Officer to placard infected houses.** The Health Officer of the city of Savannah, under the direction and control of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners for the said city, is authorized to placard infected houses in cases of infectious and contagious diseases found in said houses, whether the same be located in the corporate limits of the city of Savannah or within two miles of the said corporate limits. And any person removing, altering or in any wise interfering with such placards, shall be punished, on conviction in the Police Court, by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Resolution, Feb. 5, 1902. **964. May employ a bacteriologist.** The Health Officer of the city of Savannah is authorized and empowered to employ a bacteriologist, with official authority as the representative of the city of Savannah, the compensation to be five dollars for each examination, and the number of examinations not to exceed three hundred for any year. The employment will continue during the discretion of the Health Officer, or of Council.

Resolution Jan. 26, 1903, p. 395. **965. Sanitary Food Inspector.** The Mayor is authorized to appoint a food inspector, at a salary not exceeding seventy-five dollars per month. Such food inspector shall report to the Health Officer, and shall have such duties as the Health Officer may prescribe, or as may be designated by the Mayor.

NOTE.—The sections prescribing duties of Health Officer, requiring him to keep a book of complaints, to see that quarantine is enforced, and to report weekly to the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, will be found in the Chapter entitled "Board of Sanitary Commissioners."

CHAPTER 41.

QUARANTINE.

966. On June 16, 1897, Council adopted revised quarantine rules and regulations for the port of Savannah. On April 17, 1899, the report of a committee providing for the turning over of the city's quarantine station and property to the United States government as represented by the Marine Hospital Service, upon certain terms, providing for the sale of the property to the government and its control of the quarantine of the port, was adopted, and the Mayor authorized to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury. This arrangement, temporary at first, was made final by resolution of Council, September 5, 1900, since which time the matter of maritime quarantine for the port of Savannah has been regulated and administered exclusively by the United States government.

CHAPTER 42.

CITY PHYSICIANS.

SECTION 967. City Physicians.
968. Power to send sick poor to hospital.
969. To attend police and firemen.
970. Rules for.

June 2, 1897.
Dec. 23, 1891.

967. City Physicians; four to be elected. There shall be elected by Council, at the regular time for electing subordinate city officers, four City Physicians, of whom two shall be white and two colored, whose duty shall be to attend the sick poor, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Mayor and the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, and who shall hold office for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

May 14, 1879.

968. Power to send patients to hospital; when. The physicians so elected shall have power, with the approval of the Mayor only, to send to the hospital, from time to time, such sick and distressed (excepting permanently disabled and chronic cases) whom it may be found necessary, and for the best interests of all concerned, so to dispose of, allowing for the same a per diem of fifty cents each, and to be maintained not longer than one week at a time, unless by a renewal of such authority from the Mayor.

June 16, 1897, p. 354.

969. To give medical attention to police and firemen. It shall be the duty of the City Physicians in whose respective districts the policemen or firemen of the city of Savannah, needing medical attention, may reside, to render suitable medical aid and attention, when their services may be required; but their services are not required to be rendered to the members of the families of any such policemen or firemen. The said City Physicians are also authorized to give prescriptions, when absolutely necessary, on the City Dispensary, for the use, exclusively, of said policemen and firemen.

970. Rules and regulations for City Physicians prescribed by the Mayor and Board of Sanitary Commissioners.

1. Districts for City Physicians, White. The northern district shall comprise that territory from the river to the north side of Gaston street, inclusive, and extending east and west to the corporate limits.

The southern district shall comprise that territory from the south side of Gaston street to the southern corporate limits extended and taking in all that district between the eastern and western corporate limits.

2. Districts for City Physicians, Colored. The eastern district shall comprise all of that territory east of Bull street, extending from the river to the southern extended corporate limits.

The western district shall comprise all of that territory west of Bull street, extending from the river to the southern extended corporate limits.

3. It shall be the duty of each City Physician to furnish medical advice to all persons residing in his district, who may be unable to employ a physician, and to attend all sick poor, keeping a correct and accurate record of the same, and making a return to the Mayor every Monday by 12 M. in full of all work done by him, giving names, ages, sex, disease and locality of cases attended.

4. In addition to professional work, each City Physician will be required to examine daily, the general sanitary condition of his district, and report promptly to the Mayor anything coming under his notice, which in his judgment may be prejudicial to the public good health.

5. Any refusal on the part of any City Physician to attend any worthy poor person seeking medical assistance, being reported to the Mayor, will subject the party so offending to a recommendation to Council to be discharged from further service, and the vacancy so occasioned to be supplied.

6. Each City Physician will be permitted, with the approval of the Mayor, to send to hospital such sick poor persons as may be in a destitute condition and without the means of procuring sufficient care as to diet, etc., at home, being governed in the disposition of such cases alternately so far as the Savannah Hospital and St. Joseph's Infirmary are concerned, and confining themselves to the Georgia Infirmary as the only hospital for colored persons in the city. Permanently disabled and chronic cases shall not be sent to hospital.

7. Each City Physician shall be required to report to the Mayor, by 12 M. every Monday, the names of all persons sent to hospital for treatment, their diseases, etc., during the week preceding. In addition, they shall also report every Monday the condition of all such cases in hospital, so that their stay may not be prolonged at city's expense for a longer period than is absolutely necessary.

CHAPTER 43.

CITY DISPENSARY.

SECTION 971. City Dispensary.
972. Keeper, assistant and porter.
973. Oath, bond and duty.
974. Obtaining medicine by misrepresentation.
975. Medicines not to be sold.
976. Rules for Dispensary.

971. City Dispensary. A city dispensary for the sick poor of Savannah is hereby established, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Sanitary Commissioners. June 2, 1897. p. 357.

Ibid. § 2.
Aug. 9, 1899, p. 293.

972. Keeper, Assistant Keeper and Porter. A Keeper and Assistant Keeper of the City Dispensary shall be elected by Council at the time fixed for the election of all other city officers, and biennially thereafter, to hold office for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected. A porter for the Dispensary shall be appointed by the Mayor. The said Dispensary and the said officers and porter shall be under the control and regulation of the Sanitary Board, and shall receive such compensation out of the treasury of the city of Savannah as Council may prescribe, payable in equal monthly instalments. It shall be the duty of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners to pass rules and regulations looking to the supply of medicines to the indigent poor of the city of Savannah and to the usefulness and efficiency of the said Dispensary.

Ibid.
Nov. 25, 1858.

973. Oath, bond and duty. The said Keeper and Assistant Keeper shall take the oath prescribed for city officers, give bond in such sum as may be prescribed by the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, and supply the sick poor of the city of Savannah with medicines at the times and in the manner prescribed by the rules adopted for their government.

June 2, 1897. p. 377.

974. Obtaining medicine by misrepresentation, penalty. Any person who shall, by misrepresentation, obtain medicine at the public expense, who is able to pay for the same, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed twenty dollars and imprisonment not to exceed ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sept. 2, 1868.

975. Medicines not to be sold, nor supplied to any but sick poor. It shall not hereafter be lawful for such Keeper or Assistant Keeper, under pain of immediate forfeiture of his office, to vend any medicines or to supply with medicine any but the sick poor of the city of Savannah, under such rules and regulations as exist or may hereafter be made under ordinance or ordinances of said city; and in any and every case where such Keeper or Assistant Keeper shall have just cause to suppose that a patient is able to pay for medicine, such officer shall furnish medicine, but within twenty-four hours thereafter he shall report the facts to the attending physician, and also to the Mayor.

976. Rules for the City Dispensary established by the Sanitary Board. 1. Any regularly licensed physician may prescribe upon the Dispensary, if the patient is unable to pay. Quacks, charlatans or persons practising medicine under fictitious or misleading names, thereby deceiving the public, are, however, excepted and are not entitled to the privilege of the Dispensary.

2. No prescription shall be filled unless properly written upon the regulation blank provided for that purpose.

3. No prescription will be filled, the date of which shows that it had been written twenty-four hours or more previously.

4. Prescriptions will be renewed only upon an order written by the physician upon the Dispensary blanks, setting forth the number of the prescription to be refilled, and said order must be accompanied by the original label, and in no case will a prescription be refilled after thirty days from the date of its first filling.

5. Patients must furnish bottles when liquid preparations are prescribed, except in cases of emergency, when the Keeper shall use his discretion.

6. When the Keeper is certain, beyond doubt, of the ability of an applicant to pay for medicine, he shall refuse to fill his prescription, writing his reasons for refusing on the back of the same.

7. Where the Keeper has just cause to suspect that patients are able to pay he shall inform the attending physician and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Health, stating his reason for such suspicion.

8. The Assistant Keeper and porter shall be under the direction and supervision of the Keeper, who shall report any infraction of the rules on their part to the Chairman of the Committee on Public Health.

9. The hours during which the dispensary shall remain open are from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. In emergency cases the night bell must be answered at any hour.

Physicians, however, prescribing at night must state on the prescription the hour at which it was written, and no prescription will be filled after the closing hour that had been written before 8 o'clock.

CHAPTER 44.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTION 977. Director of Public Works; office created.
978. Oath and bond.
979. Salary, clerk, etc.
980. Powers and duties.
SECTION 981. To give entire time to city.
982. Accounts, how paid, etc.
983. Annual reports to Mayor.
984. Repair paved streets dug up.

977. Director of Public Works. A Director of Public Works for the city of Savannah is a city official to be elected at the regular time for election of city officers, and shall hold his office for the term of two years and until his successor is elected and qualified. No person shall be eligible to election to the said office unless he be, at the time of his election, a citizen of the United States and of the State of Georgia, and unless he has been a resident of the city of Savannah continuously for at least two (2) years prior to his election.

March 8, 1899. p. 293.

978. Oath and bond. The said officer, when elected and confirmed, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe before the Mayor of the city of Savannah the following oath, to-wit: "I swear that I will faithfully, carefully and impartially perform the duties of Director of Public Works for the city of Savannah during my continuance in office, and that I will not be concerned nor interested in a pecuniary way, directly or indirectly, in any contract for work to be done or materials to be furnished for or in connection with any work or improvements done under my supervision, or with which I may be connected in any way as an official of the city of Savannah, nor in any contract for work to be done or material to be furnished for or about any public work or improvement to be done under my supervision or in connection with my office, nor in any contract for the purchase of property or supplies appertaining there-

Ibid. § 2.

to; I will make all appointments and recommend all discharges, and will make all selections or purchases of material, will make and execute all contracts, and in all other respects, discharge the duties of the said office with sole and exclusive regard to the public good, and I will faithfully execute all lawful orders of the city of Savannah relating to my office or its conduct as officially expressed by ordinance, resolution or otherwise." This oath shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of Council of said city, and at the time of filing said oath with the said Clerk, the said Director shall also execute a bond to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, with security, to be approved by the Mayor, in the sum of $2,000, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of said office, which bond shall also be filed with the Clerk of Council; and if a surety company be accepted as surety, the premiums for the same shall be paid by the city.

Ibid. § 3.

979. Salary; his clerk, etc. The said officer shall have an office in the City Exchange, shall be paid such salary as Council may fix and determine prior to the election of such officer, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. He shall also appoint a clerk, and the said clerk shall attend to all of the clerical duties which may devolve upon him under the direction and control of said Director, and before entering upon the duties of his office the said clerk shall take an oath before the Clerk of Council for the faithful and impartial performance of his duties, which oath shall be filed with the said Clerk of Council, and he shall also give a bond, payable to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in the sum of $1,000, with security, to be approved by the Mayor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, which bond shall also be filed with the said Clerk of Council; and if a surety company bond is accepted, the premiums for the same shall be paid by the city. The said clerk shall receive a salary such as may be fixed by the Director of Public Works, with the approval of the Finance Committee, and shall be subject to discharge at any time by the said Director whenever, in the judgment of the said Director, his discharge is proper or expedient, and when discharged his compensation or salary shall immediately cease. Except when otherwise directed by said Director, the said clerk shall remain in the office of the Director during business hours. Suitable books shall be kept in the said office, showing, among other things, a record of all the actings and doings of the said office and of all moneys received and disbursed.

Sept. 12, 1906.

March 8, 1899, § 4.

980. Powers and duties. The said Director shall have full and complete control of the execution of all work of every kind ordered from time to time by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, to be done on the streets, lanes, roads, or extensions of the same, sidewalks, walks and passages through parks and squares, curbing, bridges, culverts, sewers and drains of the city of Savannah, including the sprinkling, cleaning and lighting of streets, except work within the exclusive cognizance and jurisdiction of the Park and Tree Commission. He shall further have full and complete control of the odorless excavating machine department, including the cleaning of vaults, and of the Scavenger Department, including the removal of all garbage from yards, streets, lanes and other portions of the city, and of the crematory for the disposal of the same, if any; of the building

and repairing of all public docks and slips in the city, of the building and repairing of all buildings owned by the city, except those connected with or embraced in the water works, police and fire departments, and shall also have charge of all live stock, wagons, tools, machinery and other personal property of the city of Savannah used in and about the Public Works, except such as may be used in the water works, police and fire departments. He shall also have power to get bids on and purchase and contract for all supplies for material needed in any of the departments under his supervision, in such manner as the City Council may direct. He shall also have power to appoint and remove, with the consent of the respective committees of the departments of the city government to which they may belong, such foremen and other appointees as, in his judgment, and in the judgment of the said committees, may be required in the said departments; but in the event of any disagreement between the said Director and the said committees of Council as to any appointment or removal in the departments under the control of said committees, the decision of the committees shall control as to any appointment or removal in the department of the said committees. The said Director shall recommend such appointments and discharges, as, in his judgment, the public interests dictate, and they shall be made when his recommendation has been confirmed by the said committees.

Ibid. § 5.

981. Director and clerk to devote entire time to city business. The said Director and his clerk shall devote their entire time, respectively, to the interests of the city, and shall not engage in any other calling or business during the time that they, respectively, may continue to occupy their offices.

Ibid. § 6.

982. Accounts, how paid, etc. All accounts for work done in the department of the said Director, or any of its branches, shall be paid for out of the regular annual budget or appropriation set apart by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in Council assembled, for such department or work, and shall, before they are paid, be made out as other city bills or accounts against the city of Savannah are made, to be approved by the said Director, if found to be correct, and to be approved further by the appropriate committee of the City Council. The said Director shall be responsible to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, in Council assembled, for the just, business-like and economical expenditure of the public funds, and, in contracting and performing the work under his control, he shall be subject to the direction and control of the said City Council and such orders and regulations as that body may from time to time adopt in relation to the same. The books and records of his office shall always be subject to inspection by the Mayor of the city of Savannah, or by any Alderman of the city, or by any committee of the Council designated by the said Mayor.

Ibid. § 7.

983. Director's reports to Mayor. Said Director shall make a report to the Mayor of the city of Savannah in the month of October of each year, submitting an estimate of the expense of running said department and all branches thereof, for the next year, and, on or before the first day of January in each year, the said Director shall submit a report in writing to the Mayor of said city, to be filed with the Clerk of Council, showing all the actings and doings of his department, its receipts and disbursements, its condition, and every-

thing connected therewith during the preceding year, with such recommendations as the said Director shall see fit to make in regard to the same, and he shall make such other reports, from time to time, as may be required of him by the said Mayor, or by the City Council of Savannah.

Nov. 1, 1899, p. 326.

984. To repair paved streets dug up under permit. Hereafter when repairs to paved streets are made necessary by work done on the streets by contractors or other parties, they shall be made by the city of Savannah, through its proper department and the Director of Public Works, at the expense of the party or parties who have dug up the streets or made the repairs necessary, and every permit granted for the digging up of a paved street, or for other work thereon which makes the repairs necessary, shall be subject to the terms and provisions hereof.

CHAPTER 45.

SCAVENGER DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 985. Under Director of Public Works.
986. Scope of department.
987. To keep boxes, etc., for filth, rubbish, etc.
988. Two or more separate boxes.
989. Location of and when filled.
990. Penalties.
SECTION 991. Interfering with dirt barrels or boxes.
992. Department to remove dead animals.
993. Dead animals to be reported to Police Barracks.
994. Charge of Pound.
995. Maintenance fees.

March 9, 1899, § 4, p. 296.

985. Scavenger Department under control of Director of Public Works. The Director of Public Works shall have full and complete control of the Scavenger Department, including the removal of all garbage from yards, streets, lanes and other portions of the city.

Dec. 25, 1878.

986. Scope of Department. It shall be the duty of the Director of Public Works in charge of the Scavenger Department to cause the men employed to pass through all parts of the city daily, with the carts, and to take up and carry off all offal, filth, manure, oyster shells, ashes and cinders or other rubbish that may be collected in barrels or boxes, or that may be found in any street, lane, park or square within the city, and to carry and deposit the same to and at such place or places as shall be designated under the authority of City Council.[1] The market offal and garbage shall be cleaned up and taken away daily, and on Sundays this shall be done from October 1st. to April 1st. by or before 8 o'clock A. M., and from April 1st. to October 1st. by or before 7 o'clock A. M. The department shall, on Sundays, have carts ready for the removal of any garbage or offensive matter that it may be deemed necessary to remove.

June 1, 1887.

987. Occupants to keep a box or barrel for offal, filth, rubbish, etc. The owners, tenants or occupiers of houses having yards or enclosures, and all occupants of houses, all merchants, shop keepers, grocers and tradesmen occupying premises to which no yards are attached, shall keep within their yards or premises a box or barrel of sufficient size, in

(1) On Jan. 21st., 1903, by resolution. Council entered into a garbage contract with the Savannah Electric Company for ten (10) years, ending April 1, 1913, whereby the garbage and other city waste is to be transported by the Electric Company to the County Farm. The County Commissioners became parties to the contract.

which shall be deposited all the offal, filth, rubbish, dirt and other matter generated in said building and enclosure, and the said filth of every description as aforesaid shall be placed in said box or barrel for removal by the Scavenger Department. And it shall be unlawful for any occupant of a house, merchant, shop keeper, grocer or tradesman to sweep into or to deposit in any street or lane of this city any paper, trash or rubbish of any kind whatsoever, but the same shall be kept in boxes or barrels as hereinbefore provided, for removal by the Scavenger Department of the city. Any person not having a yard may put the box or barrel containing the offal, rubbish, etc., in the street or lane for removal by the Scavenger Department, provided the box or barrel so put in the street or lane shall be of such character and size as to securely keep the offal, rubbish, etc., from getting into the street or lane. And any person other than the owner interfering with or troubling the box or barrel so put in the street or lane shall be punished, on conviction thereof in the Police Court, by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of said court.

Feb. 18, 1891. p. 65.

988. Separate boxes for combustible and incombustible matter. All persons referred to in the foregoing section are hereby required to keep two or more boxes or barrels, in one of which shall be deposited all matter and material of a non-combustible character—such as dirt, ashes, manure, tin cans, etc., and in the other, matter and material of a combustible character, the purpose and intent of this requirement being to keep in separate boxes or barrels the non-combustible and the combustible matter and material to be taken up by the scavenger carts.

Aug. 22, 1900. p. 300.

989. Deposits to be before 7 A. M.; location of boxes and barrels. It shall be the duty of every occupant of any building, residence or place of business in the city of Savannah to place the boxes or barrels referred to in the foregoing two sections (in one of which shall be deposited all matter and material of a non-combustible character, such as dirt, ashes, manure, tin cans, etc., and in the other, matter and material of a combustible character), just inside or outside of the gate in lane or street, at or before seven (7) o'clock A. M., city time, and, where there are no lanes, inside the property line and within five (5) feet of a street entrance, and Scavenger Department shall have free access to these barrels and boxes from seven (7) o'clock A. M. to eight (8) o'clock P. M. of each day. Where there are narrow alleyways, on which abut three or more houses, it shall be the duty of the occupants of the said houses to provide a box or barrel at the point where the alleyway opens on the street, in which box or barrel it shall be the duty of the occupants to deposit the matter and material for removal by the Scavenger Department. It shall be the duty of the sanitary inspectors to see to the carrying out of these provisions.

Ibid. § 2.

990. Penalties. Any person violating the provisions of the three foregoing sections, or any one of them, shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed fifty ($50) dollars, and to imprisonment not to exceed ten (10) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court, and each day's violation or neglect of the said provisions, or any of them, shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

March 14, 1883. **991. Removing or interfering with dirt barrels, etc., prohibited.** It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to take away, remove or interfere with any barrel or boxes kept within the yards, enclosures of any owners, tenants or occupiers of houses, or in the vicinity of any such yards or enclosures, for the reception of offal, filth, etc., to be removed by Scavenger Department, and any person or persons other than said owners, tenants, occupiers or their agents or servants taking, removing or interfering with any such barrels or boxes, shall, on conviction thereof in the Police Court, be fined not more than thirty ($30) dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the said court.

Jun. 24, 1891. § 1. **992. Department to remove dead animals.** It is hereby made the duty of the Scavenger Department, without delay, to remove from the city all dead animals which may be brought to its attention or reported, and dispose of the same as required by law or the proper corporate authority.

Ibid. § 2. **993. Dead animals to be reported to Police Barracks.** It is hereby made the duty of all persons in the city of Savannah losing an animal by death in the said city, or having a dead animal on his or her premises, in the city of Savannah, to report the same to the Police Barracks within ten hours after its death, which said report shall specify where the said animal may be found. Any person failing to comply with this section shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Aug. 2, 1893. **994. Charge of Pound.** The Scavenger Department shall have charge of and feed all cattle or other animals that shall be impounded by the members of the police force, and deliver up said cattle or other animals to their owners on the customary fees being paid, or to the City Marshal for sale by Dec. 26, 1866. him as required by law. It shall have at the said Pound some agent at two stated hours each day, when cattle or other animals are within, for the purpose of such delivery to the owners.

Oct. 26, 1870. **995. Fees for maintenance of animals.** The prices for maintenance of animals at the City Pound shall be as follows, to-wit: For horned cattle (except goats and sheep) per head per day, twenty-five cents; for goats and sheep, per head per day, fifteen cents, and for horses and mules, per head per day, forty cents, and no more.

CHAPTER 46.

SINKS.

SECTION 996. Privies, how constructed.
997. Unlawful to cement bottom.
998. Dry wells, permitted when.
999. Cleansing vaults, charges, etc.
1000. Assessments for cleansing.
1001. Deduction for prompt payment.
SECTION 1002. Penalty if cleaned by other than city.
1003. Emptying waste water into.
1004. Lime to be thrown into.
1005. Throwing of slops, etc., into.
1006 Water closet projecting over street.
1007. Penalty.
1008. Obstructing water closets penalty.

March 26, 1873. **996. Privies, how constructed.** No privy shall be constructed within the corporate limits of said city unless the same be built with good brick or stone at least six (6) feet below the surface of the lot upon which it is sunk, and be built at least one (1) foot above the surface, and the bottom of the privy shall be left of the earth, so as to allow seepage. On one of the four sides, which may afford a convenient outlet for cleansing the privy, whether it be on street or lane, or in a yard, an arch shall be built at the bottom of the brick or stone work and filled in with brick or stone, so as to allow of its displacement and replacement for purposes of cleansing. The vault of every such privy shall be floored over with waterproof flooring one (1) foot above the ground, and to have seats with close, tight covers. There shall be a flue from each vault extending into the open air at least two and one-half (2½) feet above the roofing of said privy, and if any person shall violate this section, he or she, the owner or lessee of the premises, shall pay a fine in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen days, either or both, for each and every offense, upon conviction before the Police Court, and the said privy shall be rebuilt in the manner prescribed by this ordinance, or be filled up.

July 10, 1889. **997. Unlawful to cement bottom.** It shall not be lawful to cement the bottom of any privy vault, or dry well, in the city of Savannah, and any person violating this section shall be subject to a fine not to exceed fifty dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the court, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah. Whenever any privy, or dry well, which has been already cemented may be cleaned, the cement bottom shall be removed.

Aug. 27, 1884. **998. Dry wells permitted only where sewer connections impracticable.** It shall be unlawful to dig, construct or make any dry well within the limits of said city, except after permission obtained from Council, upon the recommendation or July 14, 1886. sanction of the Sanitary Board, where it is impracticable to make sewer connections; but the wells shall in no case be dug in the streets or lanes of the city.

Aug. 27, 1884. **999. Privy vaults, dry wells, etc., to be cleansed by city; charges for.** All privy vaults, surface drawers and dry wells in the city of Savannah shall be cleansed, and all privy vaults shall be cemented, by the city authorities, and the same shall be cleansed and repaired from time to time, as it may become necessary, by the city authorities.

The charge to owners for cleansing privy vaults shall be March 14, 1894. Nov. 14, 1900. p. 302. fixed at four ($4) dollars per vault, without reference to the size or the contents thereof, and two ($2) dollars per vault for filling the same. The charge for cleansing and removal of a tub or barrel, or similar movable receptacle used by them in place of a privy vault, shall be three ($3) dollars in Jan. 1, 1896. each case, and this charge is hereby assessed against said owners.

Aug. 27, 1884. **1000. Assessments for cleansing; executions may be issued.** If any such owner or owners of such privy vault or vaults, dry well or dry wells, surface drawer or surface drawers, as may be cleansed, shall fail or refuse to pay the sum that shall be assessed for such cleansing, for thirty days after the cleansing shall be completed, then the City Treasurer shall issue executions therefor and for the further sum of $1 for costs, and said executions shall be placed in the hands of the City Marshal, who shall proceed with such executions in the

same manner as a sheriff does under executions from Superior Courts of this State.

Ibid. **1001. Ten per cent. deduction for prompt payment.** Every person or corporation who shall pay his or her bills due the city of Savannah for cleansing privy vaults, dry wells and surface drawers, promptly within fifteen days after the same shall become due, shall be entitled to a deduction of 10 per centum of the amount thereof, and the City Treasurer is hereby directed to make such deduction upon the receipt of the amount due within the time above prescribed.

Ibid. **1002. Penalty for cleansing by other than city authorities.** No person owning or occupying any premises in said city of Savannah, and no agent of any such owner, shall clean, or cause to be cleaned, any privy vault, surface drawer or dry well in said city; but all privy vaults, surface drawers and dry wells shall be cleansed by said city authorities, and every person or persons offending against these provisions, or any part thereof, shall, on conviction thereof in the Police Court of Savannah, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not more than thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the said court.

Aug. 27, 1884. **1003. Emptying waste water into privy vaults.** It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to connect the waste water pipes from any part of their premises with any privy vault or to empty any waste or slops of any kind from their premises into any privy vault within the city of Savannah.

Aug. 15, 1839. **1004. Lime to be thrown into privies during certain months.** It shall be the duty of every householder or occupant of a house to throw into the privies attached to their yards or enclosures a peck or a sufficient quantity of lime once a month during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October and November.

Sept. 2, 1891. **1005. Unlawful to throw slops, etc., in cesspools.** It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to throw slops or other foul matter of any kind into the cesspools in the city of Savannah. This is not to apply to waste water.

Any person or persons violating this section, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not to exceed thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Aug. 20, 1879. **1006. Water closets projecting over line of street, etc., forbidden.** It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to build or construct any water closet, or place to be used as such, over or into the line of any street or lane in this city. Any such place so built or constructed shall be deemed a public nuisance, and shall be liable to immediate removal as such at the expense of the offending party.

Ibid. §. 2. **1007. Penalty.** Any person violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars for every day that such nuisance may be continued after notice to abate the same, and to imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days, either or both.

Jan. 26, 1898. p. 380. **1008. Obstructing water closets, etc., penalty.** Any occupant of a dwelling in the city of Savannah who shall designedly or through negligence stop up or obstruct a water closet, or its sewer connections, on the premises, and shall refuse or neglect to remove the said obstruction and repair the damage incident thereto, shall, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed fifty ($50) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed fifteen days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER 47.

SEWERS AND DRAINAGE.

SECTION 1009. New house drainage system.
1010. Connections with, and records of.
1011. Regulations as to connections.
1012. Penalty.
1013. Time when connections compulsory.
1014. City to make connections, when.
SECTION 1015. On paved streets, to be done by city.
1016. Penalty.
1017. Impeding drainage, Springfield tract.
1018. How removed.
1019. Expense of removing.
1020. Obstructions of Bilbo Canal.
1021. General penalty.

June 15, 1900, p. 298. **1009. Maps of new house drainage system and regulations.** As the house drainage system of the city of Savannah now being constructed is completed for various portions of the city, the Committee on Streets and Lanes shall cause maps thereof to be prepared and kept in the office of the Director of Public Works and of the Plumbing Inspector, and notice thereof to be published to the citizens of the city of Savannah in the official gazette for information. After the publication of such notice it shall be unlawful to lay any sewers, to connect with storm-water sewers, or to construct privy vaults, or dry wells, within said completed portions or districts of the city.

The said Committee on Streets and Lanes shall through the Director of Public Works, issue all permits for connections to the house drainage system.

Ibid. §2. **1010. Connections with, how made; records to be kept.** Connections of primary drains with the house drainage system of Savannah shall be made only under the supervision of inspectors to be designated by the Mayor and after all plumbing connected therewith shall have been found by the Plumbing Inspector to fully comply with the requirements of this and other ordinances, provided that this section shall not be so construed as to require the remodeling of the plumbing in buildings already erected, if, in the judgment of the Plumbing Inspector, such remodeling is not necessary.

A complete record shall be kept in the office of the Director of Public Works, showing their location, date and under whose supervision made.

Ibid. § 3. **1011. Regulations as to connections.** The following regulations are hereby adopted in connection with the new house drainage system of Savannah now being constructed, namely:

1. No fresh air inlet or trap or any manner of obstruction to the free passage of air shall be placed in the course of the main drain or of the soil pipe. The waste from each fixture shall be properly trapped, as is specified elsewhere.

2. The soil pipe shall be extended full size above the roof of the main house, and the opening must be at least two (2) feet above the roof, or fifteen (15) feet from any window or door of the building or adjoining building. No main soil pipe shall be less than four (4) inches in diameter.

3. No gas-house liquor or other waste having naphtha shall be connected with the house drainage system.

4. The Street and Lane Committee of Council shall have the power to stop and prevent from discharging into the house drainage system any private drains through which substances are discharged which are liable to injure the drains or obstruct the flow of the sewage.

5. No person shall place or deposit in any water closet, waste, soil or vent pipe, any garbage, ashes, cinders, rags or other refuse materials liable to clog the pipe.

6. All connections to house drainage sewers shall be made of a ⅛ 4-inch bend at the Y, and 4-inch pipe shall extend from this bend to inside the property line; all reducers and increasers, if used, must be made inside the property line.

Ibid. § 4.

1012. Penalty. Any person violating the three preceding sections or any provision thereof, shall, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, and to imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Feb. 20, 1901. p. 310.

1013. Time within which connections required to be made. Within four (4) months from the first day of March, 1901, it shall be the duty of all property owners east of Bull street, between Gaston and Forty-second streets and on Bull, East Gaston and East Forty-second streets, to make their connections with the new house drainage system of the city of Savannah. That within eight (8) months from the said first day of March, 1901, it shall be the duty of property owners east of Bull street, between Gaston and River streets and on East River street, to make the said connections. That within twelve (12) months from the said first day of March, 1901, it shall be the duty of the property owners west of Bull street, between Gaston and Forty-second streets, and on West Gaston and West Forty-second streets, to make the said connections. That within sixteen (16) months from the said first day of March, 1901, it shall be the duty of the property owners west of Bull street, between Gaston and River streets, and on West River street, to make the said connections.

These connections shall be made in accordance with the ordinance of Council passed June 15th., 1900, and entitled "An Ordinance for the regulation of house drainage and the house drainage system."

Ibid. § 2.

1014. Owners failing, city to make connections at owners' expense. After the dates mentioned the city of Savannah will proceed as to the areas mentioned to make the said connections in accordance with the said ordinance of June 15th., 1900, and at the expense of the property owners.

Nov. 19, 1884.

1015. Making sewer connections, etc., on paved streets; to be done by the city. It shall be unlawful for any plumber, gas fitter, or other person or corporation, to dig up any portion of any street in said city of Savannah for the purpose of laying down gas or water pipes, or making sewer connection or laying railroad tracks; but whenever it shall be necessary for said purpose to take up any portion of the pavement on any street in said city, the same shall be done, on application, by the said city at the cost and expense of the party for whom the work is done.

April 5, 1899.

Ibid. § 2.

1016. Penalty. If any person or corporation shall dig up any portion of any paved street in said city of Savannah, for the purpose of laying down gas or water pipes, or making sewer connections, or laying railroad tracks, or cause the same to be done, or any person or corporation offending against these provisions, shall be fined on conviction thereof in the Police Court of Savannah, in a sum not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the said court.

Aug. 29, 1850.

1017. Impeding drainage of Springfield tract. It shall not be lawful for any person or body corporate, by any embankment, dam or work to be erected, or which may have been heretofore erected across the natural channels of drainage of the said Springfield tract or any other tract, or in any other manner to impede the flow of water from the said tract through the drains which have been or may be constructed for the purpose of draining the said tract of land or through the natural channels and outlets thereof to the Savannah river. And it shall be the duty of all persons or bodies corporate who may have lawfully acquired a right of way over said tract, or may have constructed embankments or dams across the said tract, to cause sufficient culverts to be built under the same, so that the drainage of said lands shall not be impeded.

Ibid.

1018. Impediment, how removed. Whenever information shall be given to the Mayor of any impediment to the drainage of said lands, having been caused by any person or body corporate, it shall be the duty of the said Mayor to summons such person or corporation, or his or their agent, to appear before Council, and it shall be the duty of Council to investigate the said charge, and to pass such order for the removal of the said impediment to the drainage of said lands, or for the construction of proper culverts, as the nature or exigency of the case may require, and for the protection of the health of the inhabitants of Savannah.

Ibid.

1019. Expense of removing impediment, how collected. When any person or body corporate shall impede the drainage of the tract of land aforesaid, or shall neglect or refuse, upon due notice, to remove their obstructions or to provide sufficient culverts through their embankments for the complete drainage of said lands, the expense of enforcing compliance herewith and of removing the said obstructions, and for providing sufficient culverts, shall be collected from such person or body corporate so offending by action at law.

July 3, 1872.

1020. Obstructions at or near mouth of Bilbo canal; penalty. It shall not be lawful for any person to put or place, at or near the mouth of the canal known as the Bilbo canal, that is to say, between said mouth and the flood-gate of said canal, any raft, flat, hulk, or other obstruction, so as in any wise to obstruct the free flow of water out of said canal; and any person violating this section, or any part thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in discretion of Police Court, for every act of offense, and every day's continuance of any such obstruction.

1021. General penalty. As to each and all sections in this Chapter, wherein penalties are not specifically prescribed, each person violating the same, or any of them, shall be liable

on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER 48.

DRY CULTURE.

SECTION 1022. Rice culture prohibited within two miles.
1023. Penalty on planter.
1024. Penalty on owner.
SECTION 1025. Mayor to give notice.
1026. Failing to appear, rice destroyed.

June 26, 1826. **1022. Rice culture prohibited within two miles of city.** The cultivation or rearing of rice shall be, and is, prohibited within two miles outside of the corporate limits of Savannah.

Ibid. **1023. Penalty on planter.** Any person who shall plant, rear or cultivate rice or cause it to be planted, reared, or cultivated in contravention of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be subject, and is hereby made subject to a fine of not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars for each and every day that he, she, or they so plant, rear, or cultivate rice, or cause it to be planted, reared, or cultivated, each and every day of such planting, rearing and cultivating being considered as, and it is hereby declared to be a separate and distinct offense, and further subject to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in discretion of Police Court.

Ibid. **1024. Penalty on owner.** Whenever lands within the limits aforesaid shall be planted or cultivated in rice, or attempted to be so planted or cultivated by any person or persons other than the owner or owners of such lands, such owner or owners shall likewise be considered as offenders, within the intent and meaning of this Chapter, and are hereby made subject, as well as the tenant or tenants, cultivator or cultivators of said lands, to the penalties hereinbefore recited.

May 29, 1848. **1025. Mayor's duty to serve notices on owners, etc.** It shall be the duty of the Mayor, whenever he shall receive information that rice is planted or cultivated upon any of the lands around the city, upon which the cultivation of rice is prohibited, to serve a notice upon the owner, tenant, or cultivator of the said land, or any person having the charge of the same, or his, her, or their agent, requiring the said person to desist from the said culture, and to destroy the said rice if growing, or to appear before Police Court at a time and place in such notice to be specified, not exceeding ten days from the date thereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said growing rice should not be removed and destroyed as a nuisance.

March 6, 1878.

May 29, 1848. **1026. Owner or tenant failing to appear, rice to be destroyed.** If the said owner, tenant, cultivator or other person, shall not, upon the said notice, comply with the terms of the same, or shall fail to appear before Police Court, or if having appeared, no sufficient cause should be shown why the said rice should not be removed, and its culture abandoned; then, in such case, the said Police Court may direct the City Marshal and police force of Savannah, forthwith to remove the said rice, and destroy the same effectually, wherever it may be planted or growing on the land whereon its cultivation is prohibited, all at the expense of such offenders.

CHAPTER 49.

SIDEWALKS.

SECTION 1027. Charter power.
1028. Sidewalks to be paved by owners.
1029. To be kept in good repair.
1030. Liability of lot owners.
1031. Changing grade prohibited.
1032. Width.
1033. Broughton Street.
1034. Bull, between State and Congress.
1035. Barnard, between State and Congress.
1036. Congress, from Drayton to West Broad.
1037. Owner failing, city to widen.
1038. Execution for cost.
1039. Business district, artificial stone.
1040. Width around County Court House.
1041. Display of merchandise on sidewalks regulated.
1043. Bicycles, trucks and wheelbarrows on.
SECTION 1044. Bicycles may use certain walks.
1045. Uniformity south of Anderson street.
1046. Anderson to 40th.
1047. Abercorn, Bull, Barnard, Montgomery and other streets.
1048. Indian, Fahm, Zubly and Bolton.
1049. West Broad from Stone to Anderson.
1050. 34th., 35th., and 36th. streets.
1051. Anderson, from East Broad to Waters avenue.
1052. Habersham, Price and other streets.
1053. Prendergast, from Sims to Jones.
1054. Bay, from Fahm to Ogeechee Canal.
1055. Oglethorpe avenue, from West Broad to Fahm.
1056. Bull, from Bay to Gaston.

1027. Charter power as to sidewalks. Said Mayor and Aldermen shall have power to order such pavements and sidewalks, and repairs of the same, as they may deem proper; and upon the failure of any person to comply with such order within the time prescribed, the said Mayor and Aldermen may have the same done, and levy and collect the expenses thereof by execution against the lands and goods and chattels of the owner of the lot, whether holding the same under lease-hold title from the city, or by title otherwise derived. See charter part of this Code.

Aug. 28, 1851. **1028. Sidewalks to be paved.** Every owner of a lot, piece, or parcel of ground within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, upon notice from the municipal authorities, shall be bound to place a good and sufficient pavement or sidewalk of the kind required by the city ordinances, along the whole length and depth of said lot, which may front on any street or square of the city, and said pavement or sidewalk shall be of the width prescribed by ordinance, and of such height and level as shall be marked out by the City Engineer.

July 14, 1875.

April 6, 1887.

June 30, 1886 **1029. Sidewalks to be kept in good order and repair.** All sidewalks shall be kept in good order and repair by the owner or owners of the lot abutting on the same, from time to time, as the same may require; and, in putting in good order and repairing the same, all persons shall be required to maintain the grade as laid down by the City Engineer, and no sidewalk shall be taken and held as in good order in which any part of its surface may be raised out of the proper grade by any cause, or in which the cellar areas shall be out of grade, or which hold water in any part thereof.

Resolution March 30, 1904. **1030. Duty of lot owners to keep in repair. Liability back to city in case of damage suits. Duty of Director of Public Works.** 1. It is a matter of prime importance that the sidewalks of the city shall be kept in reasonably safe condition for pedestrians by night, as well as by day.

2. The duty rests upon owners or lessees of abutting realty to keep in repair the sidewalks along their respective frontages, including the small iron boxes for gas and water connections, wash pavements, and the like, which latter should have metal covers adapted to the sidewalk level.

3. Suits for damages for personal injuries incurred by persons falling by reason of holes in sidewalks, broken, displaced or loose brick, or stones, or of gas or water boxes, without covers, or protruding above sidewalk level, or of other similar defects and obstructions, are brought against this corporation, although the parties ultimately bound are such owners or lessees of abutting realty, or other persons whose negligence may have caused such defects or obstructions.

4. Such persons so ultimately bound, shall not escape liability, but will be sued in every instance if they fail to reimburse the city, on demand, for damages paid under judgments in such suits. It is not just to the people at large that the City Treasury shall be mulcted to pay for the negligence of individuals who fail to keep in good order the sidewalks in front of their property, or who maintain nuisances in the way of gas or water boxes, without covers, or with covers out of level or protruding above sidewalk level, and in every case of such payments from the treasury, repayments shall be made by the deliquent property owner or other such negligent person.

Ibid.

5. The Director of Public Works is instructed to give public notice each year in the city official gazette, four times a month for six months, to owners of realty and all concerned, in conformity with the foregoing, and warning them that they must put in order, and keep in good condition for use, the sidewalks along their property frontages, and that they will be held for all damages resulting from negligence in such regard.

6. The Director of Public Works is further instructed to take all steps necessary to carry the foregoing into practical effect. He will, from time to time, cause to be closely and systematically inspected every sidewalk in the city, noting all defects and obstructions, and where same should be repaired by property owners.

He is directed to give notice in writing to the abutting property owners respectively, specifying the defects in the sidewalk, and what must be done to remedy the same so as to put such sidewalk in good order and condition, and directing such necessary work to be done within ten (10) days.

If such notice be not complied with, said Director of Public Works will proceed to have such necessary work on such sidewalk done so as to put the same in good order and condition, as determined by him.

After such work shall have been done, said Director will give a written statement thereof to the City Treasurer, showing the expense of such work, the locality and the name of the abutting property owner, and thereupon the Treasurer will issue execution against such owner and the said abutting property for the amount of such expense, and place same in the hands of the City Marshal to be proceeded with as in case of other executions.

The notice specified above shall be signed by said Director in duplicate, and one copy of the same shall be served by the City Marshal or his deputy upon the person to be notified,

either personally, or by leaving the same at his residence; and if such person be a non-resident of Savannah, then service shall be made by the Marshal by mailing a copy of said notice to said person at his postoffice address, or be served upon the resident agent of such owner, if there be any, in the manner provided above for service upon resident owners.

He will keep record of all his actings and doings in these matters, and report progress to Council from time to time, and if any further legislation be deemed by him necessary, he will confer with the City Attorney, who will draw and present to Council proper ordinances to cover.

1031. No person to increase or lower height of sidewalks. Aug. 19, 1839. No person shall be permitted to increase or lower the height of the sidewalks in front of his or her lots above or below the level or grade directed by the City Engineer. And any person offending against the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each and every offense, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in court's discretion.

1032. Width of sidewalks. Aug. 4, 1869. The width of all sidewalks on any street not specially provided for by ordinance shall be as follows: the sidewalks of such streets which are not more than thirty-five (35) feet in width shall be six (6) feet wide; of the streets which are more than thirty-five (35) feet and not March 7, 1887. exceeding forty (40) feet in width the sidewalks shall be seven (7) feet wide; of the streets wider than forty (40) feet and less than seventy-five (75) feet, the sidewalks shall be nine (9) feet in width; on streets of seventy-five (75) feet and less than one hundred (100) feet, twelve (12) feet; on streets of one hundred (100) feet and upwards, fourteen (14) feet; Provided, Oct. 29, 1890. that the owners of property abutting on streets requiring a greater width of sidewalk than nine (9) feet may pave the portion of sidewalk nearest the curb to a width of nine (9) feet, leaving the portion nearest the property line as a grass plat. The city reserving the right to have the said portion left as a grass plat paved by the owner of the property, as provided for by existing ordinances, at any time Council may see fit to do so.

1033. On Broughton street. March 11, 1886. 1. That the sidewalks on Broughton street, between West Broad and Abercorn streets, be increased to fifteen (15) feet, so that the curbs on Broughton street, between West Broad and Abercorn streets, shall be forty-five (45) feet apart, and every owner of a lot, piece or parcel of land on said Broughton street, between said streets shall place a good and sufficient pavement over the sidewalk, of such material as Streets and Lanes Committee may direct.

2. Dec. 28, 1887. The sidewalks on both sides of Broughton street, between the west side of Abercorn street and the west side of East Broad street, in the city of Savannah, are required to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet. If the owners of real property abutting on said sidewalk do not make the same of the said width, the Committee on Streets and Lanes shall proceed to have the said sidewalks made of the said width at the expense of the owners of real property abutting on the said sidewalks, and if the bills for the same are not paid by said owners within thirty days after their presentation executions for the collection of the said bills, together

with costs, shall be issued by the City Treasurer against the said owners and the said abutting property, which executions shall be made and levied out of the property described therein as executions for city taxes.

May 10, 1886. **1034. Bull street, between State and Congress.** That the sidewalks on Bull street, between State and Congress streets be increased to fifteen (15) feet, so that the curbs on Bull street, between State and Congress streets, shall be forty-five (45) feet apart, and every owner of a lot, piece or parcel of land on said Bull street, between State and Congress streets, shall place a good and sufficient pavement over the sidewalk, of such material as prescribed by ordinance.

Jan. 25, 1888. **1035. Width on Barnard street between Congress and State streets.** The sidewalks on both sides of Barnard street, between Congress and State streets, in the city of Savannah, are hereby required to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet.

Sept. 7, 1887. **1036. Width on Congress street, between Drayton and West Broad streets.** The sidewalk on the south side of Congress street, in the city of Savannah, between Drayton and West Broad streets, is hereby required to be of the uniform width of eight (8) feet and six (6) inches, and on the north side of said Congress street, between Bull and West Broad streets, of the uniform width of seven (7) feet and six (6) inches.

Ibid. § 2. **1037. Owner failing, city to widen the sidewalk.** If the owner or owners of any property on either side of the said Congress street, between Drayton and West Broad streets, shall fail to make the sidewalk in front of the property of such owner or owners of the width herein required, the city shall proceed to do so, after the lapse of thirty days from the time of notice of the requirements of preceding section given to such owner or owners, which notice shall be given by the Marshal of said city.

Sept. 7, 1887. **1038. Collection of cost of work, how enforced.** In the event the city shall proceed to do work as provided in the preceding section, said work shall be done at the expense and cost of such owner or owners, in the event a bill thereof shall remain unpaid ten days after its presentation to such owner or owners, then said bill for said cost and expenses shall be turned over to the City Treasurer, who shall issue an execution for its collection, together with all costs against said owner or owners and the abutting property, which execution shall be levied and made in the manner pointed out by law for the levy and making of the tax executions issued for taxes due the city of Savannah.

Nov. 17, 1897. **1039. Business portion of city; pavements to be relaid with artificial stone.** The relaying with bricks of pavements on Broughton street, between the following boundaries: east by west side of Abercorn street, west by east side of West Broad street, north by south side of Bay street, and south by Broughton street lane, inclusive, in the city of Savannah, is prohibited, and whenever a pavement requires relaying within said boundaries it shall be taken up entirely and relaid with artificial stone.

Aug. 20, 1890. **1040. Width of sidewalks around County Court House.** The sidewalk on the President street side of the County Court House, in the city of Savannah, shall be fifteen (15) feet in width; on the Bull street side, the sidewalk shall come out on

a line with the corresponding sidewalk in front of the Lutheran Church, in said city, and on the Drayton and York street sides of the said Court House, the sidewalk shall conform to existing ordinances.

April 25, 1883. **1041. Display of merchandise on sidewalks regulated.** It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to display their goods, wares and merchandise on the sidewalks of said city in front of their places of business in show cases or otherwise, provided that no person or persons shall occupy more than two (2) feet six (6) inches from the wall or front of such place of business with any goods, wares or merchandise, or with any show case for the same, and that no person or persons shall be permitted to put any of their goods, wares or merchandise on the curb or further than two (2) feet six (6) inches from the wall or front of such place of business; and further, from December fifth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, in each year, it shall be lawful to occupy sidewalks as aforesaid within a space two feet and one-half (2½) from the curb, but no goods or boxes shall be left on the sidewalks after 8 o'clock P. M. each day: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to give any person or persons any rights in the streets of the city of Savannah which may not be revoked at will by the said the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah in Council assembled.

Dec. 23, 1891, p. 171.

April 25, 1883. § 2. **1042. Obstructing sidewalks; penalty.** Any person or persons who shall obstruct the streets or sidewalks of said city, except as permitted by the ordinances of the city, shall, on conviction thereof in the Police Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the said court.

May 14, 1869. c. 266. **1043. Bicycles, velocipedes, trucks, wheelbarrows, etc., forbidden on.** No person shall use upon any of the sidewalks of the city of Savannah any vehicle known as a velocipede, or bicycle, under a fine of not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ten days, either or both, for each offense. The provisions of this ordinance shall extend to barrels, trucks, wheelbarrows and hand carts of every description, except when necessary to cross any sidewalk from the curb to the entrance of any lot, building or enclosure.

July 10, 1901. **1044. Bicycles may use certain walks.** It shall be lawful for bicyclists to use the north side of Bay street and the Strand, from Jefferson to East Broad street, and also the north side of Harris street, west of West Broad street, in the city of Savannah.

April 5, 1899. p 344. **1045. Uniformity, south of Anderson street.** The following shall be the width of the roadways, sidewalks and grass plats of the streets in the corporate limits of the city of Savannah south of Anderson street, to-wit: A forty (40) foot street shall have a roadway between the curbs of twenty-eight (28) feet and a sidewalk on either side thereof of six (6) feet in width; a forty-four (44) foot street shall have a roadway between the curbs of thirty (30) feet and a sidewalk on either side thereof of seven (7) feet in width; a forty-five (45) foot street shall have a roadway between the curbs of thirty (30) feet and a sidewalk on either side thereof of seven and one-half (7½) feet in width; a fifty (50) foot street shall have a roadway of thirty (30) feet between the curbs, a sidewalk on either side thereof seven (7) feet, and, in addition, a grass

plat on either side thereof of three (3) feet in width; a fifty-five (55) foot street shall have a roadway between the curbs of thirty (30) feet, a sidewalk on either side thereof of seven and one-half (7½) feet, and, in addition, a grass plat on either side thereof of five (5) feet in width; and a sixty (60) foot street shall have a roadway between the curbs of thirty-two (32) feet, a sidewalk on either side thereof of nine (9) feet, and, in addition, a grass plat on either side thereof of five (5) feet in width.

Ibid. § 2.

1046. Anderson to Fortieth street, roadways, sidewalks and grass plats. Anderson street, from East Broad street to Laurel Grove Cemetery, shall have a roadway of thirty-two (32) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof nine (9) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof five (5) feet in width. Thirty-first street, from western right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company to Ogeechee road, shall have a roadway thirty-two (32) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof nine (9) feet in width, and grass plats on either side thereof three and one-half (3½) feet in width. Thirty-second street, from western right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company to Ogeechee road, shall have a roadway thirty-two (32) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof nine (9) feet in width, and grass plats on either side thereof five (5) feet in width. Thirty-third street from western right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company to Ogeechee road, shall have a roadway of thirty-two (32) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof nine (9) feet in width, and grass plats on either side thereof five (5) feet in width. Brady street, from Bull to Barnard street, shall have a roadway of thirty-two (32) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof nine (9) feet in width, and grass plats on either side thereof five (5) feet in width. Thirty-seventh street, from western right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company to Bulloch street, shall have two roadways of twenty-five (25) feet each in width, one on the north and the other on the south side of the street, with sidewalks on either side thereof ten (10) feet in width, grass plats on either side thereof five (5) feet in width and a twenty (20) foot center bed. Thirty-eighth street, from western right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company to Bulloch street, shall have a roadway thirty-two (32) feet in width; on the east side of Bull street, the sidewalks on either side of Thirty-eighth street shall be six (6) feet in width and grass plats three (3) feet in width, and on the west side of Bull street the sidewalks of Thirty-eighth street, on either side thereof, five (5) feet in width and the grass plats on either side thereof five (5) feet in width. Thirty-ninth street, from western right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company to Bulloch street, shall have a roadway thirty-two (32) feet in width; on the east side of Bull street the sidewalks of said Thirty-ninth street, on either side thereof, shall be six (6) feet in width and the grass plats three (3) feet in width; on the west side of Bull street the sidewalks of Thirty-ninth street shall be nine (9) feet in width on either side thereof, and the grass plats on either side thereof five (5) feet in width. The roadway of Fortieth street, from western right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company to Bulloch street, shall be thirty-two (32) feet in width, and the sidewalks and grass plats, east and west of Bull street,

July 19, 1905. p 288.

shall be of the same width as those of Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets just mentioned.

Thirty-fourth street and Thirty-fifth street shall have sidewalks from western right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company to Ogeechee road, and Thirty-sixth street shall have sidewalks from the western right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company to Bulloch street, to be laid in accordance herewith. Forty-first street and Forty-second street shall have sidewalks from western right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company to Bulloch street, to be laid in accordance herewith.

The sidewalks mentioned in this section shall be paved by the property owners and with material satisfactory to the committee of the Council of the city of Savannah known as the Committee on Streets and Lanes, within eight months from July 19th., 1905. Should the pavements not be laid within the time mentioned, then the city of Savannah shall proceed to lay the said pavements with material satisfactory to the Committee on Streets and Lanes and at the expense of the property owners.

July 19, 1905.

Whenever pavements are laid granite curbing shall be used to enclose the same, and the said curbing shall be four (4) by eighteen (18) inches.

1047. Abercorn, Bull, Barnard, Montgomery, Whitaker, Jefferson and other streets. Abercorn street from Anderson to Forty-second street shall have a roadway forty-five (45) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof ten (10) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof five (5) feet in width; that Drayton street from Anderson to Forty-second street shall have a roadway thirty (30) feet in width and sidewalks on either side thereof seven and one-half (7½) feet in width; Bull street from Anderson to Forty-second street shall have a roadway forty-five (45) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof ten (10) feet in width, and grass plats on either side thereof five (5) feet in width; Barnard street from Anderson to Forty-second street, shall have a roadway forty-five (45) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof ten (10) feet in width, and grass plats on either side thereof five (5) feet in width; Montgomery street from Anderson to Forty-second street shall have a roadway forty-five (45) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof ten (10) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof five (5) feet in width; Jefferson street from Anderson to Forty-second street shall have a roadway thirty-five (35) feet in width and sidewalks on either side thereof seven and one-half (7½) feet in width; Whitaker street from Anderson to Forty-second street as now opened or as it may hereafter be opened shall have a roadway thirty (30) feet in width and sidewalks on either side thereof seven and one-half (7½) feet in width; Price street from Bay to St. Thomas street, shall have a roadway thirty-two (32) feet in width and sidewalks on either side thereof nine (9) feet in width; Habersham street from Anderson to Thirty-seventh street shall have a roadway forty (40) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof three (3) feet in width; Lincoln street from Anderson to Thirty-eighth street shall have a roadway thirty (30) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof three (3) feet in width; West Broad street from Anderson to Forty-second street

April 5, 1899 § 3.

shall have two (2) roadways, one on each side, of twenty-five (25) feet each, sidewalks on either side thereof ten (10) feet in width, grass plats on either side thereof five (5) feet in width, and a center grass plat of twenty (20) feet in width; and Burroughs street from Anderson to Forty-second street shall have a roadway of forty (40) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof three (3) feet in width.

The sidewalks provided for in this section for Abercorn, Drayton, Bull, Barnard, Montgomery, Jefferson and Whitaker streets shall be built by the property owners and with material satisfactory to the Committee on Streets and Lanes within six (6) months from the passage of this ordinance, and the sidewalks mentioned in this section for Price, Habersham, Lincoln, West Broad and Burroughs streets shall be built by the property owners and with material satisfactory to the said committee within twelve (12) months from the passage of this ordinance; in the event of their failure to do so the city will pave as hereinbefore provided, and will pave with materials satisfactory to the Committee on Streets and Lanes at the expense of the property owners. As to the sidewalks provided for in this and the preceding section, whenever artificial stone is used for the same, the minimum width of such sidewalks shall be five (5) feet, in lieu of the width prescribed in said sections for same.

April 19, 1899, p. 326.

1048. Indian, Fahm, Zubly and Bolton streets. The paving of sidewalks nine (9) feet in width on both sides of Indian street, from West Broad to Waters street, of sidewalks nine (9) feet in width on both sides of Fahm street, from Bryan to River street, of sidewalks seven (7) feet in width on both sides of Bryan street, from West Broad to Fahm street, of sidewalks seven (7) feet in width on both sides of Zubly street from West Broad to Fahm street, and of sidewalks nine (9) feet in width on both sides of Bolton street, from Habersham to the crossing of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, is hereby required of the owners of lots abutting on said sidewalks. The said pavements shall be of brick. On Zubly street the pavements shall be enclosed by a wood curbing three (3) by twelve (12) inches. The pavements of the other streets herein mentioned shall be enclosed by stone curbing, except where they have already been enclosed by curbing.

The pavements herein required with the curbing shall be done under the supervision and direction of the Director of Public Works for the city of Savannah, and shall be completed, with brick and material satisfactory to him, by the said lot owners within sixty days from April 19th., 1899.

Should the pavements herein required not be laid as herein required, the same shall be done by the city of Savannah and the expense thereof collected in the manner provided for by law.

Sept. 4, 1901, p. 370.

1049. West Broad, between Stone and Anderson. The sidewalks on West Broad street in the city of Savannah, between Stone and Anderson streets, and on both sides of said West Broad street, shall be hereafter seventeen (17) feet in width. Fourteen (14) feet of this space shall be paved with brick and the remaining three (3) feet shall be devoted to grass plats and trees. The space to be devoted to grass plats and trees shall immediately adjoin the paved roadway.

All existing ordinances with reference to paving being required by the property owners, or being done at their expense, and the remedies by the city of Savannah in the event of the failure or refusal of the property owners, shall apply to the pavement herein required.

Oct. 16, 1901.

1050. Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. The roadways between the curbs of Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, between Habersham and Montgomery streets, in the city of Savannah, shall be thirty-two (32) feet in width. The sidewalks on either side thereof, if of artificial stone, shall be five (5) feet in width, and in addition, there shall be a grass plat on either side of nine (9) feet; if of brick, shall be nine (9) feet in width and in addition there shall be a grass plat of five (5) feet on either side.

All the provisions of the ordinance passed April 5, 1899, shall apply to the roadways, sidewalks and grass plats of the said portions of Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, between Habersham and Montgomery streets.

Nov. 26, 1902, p. 318.

1051. Anderson from East Broad to Waters avenue. The roadways between the curbs of Anderson street, in the city of Savannah, shall be thirty-two (32) feet in width, the sidewalks on either side thereof nine (9) feet in width, and, in addition, there shall be a grass plat on either side thereof of five (5) feet in width.

All the provisions of the ordinance passed April 5, 1899, shall apply to the roadways, sidewalks and grass plats on the said portion of Anderson street, between East Broad street and Waters avenue.

Feb. 19, 1902, p. 314.

Dec. 10, 1902, p. 319.

1052. Habersham, Price, East Broad, Atlantic, Paulsen, Harmon, Ott, Waters Road, Anderson, Henry, Duffy, Park avenue, Waldburg, Bolton, Gwinnett, Wheaton, Wolfe, Joe, Rockefeller, Flagler and Frank streets. The following shall be the width of the roadways, sidewalks and grass plats of the streets herein mentioned in the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, to-wit: Habersham street, from Thirty-seventh street to Estill avenue, shall have a roadway of forty (40) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof three (3) feet in width; Price street, from Thirty-sixth street to Estill avenue, shall have a roadway thirty-two (32) feet in width and sidewalks on either side thereof nine (9) feet in width; East Broad street, from Gwinnett street to Estill avenue, shall have a roadway thirty-five (35) feet in width and sidewalks on either side thereof seven and one-half (7½) feet in width; Atlantic street, for its entire length, shall have a roadway thirty (30) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof three (3) feet in width; Paulsen street, for its entire length, shall have a roadway thirty (30) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof three (3) feet in width; Harmon street, for its entire length, shall have a roadway thirty (30) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof three (3) feet in width; Ott street, for its entire length, shall have a roadway thirty (30) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof three (3) feet in width; Waters road, for its entire length, shall have a roadway thirty (30) feet in width, sidewalks on either side

thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof three (3) feet in width; Anderson street, for its entire length, shall have a roadway thirty-two (32) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof nine (9) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof five (5) feet in width; Henry street, for its entire length, shall have a roadway thirty (30) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof ten (10) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof twelve and one-half (12½) feet in width; Duffy street, from East Broad street east to city limits, shall have a roadway thirty-two (32) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof ten (10) feet in width; Park avenue, from East Broad street east to city limits, shall have a roadway thirty-two (32) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof ten (10) feet in width; Waldburg street, from East Broad street east to city limits, shall have a roadway thirty-two (32) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof nine (9) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof five (5) feet in width; Bolton street, from East Broad street east to city limits, shall have a roadway thirty-two (32) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof nine (9) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof five (5) feet in width; Gwinnett street, from East Broad street east to city limits, shall have a roadway forty (40) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof ten (10) feet in width; Wheaton street, from Randolph street east to city limits, shall have a roadway twenty-seven (27) feet in width and sidewalks on either side thereof nine (9) feet in width; Wolfe street, for its entire length, shall have a roadway thirty (30) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof three (3) feet in width; Joe street, for its entire length, shall have a roadway thirty (30) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof three (3) feet in width; Rockefeller street, for its entire length, shall have a roadway thirty (30) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof three (3) feet in width; Flagler street, for its entire length, shall have a roadway thirty (30) feet in width, sidewalks on either side thereof seven (7) feet in width and grass plats on either side thereof three (3) feet in width; and Frank street, for its entire length, shall have a roadway sixteen (16) feet in width and sidewalks on either side thereof four and one-half (4½) feet in width.

Jan. 3, 1906.

The sidewalks mentioned in this section shall be paved by the property owners and with material satisfactory to the committee of the Council of the city of Savannah known as the Committee on Streets and Lanes within sixty (60) days from the passage of a resolution of Council specifying the particular streets or portion of streets hereinbefore set out to be paved. Should the pavements not be laid within the time mentioned then the city of Savannah shall proceed to lay said pavements with such material as the Streets and Lanes Committee may prescribe.

Feb. 18, 1903. p. 348.

Whenever pavements are laid granite curbing shall be used to enclose the same, and the said curbing shall be four (4) by eighteen (18) inches.

March, 18 1903. p. 349.

1053. Prendergast, between Sims and Jones. The sidewalks shall be laid on both sides of Prendergast street, in the city of Savannah, between Sims and Jones streets, which shall be seven (7) feet in width, and shall be paved with brick or other hard material, subject to the approval of the Committee on Streets and Lanes of the city of Savannah. The said sidewalks shall be enclosed with all necessary curbing.

The said sidewalks shall be laid within thirty days from March 18, 1903, all existing ordinances with reference to paving being required by property owners, or being done at their expense, and the remedies by the city of Savannah in the event of the failure or refusal of the property owners, shall apply to the pavements or sidewalks herein required.

Oct. 26, 1904. p 440.

1054. Bay street from Fahm street to Ogeechee canal. Bay street, from Fahm street to Ogeechee canal, in the city of Savannah, shall have a roadway of forty (40) feet in width between the stone curbing, and a sidewalk on either side thereof of ten (10) feet in width.

Said sidewalks on said portion of Bay street shall be paved with hard brick, and be enclosed with stone curbing; the said pavements and curbing to be laid by the owners of the lots abutting on said sidewalks, within ninety (90) days from October 26, 1904, and shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the Director of Public Works of the city of Savannah.

Should said pavements on said sidewalks not be laid as herein required, the same shall be done by the Director of Public Works of the city of Savannah, under the direction of the Committee on Streets and Lanes, at the expense of the abutting owners, to be enforced by executions issued against them by the City Treasurer.

Oct. 26, 1904. p 441.

1055. Oglethorpe avenue (formerly William street), from West Broad to Fahm. The width of the roadway, grass plats and sidewalks on Oglethorpe avenue (formerly William street), between West Broad street and Fahm street, in the city of Savannah, shall be as follows: that is to say, said avenue within said limits shall have a roadway of thirty (30) feet in width between the stone curbing, and a grass plat on either side thereof of four (4) feet in width, and a sidewalk on either side thereof next to the property lines of seven (7) feet in width; said sidewalks to be laid with hard brick and to be enclosed with stone curbing.

The hard brick pavements herein required on said sidewalks with the stone curbing, shall be completed by the abutting lot owners, within ninety (90) days from October 26, 1904, and shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the Director of Public Works of the city of Savannah.

Should said pavements on said sidewalks be not laid as herein required, the same shall be done by the Director of Public Works under the direction of the Committee on Streets and Lanes, at the expense of the abutting owners, to be enforced by executions issued against them by the City Treasurer.

March 15, 1905. p 281.

1056. Bull street, Bay to Gaston. On Bull street, in the city of Savannah, from Bay to Gaston street, and each side thereof, the sidewalks shall be paved the entire width to the outer curbing, and shall cover the space now taken up by grass plats, except in the cases of lots around squares, commonly known as trust lots.

Whenever the present sidewalks on said portion of Bull street shall become defective and need renewing, and said renewing shall be determined upon in the manner provided by law, the property owners shall be required to renew or relay the entire length of said sidewalks with artificial stone.

On said Bull street, in the city of Savannah, from Park avenue to the southern city limits, whenever new sidewalks shall be hereafter laid, or old sidewalks be renewed or relaid, the said sidewalks shall be of artificial stone, and shall be six (6) feet in width, with grass plat on each side.

As to all sidewalks provided for herein granite curbing shall be used to enclose the same, and the said curbing shall be four (4) by eighteeen (18) inches.

All renewing or relaying of sidewalks in compliance herewith shall be in accordance with the city ordinances and under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, and all existing ordinances with reference to the paving of sidewalks being required by the property owners, or being done at their expense, and the remedies of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah in the event of the failure or refusal of the property owners to relay or renew as hereinbefore provided for, shall apply to the sidewalks on said portions of Bull street, as hereinbefore set out.

CHAPTER 50.

ENCROACHMENTS.

SECTION 1057. How marked out and removed.
1058. Encroachments unlawful.
1059. Encroachments on lanes.
1060. Excavations of areas under lanes.
1061. Construction of areas regulated.
1062. City to be indemnified from damages.
1063. By-steps or porticos forbidden.
1064. Porticos, etc., may be permitted by Council.
1065. Same, south of Anderson street.
1066. Penalties, and remedy of city, for failure to close cellars, etc.
1067. General penalty.

Aug. 19, 1839.

1057. Encroachments; how marked out and removed. Whenever the City Marshal is ordered to remove or cause to be removed any encroachment or obstruction, the same shall be marked out and directed, under the superintendence of the City Engineer, or the Street and Lane Committee, or a special committee of Council to be appointed for that purpose, and the said committee or officers are hereby authorized to call to their aid and assistance the city police, who are hereby required and enjoined to aid and assist in the premises.

Aug. 4, 1869.

1058. Encroachments on any street, lane, etc., unlawful. It shall not be lawful for any owner or lessee of any lot, or part of a lot, in the city of Savannah, to encroach by fence, or in any other way, on any part of a street, lane, or other thoroughfare, beyond the true building line of such street, lane or thoroughfare; and every such encroachment which may be made shall forthwith be removed to such building line, without any power on the part of the Mayor or other officer of the city to authorize the continuance of such encroachment. If, on notice to the party, such encroachments

be not removed within twenty-four hours, or other reasonable time to be allowed by the Mayor (and which time shall in no case exceed thirty days), it shall be the duty of the City Marshal to remove such encroachment, at the expense of the party putting it up or continuing the same; besides which any person offending against any part of this section, may be fined, upon conviction in the Police Court, in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars for every day's offense or default, or imprisoned not exceeding ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Nov. 14, 1883.

1059. Encroachments on lanes. No step or portico or other encroachment of any kind shall be so constructed as to extend beyond the line of the lot so as to encroach on any lane of the city, and if any such encroachments be not removed within twenty-four hours, or other reasonable time to be allowed by the Mayor (and which time shall in no case exceed thirty days), it shall be the duty of the City Marshal to remove such encroachment at the expense of the party putting it up or continuing the same, for which expense the City Treasurer is hereby authorized to issue an execution and place the same in the hands of the City Marshal, who shall collect the same as other executions due the city are collected.

July 13, 1887.

1060. Excavations of areas into lanes, to light or ventilate cellars; Council may grant permits for. It shall and may be lawful for Council, at any time, to grant by ordinance, permits to owners of lots and improvements within the city to excavate, construct and use areas extending into the lanes of the city.

All such permits, unless otherwise therein provided, shall be granted subject to the conditions herein named and the acceptance of such permit, or the excavation, erection and use of such area by any property owner, shall be taken and construed as an acceptance of the said conditions, and binding upon the said property owner and his assigns, future owners of the said property.

July 13, 1887.

1061. Construction of such areas regulated. All such areas, including all walls and material of any sort in the construction of the same, shall not extend into the lane for a distance greater than four (4) feet from the line of said lot. They shall be set at such grade as the proper officers of the city may designate, and kept and maintained at such grade as may from time to time be determined on for the said lane without expense to the city. They shall be used only for the purpose of light and ventilation, and for no other purpose whatsoever, and shall be covered with a substantial wrought iron grating of such form as shall be an ample protection to persons and property passing through said lane, which grating shall be stationary and immovable, and not set upon hinges or other devices arranged for entrance and exit into the buildings through said area.

Ibid.

1062. Owners to indemnify city from all damages. The owners for the time being of any property, adjacent to which areas may be erected under the provisions of this ordinance shall indemnify and hold harmless the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, of and from any and all loss or damage that may accrue against it by reason of the excavation, erection, use or occupation of the area herein provided for, or the obstruction of the lanes of the city.

June 2, 1886. **1063. Encroachments by steps or porticos, forbidden.** It shall not be lawful to occupy any part of the sidewalks or pavements for steps or porticos, and no steps or porticos shall be built as to encroach on any part of the streets or lanes of this city; Provided, that the owner or owners of any
Sept. 22, 1886. house or building erected prior to June 2nd., 1886, to the reasonable use or enjoyment of which steps or a portico are or is a necessity, shall be permitted, upon application to Council, and approved thereof by Council, to occupy not exceeding four feet of the sidewalk of the streets (but not of the lanes) measured from the inner line thereof for steps or por-
Jan. 12, 1887. ticos; And provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the Mayor and Aldermen from permitting the erection of steps or porticos in the streets of the city on any block on which a majority of the lots already have steps or porticos in the streets.

May 18, 1891. p 177. **1064. Council may permit stoops and porticos, when and how.** It shall be lawful for the owner of any building who desires to project a stoop or portico on or over the line of the abutting street, to present his application for this privilege to said Mayor and Aldermen, such application shall specifically designate upon which side of the lot such stoops are desired to be erected, and said Mayor and Aldermen shall have the right, whenever they deem it expedient to do so, to grant said privilege, subject to such conditions as they may impose, with the understanding always that said portico or stoop is subject to be removed at any time when said Mayor and Aldermen may desire it done.

June 18, 1884. **1065. South of Anderson street, penalty.** It shall be unlawful to build any portico, stoop or other structure within the lines of any street or lane south of Anderson street in said city, and any person violating this provision shall, on conviction thereof in the Police Court of Savannah, be fined for each offense in a sum not greater than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days, either or both, as said court shall determine.

Aug. 31, 1870. **1066. Failure to close up cellars or to keep in safe condition, penalty.** Any person who shall fail to close up the area of cellar steps, after the close of business, or shall fail to keep such steps or railing in safe condition, shall be liable,
Dec. 11, 1857. on conviction before the Police Court, to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, for every day's offense; besides which it shall be in the power of the Mayor or of the City Council to close up any such area whenever the same or the steps or railing thereof, shall be dangerous to persons passing the same, and in every instance the occupant or occupants of the store or building, where the cellar door or doors is or are left open, shall be deemed the offender or offenders, and when the same is kept in bad order or repair, the owner or owners shall be deemed the offender or offenders.

1067. General penalty, the provisions of. Any person violating any section (or part thereof) of this Chapter, wherein punishment is not provided, shall, on conviction before Police Court, be punished, by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in court's discretion.

CHAPTER 51.

STREETS AND LANES—VARIOUS REGULATIONS.

SECTION 1068. Obstructions in streets.
1069. Rubbish from buildings.
1070. Digging or removing sand, etc.
1071. Excavations.
1072. Lights at night on excavations.
1073. How filled.
1074. Vehicles left in streets.
1075. Vehicles obstructing passengers.
1076. Lanes not thoroughfares.
1077. Moving houses through streets.
1078. Throwing down articles from houses.
1079. Playing ball games, etc.
1080. Throwing rubbish, filth, etc., in.
1081. Throwing waste paper, trash, etc.
1082. Hauling manure, slops, etc.
1083. Signs upon posts.
1084. Signs swung from buildings.
1085. Dangerous signs.
1086. Disused signs to be removed.
1087. No vested right in signs.
1088. Wooden awnings prohibited.
1089. Cloth awnings.
1090. Poles, permit for erection.
1091. City may remove or change.
1092. Hooks or prongs on poles.
1093. Not to be placarded.
SECTION 1094. Poles to be painted, owner's name.
1095. Poles on Bay street, removed.
1096. Billboards.
1097. Advertisements.
1098. Trees, how planted.
1099. Trees removed, when.
1100. Public processions, after sunset.
1101. Processions with music.
1102. Washing or drying clothes.
1103. Peddlers with tables, stands, etc.
1104. Sales about Court House.
1105. Parapet walls to have banisters.
1106. House numbering.
1107. Plats to be prepared.
1108. Owners to keep up numbers.
1109. Director of Public Works, duty.
1110. Defacing streets or pavements by advertisements.
1111. Roller skating on asphalt streets.
1112. Throwing glass or tacks on.
1113. Asphalt streets, protection of.
1114. Railroads not to obstruct street crossings.
1115. Penalty on engineer, etc.
1116. R. R. crossing on Bay street extended.
1117. Penalty.
1118. General Penalty.

Aug. 19, 1839. **1068. Obstructions in streets by building material, merchandise, etc.** No person shall bring, lay, put, or cause to be laid, or put, any timber, bricks, stones, or other materials for building, or fire wood, goods, wares, and merchandise, or other bulky thing whatsoever, and permit and suffer the same to continue and remain in any square, street, lane, or alley within the city of Savannah for a longer time than two hours; nor shall any person permit or suffer any cart, dray, wagon, or carriage of any sort, to stand and remain in any square, street, lane, or alley, longer than such time as aforesaid; nor shall any person, without previously obtaining the written consent of the Mayor and two-thirds of the members of the City Council, place, erect, or construct, or cause to be placed, erected, or constructed, in any square, street or lane, or other place, of or in the city of Savannah, any booths, tent, or other obstruction; nor shall any person dig, or cause to be dug, any hole or pit in any square, street, lane, or alley, whereby the free passage of persons on foot or on horseback, or in or with any carriage or conveyance, may be in any wise obstructed or rendered unsafe. And in case the person or persons making, causing, permitting, or suffering such encroachments, obstructions, and nuisances as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to remove the same forthwith, after notice given to him, her, or them, for that purpose, then the same

(in such cases as will admit thereof), shall be removed by the Director of Public Works, at the proper expense of the person or persons so offending. And if any person or persons shall molest or trouble the said Director in the execution of such duty, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, be punished as hereinafter prescribed; Provided, that any person or persons actually building or repairing, or about to build or repair any building, may collect and lay all such materials as may be necessary for such building or repairs, in the square, street, lane, or alley next adjoining to the place or spot whereon such buildings or repairs are intended to be made; And provided, that such materials be so enclosed in a sufficient space (and no more) as will effectually prevent the spreading into the streets, lanes, or squares, and
Jan. 11, 1888. the said space so enclosed shall, in no case, except with the written permission of the Committee on Streets and Lanes, extend beyond ten feet on any street, lane or square, and during all such time as such materials shall so lay in any square, street, lane, or alley, the owner or proprietor of such materials shall cause a lamp or lantern, with a good and sufficient light therein, to be securely hung up, placed, or fixed on a post or otherwise, at each of the two corners of such enclosure, and in such manner as clearly and plainly to show the place and extent occupied by such materials. And the said lamp or lantern shall be lighted at or before dark, in the evening, and shall continue to burn until daylight, and the City Marshal and police are hereby enjoined to notice and report to the Director of Public Works all encroachments, obstructions or nuisances mentioned herein.

Ibid. **1069. Rubbish from buildings to be removed.** All dirt, litter, or rubbish created by the erection or repair of any building shall be carried off by the person or persons owning said building, or engaged or interested in or conducting such buildings or repairs. And, if such litter, dirt, or rubbish shall remain on any of the streets, lanes, or squares for a time exceeding five days, it shall be the duty of the Director of Public Works, and he is hereby required, to employ any number of carts or wagons that may be necessary, and to have the same removed at the expense of the persons owning said building or engaged or interested in or conducting the same, and any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished as hereinafter directed.

Aug. 19, 1839. **1070. Digging or removing sand from streets, except by permit, penalty.** It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any sand from the bank or bluff of this city. Any per-
May 2, 1844. son who shall dig or remove sand or earth, or deposit sand, earth or other material, at any point in the public domain, or in the streets or lanes of the city, without authority previously obtained in writing from the Director of Public Works, shall be punished as hereinafter prescribed.

Jan. 18, 1871. **1071. Excavations forbidden, except by permission of Council.** No excavation which may interfere with any pavement or crossing, shall be made for any purpose whatever (other than that of repairing such pavement or crossing under order of the proper authority), except by permission of Council (or, in case of great urgency, by permission of the Mayor or Chairman of the Street and Lane Committee), and under the immediate supervision of the Director of Public Works, and on the express condition that such pavement or

crossing shall be properly relaid, under the same supervision, and at the proper cost of the person causing such excavation, and immediately after the object of such excavation shall have been completed; and that in no event shall any such excavation be so made or be continued so as to interfere needlessly with travel through any street, lane or thoroughfare.

Jan. 30, 1840. **1072. Lights to be placed at excavations at night.** At the place of every excavation in a street, lane or thoroughfare, there shall be placed at night, a light or lights, sufficient to warn persons of the existence of such excavations.

Feb. 1, 1882. **1073. Manner of filling excavations regulated.** In all cases where excavations are made for any purpose in the streets and lanes of the city of Savannah, the earth must be replaced in layers not greater than six inches, and each layer levelled and well rammed until the surface is reached. The paving (if on a paved street) to be replaced in conformity with the grade of the street, and to be done by an expert, and in case of settling, to be taken up, the surface regraded and repaved.

May 26, 1869. **1074. Vehicles left standing in the street, penalty.** It shall not hereafter be lawful for any carriage, wagon, cart or other vehicle, not attached to a horse or other draft animal, to remain in any street, lane or alley, for a longer time than two hours, under a fine of not more than ten dollars on any person found guilty of a violation of this section, and under imprisonment not exceeding five days, either or both; and it shall be the duty of the city police to put on the information docket every person offending as aforesaid.

Jan. 8, 1870. **1075. Vehicles obstructing street passengers, penalty.** It shall not be lawful for any person to obstruct by any dray, wagon, cart or other vehicle, having or not having an animal or animals attached thereto, the free passage of persons through any street or other thoroughfare in said city, or the free access of any person to his or her property, or to any sidewalk in said city, or so to place any vehicle in any such street or thoroughfare, as to cause injury to any shade trees; and no person shall keep any dray, wagon, cart or other vehicle, except on his or her premises, or opposite thereto, for such time only as may be allowed by ordinance, on pain of being fined in the Police Court in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, and of being imprisoned not exceeding ten days, either or both, for every offense of obstruction or other offense as above defined. It shall be the special duty of every officer and member of the police force to report every violation of this section.

1076. Lanes not thoroughfares. The lanes of Savannah shall not be used as thoroughfares. They shall be ways for ingress to and egress from the property abutting thereon.

Oct. 30, 1856. **1077. Houses not to be moved through streets without permit.** It shall not be lawful to remove any house or building through the streets of Savannah, without the permission of City Council.

Aug. 2, 1839. **1078. Throwing articles, etc., from upper stories.** It shall not be lawful for any person to cast, throw out, or suffer to fall from the upper or second stories of buildings within the limits of the city, any articles whatsoever, but the same shall be lowered by a sufficient rope or tackle in so gradual a manner as to allow persons passing under sufficient time to

pass out of the way, and the occupiers of buildings out of which such articles shall be cast, thrown, or suffered to fall, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be deemed the offenders, and shall for each and every offense be fined as hereinafter prescribed.

July 10, 1878. **1079. Playing baseball, football, etc., prohibited.** The playing or carrying on in any manner of baseball, football, or cricket, bandy, shinny, and other similar games or sports, in any public square, park or street of the city of Savannah, is prohibited. Also all assemblages, and all gatherings and collections of persons in any public square, park or street of said city for the purpose of playing or carrying on any of the aforesaid games or sports, or any part thereof, or any similar practices, are hereby prohibited. Any person or persons violating or offending against the provisions of this section, or any part thereof, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court, be fined for each and every such offense, not more than ten dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days, either or both, at the discretion of the Police Court.

Dec. 11, 1857. **1080. Throwing rubbish or filth into streets, etc.** No person or persons shall leave his, her, or their cellar door or doors open, or keep or suffer the same to remain in bad order or repair, or throw or cast any dirt, filth, offal, rubbish, putrid or stinking water, or other putrid or offensive matter or thing whatever, into any or either of the streets, lanes, squares, or other public places of the city of Savannah. In every instance the occupant or occupants of the store or building where the cellar door or doors is or are left open, shall be deemed the offender or offenders; and where the same is kept in bad order or repair, the owner or owners shall be deemed the offender or offenders. The occupant or occupants of the store, building or premises from whence any dirt, filth, offal, rubbish, putrid or stinking water, or other putrid or offensive matter or thing whatever, shall have been thrown or cast, shall be deemed the offender or offenders.

May 31, 1899. **1081. Throwing waste paper, rubbish, trash or litter in streets, etc.** It shall not be lawful for any person to throw or cast any waste paper, rubbish, trash or litter of any character in the streets, lanes, squares or thoroughfares of the city of Savannah, and any person violating this section shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined in a sum not to exceed ten ($10) dollars, and imprisoned not to exceed five (5) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

May 20, 1885. **1082. Hauling sand, manure, slops, etc., through streets regulated.** It shall be unlawful to haul or carry through the streets of said city any sand, manure, slops or other material which may tend to obstruct, change the grade of, render unclean the streets of said city, unless the same be hauled or carried in wagons, boxes or barrels, which will prevent the same, or any portion thereof, from falling into the streets through which it is carried.

Sept. 21, 1887, **1083. Signs upon posts regulated.** It shall be lawful to erect or put up signs in the city of Savannah upon iron or wooden posts, provided such posts are securely and safely placed immediately within the curbing of the sidewalk, and in front of the place of business of the person or persons using the same; that such posts, if made of iron, shall be not less than two nor more than ten inches in diameter, and if of wood, not less than four nor more than ten inches in diameter; that such signs shall be at least eight feet above the pavement or sidewalk, and shall not be exceeding four feet in width and five in height; and provided further, that said signs shall be securely and safely fastened to the said posts, and that the erection of the said signs and posts shall be under the direction and supervision of the Director of Public Works.

1084. Signs suspended from buildings. It shall also be lawful, from and after the passage of this ordinance, to suspend signs from the sides of buildings in the city of Savannah, provided such signs are securely and safely fastened to the sides of said buildings, at the place of business of the person or persons using the same, are at least eight feet above the sidewalk, and do not overhang said sidewalk exceeding three feet, and provided, also, that said signs shall be put up under the direction and supervision of the Director of Public Works. Ibid. § 2.

1085. Dangerous signs unlawful. It shall not be lawful to erect or put up in the city of Savannah, or to continue erected, or to have or use any sign that is unsafe or dangerous to life, limb, person or property, no matter how said sign may have been originally constructed or erected. Should any sign be or become unsafe or dangerous, within the meaning of this section, the person or persons owning or using such signs shall be notified of this fact by the Director of Public Works, and it shall thereupon become the duty of such person or persons to forthwith make the said sign secure and safe, or to remove the same. Ibid. § 5.

1086. Disused signs to be removed. Should any sign be abandoned or disused, the same may be removed at the discretion, and upon the direction of the Director of Public Works, and at the expense of the person or persons abandoning or last using the said sign. Sept. 21, 1887.

1087. No vested rights in signs erected. The city of Savannah reserves full and entire police control over all signs, their location, use and continuance, in so far that no vested right shall accrue to any person or persons because of the construction of said signs, as against the said city of Savannah, touching the said signs or any matter or thing connected therewith. Ibid. § 8.

1088. Wooden awnings prohibited. It shall not be lawful for any person to put up or erect, in any street or thoroughfare within the city of Savannah, any wooden awning of any character whatever, under a fine of not more than five dollars a day for every day such awning shall be or remain in any such street or thoroughfare, or imprisonment not exceeding five days, either or both. Mch. 12, 1873.

1089. Cloth awnings, how constructed. When any person desires to put up an awning of cloth, the framework of such awning shall be of iron, and supported by iron posts not less than two inches in diameter, placed immediately on the inner edge of the curb, and connected with the horizontal portions of such framework, with strong and substantial metallic bracket or support, projecting over the pavement or sidewalk. And no awning shall be so constructed as to interfere with the convenience of persons passing under it, or interfere with any gas or electric lamp or light, or corner cess- Ibid. § 2. April 24, 1872.

pool; and in no case shall it be lawful to put any stop cock for water, gas or electricty or any street washer, or awning post, or lamp post, at the corner of the curb of any street or lane.

Oct. 5, 1887.

1090. Poles, erection of, permit necessary. It shall not be lawful to erect any poles in any street, lane, park or square of the city of Savannah, save after the consent of the Committee on Streets and Lanes to such erection. If, in the judgment of said committee the erection is proper, it may be allowed, if done under the supervision of the Director of Public Works. If the decision of the committee is adverse to the erection, an appeal may be made to Council, which may review the judgment of the committee.

Ibid. § 2.

1091. Location of may be changed by Committee on Streets and Lanes. All poles now erected, or which may be hereafter erected, may be removed at any time by order of Council, and the location of said poles may be changed at any time, by direction of the Committee on Streets and Lanes, the decision of the said committee being subject to the review of Council, on appeal to Council.

Ibid. § 3.

1092. Not to have prongs or hooks under eight feet from ground. No hook or prong shall be left in any of the said poles within eight feet of the surface of the street.

Ibid. § 4.

1093. Not to be placarded. It shall not be lawful to place or put on any of the said poles any sign, poster, or placard of wood, tin, paper, or other material.

Ibid. § 5. Nov. 12, 1890, p. 109.

1094. Must be painted, and with owner's name. The owner or owners of all poles shall neatly paint the said poles such color as the Committee on Streets and Lanes may direct and shall also place upon said poles the name of the owner or owners thereof, said name to be distinctly and legibly painted or stenciled thereon. The owner or owners of all poles shall comply with the provisions of this section within sixty (60) days after their erection.

June 21, 1905, p. 292.

1095. Certain poles on Bay street to be removed. 1. Within ninety (90) days from and after June 21st., 1905, the owner or owners of all poles erected on Bay street in Savannah, Georgia, and of all wires strung thereon, between the east side of Drayton street and the west side of Whitaker street, except of the poles and wires used by the Savannah Electric Company in its trolley system for operating its street car lines, are hereby directed to take down and remove the same from said portion of Bay street.

2. If the owner or owners of said poles and wires so to be removed shall desire to lay wires in place of the same, underground, along said portion of Bay street, then the said underground wires shall be laid under the direction of the Streets and Lanes Committee, and in pursuance of existing ordinances touching the manner of laying underground conduits, tubes or pipes for conductors, cables or wires.

3. If at the end of said period of ninety (90) days said poles and wires shall not have been taken down and removed, as hereinbefore required and directed, then and in such event, the Streets and Lanes Committee shall cause the same to be taken down and removed at the expense of said owner or owners.

Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall, for each and every such violation, upon conviction before the Police Court of Savannah, be subject to a fine, not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court, and if any person or corporation shall neglect or fail to carry out the instructions of the Committee on Streets and Lanes under this section, such person or corporation shall be subject, on conviction before said Police Court, to a fine not to exceed fifty dollars ($50), and imprisonment not to exceed fifteen (15) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court, for each and every day's delay in carrying out such instructions.

June 3, 1885. July 1, 1885.

1096. Bill boards, etc., in streets prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to erect, set up or maintain in the streets of the city of Savannah, any boards or other structure on which it is designed to paste or post any bill, programme or other advertisement, and it shall be unlawful for any person to post any bill, programme or other advertisement on any post, board or structure in the streets of said city, but nothing herein contained shall be held or taken to prevent the attaching of bill boards to walls, houses or fences, and the posting of bills, programmes or advertisements on the same, provided such boards do not extend more than four inches over the line of the street, and provided further, that no bill boards shall be attached to walls, houses or fences, without the consent of the owners of said walls, houses or fences, and that no such bill boards shall be erected in any part of said city, except by permission of the Mayor, and, provided further, that the licenses hereby granted may be revoked at pleasure of Council. Any person or persons violating, or offending against the provisions of this ordinance, or any part thereof, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court, be fined for each offense not less than five, nor more than thirty dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the said Police Court.

March 25, 1852.

1097. Pasting advertisements, etc., to trees. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or affix any paper or advertisement upon any building, wall or tree within the city; and for a violation of this section, the person affixing, or causing the same to be affixed, or the person for whose use and benefit the same may be done, shall be fined for each offense in a sum not exceeding five dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days, either or both.

May 2, 1888.

1098. Trees, how planted. In the planting of trees in the city of Savannah, the following distance from the property line shall be observed, namely: On streets less than fifty feet wide the said trees shall be planted ten feet from the property line; on streets fifty feet and less than sixty feet in width, twelve feet from the property line; on streets sixty feet or more in width, thirteen feet from the property line.

Ibid. § 2.

1099. If planted otherwise may be removed, and penalty. It shall not be lawful to plant trees in the city of Savannah at distances other than those hereinbefore designated, and any tree or trees planted in violation of this ordinance may be removed upon the order of the Park and Tree Commission, and the person or persons planting such trees shall be liable, upon conviction before the Police Court, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, with the alternative, upon the nonpayment of the fine, of imprisonment not to exceed ten days, either or both.

Oct. 16, 1867. **1100. Public processions or assemblages after sunset.** It shall not be lawful for any persons to have or hold a public assemblage or procession in any street, square, or thoroughfare within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah after sunset and before sunrise, without the written permission of the Mayor of the city, and any such unlawful assemblage or procession shall be dispersed by the police force of the city, under the direction of the Mayor; besides which, every person who may be in such unlawful assemblage or procession shall, on conviction, be fined a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and may also be imprisoned for a period not exceeding thirty days, either or both.

Sept. 11, 1872. **1101. Processions with music after 8 p. m., permit required.** It shall not hereafter be lawful for any persons to have or hold any procession, military or otherwise, and at or in which there shall be music, in any street, lane, square or thoroughfare, within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, after the hour of eight in the evening, except with the express written permission of the Mayor or Acting Mayor of said city; and any such unlawful procession shall be dispersed by the police force of said city, under the direction of the Mayor or Acting Mayor; besides which, every person who may be in such unlawful procession shall, on conviction before the Police Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and may also be imprisoned for a period of not more than thirty days, either or both: Provided, that nothing in this section contained shall apply to the soldiers or troops of the United States or of the State of Georgia, under command of an officer.

Aug. 2, 1869. **1102. Washing or drying clothes in streets.** No person shall wash or dry any articles of clothing, or expose the same for the purpose of drying, in the streets, lanes or squares of the city.

Oct. 29, 1857. **1103. Peddlers not to occupy streets with tables, etc.** It shall not be lawful for any peddler or vender of goods, wares or merchandise, as aforesaid, to occupy with tables, benches or stands of any kind, any part of the streets, lanes, alleys, squares or wharves, or to spread his, her or their wares or merchandise on the ground for sale.

Nov. 26, 1890, p. 47. **1104. Sales of certain property, not under legal process, around Court House, forbidden.** It shall not be lawful to sell at public outcry personal property of any description, except stocks, bonds and other securities, and except such property as is sold under order of the court or legal process, in front of or around the Court House in the city of Savannah, and any person violating this ordinance shall, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined in a sum not to exceed fifty dollars ($50) or imprisonment not to exceed ten (10) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Aug. 19, 1839. **1105. Parapet walls on streets or wharves to be protected by banisters.** All persons owning or erecting any parapet wall bordering on or ranging with any street leading to the river Savannah, or any of its wharves, or running at right angles, or in any manner diverging from said streets, shall at their expense erect, and all times keep in good repair, a good and sufficient banister or balustrade of wood or iron on such wall, which said banister or balustrade shall be at the proper distance from the brink of said wall, and shall be not less than three feet high, and calculated by its strength and construction to afford protection to passengers.

July 15, 1896, p. 359. **1106. House numbering; decimal or block system adopted.** Bay street is hereby made the northern initial point for house numbering, and Bull street the dividing line, numbers to run east and west from said Bull street, in the city of Savannah.

The decimal or block system shall be used; that is, one hundred numbers to the block, the first block from one to one hundred, and the next block commencing with one hundred and one, and so on.

Odd numbers shall be placed on south and west sides of the street, and even numbers on north and east sides.

Streets running east and west shall be designated as Bay street east, Bay street west, etc., and in cases where a street extends north of Bay street, like Fahm street, it shall be designated as Fahm street north, but the part running south of Bay street shall be designated as Fahm street.

The division of one hundred for streets running north and south, north of Gaston street, shall be as follows: From Bay to Broughton street, Broughton to South Broad street, South Broad street to Liberty street, Liberty to Jones street, and Jones to Gaston street, and said divisions south of Gaston street to be applied to every block.

Any street having its beginning separate from Bay street shall be numbered so as to correspond with numbers on parallel streets, and streets running east and west beyond East Broad and West Broad streets, although with another name, shall be numbered as if they were a continuation of the streets ending at those points.

Ibid. § 2. **1107. Plats to be prepared, etc.** The Director of Public Works for the city of Savannah, under the guidance and direction of the Committee on Streets and Lanes, shall see to the carrying out of the above and foregoing plan for house numbering in accordance with the said plan, and shall have plats prepared of every street, showing number of houses and vacant lots, and shall see to it that a number is designated to every thirty feet of space, and further, that any points not covered in this ordinance which may arise during the progress of the work shall be submitted to Council for consideration.

Ibid. § 3. **1108. Owners to keep up numbers at their own expense.** After the completion of the work hereinbefore provided for, when numbers shall thereafter be made necessary on account of fire, or rebuilding, or new buildings, then the owners of the property shall be required, at their expense, to furnish their own numbers, and they shall be of same style and material as other numbers on the said street.

Ibid. § 4. **1109. Director of Public Works to renumber the city.** The Director of Public Works, in connection with the said committee, is hereby directed to renumber the city of Savannah as herein provided for.

Aug. 19, 1891. **1110. Defacing streets or pavements by advertisements, etc., prohibited.** It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to print, write, or otherwise enter upon the streets or pavements in the city of Savannah, any advertisements of any character; or to otherwise deface said streets or pavements. Any person or persons violating this section, or any provi-

sions thereof, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed twenty-five ($25) dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed ten (10) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

March 30, 1892, p. 175.

1111. Roller skating on asphalt streets prohibited. It shall not be lawful for any person to skate upon roller skates on the roadway of Broughton, Congress, Liberty, or Bull streets, in the city of Savannah, or on the roadway of any street heretofore or hereafter paved with asphalt, and any person violating this section shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed twenty-five ($25) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed ten (10) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Aug. 26, 1896, p. 395.

1112. Throwing glass, tacks, etc., on streets, etc., prohibited; penalty. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to throw, drop or otherwise place in or on the roadways and sidewalks of any of the streets and lanes of the city of Savannah, or in or on any of the parks, squares and grass plats therein, or in or on any of the public roads within the jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah any glassware, crockery, earthenware, broken glass, broken crockery, broken earthenware, nails, tacks or any other substances calculated to injure the feet of pedestrians or animals, and the wheels of bicycles or other vehicles, excepting such material as is used by the city or permitted to be used by other corporations or persons in the construction or repair of roadways, driveways, etc.

Any person or persons violating this section shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not to exceed thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

May 18, 1898, p. 339.

1113. Mixing mortar, making fires, dropping oil, etc., on asphalt pavements prohibited; penalty. It shall not be lawful for any person, firm, or corporation to mix mortar or cause mortar to be mixed on any sheet asphalt or block asphalt pavement in the city of Savannah, unless the said pavement is protected by a platform constructed to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works, nor shall it be lawful for any person, firm, or corporation to make or cause any fire to be made on any sheet asphalt or block asphalt pavement in said city; nor shall it be lawful for any person, firm, or corporation to cause or permit kerosene, coal oil, naphtha, benzine, or any other oil or lubricating or illuminating fluid to fall or flow on or over any sheet asphalt or block asphalt pavement in said city; nor shall it be lawful for any oil tank wagon or any vehicle conveying oil to pass on any sheet asphalt or block asphalt pavement in said city, unless there is provided a pan to catch the drip of the spigot or spigots, or other device or devices for drawing, measuring, or delivering oil.

Any person violating the provisions of this section, or any of them, shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed the sum of fifty dollars and imprisonment not to exceed ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Jan. 11, 1899. March 9, 1898. April 1, 1891.

1114. Railroads not to obstruct street crossings. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company to permit the train, cars, car or engine of said company to remain stationary or

standing for longer than the space of five minutes on any street crossed by the railroad track of said company, or to obstruct in any wise said street crossing for a longer time than five minutes; and, further, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to permit any train, cars, car, or engine of said company to remain stationary or standing in front of the entrance of any store for a longer time than five minutes so as to prevent access to the said store, except only when a car, or cars are being used for the owner or occupant of said store in the business connected therewith.

1115. Penalty on engineer, and others. In addition to the general penalty provided hereinafter, in every case of violation of the foregoing section, the engineer, or other person, in charge of said train or cars, or engine, shall, upon conviction in the Police Court of Savannah, be fined in a sum not less than $5 and not more than $25, or imprisoned in jail not longer than ten days, or both, at the discretion of said Police Court. Ibid.

1116. C. R. R. crossing on Bay street extended to keep gates. The Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, the railroad company which now crosses by its tracks Bay street as extended in the city of Savannah, is hereby required to place and maintain on each side of their tracks at the said crossings, gates similar to those now used and maintained by the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company at the Gwinnett street crossing, which said gates shall be erected and maintained within three months from Jan. 4th., 1893. Jan. 4. 1893.

1117. Penalty. Should the said company fail to erect and maintain the said gates, as required by the foregoing section, it shall be liable, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed $100 for each week's delay thereafter, the delay for each week constituting a separate and distinct offense. Ibid. § 2.

1118. General penalty. Any person violating the provisions of any section (or part thereof), of this Chapter, wherein punishment is not provided, shall, on conviction before Police Court, be punished, by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in court's discretion.

CHAPTER 52.

ANIMALS.

SECTION		SECTION	
1119.	Running at large, penalty on owner.	1126.	Horses to be hitched to hitching posts.
1120.	Police to impound; sale, etc.	1127.	Hitching cattle in streets.
1121.	Hogs.	1128.	Driving horses and mules through city.
1122.	Dog collars; responsibility of owner.	1129.	Dead animals to be reported to Police Barracks.
1123.	Mayor may order killing of dogs.	1130.	Animals on grass plats, squares and parks.
1124.	Dogs prohibited near Market.	1131.	Poultry running at large.
1125.	Hitching animals to tree boxes, railings, etc.	1132.	General Penalty.

1119. Certain animals not permitted to run at large; penalty on owner. No horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, mule, jackass, cow, heifer, bull, steer, calf, goat, or any other cattle Aug. 2, 1893 § 1, p. 2.

shall at any time be permitted to run at large within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, and for the violation of this section the owner or owners of such animals shall be fined for each and every offense, and for each and every such animal running or going at large in a sum not exceeding five dollars, or to be imprisoned not exceeding ten days, either or both, at the discretion of the officer presiding in the Police Court.

Ibid. § 2.

1120. Police to impound same; sale, etc. It shall be the duty of the members of the police force to take up such animals so going at large and impound the same, and if the said animal be not claimed in ten days, it shall be the duty of the City Marshal to sell same at the pound, giving at least five days' notice in the official gazette of the city of a description of the animal, and time and place of sale; he shall pay the net proceeds of the sale of such animal, after deducting the expenses for poundage, into the treasury of the city, subject to the order of Council, who may and shall cause it to be paid to the person or persons owning such animal at the time of the impounding of the same.

Aug. 2, 1839.

1121. Hogs not to be kept in city. It shall not be lawful for any person to retain or keep hogs within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah.

April 11, 1839.

1122. To have collars with owner's name, owner responsible for injuries from. No dog shall be permitted to go at large within the said city, unless he has around his neck a collar, with the owner's name plainly expressed or engraved thereon; and if any dog is or shall be discovered going at large without a collar, as aforesaid, the owner of such dog shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five dollars for each and every such offense; and if any person be bitten or injured by any dog running at large, or without the enclosure of the owner thereof, the owner of such dog, or the individual in whose enclosure such dog is usually kept, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars.

Ibid.

1123. Mayor may issue proclamation to kill dogs. The Mayor, or in his absence, the Acting Mayor, may, at any time in his discretion, issue his order in writing, to the police force, requiring them to kill and destroy, for such time as the order shall specify, any dog or dogs not accompanied by the owner thereof, which may or shall be discovered or found in any square, street, lane or other open place within the limits of the city; and for a disobedience or neglect of such order, the member or members of the police force, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, and may be dismissed from the force, and any person resisting and interfering with the said member or members of the police force in the proper discharge of their said duty, according to the provisions of this section shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars for each and every offense, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days, either or both.

April 11, 1839.

1124. Dogs not to go within eighty feet of market during market hours. No dog shall be permitted to be brought or come within thirty feet of the market during market hours, and any person bringing or suffering a dog or dogs to accompany him or her, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days, either or both.

Dec. 11, 1857.

1125. Hitching horse, mule, etc., to tree boxes, steps, railing or fences. No person shall tie or hitch any horse, mule or other animal to any or either of the boxes around the public trees, or to any step, railing or fence that may or will prevent any person or persons from passing over or upon any or either of the pavements or sidewalks in the city of Savannah. Any person or persons violating or offending against the provisions of this section, or of any part thereof, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court, be fined for each and every such violation or offense, not more than ten dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding five days, either or both.

April 1, 1891, p. 1.

1126. Horses, etc., to be hitched to hitching posts. It shall be the duty of every person, who may leave his horse or mule in front of a residence in the city of Savannah where a hitching post has been provided, to hitch said horse or mule to the said post so as to prevent the said horse or mule from injuring or damaging any tree or tree-box in front of such residence, and any person violating this ordinance shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

May 8, 1861.

1127. Tying bull, cow, ox, etc., to tree, fence, stake, etc., in streets. It shall not be lawful for any person to tie, or cause to be tied, any bull, cow, ox, calf, or other description of cattle, to any tree, fence, stake or other fastening, in any street or other public place in Savannah. It shall be the duty of the police force to impound every such animal so tied, and the same proceedings shall be had, and the same rules shall govern, as are prescribed in other cases of impounding cattle running at large.

July 15, 1874.

1128. Driving horses and mules through streets. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to drive, or allow to be driven, through any of the streets and ways of the city any drove or droves of horses or mules, unless the said animals are under the care and control of at least two competent male persons, each over the age of sixteen years; and it shall not be lawful to drive or to allow to be driven any such droves of horses or mules, through any of the streets and ways of the city, except before the hour of nine a. m. and after the hour of four p. m., and then not more than twenty of said animals shall be driven through the city in one drove at the same time.

Feb. 18, 1880.

June 24, 1891.

1129. Dead animals; owners to report same to Police Barracks. It is hereby made the duty of all persons in the city of Savannah losing such an animal by death in the said city, or having a dead animal on his or her premises, in the city of Savannah, to report the same to the Police Barracks within two hours after its death, which said report shall specify where the said animal may be found. Any person failing to comply with this section shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding ten days; either or both, in the discretion of the court.

May 19, 1897, p. 344.

1130. Milk or draft animals to be kept off sidewalks, grass plats, squares and parks. It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of all milk or draft animals, whether they are loose, led or driven, to keep them off the sidewalks, public squares,

parks and grass plats in the city of Savannah, and also off of private grounds in said city not belonging to the owners of the said animals where permission has not been given by the owners or proprietors of the said grounds.

Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed ten dollars and imprisonment not to exceed five days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

April 17, 1901, p. 369.

1131. To prevent poultry from running at large. It shall not be lawful for any party owning or having in possession any poultry of any kind to permit the same to run at large in the streets, squares, parks or other public domain of the city of Savannah, and any person violating this section shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed five (5) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed three (3) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

1132. General penalty. Any person violating the provisions of any section (or part thereof) of this Chapter, wherein punishment is not provided, shall, on conviction before Police Court, be punished, by fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in court's discretion.

CHAPTER 53.

VEHICLES.

SECTION 1133. Drivers of vehicles, qualifications.
1134. To carry goods or passengers upon application.
1135. Hacks, lawful fare.
1136. Rates to be posted in vehicle.
1137. Drivers' badges and numbers.
1138. Hack stands, how established.
1139. Certain stands added.
1140. Stand on McDonough street.
1141. At Union Station.
1142. Keeping in motion about hotels.
1143. Hacks; lights at night.
1144. Numbers to be painted on lamps.
1145. Penalty for extortion.
1146. At depots to remain at their vehicles.
1147. Lumber, etc., to be carried lengthwise.
SECTION 1148. Certain vehicles prohibited on Bull street.
1149. Bicycles to have lights and bells.
1150. Bicycles, rate of speed.
1151. All vehicles to keep to right.
1152. Oglethorpe avenue and Liberty street.
1153. Automobiles, rate of speed.
1154. Lamps, bells and horns.
1155. Autos to keep to right.
1156. To register and have numbers or initials.
1157. Penalty.
1158. Duty of police.
1159. Autos and vehicles, rules.
1160. Authority of police at thoroughfares.
1161. Penalty.
1162. Rate of speed, horsemen and vehicles.
1163. General penalty.

Dec. 20, 1905, §§ 1 & 2, p. 328.

1133. Drivers of vehicles for hire, qualifications, etc. Each dray, cart, wagon, carriage, cab, hack, automobile or other vehicle intended for hire on the streets or within the limits of the city of Savannah, Georgia, shall be driven and managed by a sober, discreet and able male person, not less than eighteen (18) years of age nor shall any such vehicle be left by any person owning or controlling the same, for any period of time on the streets or within said limits in control of any

one except such a male person, eighteen years old or over. For all infractions of this section the owner, as well as the driver of the vehicle in question, shall be punished as hereinafter prescribed.

No license shall be issued to any one to drive, use or operate such vehicles within the limits of said city, except he be of such required age and possess such qualifications.

Ibid. § 3.

1134. Obliged to carry goods or passengers on application. Each driver respectively of such drays, carts, wagons, carriages, cabs, hacks, automobiles or other vehicles for hire shall be obliged and is hereby required at all times when he is on said streets with such vehicle to perform his full duty as common carrier, nor shall such driver when not actually engaged or pre-engaged to work for some other person refuse to immediately carry all goods, wares, merchandise, commodities or passengers as the case may be, according to the adaptability and capacity of such vehicle on application being made to such driver and payment of the proper carriage price or fare being tendered to him, and for every neglect or refusal to comply with the requirements of this section, such driver or drivers shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

Oct. 11, 1893, § p. 203,

1135. Rates of fare for hacks. It shall not be lawful for the drivers of said vehicles to charge exceeding twenty-five (25) cents per passenger, as fare, from or to any depot in the city of Savannah to or from any point in said city. And further, it shall not be lawful for the said drivers to charge exceeding one ($1.00) dollar per hour for the hire of the said vehicles, without regard to the number of passengers. Provided, nevertheless, it shall be lawful for the drivers of passenger vehicles for hire in the city of Savannah to charge as much as fifty (50) cents for each passenger transported by them to and from wharves east of East Broad street and west of West Broad street.

Jan. 18, 1897, p. 412.

Oct. 11, 1893, § 3.

1136. Rates to be posted inside vehicles. It is hereby made the duty of the drivers of the said vehicles to post inside the vehicles, so that it may be plainly seen by passengers, a printed notice, showing the rates fixed by ordinance.

Ibid. § 4.

1137. Drivers to wear badges and numbers. Each driver of said vehicles shall wear a badge placed on the outside of his coat, properly numbered, so that he may be designated. Said badges to be furnished by the Clerk of Council to the owners of vehicles, for which badges have been duly taken out.

Oct. 11, 1893, § 1, p. 203.

March 27, 1895, p. 346.

1138. Stands for hacks; Committee to designate. It is hereby made the duty of drivers of passenger vehicles for hire in the city of Savannah, when waiting in the city of Savannah to be hired, to stand at such place or places as the Committee on Streets and Lanes of the city of Savannah may designate, and the said committee is hereby authorized to designate such place or places. It shall not be lawful for the drivers of such vehicles to stand at any place in the city of Savannah other than those designated by the said committee.

Jan. 18, 1897, p. 413.

1139. Certain stands added. To the stands established by the Committee on Streets and Lanes, the following shall be added, to-wit: "On Sunday the vehicles may stand west of Johnson Square, and on all days in the week, two vehicles

may be stationed on the north side of Madison Square, close to the curbing on Bull street, and two on the south side of Liberty, west of Bull street, and west of the Hussars Club. And the said vehicles shall not be stationed abreast on either Bull or Liberty streets; provided, however, that it shall not be lawful for hacks to stand on Harris street, save east of Bull street.

May 19, 1897, p. p. 413.

Aug. 8. 1902, p. 273.

1140. Stand on McDonough street established; stand on Liberty street abolished. It shall not be lawful for the drivers of hacks and other vehicles employed for the use of passengers for hire, to have their hack or other vehicle to stand on Liberty street, in the city of Savannah, except for the purpose allowed under existing ordinances, and the north side of McDonough street, between Bull and Drayton streets, is hereby substituted as a stand in lieu of Liberty street.

May 24, 1905, p. 259.

1141. Stand at Union Passenger Station. The hack stand heretofore established on the east side of West Broad street, in the city of Savannah, Georgia, between Taylor and Wayne streets, is hereby abolished, and in lieu thereof a hack stand is hereby established on the south side of Stewart street, in the space between the carriage entrance to the Union Passenger Station and the next entrance to the westward extending into the train-shed.

It shall be lawful for drivers of hacks or other vehicles for hire in the city of Savannah to cause their vehicles to stand in the space designated above as hack stand on said Stewart street, with the same rights and privileges as they have at other hack stands designated by law in the city of Savannah.

April 22, 1896, p. 356.

1142. Keeping in motion about hotels prohibited. It shall be the duty of the drivers of passenger vehicles for hire in the city of Savannah, when waiting to be hired, to stand at the place, or places, designated by the Committee on Streets and Lanes, and it shall not be lawful for the said drivers to keep their vehicles in motion around and about the hotels in the city of Savannah when waiting for custom, the purpose of this prohibition being to prevent the said drivers from moving their vehicles up and down in front of and around the hotels, and thus obstructing the use and passage of the streets when the said drivers are on the lookout for customers.

April 7, 1897, p. 416.

1143. Hacks, etc., to display lights at night. It is hereby made the duty of the drivers of hacks and other passenger vehicles, using the same for hire in the streets of Savannah, to display a light when using the streets of the city of Savannah in the night time.

Ibid. § 2.

1144. To have their numbers painted on lamps. It shall be the duty of the said drivers to have their numbers painted on the lamps used by them at night so that the said numbers may be read at night, and the Treasurer of the city of Savannah is directed to preserve the numbers of the said drivers so as to make it unnecessary for drivers to change the numbers on their lamps.

June 6, 1839.

1145. Penalty for extortion. If any driver of a dray, cart, or wagon shall be convicted of extortion, or charging more than the rates prescribed by ordinance, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding ten days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Ibid.

1146. Drivers at depots, etc., to remain at doors of their vehicles. Every driver or runner for hotel or boarding house shall remain at his carriage, omnibus, or hack door, at every depot, wharf or landing during the time passengers are being landed, or are getting out of the car or cars, and no such driver or runner shall be permitted to leave such door, except only and strictly for the purpose of putting on baggage. In case the wharf or depot is not open to the omnibuses and hacks, the police on duty at such wharf or station, shall keep free and open way to and from the entrance to such wharf or depot, and no hackman or drayman shall be permitted within such enclosure.

Feb. 24, 1853

1147. Railroad iron, etc., to be carried lengthwise on truck. All railroad iron, boilers, hoops, poles, timber, plank, boards and lumber, shall be transported lengthwise, and not crosswise, upon any truck, car, wagon, dray or vehicle of any description passing over the streets within the limits of the city of Savannah.

March 11, 1896, p. 393.

1148. Bull street, between Broughton and Gaston, trucks, drays and wagons prohibited from using. For the purpose of preserving that portion of Bull street, hereinafter described, from damage as far as possible, and of maintaining the same as a boulevard or pleasure drive for the people of Savannah, it shall, hereafter, not be lawful for the driver of any truck, dray or wagon to use that certain street in the city of Savannah, known as Bull street, from the south side of Broughton street to the north side of Gaston street, except in crossing said street; provided, however, that drivers of such trucks, drays or wagons shall have the right to use such portion of said street as may be necessary, and no more, in making deliveries of articles to or from any point or points along the line of said street, and any driver violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed ten ($10) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed ten (10) days, either or both, in the discretion of the said court.

Oct. 14, 1891, p. 19.

1149. Bicycles at night to display lights and ring bells. It shall not be lawful for any person to ride on any street in the city of Savannah after nightfall any bicycle, tricycle, velocipede or other similar road carriage unless such person shall display, attached to such road carriage, a light, and shall also ring a bell as a signal upon his approach at street crossings.

Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined in a sum not to exceed twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

April 7, 1897, p. 416. May 5, 1897, p. 414.

1150. Bicycles, etc., rate of speed. Any person using a velocipede, bicycle, tricycle, or similar vehicle, in the city of Savannah, shall not be allowed to proceed on any street in the city of Savannah, at a speed greater than at the rate of ten miles per hour. Racing and "scorching" by the riders of said vehicles are hereby prohibited.

April 7, 1897, p. 415. April 13, 1892.

1151. Vehicles of all kinds to keep to the right. It is hereby made the duty of all persons, driving, or using, on any street in the city of Savannah, any wagon, cart, dray, truck, buggy, carriage, phaeton, and any and all similar vehicles, and also all persons using on said streets, a velocipede, bicycle, tricycle and any similar vehicle, to keep to the right

of said streets, whenever it is practicable to do so, and in going around squares in the city of Savannah, to take to the right hand side of the squares.

Whenever it may become necessary to stop any of the vehicles named in this section on any of the streets of this city, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of any such vehicle to at once draw or drive the same alongside the pavement or sidewalk of any such street, and parallel thereto, so that any vehicle shall not project into a street at an angle to the pavement or sidewalk, provided that nothing in this section shall prevent omnibuses, drays, or vehicles of a like character from backing up to the sidewalk for the purpose of loading or unloading within a reasonable time. In these cases, teams shall be turned at right angles to the vehicles and parallel to the curbing, when possible.

May 5, 1897, p. 414.

1152. On Oglethorpe avenue or Liberty street. It shall be the duty of all persons driving or using on Oglethorpe avenue (formerly South Broad street), or Liberty street, in the city of Savannah, any wagon, cart, dray, buggy, carriage, phaeton and any similar vehicle, and of all persons using on said two streets a velocipede, bicycle, tricycle or any similar vehicle, in going east thereon to take the paved way on the southern side of said two streets, and in going west, to take the paved way on the northern side of said two streets, excepting the block on south side of Liberty street, between Bull and Drayton, and the block on the south side of Oglethorpe avenue, between Drayton and Abercorn streets. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be subject, upon conviction, before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed fifty ($50) dollars and imprisonment not exceeding ten (10) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

March 19, 1902. p. 313.

1153. Automobiles, etc., rate of speed. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons using upon any street of the city of Savannah an automobile, locomobile or any similar vehicle to proceed at a speed exceeding eight miles an hour, under penalty, upon conviction in the Police Court of the city of Savannah, of a fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

July 28, 1903.

1154. Lamps, bells and horns. It shall not be lawful for any person to use or propel on any street in the city of Savannah, after nightfall, any automobile, locomobile, or other similar road carriage, unless such person shall display attached to said road carriage a lighted lamp, and shall also ring a bell or sound a horn as a signal when turning from one street into another. Any person who shall violate this section, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty ($50) dollars, or imprisoned not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Ibid. § 3.

1155. Automobiles to keep to right; penalty. It is hereby made the duty of all persons using or propelling on any streets in the city of Savannah, any automobile, locomobile or other similar road carriage, to keep to the right of said street whenever it is practicable so to do; in the event of any collisions or accidents, any person connected therewith who has failed to keep to the right when it has been practicable to do so, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed fifty ($50) dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Feb. 17, 1904. p 323.

1156. To register, and display number or initials of owner. All automobiles, locomobiles and other similar road carriages used upon the streets of the city of Savannah, shall be, by their respective owners, registered in the office of the Clerk of Council, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, which registry shall show the style or kind of such road carriage, the name and street address of the owner, and the number or the initials of the owner to be attached or displayed on such road carriage, which number shall be designated and assigned by the Clerk of Council in each instance; or at the option of the owner, in lieu of a number, the Clerk shall designate such road carriage by the initials of the owner, and a certificate of registry shall be given by the Clerk to such owner; and no automobile, locomobile or other similar road carriage shall be propelled, operated or used upon the streets of Savannah until the same shall have been registered as aforesaid, and unless the person so propelling, operating or using the same shall display from or upon the rear thereof, either painted upon or securely attached to such road carriage, the registered number of the same, or the initials of the owner, conspicuously shown in figures, or letters, as the case may be, not less than three nor more than four inches in height, which figures, or letters, shall be colored so as to contrast with the color of such road carriage and be easily discernible.

Ibid. § 2.

1157. Penalty. The owner of any automobile, locomobile or other similar road carriage operated, propelled or used upon the streets of Savannah which shall not have been registered, shall be liable to all the penalties prescribed by this section as hereinafter set out; and further, it shall be the duty of any person using any such road carriage upon said streets, to see to it that the same is registered and equipped with the numbering or lettering required by the preceding section, and any person operating, propelling or using any automobile, locomobile or other similar road carriage upon the streets of said city, the same being then and there unregistered, and failing to display the registered number, or initials of the owner of such road carriage as required in the foregoing section, shall be liable to all the penalties prescribed herein.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this or preceding section, shall be punished, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, by a fine not exceeding twenty-five ($25) dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding twenty (20) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Aug. 16, 1905. p 292.

1158. Duty of police. It shall be the duty of the city police force to see to it that all engines, steam or street cars, automobiles, wagons and other vehicles of every description propelled or driven on or across the streets, thoroughfares or other public places of Savannah, and all bicycles and riding animals thereon, shall be operated, handled, guided and managed by those in charge of the same, respectively, with care and caution, so as to avoid damage to person and property.

Policemen shall be stationed at such points, in this city, as may be deemed by the Chief necessary and proper, so as to carry out the provisions of this section, and to prevent unnecessary obstructions of streets and highways by such engines, cars, automobiles, vehicles, bicycles or animals, so as to keep the streets and thoroughfares free and open for travel, and to protect pedestrians and other persons, and property of all kinds thereon.

Ibid. § 2.

1159. Automobiles and vehicles to keep to right, and not obstruct pedestrians. All automobiles, wagons and other vehicles, bicycles and riding animals shall keep to the right in passing over or traversing the streets or thoroughfares of this city, and the persons handling, driving or riding the same shall see to it that this is done.

It shall not be lawful for cars, automobiles and other vehicles, bicycles or animals to be propelled, driven or ridden so near each other that there shall not be openings sufficient between the same for free passage of pedestrians crossing the streets.

Ibid. § 3.

1160. Authority of police to keep thoroughfares open. The Chief of Police, his officers and the policemen on duty shall be and are hereby empowered and directed to see to it that these provisions and other ordinances applicable, are complied with, and are further empowered to order engines, steam cars, street cars, automobiles, wagons and other vehicles, bicycles, equestrians or pedestrians to stop, to move on, to move backwards, to go slow, or to move faster, as emergencies may demand, in the judgment of said Chief, officers or policemen, and such respective orders shall be promptly obeyed, by those to whom they shall be directed, the burden being on the police to keep sidewalks, streets and all thoroughfares clear and open, not only on ordinary occasions, but also, in cases of fire, riots, great crowds, parades, public demonstrations or upon other extraordinary occasions.

Any persons disobeying any order of said Chief, police officers or policemen, as aforesaid, shall be subject to all the penalties of the next section, in addition to those of other ordinances which may apply.

Ibid. § 4.

1161. Penalty. Any person or any corporation doing any act or thing contrary to the provisions of the three preceding sections, or disobeying any order of said Chief, police officers or of policemen on duty, as aforesaid, shall be punished, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, for each and every such offense, by a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

June 6, 1839.

May 5, 1897, § 3, p. 416.

1162. Rate of speed for horsemen, carriages, wagons, drays, etc. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to ride on horseback in the city faster than a slow canter, nor for any coachman or other person driving a coach or other carriage, to proceed faster than a slow trot, nor for any person driving a loaded cart, wagon, dray or other carriage, used for the transportation of any article of produce, wares or merchandise, to proceed in a pace beyond a walk (except bread carts, which may be driven at a moderate trot), but all unloaded carts, drays or wagons may be driven in a moderate trot in all streets: Provided, nevertheless, that the drivers thereof shall not be allowed to turn corners, or proceed on wharves in other manner than in a walk.

1163. General penalty. Any person violating the provisions of any section (or parts thereof) in this Chapter, wherein punishment is not provided, shall, on conviction before the Police Court, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both, in the court's discretion.

CHAPTER 54.

STREETS AND LANES—UNDERGROUND CONDUITS FOR ELECTRIC WIRES.

SECTION 1164. Ordinance to apply to all receiving permits.
1165. Permit of Council requisite.
1166. Plans filed with city, and work supervised by.
1167. Bond for damages.
1168. Room for city wires reserved.
SECTION 1169. Annual returns of number, etc., of wires.
1170. Poles.
1171. Bond to repave excavations.
1172. Forfeiture of franchises.
1173. Penalty for violation.

Feb. 27, 1895. § 1, p. 380.

1164. Conformity to ordinance required. All corporations, firms or persons to whom permission may be granted for renewing or laying underground conduits, tubes or pipes for electrical or other conductors or cables or wires, shall conform to the requirements hereof.

Ibid. § 2.

1165. Authority from Council requisite; prompt construction, etc. No street, alley, lane or road in the city of Savannah shall be broken or occupied by any corporation, firm or person for the purpose of laying down conduits, tubes or pipes for electrical or other conductors, cables or wires unless authority by ordinance or resolution of Council be first obtained.

That during the construction or laying down of said underground conduits, tubes or pipes, conductors, cables or wires no street, alley, lane or road shall be opened, or the paving broken into for a greater distance than three hundred (300) feet at any time, except by consent of Committee on Streets and Lanes, and that no section of the three hundred feet shall be kept open for a longer period than five (5) days, and said opening or trench shall not be of greater width than two (2) feet, and as the work progresses the paving shall be promptly relaid, and the street, alley, lane or road put in good condition.

Ibid. § 3.

1166. Plans to be filed with Clerk of Council; work to be done under supervision of city. Prior to making an opening in any street, alley, lane or road, for the laying of conduits, tubes or pipes, for electrical or other conductors, cables or wires, the corporation, firm or persons desiring to lay same shall file plans and specifications with the Clerk of Council, for the Street and Lane Committee, showing the location, route and length of the proposed conduits, pipes and tubes, and the said Street and Lane Committee shall have authority to issue the necessary permit (authority from Council as provided for hereinbefore having been first obtained), for the opening of such street, lane, alley or road, as set forth in the application and plans, as are proposed to be occupied. The

opening of any street, lane, alley or road without a permit having first been obtained, shall forfeit the right of any corporation, firm or person to use or occupy such street, lane, alley or road. The work of laying underground conduits, tubes, pipes, electrical or other conductors, cables or wires, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Street and Lane Committee, and City Engineer, who shall, at all times have free and unobstructed access to the conduits, tubes or pipes, electrical or other conductors or cables for the purpose of inspecting the same, or making connections therewith for wires or conductors in use, or to be used by the city, in which case the company shall have reasonable notice.

Ibid. § 4.

1167. Bond to cover all damage, etc., to be given. All corporations, firms or persons occupying any street, lane, alley or road with underground conduits, tubes, pipes, cables, electrical or other conductors or wires, shall be liable to all damages to gas and water main service, and sewer connections with sewers, and also for any damages caused by the opening of trenches or condition of streets, alleys, lanes or roads, resulting from the laying of conduits, tubes, pipes, electrical or other conductors, cables or wires, or making connections for which the city of Savannah would otherwise be liable, or where the same belong to the city, and sufficient bond shall be given, subject to the approval of the Mayor, in the sum of $3,000, to cover the same, and the same party or parties shall be liable to the extent of the damages.

Ibid. § 5.

1168. One duct for municipal purposes to be furnished. Any company, firm or person placing conduits under these provisions, shall furnish to the city on demand, one duct for municipal purposes free, provided no electric light or power wire shall be used in telephone or telegraph conduits.

Ibid. § 6.

1169. Returns as to number and extent of wires to be made annually. All corporations, firms or persons having telegraph, telephone or electric lighting wires, electrical conductors or cables placed underground shall, in writing, on or before the first day of January of each year, upon request, certify under oath, to the Street and Lane Committee, the actual number of wires, location and the miles of wire and electrical conductors underground, owned or leased or controlled by them in the city of Savannah. Failure to make such a return in the time provided for herein shall subject the offenders, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a penalty of fifty ($50) dollars per day until such return is made, for each day's delay.

Ibid. § 7.

1170. Poles. For the purpose of reaching the premises of users of the service furnished by any company, firm or individual, operating hereunder, the necessary poles for distributing wires from subways may be erected under the direction and supervision of the Street and Lane Committee.

Ibid. § 8.

1171. Bond to repave excavations and keep in repair. Upon the passage of any ordinance granting any company, corporation, firm or individual, privileges under this Chapter, or any ordinance in force, or to be hereafter passed, relating to or regulating underground wires, electrical or other conductors, conduits, pipes, cables or tubes, the said company, corporation, firm or individual shall, before exercising any privileges thereunder, give a bond, to be drawn and approved by the Mayor and Finance Committee of the city of Savannah, in the sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned that they will properly relay and pave all openings made by them, and for a period of one year thereafter, keep in repair the same. The Street and Lane Committee shall not issue any permit as aforesaid, until this condition is complied with.

Ibid. § 9

1172. Forfeiture of franchises. Should any company, corporation, firm or individual, to which or whom privileges have heretofore been, or shall hereafter be, granted, for the laying of underground wires, electrical conductors, cables or tubes, dispose of any of the franchises granted them by ordinance or lease, to consolidate or merge with any other company, corporation, firm or individual, they shall forfeit all rights and privileges granted to them by the city of Savannah.

Ibid. § 10.

1173. Penalty for violation. Any person or corporation violating the provisions of this Chapter, or any of them, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court; and, further, if any person or corporation shall fail or neglect to carry out the instructions of the Committee on Streets and Lanes under this ordinance, such person or corporation shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed fifty ($50) dollars, for each and every day's delay in carrying out such instructions, with the alternative of imprisonment for any time not to exceed ten days.

CHAPTER 55.

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECTION 1174. How constructed and operated.
1175. Quality of rails, lumber, etc.
1176. Roadbed, how constructed and kept.
1177. Damages to private individuals.
1178. Subject to police regulations.
1179. Obstructing right of way; penalty.
1180. Cars; construction and lights.
1181. Watering of tracks.
1182. Speed in crossing other tracks.
1183. Right of precedence at crossings.
1184. Penalty.
1185. Two companies on same street must use same poles, etc.
1186. First company to receive compensation.
1187. Expense of maintenance to be shared.
1188. Rate of speed for Electric Railways.
1189. Age of motormen and conductors.
1190. Cars must have both motormen and conductors.
1191. Weight of rails prescribed.
1192. Tracks to be sunk even with paved street.
1193. Committee on Streets and Lanes to require compliance.
1194. To furnish separate accommodations for white and colored.
1195. Penalty.
1196. Duty of conductors and motormen.
1197. Police to arrest passengers, when.
1198. Special cars for exclusive use.
1199. Molesting signs on car; penalty.
1200. General penalty.

Aug. 15, 1883.

1174. Street railways, how constructed and operated. Whenever any corporation authorized by law shall use the streets of the city of Savannah for the purpose of laying down and operating street railways, said railways shall be laid down, constructed and operated in conformity with the

provisions of the ordinances of the city, and all permissions to use the streets of said city shall be granted subject to the provisions of said ordinances and such other conditions as may be prescribed by Council.

Ibid. § 2. **1175. Quality of rails, lumber, etc.** The rails used in the construction of such railways shall be of the latest and most approved pattern of rail used in the construction of street railways and such as shall be approved by the Street and Lane Committee. The lumber shall be of the best quality of yellow pitch pine, free from sap, and of a size to be approved of by the said committee. The City Engineer will furnish the lines and levels for the road, and he and the Director of Public Works shall supervise the entire construction of the road until the same is completed.

Ibid. § 4. **1176. Roadbed, how constructed and how to be kept.** The company or corporation constructing a railway in the streets of said city shall, at its own expense, arrange the roadbed, and so lay its tracks that the same will be of even grade with the street in which it may be laid, and shall bring its track four feet each way from the center of the same to the proper grade, to be fixed by the City Engineer and shall at its own expense, repair and keep in repair according to the proper grade so fixed four feet each way, until otherwise required, from the center of said track with such material as will form a hard and uniform surface of even grade at the point of junction with the rails themselves, so that carriages and other vehicles can cross the track with facility and comfort, and at the points where the tracks of any company or corporation shall intersect or cross any street or lane of the said city, the company or corporation constructing the same shall provide such crossings as may be prescribed by the Committee on Streets and Lanes, of the full width of such street or lane as is comprised between the curbs of such street or lane, and at the points where it is necessary for the proper drainage of the said city, that ways should be provided for the passage of water under said track, then the company or corporation constructing the same shall put in such waterways as may be required from time to time, or at any time for the proper drainage of said city, on being required so to do by the Street and Lane Committee of Council, and all such waterways shall be kept open by the company or corporation constructing the said track; and in the event that any company or corporation so using the street of said city shall permit its roadbed, tracks or rails to become an impediment to the crossing over the same of carriages and other vehicles with ease, facility and comfort, or of the free passage of water at the points designated as aforesaid, then, and in that event, the said company or corporation shall be notified by the Director of Public Works of said city of the condition of such roadbed, tracks or rails so offering an impediment to crossings or passage of water, and the same shall be forthwith repaired by said company or corporation; and if not so repaired within forty-eight hours after service of said notice, said company or corporation shall be put on the information docket of the Police Court, charged with a violation of this section, and on conviction in said court shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five ($25) dollars, nor more than one hundred ($100) dollars, for each day in which said repair shall remain uncompleted.

Aug. 15, 1883. **1177. Damages to private individuals to be paid by Company.** All damages that may be sustained by private individuals from the use and occupation of their property by any such company or corporation shall be met and paid by said company or corporation, and the said Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall in no instance be responsible or liable therefor.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall in no case be liable for any damage which may be sustained by digging or other unavoidable work in repaving or laying gas or water pipes or sewers now running or to be run in said city, but the said authorities shall in no case tear up or undermine the tracks of any company or corporation to lay down any new pipe or tracks without relaying the same; Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah from laying or authorizing the laying of gas or water pipes, the building of sewers or the construction of other works, which may be proper in the opinion of Council, which may temporarily obstruct said tracks.

Ibid. § 6. **1178. Company under police regulations of the city.** All such companies and corporations using the streets of said city as aforesaid, and the agents of the same, shall be under the same police regulation and be liable to fine and penalties as other persons for violating the ordinances of the city of Savannah.

Aug. 15, 1883. **1179. Company's right of way, penalty for obstructing.** The cars of any such company or corporation shall have the right-of-way on and over such railway tracks, turn outs and switches to the exclusion of all teams and vehicles (except fire apparatus in case of fire), and any person or persons who shall obstruct any such track by occupying the same or any part thereof, or otherwise retard the progress of the cars on the same after due notice given by the car bell or other proper signal, shall be fined on conviction thereof in the Police Court of Savannah in a sum not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both, in court's discretion.

Ibid. **1180. Cars; construction and lights.** The cars to be used on any street railway, constructed as aforesaid, shall be of the most approved patterns. Each car shall be furnished with a proper light on the front and rear in the night time.

Dec. 12, 1883 **1181. Street car companies to water their tracks.** Each and every company or corporation operating any street car line within the limits of the city of Savannah, shall water their tracks so as to effectually keep the dust on the same laid. Every company or corporation violating this ordinance shall be fined, on conviction thereof in the Police Court, in the sum of fifty ($50) dollars for each and every violation of the same.

March 30, 1892. § 1, p. 152. **1182. Speed in crossing other tracks.** It shall hereafter not be lawful for any street car propelled by electricity on any street in the city of Savannah to cross the tracks of any street car line in the city of Savannah at a speed greater than the rate of three miles an hour.

Ibid. § 2. **1183. Right of precedence at crossings.** Street cars going north and south, in crossing intersecting tracks, shall have precedence of street cars going east and west in the city of Savannah, and a car going east or west shall give a

car going north or south ample opportunity to completely pass before it proceeds across an intersecting track, coming, if necessary, to a full stop. The intent of this section is to require great care to avoid collisions and to give the car going north or south the right-of-way.

Ibid. § 3.

1184. Penalty. Any company which shall violate, through any employe, the two preceding sections, or any provision thereof, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah be subject to a fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars; and, further, any motorman or other employe of any company violating the same, or any provision thereof, shall also, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, and to imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Apr. 13, 1892, § 1, p 144.

1185. Where two companies on same street, required to use same poles and span wires. It shall not be lawful for any street railroad company using electricity as a motive power in the city of Savannah to put up poles and span wires for supporting the trolley wire, in the city of Savannah, where they have already been put up by another street railroad company using electricity on the same street and running a parallel line. And it is hereby made the duty of both companies to use the same poles and span wires.

Ibid. § 2.

1186. First company erecting to receive compensation from other. The street railroad company which has first erected the poles and span wires already in use shall receive from the railroad company subsequently using the same proper and proportionate compensation for the cost and expense of the said poles and span wires so used, and in the event the companies cannot agree upon such proportion, then the amount to be paid shall be fixed by the Committee on Streets and Lanes.

Ibid. § 3.

1187. Expense of maintenance to be shared. It is hereby made the duty of the railroad company which has put up the poles and span wires to keep the same in order, and the said railroad company shall be entitled to receive from the company using the same, its just proportion of the expenses incident to keeping the same in order. In the event the two companies cannot agree at any time upon this expense the same shall be fixed and determined by the Committee on Streets and Lanes.

Oct. 11, 1893. § 1, p 127.

1188. Rate of speed for electric railways. It shall not be lawful for any electric railway company operated in the city of Savannah to run any of its cars north of the southern line of Liberty street, in the city of Savannah, at a rate of speed exceeding six miles an hour, and south of the said southern line of Liberty street, in the city of Savannah, at a rate of speed exceeding ten miles an hour, and in case this section is violated, the employes of the railway company guilty of the violation shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court, and further, the railway company itself shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars for each and every violation of this section.

Oct. 11, 1893, § 2. July 18, 1894. p 120.

1189. Motormen and conductors required to be of certain ages. It shall not be lawful for any electric railway company operated in the city of Savannah, to employ for the operation of any car in the city of Savannah, as a motorman, any person under twenty-one years of age, or as a conductor, any person under eighteen years of age, and any electric railway company violating this section, shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, and each day's violation shall be a separate offense.

Oct. 11, 1893, § 3, p 128.

1190. Unlawful to run car without both motorman and conductor. It is hereby made the duty of every electric railway company operating its cars in the city of Savannah to have upon each car run in the city of Savannah a conductor and motorman, and it is hereby made unlawful for such car to be run without both a conductor and motorman, and any electric railway company violating the provisions of this section shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars for each and every day's violation thereof.

Dec. 1, 1897, § 1, p 407.

1191. Weight of rails prescribed. It shall not be lawful for any street car company to lay or construct any tracks for use in the city of Savannah with rails weighing less than fifty (50) pounds, and whenever an old track or any part thereof is relayed, this provision as to the weight of rails shall apply.

Ibid. § 2

1192. Tracks to be sunk even with street pavements. All street car companies using the streets of the city of Savannah are hereby required to sink their tracks, on street crossings and paved streets, even with the pavements, and to have the paving between their tracks on paved streets even with the street pavements on either side thereof.

Ibid. § 3.

1193. Committee on Streets and Lanes to require compliance. It is hereby made the duty of the Committee on Streets and Lanes to see to the observance of the provisions of the two preceding sections, and that street car companies using the streets of Savannah, shall comply with and observe all of their obligations with reference to the public.

Sept. 12, 1906.

1194. To furnish separate accommodations for white and colored passengers on cars. All companies, persons, firms and associations operating street cars in the city of Savannah are hereby required to furnish separate accommodations for white and colored passengers, and all white and colored passengers occupying seats in street cars in the city of Savannah are hereby required to occupy the respective cars or divisions of cars, provided for them, so that the white passengers shall occupy only the cars, or division of cars provided for white passengers, and the colored passengers shall occupy only the cars, or division of cars, provided for the accommodation of colored passengers. All companies, firms, persons and associations operating street cars in the city of Savannah shall furnish such separate accommodations, at their option, by the operation together of two or more cars, providing separate cars for white passengers and separate cars for colored passengers, or by furnishing separate accommodations for white and colored passengers in the same car. When separate accommodation is furnished for white and colored passengers in the same car, the front part of the car shall be designated for white passengers and the rear part of the car for colored passengers. When two or more cars are

operated together, thus providing separate car or cars for white passengers and separate car or cars for colored passengers, the front car or cars shall be designated for white passengers and the rear car or cars for colored passengers. The cars, or parts of cars, furnished for white and for colored passengers, respectively, shall have placed conspicuously at each end of the car, or part of car, signs in plain letters, not less than two inches high, indicating by the words "white" or "colored," as the case may be, that such car, or part of car, is provided for the use of white passengers or colored passengers, as the case may be; and when open cars to be entered from the side of the car are provided for the accommodation of both white and colored passengers, additional such signs shall be provided and placed conspicuously on the side of the cars so as to indicate thereby the portion of the car to be used by white and colored passengers, respectively.

1195. Penalty. Any officer, agent or employe of any company, person or firm, who shall as superintendent or other officer of such company, or as conductor, motorman or other employe of such company, operate any car not so provided with signs on the streets of the city of Savannah for the transportation of passengers, shall, upon conviction thereof be fined not more than one hundred ($100) dollars, or by imprisonment not more than thirty (30) days, for each such offense; and any white person wilfully occupying as a passenger any car or part of car not so set apart and provided for white passengers, and any colored person wilfully occupying as a passenger any car or part of car not so set apart and provided for colored passengers, shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct and shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days.

Ibid. § 2.

1196. Duty of conductors and motormen. It is hereby made the duty of conductors and motormen and others engaged in the operation of street cars within the limits of the city of Savannah to call the attention of passengers to such signs and to the fact that separate provision is made for white and colored passengers, and to request white and colored passengers who are about to enter, or who have entered cars, or division of cars, not intended for their accommodation, to occupy only the cars or divisions of cars provided for their accommodation; and if any such passenger refuses or fails to leave the car, or part of car, not intended for their accommodations, to occupy only the cars or divisions of cars provided for their accommodation; and that if any such passenger refuse or fails to leave the car, or part of car, not provided for his or her accommodation, such conductor, motorman or other person operating such car shall notify the Police Department, or a member thereof, as soon as it is possible.

Ibid. § 3.

1197. Police to arrest passengers occupying wrong place. Any police officer of the city of Savannah seeing any white or colored passenger occupying a car or part of car not provided for his or her accommodation as indicated by such signs, shall arrest any such person and take him or her to the Police Station as in case of any other person guilty of disorderly conduct.

Ibid. § 4.

1198. Special cars may be run exclusively for either race. Special cars, in addition to the regular schedule cars, may at any time be run for the exclusive accommodation of either white or colored passengers for special occasions or special business.

1199. Penalty for molesting signs on car. Any person wilfully molesting, removing, mutilating or destroying any sign put or placed on any car, as hereinbefore provided, and while such car is being operated for the transportation of passengers, shall be guilty of disorderly conduct, and upon conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both. Ibid. § 5.

1200. General penalty. As to any section in this Chapter, wherein no punishment is prescribed, any person or corporation violating the same, shall be punished, on conviction in Police Court, by fine, not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, and any such person may be imprisoned not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both.

CHAPTER 56.

PARK AND TREE COMMISSION.

SECTION 1201. Rules to have force of ordinance.

RULES.

1202. Tree planting.
1203. Injury to trees, plants, etc.
1204. Trespassing upon grass plats.
1205. Animals.
1206. Bicycles, handcarts, etc.
1207. Bonfires and fireworks.
1208. Disorderly conduct.
1209. Paper and rubbish.
1210. Injury to property.
1211. Removing signs.
1212. Permits.
1213. Police power over parks, etc.
1214. Bonds to repair damage.
1215. Penalty for violating Rules.

1216. Annual reports on Williams trust.

1201. Park and Tree Commission.[1] Rules to have force of ordiances. The following Rules and Regulations made by the Park and Tree Commission for the city of Savannah, for the care and government of the parks, squares, grass plats and cemeteries of said city, are hereby approved and are given the force and effect of an ordinance of the city of Savannah, to-wit: June 15, 1898. p 341.

Rules and Regulations of the Park and Tree Commission for the Care and Government of the Parks, Squares, Grass Plats and Cemeteries.[2]

1202. Tree planting. No tree shall be planted by any person in any street, park, square, grass plat or cemetery without a written permit from this Commission, which will plant trees whenever so requested by any resident, provided such request is approved by it. The person so requesting shall pay the actual cost as fixed by this Commission. Ibid. Rule 1.

1203. Injury to trees, plants, etc. No tree, shrub, flower or plant of any kind in any street, park, square, grass plat or cemetery shall be removed, cut, mutilated or injured in any way. All necessary cutting, trimming and removal will be done by this Commission. Ibid. Rule 2.

(1). The statutory powers and duties of this Commission were provided by the Acts of Legislature of Nov. 30, 1895, and Dec. 23, 1896 (ante).
(2). Rules 3, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17 and 18 of the original rules of June 15, 1898, were repealed by ordinance June 10th, 1903.

Ibid. Rule 4.

1204. Trespassing upon grass plats. No person shall trespass, ride, drive or walk upon or across any grass plat in any street, park, square or cemetery. The following exceptions are permitted: Walking upon the grass in Forsyth Extension. Playing in such squares as are adjacent to the public schools. Children when accompanied by nurses or when less than 12 years of age are allowed on the grass in any park, square or grass plat. Necessary passing across grass plats to allow ingress to and egress from dwellings.

Ibid. Rule 5. June 15, 1898.

1205. Animals. No horse, mule, cow, goat or other like animal, and no fowl, chicken, turkey, goose, duck, or similar domestic animal, shall be permitted to enter any park, square, grass plat or cemetery, or other place under the charge of the Park and Tree Commission, or to be or remain therein, except that horses or mules may be used upon such roadways, as may be provided for public travel, and when necessary in the exercise of service appurtenant to the use of such place; nor shall any animal herein mentioned be fastened to or allowed to injure in any manner any tree, shrub, plant, grass plat, or flower bed, or any tree box, bench, fence or other public property.

Apr. 19, 1899, p 331.

June 15. 1898, Rule 6.

1206. Bicycles, handcarts, etc. No bicycle or similar vehicle, nor any handcart, wheelbarrow or other like thing, shall be ridden or used in or upon any park, square, grass plat or cemetery, except upon such walks or roads where the same shall be permitted by this Commission and a notice to that effect posted, and then shall be subject to ordinances of the city regulating the use of such vehicles. Baby carriages and invalid chairs may be taken wherever persons are allowed.

Ibid. Rule 8.

1207. Bonfires aud fireworks. Firing pistols or guns, building bonfires, the use of firecrackers or any explosive or combustible fireworks or any similar things, are prohibited in or upon any park, square, grass plat or cemetery, except in Forsyth Extension, and then only at such times as may be expressly permitted by city ordinance.

Ibid. Rule 10.

1208. Disorderly conduct. No boisterous, offensive, improper or disorderly conduct will be permitted in any park, square, grass plat or cemetery.

Ibid. Rule 11.

1209. Paper and rubbish. No paper, stones, broken glass or crockery, nor any offensive or injurious things, litter or rubbish of any kind shall be thrown or placed by any person in or upon any park, square, grass plat, cemetery or fountain.

Ibid. Rule 13.

1210. Injury to fences, monuments or other property. No person shall mutilate, injure, cut, mark upon, deface, remove or destroy any bench, fountain, fence, house, monument or structure or property of any kind in any park, square, grass plat or cemetery.

Ibid. Rule 15.

1211. Removing signs. No person shall remove, deface or injure any sign or notice placed by this Commission upon any tree or in any park, square, grass plat or cemetery.

Ibid. Rule 19.

1212. Permits. All permits of every kind contemplated by these rules shall be signed by the Secretary of this Commission, and a proper and complete record of them kept in a special book provided for that purpose.

Ibid. § 20.

1213. Police power over parks, etc. The police power is hereby declared to extend over and cover the parks, squares, grass plats and cemeteries of the city, and the police force is

hereby required to enforce all of the ordinances relating thereto.

Ibid. Rule 21.

1214. Bonds to repair damage. All persons to whom permits have been issued for any purpose which may change, deface, injure or destroy any portion of any park, square, grass plat or cemetery, shall execute a bond with adequate security in double the sum of the cost to repair any damages which may be caused by any action taken under such permit. The amount of such cost will be estimated by this Commission. Said bonds will be kept in a book provided solely for that purpose.

June 15, 1898, § 2.

1215. Penalty for violation of rules. Any person violating any of the foregoing Rules and Regulations, except Rule 5th., shall, when convicted thereof in the Police Court of Savannah, be fined for each and every offense in a sum not less than two ($2) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100) dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty (30) days, or both, in the discretion of the court, and for any violation of Rule 5th. the punishment shall be a fine not exceeding ten ($10) dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding ten (10) days, either or both.

Resolution Dec. 1905.

1216. To report annually on the Williams trust. Referring to the resolution adopted by Council March 16th., 1904, touching the lot of Mary E. Williams in Laurel Grove Cemetery, the City Treasurer is directed to pay over to the Park and Tree Commission the interest on said city bond of three hundred ($300) dollars held in trust for the care of lot of Mary E. Williams, in Laurel Grove Cemetery, accruing from and after January 1, 1904, the said interest to be expended by said Commission in and upon the care of said lot, the City Treasurer taking proper vouchers therefor.

The Park and Tree Commission in its report annually shall refer to this particular trust and the expenditure of said money therefor, so as to show that the said fund is being properly administered. A certified copy of the resolution of March 16, 1904, and of this resolution will be transmitted by the Clerk of Council to the Park and Tree Commission and a certified copy of this resolution will be transmitted to the City Treasurer.

CHAPTER 57.

PARKS AND SQUARES.

SECTION 1217. Forsyth Place.
1218. Military Parade Ground.
1219. Police to regulate.
1220. To disperse crowds obstructing.
1221. Bicycles, where allowed.
1222. Ball games prohibited in.
1223. Permit required for assemblages in.
1224. Beating carpets in, forbidden.
1225. Estill Park dedicated.
1226. Same under care of Park and Tree commission.
1227. Colonial Park.
SECTION 1228. City Pound Lot added to Colonial Park.
1229. City reserves certain rights over.
1230. Myers Park.
1231. Cann Park.
1232. Emmett Park.
1233. Plan for, adopted.
1234. Dasher Park.
1235. Dixon Park dedicated.
1236. Grayson Park dedicated.
1237. Three parks in Granger Tract.
1238. General penalty.

April 24, 1851.

1217. Forsyth Place. All that portion of Forsyth Ward lying between Gaston street on the north, Drayton street on

the east, Military Parade Ground on the south, and Whitaker street on the west, is hereby forever set apart as a public park, to be called and known as Forsyth Place.

Feb. 6, 1867.

1218. Military Parade Ground. The piece of ground known as the Military Parade Ground, containing nineteen acres, more or less, and bounded on the north by Forsyth Place, on the east by Drayton street, on the south by Park avenue, and on the west by Whitaker street, is hereby added to said Forsyth Place, and made a part of the same and said Forsyth Place, so extended as aforesaid, is hereby forever set apart as a public place, to be called and known as Forsyth Place, in the same manner as the said ground now enclosed is, and has been so set apart.

Oct. 17, 1866.

1219. Police to preserve order in. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police, under the order of the Mayor, to detail a sufficient force to preserve order and decency in and around the public park known as Forsyth Place, and such policeman so detailed shall arrest and bring before the Police Court for trial, all persons who may in any manner disturb the public peace or be guilty of any indecent, riotous or disorderly conduct, or offensive or insulting demeanor, or who may use any indecent or improper language in or around said park; and any person convicted before said Police Court of disturbing the public peace, or of indecent, riotous, or disorderly conduct, or offensive or insulting demeanor, or of using indecent or improper language in or around said park, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or be imprisoned, or be made to labor on the public streets, squares or lanes for a period not longer than thirty (30) days, either or both.

Ibid.

1220. To disperse crowds obstructing. It shall be the duty of the policeman to disperse any crowd or congregation of persons who may in any way obstruct free access by visitors to any portion of said park.

June 16, 1897, p. 344.

1221. Bicycles, etc., prohibited in Forsyth Place or extension except on certain walks. It shall be unlawful for any person, riding a bicycle or similar vehicle, to ride the same in the public park south of Gaston street, in the city of Savannah, or the extension thereof, known as the parade ground, or on any walk around the said park or parade ground, save only the Drayton, Whitaker, Park avenue and Bolton street walks, which said four walks just mentioned may be used by the riders of said vehicles.

Any person violating this section shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed twenty-five ($25) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed ten (10) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

April 9, 1894.

1222. Baseball, football, etc., prohibited in park extension. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to play any game of baseball or football, or any game of ball, in the enclosure known as the extension of Forsyth Place, or in any other park, square or in any street, in said city; and any person playing or joining in any game of baseball or football, or any other game of ball, in the said extension, shall, on conviction thereof in the Police Court of Savannah, be fined in the sum not less than ten ($10) dollars nor more than twenty ($20) dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten (10) days, or either or both, in the discretion of the said court.

Ibid. § 3.

1223. Assemblages in squares or parks without permit of Mayor, except for military parades, prohibited. Any gathering or assemblage of persons in any public square or park of the city of Savannah, except for the purpose of lawful military parades in the extension of Forsyth Place, without the consent of the Mayor or Acting Mayor of said city first had and obtained, is hereby prohibited.

July 15, 1874.
July 6, 1881.

1224. Beating carpets in, forbidden. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to beat, shake or dust any carpet or rug in any public square, park or street in the city of Savannah.

May 10, 1893, p. 81.

1225. Estill Park, dedicated. That certain tract or body of land situate and being in the county of Chatham, consisting of two hundred and seventy-five (275) acres of the Ashton and Queensbury plantations as laid off and described in a map drawn by R. A. Blandford, County Engineer, and attached to the deed from the County of Chatham to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, bearing date of March 12, 1893, is hereby dedicated as a public park, to be known as Estill Park, under the terms and conditions of the resolution of Council of the city of Savannah, adopted March 1, 1893.

Jan. 29, 1896, p. 362.

1226. Estill Park put under care of Park and Tree Commssion. So much of the ordinance passed May 10, 1893, as provides for commissioners of said Estill Park is annulled, and hereafter the Park and Tree Commission for the city of Savannah shall have the exclusive management of said park, and shall be charged with the care, preservation, improvement, adornment, good order and regulation thereof.

All money which has been, or may hereafter be appropriated for said park, shall be used and expended thereon by said Park and Tree Commission, and whatever unexpended balance may be in the hands of the late commissioners will be turned over to said Park and Tree Commission.

1227. Colonial Park.

(Terms of decree of Superior Court of Chatham County in consolidated causes of John Williamson, et. al., vs. the Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah, granted Nov. 9th., 1895.)

1. That the certain piece of ground on the southeast corner of South Broad and Abercorn streets, in the city of Savannah, Georgia, known as the "Old Cemetery," being now enclosed by a brick wall, but embracing also an open strip of land on South Broad street, lying between the brick wall (parallel to said street), and the edge of the pavement (along said street), and extending from Abercorn street to the Police Barracks, said whole tract of land being bounded, on the north by South Broad street, on the east by the Police Barracks and the Jail, on the south by the Pound property belonging to The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, and on the west by Abercorn street, a plat of which is filed as part of this decree, is declared to be owned by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, and the title of the same in said municipal corporation is hereby fixed and confirmed, absolutely, The Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Episcopal Church in Savannah, called Christ Church, having waived its right and title to the portion of said Old Cemetery mentioned in its bill, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, and particularly, because of the covenants hereinafter made by the said Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah to

forever preserve said ground as a final resting place of the dead, now buried therein.

2. [Provides for the payment by the city of $6,500.] And upon the payment of said notes, the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Episcopal Church in Savannah, called Christ Church, shall have no further claim of any kind whatsoever in or upon said tract of land or any part thereof, so long as said Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah shall keep the covenants in regard to the preservation of said ground as the last resting place of the dead therein buried, and all and singular, the covenants in this decree mentioned, the said covenants being part and parcel of the consideration moving to said church.

3. That, * * * * the said municipal corporation, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, shall have the right to tear down the walls, or any portion of same, upon said tract of land, and to use and control all of said tract up to the line of the present wall on Abercorn street, and up to the line of the present sidewalk on South Broad street, as a public park, to be called "Colonial Park," to and for which uses and purposes said land is hereby perpetually dedicated, and to and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever, with full right to said municipal corporation to lay off walks through the same, but it shall never have the right to lay off, run or project streets through the same, nor shall it have the right to convey or sell said tract, or any lot or portion of the same, to any person or persons whatsoever, said park to be under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by ordinance of the city of Savannah, or by its duly constituted authorities, the present line on Abercorn street, whereon the brick wall now is, to be preserved, said Abercorn street never to be widened along said line, the graves, tombstones, monuments, vaults and gravehouses now in said enclosure, to be preserved and cared for, as valued relics of public and historical interest, by said municipal corporation, and not to be removed from their present location, respectively, to any other portion of said park, except when absolutely necessary for the laying out of walks, and in such event, the removal to be carefully made, so as to put the same, or any remains therein, in the same condition, as before said removal. The use of the word "park," and the government by municipal ordinances, are never to be construed as divesting the grounds herein considered, of the status they now have, as the old colonial burying ground of Georgia, whilst beautifying the same and placing it under proper control, and giving to the public free access, the main consideration of this agreement, to which the parties hereto have arrived, and upon which this decree is based, is that said Old Cemetery, under whatever name called, shall be forever kept and maintained by said city of Savannah for the purpose herein specified, and no use shall ever be imposed upon it irreconcilable with said purpose; nor shall said Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, nor any person under or through it, directly or indirectly, under any ordinance, claim or pretense, ever have or derive any profit from said ground or any use thereof; nor shall any structure, building, apparatus, or appliance, disconnected from or foreign to a burial ground or park, be ever erected in or upon the same, nor shall any vehicles be permitted within the same.

4. That all the foregoing shall be conditions and covenants running with said land, and if, at any time in the future said municipal corporation should lay off or project any street, or streets, of said city through said land, or should violate this decree, by selling or conveying said land, or any lot or portion of the same, then, and in such event, that portion of said property, being on the corner of South Broad and Abercorn streets, a parallelogram in shape, containing a western front on Abercorn street, of two hundred and ten (210) feet from the corner of the present brick wall, and a rectangular depth, eastward, of three hundred and eighty (380) feet, shall, at once, be and become the property of the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Episcopal Church in Savannah, called Christ Church, in fee simple; it being the intention of this decree to fix, permanently, the status of said property for the uses and purposes of a public park, and to prevent any change in such uses and purposes, at any time in the future, and any citizen of the state of Georgia, upon the breach of any of said covenants, shall be at liberty to apply for an injunction against said City of Savannah, restraining it from any such perversion of the uses of said grounds, and his rights to said injunction (the fact being established) are hereby conceded, as part of the consideration of this decree.

This November 9, 1895.

R. FALLIGANT,
Judge E. J. C. of Ga.

We consent that the above decree
be signed by Judge Falligant.

WALTER G. CHARLTON,
Sol'r for Complainants.
SAM'L B. ADAMS, Att'y for Def't.

1228. City pound lot added to Colonial Park. That certain tract or parcel of land in the city of Savannah, known as the city pound lot, now adjoining Colonial Park on the south, and fronting on Abercorn street, sixty-seven and nine-tenths (67.9) feet, running back from said Abercorn street eastwardly, along Perry lane, four hundred and ninety-two and five-tenths (492.5) feet, said tract of land being fifty-seven and four-tenths (57.4) feet wide where it adjoins the county jail lot, and being bounded north by Colonial Park, south by Perry lane, east by the county jail lot, and west by Abercorn street, be and the same is hereby added to Colonial Park, as a part of the same, and is hereby dedicated to park purposes, under the conditions and limitations in this ordinance contained. Oct. 9, 1896, § 1

1229. City reserves right to control and erect structures thereon. This dedication of the city pound lot, to be hereafter a portion of Colonial Park, shall in nowise put the said lot so dedicated under the terms and conditions of the decree made in Chatham Superior Court in 1895, in the cases of John Williamson et al., complainants, and the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, defendants, and the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Episcopal Church in Savannah, called Christ Church, complainant, and the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, defendant, the said decree being limited by its terms to the land described therein; it being expressly reserved hereby, as a right to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, to erect upon said addition to Colonial Park such structures and improve- Ibid. § 2.

ments as it may deem best, in its judgment, and to manage and control the said tract of land and improvements absolutely.

Nov. 13, 1901, § 3, p. 356.

1230. Myers Park. That portion of the area south of the corporate limits, bounded on the north by what, in regular order, will be Forty-third street, and on the south by the next street, and one hundred and fifty (150) feet west of Burroughs street as extended south of the corporate limits, and three hundred (300) feet in width, shall be set apart and dedicated as a public park to be known as Myers Park, and shall be used as a public park for the benefit of the inhabitants of said city.

Ibid.

1231. Cann Park. That portion of the area bounded on the north by what, in regular order, will be Forty-fifth street, on the east by Bulloch street, on the south by Forty-sixth street, and on the west by Stevens street, shall be set aside and dedicated as a public park, to be known as Cann Park, and shall be used as a public park for the benefit of the inhabitants of said city.

1232. Emmet Park. In case of Wm. M. Low et al., vs. the City, in the Superior Court of Chatham County, a decree was entered May 21st., 1904, declaring that the land on the bluff extending along Bay street, between East Broad and Lincoln streets, "has been and is a public park"—Council denominated it: "Emmet Park."

March 29, 1905.

1233. Plan for Emmet Park adopted. The plan submitted to Council at this meeting by the Park and Tree Commission for the laying out of Emmet Park is hereby approved and confirmed.

April 12, 1905, p. 271.

1234. Dasher Park named and dedicated. All that certain strip or parcel of land in the city of Savannah, Georgia, heretofore donated by the Dasher estate to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah for the uses and purposes of a public park, and which has been received by the said municipality for such uses and purposes only, situated east of Lincoln street and south of Thirty-fifth street, formerly St. Michaels street, in Dasher Ward, shall be known and designated as "Dasher Park."

Sept. 26, 1906.

1235. Dixon Park dedicated. The land purchased by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah from Realty Improvement and Trust Company on July 14, 1906, being located in the city of Savannah, Georgia, and known upon the map or plan of said city as lots numbered seventeen (17) to thirty-two (32), both inclusive, in section nine (9) in Waring Ward, said land being more particularly described in the deed made on said date to said grantee, which deed is recorded in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of Chatham County, Georgia, in Book of Deeds 9 G's, page 372, is hereby dedicated as a public park for the uses and benefit of the people of Savannah. Said park shall be hereafter known and designated as "Dixon Park," in honor of Honorable James M. Dixon, Chairman of Council of the city of Savannah.

Nov. 2, 1906.

1236. Grayson Park dedicated. The land purchased by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah from Robert M. Hicks on Oct. 16, 1906, being located in the city of Savannah, Georgia, and known as twenty-two (22) lots in Kelly Ward, lying between Bolton, Ott, Waldburg and Harmon streets, said land being more particularly described in said

deed, which is recorded in Clerk's office of Superior Court of Chatham County, in Book of Deeds 9 I's, folio 166, is hereby dedicated as a public park, for the use and benefit of the people of Savannah. Said park shall hereafter be known and designated as "Grayson Park," in honor of the Honorable William L. Grayson, alderman of the city of Savannah.

1237. Three parks in Granger Tract dedicated. Three (3) certain parcels of land, in the tract conveyed by Harvey Granger to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, by deed dated Nov. 13th., 1906, are hereby dedicated for public uses, as parks, that is to say:

One tract or park, being a rectangular parallelogram in shape, two hundred and sixty-eight and nine-tenths (268.9) feet on its northern and southern sides, two hundred and twenty-six (226) feet on its eastern and western ends, bounded north by Forty-fifth street, east by Price street, south by Forty-sixth street, and west by Habersham street.

One tract or park, being a rectangular parallelogram in shape, five hundred and seventy-eight and five-tenths (578.5) feet on its northern and southern sides and two hundred and twenty-six (226) feet on its eastern and western ends, bounded north by Forty-fourth street, east by Atlantic street, south by Forty-fifth street and west by Reynolds street.

And another tract or park, a rectangular parallelogram in shape, four hundred and fifty (450) feet long on its northern and southern sides and two hundred and twenty-six (226) feet wide on its eastern and western ends, bounded north by Forty-fifth street, east by Harmon street, south by Forty-sixth street and west by Paulsen street.

1238. General penalty. As to any section in this Chapter, wherein no punishment is prescribed, any person violating any provisions thereof, shall, on conviction before Police Court, be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both.

CHAPTER 58.

CEMETERIES.

SECTION 1239. Laurel Grove Cemetery dedicated.
1240. Granite corner posts.
1241. Plan confirmed.
1242. Avenues and lots.
1243. Valuation of lots.
1244. Parts for adornment.
1245. Titles and conditions.
1246. No re-sale at advanced price.
1247. Moneys from sales.
1248. Colored cemetery.
1249. Use unlawful.
1250. Colored cemetery addition.
1251. Keeper for colored cemetery, fees.
1252. No interments except in Laurel Grove.
1253. Hebrew cemetery.
1254. Lots, size and how sold.
1255. Israelite sections.
SECTION 1256. Keeper's house, chapel and vault.
1257. Keeper's duties.
1258. Keeper's oath, etc.
1259. Rates of burial.
1260. Interments.
1261. Paupers' lots.
1262. Strangers.
1263. Reverted lots.
1264. Public vault.
1265. Fees for use.
1266. Remains not to be kept over one month.
1267. Undertakers' records.
1268. Monthly transcript.
1269. Clerk of Council to record.
1270. Head of family to report.
1171. Sexton to demand burial order.
1272. Disinterring remains without permit.
1273. General penalty.

June 3, 1852. **1239. Laurel Grove Cemetery dedicated.** So much of the Springfield plantation as is herein set forth and described, is hereby set apart and dedicated as a public cemetery forever, to be known by the name of Laurel Grove Cemetery, that is to say: The parcel of land beginning at the northern fence recently built, running across the land purchased from the heirs of Joseph Stiles; between the lands of Dr. Bulloch on the east, and the dam of the old rice field on the west, and running southwardly between said lands of Dr. Bulloch and lands of the heirs of Morel on the east and said dam on the west, to the corner of the bank on the land of the heirs of Morel on the eastern side; then from said corner westwardly, to within sixty feet of the fence now running from a point near said corner in a southwestwardly direction; and thence by said fence and a line in the direction thereof, on the eastern side, and by the said dam and a line in the direction thereof on the western side, to the southern line of the said lands purchased from the heirs of Joseph Stiles. The space of sixty feet next to said fence and a line in the direction thereof, from said corner to the southern line of said purchase, shall be a public highway or street forever, and be called by the name of Kollock street.

June 3, 1852. **1240. Granite corner posts.** A pillar of granite shall be placed at each of the corners of said land so set apart and dedicated, and a map of the land so set apart and designated shall be made by the City Surveyor, and recorded on the county record, in order that the true location of the said cemetery may be known and perpetuated.

Ibid. **1241. Plan by James O. Morse confirmed.** The plan of the interior of said cemetery, made by James O. Morse, and now in the office of the Clerk of Council, is hereby declared to be the true plan thereof, and all the ways, passages, avenues and corners thereon delineated, shall forever be kept free and unobstructed for the use of those who may at any time hereafter become owners of lots in said cemetery, and for the public; subject, however, at all times to such rules and regulations as may from time to time be made by Council for the government of the same.

Ibid. **1242. Avenues and lots, how named and numbered.** The Committee on Health and Cemetery, together with a committee of five citizens of Savannah, to be appointed by the Mayor, shall constitute a board, a majority whereof shall proceed to name the avenues, and also to number the several lots laid out within that part of said cemetery which is now enclosed by a fence, and after the said lots shall have been duly numbered for the easy ascertainment of the same, to offer said lots, or as many thereof as in their judgment may be proper, to the public, in the manner and upon the terms hereinafter mentioned.

Ibid. **1243. Valuation of lots.** The lots in said cemetery, when offered for sale under the direction of said board, shall each be set up at a valuation of twenty dollars for each lot of twelve by twenty-five feet, and no fraction of a lot shall be sold separate for less than twenty dollars, and no person in his own name shall bid off or purchase more than two of the lots in said cemetery. All lots having fractions adjoining, which are not sold as separate lots, shall be estimated and sold with said lots, at the increased valuation above, according to the proportional number of square feet to said lots and in addition thereto.

Ibid. **1244. Dedication of parts of ground for adornment.** All the fractions, angles and parcels of ground bordering upon and about the circle before the main entrance which have not been laid off into lots as yet, are hereby forever reserved and set apart for public purposes for the adornment of the grounds, and shall not at any time be sold for private use. The time of sale of said lots shall be advertised for at least twenty days, in each of the gazettes of the city of Savannah, and the sale shall be at or near the premises. The sales may be closed or continued from day to day, or be adjourned over to any future day, at the discretion of a majority of said board.

Ibid. **1245. Titles of lots and conditions upon which held.** Purchasers of said lots shall respectively, on payment of the purchase money to the City Treasurer, and on their paying also one dollar to the Clerk for title, be entitled to receive from Council titles for the same; but upon the express condition that the lot or lots conveyed shall not be aliened or conveyed away by the purchasers or their heirs respectively to any other person or persons whomsoever, without the consent of Council given in a resolution passed for that purpose, and May 14, 1879. provided the purchase money and title fee be paid within ten days from the day of sale; and if the purchase money in any case be not paid within said ten days, the lots in relation to which the failure shall occur shall revert to the Mayor and June 3, 1852. Aldermen of the city of Savannah. The title to be delivered to purchasers shall have inserted therein a clause of agreement declaring that the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall always have the right and power to regulate the manner of interments on the lots.

Nov. 3, 1897, p. 357. **1246. No re-sale at advanced price.** It shall not be lawful for the Council of the city of Savannah to give the consent

NOTE.—The Park and Tree Commission, by the Act of Dec. 23, 1896, has exclusive management of all matters and things relating to the care, preservation, improvement, adornment, good order and regulation generally of the cemeteries in, or controlled by, said city.

provided for in the above-named section for the sale by the purchaser of a lot bought from the city of Savannah in Laurel Grove Cemetery, unless it shall be made to appear to Council that the said purchaser is reselling at a price not in excess of the price paid by him to the city.

June 3, 1852. **1247. Moneys from sales kept separate; how used.** All and singular the moneys arising from sales of lots in said cemetery at any time hereafter, shall be kept separate from all other moneys in the treasury, and shall be used and expended only for the purpose of enclosing, protecting, furnishing and adorning the said cemetery, under such regulations as Council may from time to time prescribe.

Ibid. **1248. Colored Cemetery; fifteen acres set apart for.** There shall be laid out in the southwestern portion of the lands before set apart for the cemetery fifteen acres of ground, which shall be used alone for the interment of the remains of deceased persons of color, under such regulations as Council may from time to time prescribe.

Nov. 8, 1882. **1249. Use for any other purpose unlawful.** It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, either with or without the permission of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, to use any portion or part of said fifteen acres of land for any other purpose than that for which the same was set apart and dedicated.

Dec. 20, 1882. **1250. Colored Cemetery; additional land dedicated.** All of that tract of land adjoining said Colored Cemetery, on the north, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on Kollock street, where the southern line of lot No. 85 intersects it, and extending said southern line westwardly 916 feet to a street unnamed, thence northwardly along the line of said street 922 feet, thence eastwardly along the present southern boundary of the Laurel Grove Cemetery to Kollock street, thence southwardly along the line of Kollock street to the point of commencement 458 feet, a plat of the same being hereto annexed, is set apart as an addition to said cemetery for colored persons, and which shall be used alone for the interment of the remains of deceased colored persons, under such regulations as now govern the interment of persons in said Colored Cemetery. And the City Surveyor shall proceed to make a plat of said addition and lay the same off into lots.

Feb. 20, 1901, p. 314. **1251. Keeper for Colored Cemetery, and fees.** The Council of the city of Savannah shall at a meeting to be held on the 6th. day of March, 1901, elect a suitable person of color as the keeper of that portion of Laurel Grove Cemetery, in the city of Savannah, set apart for the interment of persons of color. The party so elected shall hold his office until the next regular election of city officers, subject to discharge for cause; that said keeper so to be elected shall be under the supervision of the keeper of that part of Laurel Grove Cemetery used for the interment of white persons, and it shall be his duty to provide all necessary labor for care of grounds and interment of bodies, including those with free permits, out of fees to be collected by him; which fees shall not exceed, for the body of each adult in coffin, $1.50; if in coffin and box, $3; and for each person under 12 years of age the fees shall not exceed $1 if in coffin, and if in coffin and box, $1.50.

Hereafter there shall be a biennial election of said keeper under the rules and regulations and at the times of the regular elections of city officers. The Clerk of Council shall give the usual notice of election.

Dec. 20, 1882. **1252. No interments except in Laurel Grove and Hebrew Cemeteries.** From and after the day of publication of preparation of said Laurel Grove Cemetery, shall be made by the Mayor as above provided for, it shall not be lawful to inter any dead body in any other place, within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, than in the said Laurel Grove Cemetery, and in the present Hebrew Cemetery, and any person who shall so inter or cause to be interred, or be in any manner concerned in interring any dead body within the corporate limits, save in Laurel Grove Cemetery and said Hebrew Cemetery, shall be subject to a fine of five hundred ($500) dollars, to be recovered on information before the Mayor of said city.

Nov. 17, 1853, c. 73. **1253. Hebrew Cemetery.** The portion of Laurel Grove Cemetery lying south of the present enclosure, adjoining the fence on the one side, and fronting on Kollock street, containing four acres, more or less, is hereby set apart for the special use of the members of the Hebrew Congregation for cemetery purposes, on the following conditions: They clearing, preparing, laying out, and enclosing the ground at their own cost, the fence on the line of Kollock street to correspond with the permanent fence when built of the same line of the public cemetery, namely: a brick base of ——— feet high, surmounted with a substantial iron fence, when the same shall be executed, to be agreed upon by the Committee on Health and Cemetery. When said portion shall have been surveyed and laid out, Solomon Cohen shall be allowed to select the same number of lots, of the same dimensions as he now holds in the present enclosure, and the amount paid by him for the same be taken as so much of the purchase money of the aforesaid parcel, on condition of his surrender of the title he now holds, the price of said parcel to be estimated as nearly as possible by the proportion of such quality of ground in the portion set apart for cemetery purposes, valuing it according to the price paid by the city.

Ibid. **1254. Size of lots and how sold.** The ground thus set apart for the congregation aforesaid shall be laid off into lots of similar size, namely: twelve by twenty-five feet, having a border of one foot in width around each lot, and there shall be avenues similar and alleys for convenient access to each lot, and that whenever the present enclosure of Laurel Grove Cemetery shall need be extended, the aforesaid avenues shall be opened for the passage of vehicles to other portions of the cemetery grounds, and the Keeper of Laurel Grove Cemetery shall dig all graves and keep a record of all interments made therein in the same manner and on the same terms as in any other portion of Laurel Grove Cemetery; the said lots shall be sold on the same terms and under the same limitations and restrictions as the lots in the public cemetery, and after the fencing and clearing are paid for the purchase money of all lots shall be paid into the City Treasury.

May 4, 1854, c. 75. **1255. Israelite sections in Laurel Grove Cemetery.** Those sections of the Laurel Grove Cemetery tract, known as number thirteen (13), and seventeen (17), on Morse's plan, are set apart for the burial of such Israelites as may purchase lots

therein, and the margin be reserved for paupers. Said sections shall be separated from the rest of the tract by a light open railing: Provided, there be gates at the roads and avenues leading into the same. The City Treasurer is authorized to repay to Solomon Cohen all moneys expended on the same when he shall produce proper vouchers. All the ordinances applying to Laurel Grove Cemetery shall apply to the above sections.

June 3, 1852.

1256. Keeper's house, chapel and vault, etc. There shall be erected at, or near the said Laurel Grove Cemetery a convenient dwelling house, kitchen and stable, and also an outhouse for the accommodation of laborers; and at the gate or main entrance to said cemetery there shall be erected a lodge, and within the said cemetery there shall be erected a chapel and a public vault, all under the direction of the Committee on Public Health. The dwelling, stable, kitchen and laborers' house shall be placed in the keeping of an officer to be elected by Council as hereinafter provided. The chapel shall be for the use of all such as desire to have funeral service therein. The vault shall be for the temporary keeping of the remains of such persons as are to be carried away from the city. The lodge shall be for a porter to attend the gate.

Ibid.

1257. Keeper of Laurel Grove Cemetery, duties, etc. Council shall elect an officer to be called the Keeper of Laurel Grove Cemetery. It shall be the duty of such keeper to watch, protect and keep in good order and condition the said cemetery and the public property attached to the same; to keep at all times one able-bodied laborer to work within the cemetery grounds, to dig all graves promptly upon the written request of any person or persons, to attend the gate at the main entrance for the purpose of opening the same in the morning and closing it at evening, and to perform by himself and laborers such other service relating to the cemetery and interments therein as the Committee on Public Health may prescribe The said keeper shall have the use of the dwelling, kitchen and out-houses aforesaid, and of half an acre of land for a garden.

And the said keeper, for any failure to prepare a grave for the remains of any person, at the written request of any inhabitant of the city, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding fifty ($50) dollars, to be imposed by the Mayor of the city. It shall also be the duty of such keeper to keep a plan of said cemetery with the lots numbered thereon, and to record all interments by the numbers of the lots; and it shall also be his duty to keep, in a well bound book, a regular record, with correct dates, of all interments made within said Laurel Grove Cemetery, showing the day of death, age and disease or accident occasioning the death of the deceased; and it shall be further his duty to send into Council monthly a perfect transcript of such record.

Mch. 11, 1863.

1258. Oath of Keeper and employes. The Keeper of Laurel Grove Cemetery and his employes, shall each take before the Mayor or Acting Mayor, the same oath as is required of the privates of the special police by day and by night, and it shall be the duty of the said keeper and his employes to arrest and place upon the information docket any person or persons violating any of the provisions of any ordinance or ordinances now of force in relation to said cemetery.

Ibid.

1259. Rates of burial. The following shall be the rates of burial in Laurel Grove Cemetery:

For an ordinary grave	$5 00
Outside box	6 00
Brick vault	8 00

Children under twelve years of age, half of the above rates. The fee should in all cases accompany the order.

Mch. 11, 1863, c. 76.

1260. Interments. All interments in the said Laurel Grove Cemetery shall be made in such manner as the Committee on Public Health may from time to time prescribe.

Mch. 14, 1863, c. 66.

1261. Paupers, where interred. A certain part of the said Laurel Grove Cemetery shall be designated by the board named in the seventh section of this article, for the interment of the remains of persons who may die leaving no effects, and the expense of any such interments shall be paid out of the City Treasury in such manner as Council may by resolution prescribe.

Ibid.

1262. Strangers, non-residents, etc. A certain other part of the said Laurel Grove Cemetery shall be designated by the said board for the interment of the remains of strangers, non-residents, and persons not buried at the public expense, and persons not owning lots.

Ibid.

1263. Reverted lots. The Committee on Public Health shall have power, after the public sales aforesaid shall be finally closed, to sell any reverted or unsold lot at private sale, for twenty dollars.

Mch. 9, 1854, c. 74.

1264. Public vault; Keeper's duties as to. It shall be the duty of the Keeper of Laurel Grove Cemetery, whenever application is made for the deposit of the remains of any deceased person in said public vault, to require, and record in a book kept especially for that purpose, the name, age, nativity, residence or where brought from, disease and attending physician; also the time of removal of the same from said vault, and the disposal thereof made; and if interred in said cemetery, he shall record the same as prescribed by existing ordinances, but no such remains shall be admitted into said vault except in air-exhausted cases, or cases packed in boxes and filled with deodorizing powder; and if any deposit in said vault shall at any time become so offensive as to interfere with the free use of the same in the opinion of the Committee on Public Health, it shall, under the direction of the same, be immediately buried, giving due notice thereof to the friends, where circumstances shall permit: Provided, the body of no person who may have died with the smallpox, shall ever be deposited in said vault.

Mch. 9, 1854.

1265. Fees for use. The keeper of said cemetery shall demand and collect the sum of five ($5) dollars, for the deposit of the remains of any deceased person in said vault, and an additional fee of twenty-five (25) cents a day for each and every day after the first ten, that such body remains in said vault, but no additional fee for the removal of the same, except when such remains are interred in Laurel Grove Cemetery, or some other vault in said cemetery, when he shall demand the fee prescribed in the ordinance regulating the same, and he shall pay over all such fees and charges, when collected, into the City Treasury; and no other vault in said cemetery shall be used for rent or hire; and if any person shall be found receiving rent for the use of his or her vault

in said cemetery, he or she shall, on conviction, be fined in the sum of twenty ($20) dollars, one-half to the informer, the other to the city.

Ibid. **1266. Remains not to be kept in vault over one month.** Whenever the remains of any deceased person shall be left in the said public vault one month, it shall be the duty of the keeper to notify the friends or person who applied for the admission of the same, that it must be removed within the next thirty days; and if it is not removed at the expiration of that time, it shall be the duty of said keeper to have such remains interred in that portion of the cemetery grounds allotted to strangers, unless some friend or relative shall provide a lot for the same.

Oct. 20, 1853. **1267. Undertakers or sextons to keep record of interments in any other than Laurel Grove Cemetery.** It shall be the duty of each and every person acting in the capacity of undertaker or sexton, superintending a funeral, to keep a correct record in a well bound book, of all interments made by himself or assistants, of the remains of any deceased person, dying in the city of Savannah, and interred in any other place than Laurel Grove Cemetery, showing the nativity, age, place of residence, day of death, disease or accident occasioning the death of the deceased, name of attending physician, and place of interment.

Ibid. **1268. To furnish monthly transcript to Clerk of Council.** It shall be the duty of each and every person so employed as undertaker or sexton, as mentioned in the aforesaid section, to hand to the Clerk of Council a regular monthly transcript of the aforesaid record, and to make out and furnish a weekly report of the same to the Clerk of Council.

Ibid. **1269. Clerk of Council to record transcripts.** It shall be the duty of the Clerk of Council to copy the aforesaid monthly transcript into a well bound book, kept for that purpose, and also to copy the monthly transcript of the Keeper of Laurel Grove Cemetery into another well bound book, and it shall be the duty of said Clerk to notify Council of any neglect of any undertaker or sexton, or of any violation of the foregoing section of this article.

Ibid. **1270. Head of family, etc., to report burial in any other place.** The head of any family or the keeper of a public or private boarding house, or the keeper of any other house, hospital or place from whose residence a dead body shall be removed for burial in any other than the Laurel Grove Cemetery, and who shall employ no undertaker or sexton for the purpose, shall, within twenty-four hours after such burial, make a report to the Clerk of Council of the particulars, as required hereinbefore of undertakers or sextons.

Dec. 20, 1882. **1271. Sextons of cemeteries to demand a burial order from Health Officer.** Each and every sexton or keeper of each and every cemetery used for public burial within five miles of the city shall demand and require, with each and every application to him for burial of any deceased person, an order of burial signed by the Health Officer, setting forth the name, sex, color, age, nationality, residence, day of death, cause of death and name of attending physician, and in no instance shall any sexton or keeper of any cemetery used for public burial permit the body of any person to be interred without such order for burial, under penalty, upon conviction before

the Police Court, of fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, such fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days.

April 9, 1884 **1272. Disinterring remains without permit of Health Officer prohibited.** It shall be unlawful to disinter or to remove from any of the public cemeteries of the city of Savannah the remains of any person buried therein, without the permission in writing of the Health Officer of the city of Savannah, and the keeper of any cemetery permitting such disinterment or removal without such permission, shall be fined on conviction thereof in the Police Court of Savannah, in a sum not more than one hundred ($100) dollars, or shall be dismissed from office, as the officer presiding in said court shall direct, and any other person disinterring or removing, or attempting to remove such remains from any of said cemeteries without such permission, shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five ($25) dollars, or more than one hundred ($100) dollars, or be imprisoned for ten (10) days, either or both, in the discretion of the presiding officer in the said Police Court.

1273. General penalties. As to any section in this Chapter, wherein punishment is not prescribed, any person violating the provisions thereof shall be punished, on conviction in the Police Court, by a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both.

CHAPTER 59.

EXTENSIONS OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH FROM 1787 TO 1866. (AND HEREIN OF GROUND RENT LOTS.)

SECTION 1274. Percival, Derby, Anson, Reynolds, Heathcote, Decker and Oglethorpe Wards laid out.
1275. Franklin, Warren and Washington Wards.
1276. Lots, how sold.
1277. Title, and reversion of.
1278. Purchasers to give bond.
1279. Seven lots in Franklin Ward, how sold.
1280. Washington, Warren and Franklin squares, East Broad, Houston, Price, Habersham, Lincoln, West Broad, Montgomery and Jefferson streets named.
1281. Columbia, Greene and Liberty Wards.
1282. Lots how sold.
1283. Liberty, Columbia and Greene squares named.
1284. Elbert Ward.
1285. Lots how sold.
1286. Title.
1287. Purchasers to give bond.
1288. Elbert square and Ward; Liberty. Perry, McDonnough, Hull and South Broad streets named.
1289. Oglethorpe Ward.
1290. President, State and Congress streets named.
1291. New Franklin Ward.
1292. Title to lots in.
1293. New Franklin Ward.
1294. South Broad street, name restored.
1295. Railroad street.
1296. Currytown, Berrien, Gaston, North, Middle and South Oglethorpe Wards; Berrien and Lumber streets.
1297. Jackson, Arnold, Anderson and McAllister streets.
1298. Fig Island, 22 acres sold.
1299. Terms of sale.
1300. Lots in New Franklin Ward, how sold.
1301. Brown and Jackson Wards.
1302. Lots how sold.
1303. Brown and Jackson Wards; Chippewa and Orleans squares; Perry, Hull and McDonough streets.
1304. Addition to Brown Ward; Floyd street.
1305. Lots how sold.
SECTION 1306. Jasper, Lafayette and Pulaski Wards; Harris and Tattnal streets.
1307. Lots how sold.
1308. Liberty street and lane, width, etc.
1309. Currytown.
1310. Abercorn, Drayton, Bull, Whitaker and Barnard streets extended.
1311 Lots south of Harris street.
1312. Lafayette, Jasper and Pulaski Wards; Macon, Charlton and Jones streets; Madison and Pulaski squares.
1313. Lots how numbered.
1314. How valued and sold.
1315. Crawford Ward.
1316. Lots how sold.
1317. Lots attached to Crawford Ward.
1318. Chatham and Monterey Wards; Taylor, Gordon and Gaston streets.
1319 Lots how valued.
1320. How sold.
1321. Monterey Ward, new titles to lots in.
1322. Monterey and Chatham Wards, dimensions of trust lots.
1323. Gaston street, width reduced.
1324. Conveyance of 20 feet additional to lot holders.
1325. Addition to Lafayette Ward.
1326. Calhoun, Troup and Wesley Wards; Calhoun, Troup and Whitfield squares; Wayne street.
1327. Lots how valued and sold.
1328. Addition to Calhoun Ward.
1329. Lots how sold.
1330. Springfield tract.
1331. Sales confirmed.
1332. Lots 19 and 20 subdivided.
1333. How numbered and bounded.
1334. Sales confirmed.
1335. Springfield plantation, new contract of lease for certain lots.
1336. When to go into effect.
1337. Forsyth Ward.
1338. Lots how sold.
1339. Charlton Ward.
1340. Lots how sold.

Act of Feb. 10, 1787. Mar. & Craw., p. 121.

1274. Percival, Derby, Anson, Reynolds, Heathcote, Decker and Oglethorpe Wards laid out. That the said town be divided into seven wards, the town as usual to consist of six, viz.: Percival, Derby, Anson, Reynolds, Heathcote and Decker Wards, and the hamlets of Ewensburg and Yamacraw shall constitute the seventh, and be known by the name of Oglethorpe's Ward.

Sept. 28, 1790.

1275. Franklin, Warren and Washington Wards laid off into 120 lots. All that part of the east and all that part of the west common situate and lying between the Bay and Broughton streets, extended eastwardly to a public street of one hundred feet in width, and westwardly to a public street of the same width, be, on or before the first day of November next ensuing, laid off into one hundred and twenty lots; that is to say, eighty lots on the east, and forty lots on the west common, each lot to contain sixty feet in width and ninety feet in depth, with certain squares, streets and lanes in and between the same, agreeably to the plan marked No. one (1) hereunto annexed, and being so laid off, the said lots, or as many of them as can be, shall be sold and disposed of on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, the said lots shall be valued according to the estimate or schedule marked No. two (2) hereunto annexed, from one hundred and sixty pounds, to forty pounds lawful sterling money, inclusive, and the ground rent of the same shall be in proportion and at the rate of five pounds per annum on every hundred pounds value, and it shall be in the option of the purchaser either to pay down the said valuation money or else to hold his or her purchase on ground rent, payable quarterly, as hereinafter mentioned.

Ibid.

1276. How sold, valuation and increase money. Said lots shall be put up at auction in arithmetical progression, beginning at No. one (1) in each ward, and so proceeding upwards, until they shall be all disposed of (except as hereinafter excepted), or until so many of them shall be disposed of as there appear bidders for, and the said lots shall be respectively set up at the valuation contained in the said schedule annexed, and whatever sum or sums shall be bid upon the said valuation at the time of the sale of the said lots shall be considered as increase money, and shall be paid down in cash, and the person bidding most of such increase money shall be deemed the purchaser of the lot then under sale; and in regard to the said valuation money, it shall be in the option of the purchasers to either pay the same down in cash, or else to retain the same in their hands and the hands of their heirs and assigns forever, on a ground rent, which ground rent shall be at and after the rate of five pounds by the year, for every hundred pounds value of the purchase, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser sums, payable in four equal quarterly payments into the City Treasury; but it shall nevertheless, at any time thereafter, be in the power of such purchasers, or their heirs and assigns, to pay in the said valuation money, with what rent may be due up to that time, in full discharge and extinguishment of the said ground rent.

Ibid.

1277. Title; to revert on non-payment of ground rent. A deed by way of bargain and sale, shall be made to all and every purchaser or purchasers of the said lots, under the seal of the city, signed by the Mayor and a majority of the Aldermen for the time being, and attested by the Clerk, who shall enter a docket or abstract of such conveyance in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose, and a note or memorandum of such docket or abstract, shall be marked on the

said deed. And the said bargain and sale shall vest either an absolute or conditional estate in the purchaser according to circumstances; that is to say, an absolute one if the valution money shall be paid down, or a conditional one if the said valuation money shall not be paid down, this latter also to become absolute, if and when said valuation money shall at any future time be paid into the treasury, and an acknowledgment thereof under the seal of the city, signed by the Mayor and a majority of the Aldermen for the time being, and attested by the City Treasurer, shall be indorsed on such deed. And the said conditional estates shall amount to this: that the use and occupation of the premises are forever secured to the purchaser, and others claiming under him or her, on payment of the ground rent, but on failure therein for the space of fifteen days after the same shall become due, the said premises are to revert to the corporation, who shall immediately thereafter possess the power of re-entry, and having by means of their proper officer exercised such power and given a proper notice thereof in writing, posted on the premises, the lot or lots so entered upon, with all improvements thereon, are to be considered at the expiration of ten days thereafter, as absolutely revested in the corporation,[1] and the said conditional estate therein determined, to all intents and purposes as fully as if the same had not been bargained for or purchased, any sale or incumbrance or other act, made or suffered by the purchaser or purchasers, or others under him, her, or them to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

Sept. 28, 1790.

1278. Purchaser to give bond. Every purchaser in the class of those taking conditional estates shall, at the time of receiving his or her deed of bargain and sale, give bond to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah for the time being, with at least one good and sufficient security joined therein, to be approved of in the City Council, in the penal sum of four times the annual ground rent of his or her purchase, conditioned for the payment of such rent quarterly, during the continuance of said conditional estate, without fraud or further delay; and also that in case of a re-entry made by the corporation or their officers as aforesaid, such purchaser shall and will forfeit and pay on the determination of said conditional estate into the City Treasury at the rate of ten per cent. on the valuation money of his or her purchase, if there shall be no buildings erected thereon to the value at least of twenty pounds sterling; but if there shall be any such building erected thereon to that value, then the same shall excuse the party from the said forfeiture of ten per cent. And in all cases the said buildings shall be appraised and valued by two or three citizens appointed by and sworn before the City Council.

Jan. 12, 1791.

1279. Seven lots on Bay in Franklin Ward, how sold. The seven lots known by the numbers two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight on the west common, at the present footing the Bay, and by ordinance laid out into lots, shall be sold on these terms, that is to say, that the purchasers thereof, re-

(1). Posting a notice of re-entry on the lots according to the terms of the deed would constitute a re-entry thereon, and after the expiration of ten days would defeat the title of the purchaser. Swoll vs. Olives, 61 Ga., 248. The right of re-entry on re-sale was for the purpose of receiving the amount due the city, and after the payment of this, the holder under the original grantee had equitable claim to the balance, and a bill for the purpose of enforcing such claim was not demurrable. Lawrence's case, 71 Ga., 393.

spectively, and their heirs and assigns, shall be entitled to claim no more than a street of forty-six feet in front of their lots, and all the rest of the ground, after leaving the said forty-six feet for a street extending therefrom to the bluff, shall be liable to be laid out and disposed of by the corporation of the city at some future time, as shall be thought best.

Ibid.

1280. Washington, Warren and Franklin squares named, and East Broad, Houston, Price, Habersham, Lincoln, West Broad, Montgomery and Jefferson streets named. The names of the several squares and streets in the east and west parts of the common, by ordinance laid out into lots, shall be as follows, that is to say: The square on the east common, which lies nearest to the trustees' gardens, shall be called Washington Square; the other square on the said east common shall be called Warren Square; and the square on the west common shall be called Franklin Square; and the several wards of said ground laid out into lots shall take their names respectively from the squares to which they belong, agreeably to the plan of the city, and the addition thereto made; and the names of the several streets within the ground so laid out as aforesaid, shall be as follows, that is to say: The street running north and south on the outer part of the east common, and separating that from the trustees' gardens, shall be called East Broad street; the next street running parallel thereto on the same common, shall be called Houston street; the next parallel street, Price street; the next parallel street, Habersham street, and the next parallel street, which is the one between the old limits and the present additions on the said east common, shall be called Lincoln street; and the street running in the same direction of north and south, on the outer part of the west common, and separating that from Yamacraw and St. Gaul's lots, shall be called West Broad street; the next street running parallel thereto, on the same west common, shall be called Montgomery street; and the next parallel street, which is the one between the old limits and the present addition on the said west common, shall be called Jefferson street; and all the streets which run through the said west common, annexed to the city, in a direction of east and west, shall take their names from, and be called after the streets of the city as contained in the original plan of the town of Savannah.

May 30, 1799.

1281. Columbia, Green and Liberty Wards laid off into 120 lots. All that part of the east, and all that part of the west common situate and lying between Broughton street and the southern boundary line of this city extended, and between East Broad street and the city, and the city and West Broad street be, on or before the tenth day of June next ensuing, laid off into one hundred and twenty lots, that is to say: Eighty lots on the east and forty lots on the west common, each lot to contain sixty feet in width and ninety feet in depth, with certain squares, streets, and lanes, in and between the same, corresponding with the plan of this city. And being so laid off, the said lots or so many of them as can be, shall be sold and disposed of on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: The said lots shall be valued acocrding to the estimate or schedule hereunto annexed, from six hundred to two hundred dollars, and the ground rent of the same shall be in the proportion of five per cent, per year, and it shall be in the option of the purchaser

either to pay down the said valuation money, or else to hold his, her, or their purchase on a ground rent payable quarter yearly as hereinafter mentioned.

Ibid. **1282. Lots, how sold.** The said lots shall be put up at auction in numerical succession, beginning with No. 1 in each ward (except as hereinafter excepted), or until so many of them shall be disposed of as there appear bidders for; and the said lots respectively, shall be set up at the valuation contained in the said annexed schedule, and whatever sum or sums shall be bid over the said valuation, at the time of the sale of the said lots, shall be paid down in cash, and the highest bidder shall be the purchaser of the lot then sold; and in regard to the said valuation money, it shall be optional with the purchasers either to pay the same down in cash or else to retain the same in their hands, and the hands of their heirs and assigns forever, on a ground rent, which ground rent shall be at the rate of five per cent. per year, payable in quarter yearly payments, into the City Treasury. But it shall nevertheless, at any time thereafter, be in the power of such purchasers, or their heirs or assigns, to pay the amount of the said valuation money, with whatever rent may be due at that time, in full discharge and extinguishment of the said ground rent.

Ibid. **1283. Liberty, Columbia and Greene squares and Wards named.** The several squares and wards to be laid out under and by virtue of this ordinance, that is to say: the square and ward between the city and West Broad street, shall be known by the name of Liberty; the square and ward adjoining the city on the east common, shall be known by the name of Columbia, and the square and ward adjoining East Broad street, shall be known by the name of Greene.

April 20, 1801. **1284. Elbert ward laid off into forty lots.** All that part of the southwest common situate and bounded as follows: to the north by Liberty Ward, to the south by the five-acre lots, to the east by Jefferson street, and to the west by West Broad street, be laid off into forty lots, each lot to contain sixty feet in width and ninety feet in depth, with certain squares, streets, and lanes in and between the same, corresponding with the plan of this city: and being so laid off, the said lots, or so many of them as can be, shall be sold and disposed of on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: the said lots shall be valued according to the estimate or schedule hereto annexed from six hundred and seven dollars, and that the said lots be set up at the original valuation, and the increase money bid thereon shall be added to the same, and that the purchaser shall pay down in three days from the day of sale, ten per cent. on the whole amount, and the balance to become the valuation money of the said lots; and the ground rent of the same shall be in the proportion of five per cent. per year; and it shall be in the option of the purchasers either to pay down the said valuation money, or else to hold his, her or their purchase on a ground rent payable quarter yearly as hereinafter mentioned.

May 20, 1801. **1285. Lots, how sold.** The said lots shall be put up at public auction in numerical succession, beginning with No. one (1), or until so many of them shall be disposed of as there appear bidders for, and the highest bidder shall be the purchaser of the lot then sold, and in regard to the said valuation and increase money, it shall be optional with the purchaser, either to pay the same down in cash, or else to retain the same in their hands and the hands of their heirs and assigns forever, on a ground rent, which ground rent shall be at the rate of five per cent. per year, payable in quarter yearly payments into the City Treasury. But it shall, nevertheless, at any time thereafter be in the power of such purchasers, or their heirs or assigns, to pay the amount of said valuation and increase money, with whatever rent may be due at that time, in full discharge and extinguishment of the said ground rent.

Ibid. **1286. Title.** A deed, by way of bargain and sale, shall be made to all and every purchaser or purchasers of the said lots under seal of the city, signed by the Mayor and a majority of the Aldermen for the time being, and attested by the Clerk, who shall enter a docket or abstract of such conveyance in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose, and a note or memorandum of such docket or abstract shall be marked on said deed. And the said bargain and sale shall vest either an absolute or conditional estate in the purchaser, according with circumstances, that is to say: an absolute one of the valuation and increase money shall be paid down, or a conditional one if the said valuation and increase money shall not be paid down—this latter also to become absolute, if and when the said valuation and increase money shall at any future time be paid into the treasury, and an acknowledgment thereof under the seal of the city, signed by the Mayor and a majority of the Aldermen for the time being, and attested by the City Treasurer, shall be endorsed on such deed; and the said conditional estates shall amount to this: that the use and occupation of the premises are forever secured to the purchaser and others claiming under him, her or them, on payment of the ground rent; but on failure herein for the space of twenty days after the same shall have become due, the said premises are to revert to the corporation, who shall immediately thereafter possess the power of re-entry, and having, by means of their proper officer, exercised such power, and given a notice thereof in writing, posted on the premises, the lot or lots so entered upon, with all improvements thereon, are to be considered at the expiration of ten days thereafter, as absolutely revested in the corporation; and the said conditional estate therein determined, to all intents and purposes as fully as if the same had not been bargained for or purchased, any sale or incumbrance, or other act made or suffered by the purchaser or purchasers, or others under him, her or them, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

May 20, 1801. **1287. Bond for payment of quarterly rent.** Every purchaser in the class of those taking conditional estates, shall, at the time of receiving his or her deed of bargain and sale, give bond to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah for the time being, with at least one good and sufficient security joined therein, to be approved of in the City Council, in the penal sum of four times the annual ground rent of his or her purchase, conditioned for payment of such rent quarterly, during the continuance of said conditional estate without fraud or further delay; and also that in case of a reentry made by the corporation or their officers as aforesaid, such purchaser shall and will forfeit and pay on the determination of said conditional estate, into the City Treasury, at

the rate of ten per cent. on the valuation money of his or her purchase, if there shall be no buildings erected thereon to the value at least of one hundred dollars; but if there shall be any buildings erected thereon to that value, then the same shall excuse the party from the said forfeiture of ten per cent. And in all cases the said buildings shall be appraised and valued by two or three citizens appointed by and sworn before the City Council.

Ibid. **1288. Elbert square and Ward named; Liberty, Perry, McDonough, Hull and South Broad streets named.** The said square and ward laid out under and by virtue of this ordinance, shall be called and known by the name of Elbert Square and Ward, and the names of the several streets within the ground so laid out, as aforesaid, shall be as follows: That is to say, the street running east and west on the outer part of the south common, and separating that from the five-acre lots, shall be called and known by the name of Liberty street; the next street running parallel thereto shall be called and known by the name of Perry street; the next parallel street shall be called and known by the name of McDonough street; the next parallel street shall be called and known by the name of Hull street; and the next parallel street, which is the one between the limits of Liberty Ward and the present addition on the said south common, shall be called and known by the name of South Broad street, and all the streets which run through the said south common, by this ordinance annexed to the city, in a direction north and south, shall take their names and be called after the streets of the city as contained in the plan of Franklin and Liberty Wards.

Ibid. **1289. Oglethorpe Ward divided into tithings.** All that part of Oglethorpe Ward from the river back to Joachim street, shall be called and known by the name of the first tithing in the said ward; that all that part from Joachim street back to Pine street, shall be known by the name of the second tithing; that all that part of Pine street back to the north line of Ewensburg, shall be known by the name of the third tithing; that all that part called Ewensburg shall be known by the name of the fourth tithing; that all that part called New Leeds, shall be known by the name of the fifth tithing and that all that public lot of sixteen acres at the Spring Hill shall be known by the name of the sixth tithing. And the names of the streets in the sixth tithing, lately laid out into lots, shall be as follows: That is to say, the street running east and west, bounded by the main road to the south, shall be called Liberty street; the next parallel street, Spring street; and the next parallel street, which is the one that separates that from New Leeds, shall be called Oak street; and the street running north and south, crossing Spring street, shall be called Franklin street.

Feb. 21, 1803. **1290. President, State and Congress streets named** 1. The streets now called King street, Prince street and Duke street, shall be hereafter called and known by the names following, that is to say: The street now called King street shall be called President street; the street called Prince street shall be called State street, and the street called Duke street shall be called Congress street.

May 14, 1846. 2. The width of President street, between Bull and Barnard streets, in the city of Savannah, is hereby recognized to be seventy feet and two inches.

June 27, 1803. **1291. New Franklin Ward laid off into lots.** All that space of ground situate and being on the Bay, bounded to the eastward by lots of Edward Telfair and Joseph Clay, Esq'rs., to the southward by Bay street, to the westward by West Broad street, and to the northward by the Strand, as lately laid off into lots, each lot containing sixty feet in width and ninety feet in depth, according to the plan hereto annexed, be sold and disposed of on the terms and conditions herein mentioned, that is to say: The said lots shall be valued according to the estimate or schedule hereto annexed, from one thousand five hundred to two thousand dollars, and being so valued, the same shall be put up at public auction in numerical succession, unless otherwise ordered by Council, beginning with the number one, until the whole, or so many of them as there shall appear bidders for, shall be disposed of; and the said lots shall be put up at the valuation aforesaid, and the highest bidder shall be declared the purchaser, and the increase money which shall be bidden on the same shall be added to the said valuation money, and the purchaser or purchasers shall, within three days after the sale, pay into the hands of the City Treasurer ten per cent. on the whole sum, which shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance thereof shall be thereafter deemed the valuation money, which said valuation money shall forever be irredeemable and remain a lien on the said lot for securing the payment of the interest or ground rent, hereafter mentioned, which ground rent or interest shall be five per cent. per annum on the said valuation money, and shall be paid quarterly into the City Treasury.

Ibid. **1292. Title; re-entry for non-payment.** A deed, by way of bargain and sale, shall be made to all and every purchaser and purchasers of the said lots, under the seal of the city, signed by the Mayor and a majority of the Aldermen for the time being, and attested by the Clerk, who shall enter a docket or abstract of such conveyance in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose, and a note or memorandum of such docket shall be marked on the said deed; and the said bargain and sale shall vest the use and occupation of the said premises forever in the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs and assigns, subject nevertheless, to the payment of the interest or rent, and provisos, clauses and conditions of this ordinance contained; and on failure of such quarterly payment of ground rent aforesaid, for the space of twenty days after the same shall become due, the said premises are to revert to the corporation, who shall immediately thereafter possess the power of re-entry, and having by means of their proper officer, exercised such power, and given notice thereof, in writing, posted on the premises, the lot or lots so entered upon, with all improvements thereon, are to be considered, at the expiration of ten days thereafter, as absolutely revested in the corporation, and the said conditional estate therein determined, to all intents and purposes, as fully as if the same had not been bargained for or purchased; any sale, incumbrance, or other act, made or suffered by the purchaser or purchasers, or others under him, her or them, to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

March 22, 1819. **1293. New Franklin Ward.** All that surplus piece of ground situate and being on the Bay in New Franklin Ward, bounded westwardly by West Broad street, southwardly by a

street to be forty feet wide, eastwardly by a street running between said surplus ground and the back line of the wharf lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12, owned by the Steamboat Company, and according to a plan of the same, to be sold and disposed of.

The said lots shall be valued, and, being so valued, shall be put up at public auction in numerical succession, beginning with lot No. —, until the whole or so many of them as there shall appear bidders for, shall be disposed of.

The aforesaid lots shall be sold agreeably and subject to the same terms and conditions as are prescribed by an ordinance passed 27th. June, 1803, for laying off a certain space of ground situate on the Bay, and known as New Franklin Ward.

The same lots shall hereafter be considered as part of the aforesaid ward, and included in the same, for all the purposes of residence and other requisitions of locality as are required by law or ordinance.

Dec. 30, 1832. **1294. South Broad street re-named.** That the name of Market street be, and the same is hereby changed to that of South Broad street; and that an ordinance passed 19th. June, 1820, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Aug. 26, 1841. **1295. Railroad street.** The street running from West Broad westwardly to the canal bridge, and south of the Central Railroad Depot, shall be known and called Railroad street. The width of said Railroad street shall be fifty feet from the brick wall of the railroad depot to the buildings on the south of the said depot, the sidewalks being included in said measurement.

Jan. 24, 1856. **1296. Currytown, Berrien, Gaston, North, Middle and South Oglethorpe Wards, and Berrien and Lumber streets named.** All that part of the city of Savannah, bounded north by Liberty street, south by Jones street, east by Tattnall street, and west by West Broad street, shall be named and designated Currytown Ward.

All that part of the city of Savannah bounded north by Jones street; south by Gaston street, east by Tattnall street; west by West Broad street, shall be named and designated Berrien Ward, and that the unnamed street therein shall be named Berrien street.

All that part of the city of Savannah bounded north by Gaston street, south by Gwinnett street, prolonged to West Broad street, east by Tattnall street, and west by West Broad street, shall be named and designated Gaston Ward.

All that part of Oglethorpe Ward between the Savannah river and Bryan street, shall be named and designated North Oglethorpe Ward; and all that part between Bryan street and Harrison street, shall be named and designated Middle Oglethorpe Ward; and all that part between Harrison street and New street shall be named and designated South Oglethorpe Ward; and that the unnamed street between Fahm street and West Boundary street, shall be named and designated Lumber street.

Ibid. **1297. Jackson, Arnold, Anderson and McAllister streets named.** The unnamed street bounded north by Gilmerville shall be named and designated Jackson street. That the street between Reynolds and Randolph streets shall be named and designated Arnold street. That the street east of Randolph shall be named and designated Anderson street; and the next street to the east shall be named and designated McAllister street.

May 14, 1846. **1298. Fig Island, 22 acres to be sold.** The Mayor be authorized and required to offer for sale twenty-two acres of land lying and being in the county of Chatham, and known as a part of the eastern portion of Fig Island, commencing at the dividing line between the lands of J. H. Baldwin and the city, running north eleven degrees west from the main Savannah river, across the island to the water passage between Fig and Hutchinson's Islands, thence eastwardly to an old dam now existing, running north seven degrees west, which will make the quantity of land twenty-two acres.

Ibid. **1299. Terms of sale.** The Mayor shall cause said piece or parcel of land to be valued by three freeholders of the city of Savannah and three aldermen, advertised for sale fifteen days in both of the city papers, then put up at public sale to the highest bidder over and above the valuation. The purchaser paying twenty per cent. on the valuation and advance money, receiving a lease for the balance at an interest of six per cent., payable quarterly, with the condition that said land be kept in conformity to the ordinances regulating dry culture.

Jan. 16, 1851. **1300. Sale of lots in New Franklin Ward.** The city lots in New Franklin Ward be hereafter sold on the following terms: The purchasers shall pay to the Treasurer of the city, within ten days after the sale, twenty per cent. on the valuation and increase money bid thereon, and an annual interest on the balance of said valuation and increase money of seven per cent., payable quarterly.

The moneys to arise from such sale or sales, and the annual interest to accrue upon the balances remaining unpaid shall constitute a part of the general fund of the city, subject to be disposed of in the same manner as the other funds, and that all ordinances or parts of ordinances appropriating the proceeds of said lots to any special purpose, be and the same are hereby repealed.

June 19, 1851. **1301. Brown and Jackson Wards, lots in.** All that part of the south common, situate and bounded as follows: That is to say: on the north by South Broad street, on the south by Liberty street, on the east by the public burying ground, and on the west by Jefferson street, be laid off into one hundred and six lots, each lot to contain sixty feet in width and ninety feet in depth, with two wards, two squares and certain streets and lanes, in and between the same, agreeably to the plan of the city.

The said lots shall be valued by three inhabitants or lot-holders of the city, nominated and appointed by the Mayor, associated with two Aldermen, who, or a majority thereof, are hereby authorized to value and appraise the said lots, and so soon as the said inhabitants, lot-holders and Aldermen, or a majority thereof, shall have valued and appraised the said lots, a schedule shall be returned to the Clerk of Council, subject to the revision and approbation of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Ibid. **1302. How sold.** If the valuation and appraisement returned as aforesaid, should be approved of by Council, the said lots shall be sold by the Marshal, under the direction of the City Treasurer, he giving such public notice as may be directed by Council.

The said lots shall be sold in numerical succession, and agreeably to the valuation affixed thereto as aforesaid, and the increase money bid thereon shall be added thereto, and the purchasers of said lots shall pay to the Treasurer of this city, within thirty days after said sale, twenty per centum on the original valuation and increase money aforesaid, and balance of said valuation and increase money shall become the amount of the consideration money of the said lots sold under and by virtue of the authority aforesaid: Provided, nevertheless, That it shall be at the option of the purchaser or purchasers to pay down the whole of the valuation money, if no more shall be bid, or if more, the increase money and valuation, or to hold the purchase upon a ground rent, at the rate of six per centum on said valuation, payable quarterly as hereinafter directed.

Ibid. **1303. Brown and Jackson Wards, Chippewa and Orleans squares, Perry, Hull and McDonough streets named.** The said lots shall constitute two wards and squares, to be called and named the westward, Jackson Ward and Orleans Square, the eastward, Brown Ward and Chippewa Square; and the names of the several streets within the parts of the common so laid off, shall be as follows, that is to say: The street running parallel to Liberty street, as named in the above recited ordinance, shall be called Perry street. The next parallel street shall be called McDonough street. The next parallel street shall be called Hull street.

Nov. 3, 1853. **1304. Addition to Brown Ward; Floyd street named.** All that portion of the city domain bounded north by South Broad street, south by Liberty street lane, east by Abercorn street, and west by a street laid off in the accompanying map, and designated as Floyd street, and containing thirty-seven and a half feet in width, shall be and the same is hereby attached to Brown Ward, and laid off into lots known by the numbers 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73, each lot being of the following size and description: Lots numbers 67, 68, 71 and 72, containing fifty-five feet in front and eighty-three and a half feet in depth, lot numbers 69 and 70 contain sixty feet in front by eighty-three and a half feet in depth, lot number 73 contains ninety feet in front and eighty-three and a half feet in depth, and is known as the Fireman's Hall lot.

Ibid. **1305. Lots, how sold.** The said lots, the laying off whereof is above provided for, be valued in the usual manner, and sold in the usual manner, under the direction of the Committee on Public Sales and City Lots, at such time or times as to said committee shall seem expedient and proper; the terms of sale to be twenty per cent. cash on the aggregate valuation and increase money, and interest on the balance of the purchase money, to be paid quarterly at the City Treasury, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with the privilege to the purchaser, his or her heirs, executors, or administrators, or assigns, of paying into the treasury the balance remaining unpaid of the purchase money, and all the interest due thereon, up to the time of said payment, receiving, upon said payment, a fee simple title.

Feb. 3, 1837. **1306. Jasper, Lafayette and Pulaski Wards named; Harris and Tattnall streets named.** All those portions of the south common delineated as within the lines (shaded red) on the plan hereto annexed, be laid off into lots, with such streets and lanes as are laid down on said plan, and that each one of

said lots be sixty feet in front and one hundred feet in depth, or nearly as can be to correspond with the rest of the city. The said lots so to be laid off, between Abercorn and Drayton streets continued, shall form part of a ward to be called Lafayette Ward. The lots laid off and to be laid off between Drayton and Whitaker streets continued, shall form part of a ward to be called Jasper Ward; and those lots to be laid off between said Whitaker street continued and a line to be drawn parallel to and sixty-eight feet to the eastward from the line of Currytown, shall form part of a ward to be called Pulaski Ward. The street running south of the southern range of all the said lots and parallel to Liberty street, shall be called and known by the name of Harris street; and the street of sixty-eight feet, next to Currytown, shall be called and known by the name of Tattnall street.

The said lots so to be laid off, shall be numbered as follows: Those in Lafayette Ward from No. 1 to No. 10, inclusive; and those in Jasper Ward from No. 1 to No. 10, inclusive; and those in Pulaski Ward from No. 1 to No. 10, inclusive.

Ibid. **1307. Lots, how valued and sold.** All the said lots so to be laid off shall be valued separately by a committee of Council and a committee of three citizens, owners of real estate in the city, to be appointed by the Mayor, and such valuation shall be returned to this corporation in writing, under the hands of said committee, or a majority of them. The said lots shall be set up at the valuation so made, one at a time, at public outcry, to be made by the Marshal of the city, under the superintendence of the Committee on Sales, on the first Tuesday in April next, and whatever amount shall, at the sale, be bid over the valuation of a lot, twenty per cent. upon the aggregate of such increase and of the valuation money shall be paid into the City Treasury in cash, and the highest bidder shall be the purchaser of the lot then sold. In regard to the residue of said valuation and increase money, it shall be optional with the purchaser to pay the same in cash, or else to retain the same in his or her hands, receiving, in the latter case, a deed from the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah and the hamlets thereof, on condition of the quarterly payment of an annual ground rent to this corporation, equal to the interest on the amount of the said residue, at the rate of six per centum, and on such further conditions and limitations as are hereinafter set forth or referred to. But it shall nevertheless, at any time hereafter, be in the power of the purchaser, his or her heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, to pay into the City Treasury the said residue, to be thereafter discharged from the payment of said ground rent.

March 28, 1837. **1308. Width of Liberty street, etc.** The width of Liberty street, except that portion of it which lies between Bull street and Drayton street continued, shall be one hundred and thirty feet.

The lane between Harris and Liberty streets shall be of the width of twenty-two and a half feet, and that Harris street shall be of a width not less than sixty feet.

The first section of the ordinance (of 3d. February, 1837), whose title is above recited, be amended so as to read as follows, to-wit: Each of said lots shall be sixty feet in front and one hundred feet in depth.

March 14, 1839. **1309. Jurisdiction extended over Currytown.** The jurisdiction and ordinances of the city of Savannah be extended ac-

cording to the provisions of the said act, and be of force in the said extended limits, and that all persons and property in said extended limits be subject to the laws of the city (except otherwise provided) in the same manner as if the said persons resided, and the said property was situate within the old limits of the city.

The streets in Currytown shall take their names and be called after the streets running in said Currytown from the other parts of the city and common.

Ibid. **1310. Abercorn, Drayton, Bull Whitaker and Barnard streets extended, to retain their names.** The continuation of Abercorn, Drayton, Bull, Whitaker and Barnard streets, from South Broad street to the southern line of the extended limits of the city, shall respectively retain the said names of Abercorn, Drayton, Bull, Whitaker and Barnard streets, and the said streets shall retain the same name, from the Bay to the said southern line of the city.

Ibid. **1311. Lots south of Harris street, etc., laid off.** All those portions of the south common, lying south of Harris street, as are delineated within the lines (shaded red) on the plan hereto annexed, be laid off into lots, with such streets and lanes as are laid down on said plan, and that each one of said lots shall be sixty feet in front, and one hundred feet in depth: Provided, nothing herein contained shall authorize any present interference with the jail enclosure.

Ibid. **1312. Lafayette, Jasper and Pulaski Wards; Macon, Charlton and Jones streets named, also Madison and Pulaski squares.** The said lots, to be laid off between Abercorn and Drayton streets continued, shall form part of the ward called Lafayette Ward; and the said lots to be laid off between Drayton and Whitaker streets continued, shall form part of the ward called Jasper Ward; and those lots to be laid off between said Whitaker street continued and Tattnall street, shall form part of the ward called Pulaski Ward; and that the first street running south of Harris street, and parallel thereto, between the trust lots, shall be sixty feet in width, and shall be called and known by the name of Macon street; and that the next street running parallel therewith, and fronting on the squares, be also sixty feet in width, and be called and known by the name of Charlton street; and that the street running south of the southern range of lots, and parallel with Harris street, be also sixty feet in width and be called and known by the name of Jones street; and that the lane between Charlton and Jones streets shall be of the width of twenty-two and a half feet; and that the square in Jasper Ward shall be called and known by the name of Madison Square, and that the square in Pulaski Ward shall be called and known by the name of Pulaski Square.

March 14, 1839. **1313. Lots, how numbered.** The said lots so to be laid off (including the jail enclosure), shall be numbered as follows: Those in Lafayette Ward from number eleven to number twenty-four, inclusive; those in Jasper Ward from number twenty-one to forty-eight, inclusive; and those in Pulaski Ward from number seventeen to number thirty-eight, inclusive.

Ibid. **1314. How valued and sold.** All of the said lots so to be laid off (exclusive of those situate within the jail enclosure), shall be valued separately, by a committee of Council and a committee of three citizens, owners of real estate in the city,

to be appointed by the Mayor, and such valuation shall be returned to this corporation, in writing under the hands of said committee or a majority of them; the said lots (exclusive of the jail enclosure) shall be set up at the valuation so made, one at a time, at public outcry, to be made by the Marshal of the city, under the superintendence of the Committee on Sales, and whatever amount shall, at the sale, be laid over the valuation of a lot twenty per cent. upon the aggregate of such increase and of the valuation money, shall be paid into the City Treasury in cash, and the highest bidder shall be the purchaser of the lot thus sold. In regard to the residue of the said valuation and increase money, it shall be optional with the purchaser to pay the same in cash, or else to retain the same in his or her hands, receiving in the latter case, a deed from the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah and the hamlets thereof, on condition of the quarterly payment of an annual ground rent to this corporation, equal to the interest on the amount of the said residue, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on such further conditions and limitations as are hereinafter set forth and referred to, but it shall, nevertheless, at any time after said sale, be in the power of the purchaser, his or her heirs, executors, or administrators, or assigns, to pay into the City Treasury the said residue, and be thereafter discharged from the payment of such ground rent: Provided, however, that the valuation and sale of said lots, as specified in this section, shall not be made until Council shall hereafter direct by resolution or otherwise.

Feb. 11, 1841. Nov. 2, 1843. **1315. Crawford Ward, laid off into 86 lots.** All that portion of the south common delineated as within the lines (shaded) on the plan hereto annexed, and bounded on the south by Liberty street, east by Thunderbolt road, north by South Broad street, and west by Habersham street and the old cemetery, be laid off into eighty-six lots, with such streets and lanes as are laid down on said plan, and that the same shall be called Crawford Ward.

Nov. 2, 1843. **1316. Lots, how valued and sold.** All the said lots shall be valued separately, by a committee of Council and a committee of three citizens, owners of real estate in the city, to be appointed by the Mayor, and such valuation shall be returned to this corporation in writing, under the hands of said commissioners or a majority of them. The sale of the lots in said ward take place under such valuation heretofore placed upon the same, or under such valuation as may hereafter be made by the Committee on Public Sales and City Lots and three freeholders, to be appointed by the Mayor, at such time as shall be deemed advisable by the Mayor and the Committee on Public Sales and City Lots; the said sale to be made under the superintendence of the Committee on Public Sales and City Lots, by the Marshal of the city at public outcry; and whatever amount shall, at the sale, be bid over the valuation of a lot, twenty per cent, upon the aggregate of such increase and of the valuation money, shall be paid into the City Treasury in cash, and the highest bidder shall be the purchaser of the lot then sold. In regard to the residue of said valuation and increase money, it shall be optional with the purchaser to pay the same in cash, or else to retain the same in his or her hands, receiving in the latter case a deed from the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah and ham-

lets thereof, on condition of the quarterly payment of an annual ground rent to this corporation, equal to the interest on the amount of said residue, at the rate of six per centum, and on such further conditions and limitations as hereinafter set forth or referred to. But it shall nevertheless, hereafter at any time, be in the power of the purchaser, his or her heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, to pay into the City Treasury the said residue, and to be thereafter discharged from the payment of such ground rent. And be it futher provided, that the proceeds of the sale of these lots shall be exclusively applied to the extinguishment of the city bonds now in existence, and issued for the debts now due for moneys obtained from several banks of this city, to pay for the subscription by the city to the Central Railroad, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

April 4, 1844. Aug. 19, 1847.

1317. Lots attached to Crawford Ward. The five lots south of the Old Cemetery, known on the plan of the city by the numbers 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73, fronting south on Liberty street, and also the lots separated from the same by Lincoln street, and numbered 65, 66, 67 and 68, are hereby attached to and made parcel of Crawford Ward.

Mch. 4, 1847.

1318. Chatham and Monterey Wards named; Taylor, Gordon and Gaston streets named. All that portion of the south common lying between Tattnall and Drayton streets, extending southward three streets from Jones street, be laid off into lots, with such streets and lanes as are laid down on the maps of the city, with the exception of the street dividing lots known in the plan of the city as trust lots, which street is abandoned (see Wayne street, section 51), and that each one of said lots be sixty feet in front and one hundred feet deep (section 2), as nearly as can be to correspond with the other portions of the city. Said lots to be laid off between Tattnall and Whitaker streets continued, shall form a ward, to be called Chatham, and those lots to be laid off between Whitaker and Drayton streets continued, shall form another ward, to be named Monterey. The first street south and running parallel with Jones street, be named Taylor; the second street running parallel with Jones street be named Gordon, and the third street be named Gaston. The said lots to be laid off, be numbered in each ward from one to forty-eight.

Mch. 4, 1847.

1319. Lots, how valued. All those lots so laid off, shall be valued separately by a committee of three members of Council and three citizens, freeholders, or a majority of said committee, to be appointed by the Mayor, and that such valuation as may be affixed to each lot returned to this corporation in writing under the hands of said committee or a majority of them, shall be the valuation at which said lots shall be set up at public sale by the City Marshal, under the superintendence of the Committee on Public Sales and City Lots, on the second Tuesday in April next, or at such other time as may be ordered by Council.

Aug. 4, 1848.

1320. How sold. The fourth and fifth sections of the above recited ordinance of March 4, 1847, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and that the said lots specified in the said ordinance, shall be sold upon the terms and conditions prescribed for the sale of the city domain, by existing ordinances: Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall affect any contracts of sales where the titles have passed under the provisions of the above recited ordinance.

Nov. 23, 1848.

1321. Former purchasers of lots in Monterey Ward may have new titles. The persons who have heretofore purchased lots in said ward (Monterey) may, at their option, comply with the terms of the said ordinance, or may surrender their titles and have new titles executed for the same upon the terms and conditions prescribed for the sale of other portions of the public domain: Provided, if any of said purchasers have paid less than twenty per cent. of the amount of purchase money, they shall, before changing their titles, pay up that amount, and if any purchaser shall have paid more than twenty per cent. of the purchase money, no part of that excess shall be refunded, but the annual ground rent shall be assessed upon the amount remaining unpaid of the said purchase money.

Oct. 11, 1849.

1322. Trust lots in Monterey and Chatham Wards; dimensions. The lots heretofore commonly called trust lots shall, in both Monterey and Chatham Wards, have a width of sixty feet, and the streets between them shall be sixty feet wide, and the streets north and south of them shall also be sixty feet wide, so as to conform to the plan of Jasper Ward.

July 31, 1851.

1323. Width of Gaston street and lots fronting thereon fixed. Whereas, the purchasers of lots heretofore sold on Gaston street have applied to Council to add twenty feet to the front of each of said lots, making the depths of the same one hundred and twenty feet, upon condition that twenty per cent. be added to the appraised value of each of said lots, upon which additional value each lot holder shall pay at the rate of six per cent. per annum in quarterly payments. Therefore: The width of Gaston street be reduced to seventy-five feet, and the depth of the lots fronting south on Gaston street be increased to one hundred and twenty feet.

The depth of the lots heretofore sold on Gaston street (extending from Drayton street to Tattnall street), be added twenty feet in front, and a conveyance be made to each lot holder upon condition that said lot holder pay at the rate of six per cent. per annum in quarter yearly payments, on a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the appraised value of such lot, such quarter yearly payments to be due and payable at the same time that the regular ground rent on said lots falls due.

July 31, 1851.

1324. Endorsements on conveyance for 20 feet. An endorsement on the conveyance heretofore made of any of said lots, signed by the Mayor or Acting Mayor, shall be a sufficient conveyance to said additional twenty feet, in front of each lot, if in substance as follows:

Whereas, under and by virtue of an ordinance passed 31st. of July, 1851, upon the application of lot holders on Gaston street, twenty feet was added to the front of each of said lots between Drayton and Tattnall streets, upon condition that twenty per cent. be added to the appraised value of each of said lots, and each lot holder pay at the rate of six per cent. per annum, in quarter yearly payments, on said additional value of twenty per cent., said quarter yearly payments to be due and payable at the same time that the regular ground rents on said lots fall due: Now, know all men by these presents, That the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah and the hamlets thereof, for and in consideration of the premises and of the quarter yearly payments to be made by the within named ..... owner of lot No. —, on

Gaston street, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain and sell unto the said ..... heirs and assigns, that lot of land sixty feet in front and twenty feet in depth, immediately in front of said lot No. —, on Gaston street. To have and to hold said addition of twenty feet by sixty feet unto ..... the said ....., heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever, as part of the original lot, upon the express condition, nevertheless, that ..... the said ....., heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, shall every year, by four equal quarter yearly payments, pay or cause to be paid into the City Treasury of Savannah, the additional sum of ....., as ground rent for the use and occupation of the same, at the same time and on the same terms as in the original lease of the original lot, and in case of failure to pay the whole ground rent on said lot so added to, for the space of twenty days after it is due, then said lot shall revert to the corporation, who shall proceed to re-enter in the manner pointed out, in the conveyance of said lot No. —.

In witness whereof, by the direction of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah and hamlets thereof, the Mayor hath hereto set his official signature, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed.

March 13, 1851. **1325. Part of Lafayette Ward.** All that part of the city domain lying north of Gordon street and east of Drayton street, be laid off into lots by the City Surveyor, under the superintendence of the Committee on Public Sales and City Lots, that as many of said lots as may be necessary to complete the plan of Lafayette Ward be added to that ward, and that the remainder be classed into three new wards.

Ibid. **1326. Calhoun, Troup and Wesley Wards named; Calhoun, Troup and Whitfield squares and Wayne street named.** The new wards between Liberty street on the north and Jones street on the south and the square appurtenant to said ward, be named and called Troup Ward and Troup Square; and the new ward immediately to the south of Troup Ward, with its appurtenant square, be named and called Wesley Ward, Whitfield Square; and the new ward immediately to the west of Wesley Ward, with its appurtenant square, be named and called Calhoun Ward and Calhoun Square; and that the street between Taylor and Gordon streets be named and called Wayne street, and that all the new streets connecting with and continuing old streets already named, be considered as part of said streets respectively, and distinguished by the respective names already in use.

March 13, 1851. **1327. Lots, how valued and sold.** The said lots, the laying off whereof is above provided for, be valued and sold in the usual manner, under the direction of the Committee on Public Sales and City Lots, at such time or times as to said committee shall appear expedient and proper; the terms of sale to be twenty per cent. cash, on the aggregate of valuation and increase money, and interest on the balance of the purchase money, to be payable quarterly at the City Treasury, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with the privilege to the purchaser, his or her heirs, executors, or administrators, or assigns, of paying into the treasury the balance remaining unpaid of the purchase money, and all interest due thereon, up to the time of said payment, receiving, after such payment, a fee simple title.

March 9, 1854. **1328. Part of Calhoun Ward.** All that part of the city domain lying north of Gaston street, south of Gordon street, and east of Drayton street, be laid off into lots by the City Surveyor, under the supervision of the Committee on Public Sales and City Lots, and that the same be added to Calhoun Ward.

Ibid. **1329. Lots, how valued and sold.** The said lots, the laying whereof is provided for, be valued in the usual manner, and sold in the usual manner, under the direction of the Committee on Public Sales and City Lots, at such time or times as to said committee shall appear expedient and proper. The terms of sale to be twenty per cent. cash on the aggregate of valuation and increase money, and interest on the balance of the purchase money, to be payable quarterly at the City Treasury, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with the privilege to the purchaser, his or her heirs, executors, or administrators, or assigns, of paying into the treasury the balance remaining unpaid of the purchase money, and all interest due thereon up to the time of said payment, receiving after such payment a fee simple title.

Jan. 16, 1851. **1330. Springfield tract lots, how valued and sold.** All that portion of the Springfield tract of land numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, in the maps drawn by William Hughes, surveyor, be laid off into lots, with the numbers and boundaries described in said map.

All the lots so laid off shall be set up for sale at public outcry by the Marshal of the city, at the valuation made by the committee appointed by Council, on December 5, 1850, under the superintendence of the Committee on Public Sales and City Lots, and whatever amount shall, at the sale, be bid on the valuation of a lot, twenty per cent. upon the aggregate of said increase and the valuation, shall be paid into the City Treasury in cash, and the highest bidder shall be the purchaser of the lot then sold. In regard to the residue of the said valuation and increase money, it shall be optional with the purchaser to pay the same in cash, or else to retain the same, or any portion thereof unpaid, in his or her hands, twenty-four years from day of sale, receiving in the latter case, a deed from the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah and hamlets thereof, signed and sealed by the purchaser also, on condition of the quarterly payment of an annual interest to this corporation, equal to the interest on the amount of the said residue, at the rate of seven per cent. and on such further conditions and limitations as are herein set forth and referred to, and with such covenants as are necessary to secure the purchase money and interest, to be expressed in the deed. But it shall, nevertheless, at any time hereafter, be in the power of the purchaser, his or her heirs or assigns, to pay into the City Treasury the said residue and interest.

Ten feet in width of said lots on the southern boundary, is hereby reserved by the city for a ditch, to answer as a common drain for all of said lots.

(Ordinance of 13th. February, 1851, says: "That the third section of the above recited ordinance, reserving ten feet wide for a ditch, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as regards lots 15, 16 and 17, providing a ditch giving a free flow of water and full drainage is made through said lots 15, 16 and 17, in lieu of said ten feet reservation; said ditch to be

made under the superintendence of the Committee on Dry Culture.")

Jan. 16, 1851. **1331. Sales already made confirmed.** The sales of a portion of said lots, already made at public outcry, on the 9th. January, 1851, are hereby confirmed and made valid, and that deeds be executed for said lots upon the terms and conditions herein expressed.

March 13, 1851. **1332. Lots 19 and 20 Springfield tract laid off into lots.** All that portion of the Springfield tract of land numbered 19 and 20 on the map drawn by William Hughes, surveyor, be laid off into lots, with the numbers, letters and boundaries as described on the subsequent map, drawn by said surveyor, dated 3d. February, 1851.

Ibid. **1333. How numbered and bounded.** All that portion of the Springfield tract of land laid off into lots by the said surveyor on the 3d. February, 1851, and numbered from one to twenty-six inclusive, be laid off into lots and renumbered 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51, with the boundaries described in said map, dated 3d. February, 1851.

The balance of the said Springfield tract of land shall be laid off into lots, with such numbers and boundaries, and valued and sold at such time and in such manner as the Committee on Dry Culture may, by resolution of Council hereafter to be obtained, deem proper and expedient.

The ditches and drains now constructed for the purpose of draining the low grounds of the Springfield plantation, are hereby reserved to the city.

Ibid. **1334. Previous sales confirmed.** The sales of a portion of said lots already made at public outcry, on the 3d. March, 1851, are hereby confirmed and made valid, and that the deeds be executed for said lots upon the terms and conditions herein expressed.

May 22, 1872. **1335. Springfield plantation, certain lots relieved from ground rent arrearages upon entering into a new contract.** All that portion of Springfield plantation formerly used for the culture of rice and embraced in the contract with said city known as the Dry Culture Contract, be and is hereby relieved from all ground rent now due or claimed to be due to said city, on the terms and conditions hereinafter specified; and that all that portion of said Springfield plantation, other than the above, be and is hereby relieved from all ground rent due, or claimed to be due to the said city, from the year eighteen hundred and sixty, exclusive, to the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, inclusive, on the terms and conditions hereinafter specified: Provided, always, nevertheless, and on the following terms and conditions, to-wit: That every owner or lessee of a lot so exempted and relieved shall pay all arrearages of ground rent, and enter into a new contract with said city, extending the time for the payment of the residue of unpaid purchase money for twenty-four years from the time when said residue is now payable under the existing contract, in which new contract it shall be expressly provided that in future, that is to say, from the date of the passing of this ordinance the said city shall be exempt from all liability or supposed liability for overflow from any cause or source, and from any and all liability or supposed liability, to drain such lands, or any of them, except so far as the authorities of said city may deem best for the public good; and in

which new contract there shall be an express stipulation, by every such owner or lessee for the punctual payment of all accruing ground rent, and all thereafter to accrue, under and according to the true intent and meaning of this ordinance, and on the further condition that this ordinance shall have no force or effect until such new contract shall have been executed by and between the said city of the one part, and such owner or lessee of the other part; it being expressly understood that the lots known as Union Society lots are not included or embraced within the meaning or spirit of this ordinance; and, further, that in no case shall any owner or lessee as aforesaid, have any right to call upon the city to refund any ground rent heretofore paid into the City Treasury.

1336. When to go into effect. So soon as any such owner or lessee shall, in writing before the Mayor, have signified his or her acceptance of the terms and conditions of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to have prepared the new contract aforesaid at the expense of said city; and that upon the execution of the same by every such owner or lessee as aforesaid, and not before, this ordinance shall go into effect and be operative as to such owner or lessee, the said Union Society lots being excepted as aforesaid; it being understood that such acceptance in writing shall be made within thirty days from the passing of this ordinance, and that said new contract shall be executed within thirty days from such acceptance; and that in such new contract there shall be reserved to the lessee or owner as aforesaid the usual right of turning his title into fee simple on paying the unpaid balance of purchase money and complying with such other terms as may now be prescribed by existing ordinances in that behalf. May 22, 1872.

1337. Forsyth Ward. All that portion of the city domain lying between Gaston street on the north, the southern boundary of the city on the south (leaving forty feet for a new street), Abercorn street on the east, and Barnard street on the west, be, and the same is hereby made a ward, to be called and known as Forsyth Ward. April 26, 1851.

1338. Lots in Forsyth Ward, how valued and sold. The lots in said ward be laid off under the supervision of the Committee on Public Sales and City Lots, in conformity with the plan above mentioned, and that they be valued and sold in the usual manner, at such time or times as to said committee shall appear expedient and proper—the terms of the sale to be those prescribed in the third section of an ordinance for laying off and selling the part of the city domain north of Gordon street and east of Drayton street, passed March 13, 1851. April 26, 1851.

1339. Charlton Ward laid off into lots. All that part of the city domain lying south of Gaston street, west of Barnard street, north of Gwinnett street, and east of Tattnall street, be laid off into lots by the City Surveyor, under the superintendence of the Committee on Public Sales and City Lots, and be called Charlton Ward. March 9, 1854.

1340. How valued and sold. The said lots, the laying whereof is above provided for, be valued in the usual manner, and sold in the usual manner under the direction of the Committee on Public Sales and City Lots, at such time or times as to said committee shall appear expedient and proper; the terms of the sale to be twenty per cent. cash on the aggregate of the valuation and increase money, and interest on the Ibid.

balance of the purchase money, to be payable quarterly, at the City Treasury, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with the privilege to the purchaser, his or her heirs, executors, or administrators, or assigns, of paying into the treasury the balance remaining unpaid of the purchase money and all interest due thereon up to the time of said payment, receiving after such payment a fee simple title.

CHAPTER 60.

EXTENSIONS TO THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, 1866 TO 1897.

SECTION 1341. Plan of City extended over Farm Lot 2, Holland Tithing, Percival Ward.
1342. Relinquishment to W. B. Bulloch, et. al., of bed of Ogeechee road.
1343. Not to be taxed until improved.
1344. Taxable limits extended to Anderson street.
1345. Railroad, Choctaw, O'Neill, Screven, Elliott, Marshall, Gue, Gallie, and Cuthbert Wards.
1346. Cleburne, Cemetery, Cuyler, Burroughs, Sims and Walker streets.
1347. Choctaw Ward and lands of Dr. B. A. White.
1348. Habersham, Lincoln, Huntington, Hall, Bolton, Duffy, Montgomery, Gordon and Gaston streets extended.
1349. Damages, how assessed.
1350. West Boundary street extended.
1351. White and Waring Wards.
1352. Mercer, Lee, Padelford, Johnson, Kelley, Telfair, Atlantic, Schley, Weed and Haywood Wards.
1353. Re-entered ground rent lots revert to city domain.
1354. Bolton street opened.
1355. Joachim street extended.
1356. Extended west of Ogeechee Canal.
1357. Declared a public way.
1358. Ogeechee Canal to be bridged at Joachim street.
1359. Street 75 feet wide west of Ogeechee Canal.
1360. Plan of city extended west of Ogeechee Canal.
1361. Joachim street widened.
1362. Name changed to Bay street.
1363. Wadley street.
1364. Canal street.
1365. Width.
1366. Opened west of Ogeechee Canal.
1367. Canal street bridge a public way.
SECTION 1368. Canal street widened.
1369. Name changed to River street.
1370. Extension of Indian street.
1371. Water street.
1372. Ann street.
1373. Howard street extended through old jail tract.
1374. St. James square changed to Telfair place.
1375. Streets extended south of Anderson street.
1376. Bull street extended.
1377. Florance, Harden and Bulloch streets.
1378. First, Second, Third, Fourth, West Fourth, Fifth, West Fifth, Sixth, West Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.
1379. Lines of buildings and fences, how to be fixed.
1380. Cumming, Reppard, Falligant, Lester, Meldrim, Law, Owens, Duncan, Flannery, Estill, Thomas, Dasher, Griffin, Wadley, Solomons, Lovell, Dale, Bacon, Brownville and Demere Wards.
1381. West half of Trust Lot, Tyrconnell Tithing, Derby Ward, plan of City extended over.
1382. Lavinia, Willard, Wilder and Nichols streets.
1383. Stiles Ward.
1384. Haines and Plant streets.
1385. Wells Square.
1386. Plan extended over Dillon tract.
1387. Bowen, Davis, Hartridge, Goodwin, Lorch, Cohen, Spruce, Guerard, Sycamore and Spring streets.
1388. Spruce street changed to Guerard; Guerard changed to Lumber.
1389. Spruce, Cann and Harmon streets.
1390. Plan of City extended over Atlantic, Johnson, Schley, Haywood, Kelley, Weed, Padelford and Telfair Wards.

SECTION 1391. Bartow, Carpenter's Row, Crawford Ward East, Davis, Glenville, Jones, Boyd, Minis, Magazine, O'Neill, Stephens, Trustees' Garden, and Walton Wards named.
1392. Law Ward.
1393. Swoll Ward.
1394. Roberts Ward.
1395. Garden Ward.
1396. Barry Ward.
1397. Gartland Ward.
1398. Teynac Ward.
1399. Battery Ward.
1400. Southville Ward.
1401. Sheftall street.
SECTION 1402. Stiles avenue.
1403. Ryals avenue.
1404. Blun avenue.
1405. Feeley avenue.
1406. Magazine avenue.
1407. Battery street.
1408. Church street.
1409. St. James, St. Paul, St. Nicholas, St. John, St. Michael and St. Thomas streets.
1410. Gwinnett street, width of part of.
1411. Colonial Place.
1412. South Broad street changed to Oglethorpe avenue.

1341. Plan of city extended over Farm Lot 2, Holland Tithing, Percival Ward. Oct. 3, 1866. The plan of the city is hereby extended through and over farm lot No. 2, Holland tithing, Percival Ward, according to a map made by the City Surveyor, the first day of April, 1866, and of file in the office of the said City Surveyor, so that the said farm lot being bounded on the north by Gwinnett street, on the east by Montgomery street continued, on the south by Anderson street, which is in the line of Lover's lane continued, and on the west by Roberts street continued, shall be traversed north and south by the following streets, viz.: West Broad street continued, a new street yet unnamed, sixty feet wide, beginning at Gwinnett street on the north, whose eastern line is parallel to and three hundred feet distant from the western line of West Broad street continued, and another new street, yet unnamed, sixty feet wide, beginning at Gwinnett street on the north, whose western line is parallel to and two hundred and forty feet distant from the eastern line of Roberts street continued, and shall be traversed east and west by the following streets and lanes, viz.: a lane between Gwinnett street and Bolton street—Bolton street continued—a lane between Bolton street and Waldburg street—Waldburg street continued—a lane between Waldburg street and New Houston street—New Houston street continued—a lane between New Houston street and Duffy street—Duffy street continued—a lane between Duffy street and Henry street, and Henry street continued.

1342. Relinquishment of city's interests in bed of Ogeechee road thereon. Oct. 3, 1866. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah do hereby relinquish and surrender to W. G. Bulloch and others, the owners of said farm lot above named, according to their respective interests in the said farm lot or any part thereof, all rights of every sort which the said Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah may have or claim in, to and over so much of the bed of the Ogeechee road as traverses any part or parts of said farm lot not conveyed by the said owners thereof, for streets and lanes as aforesaid.

This section shall go fully into effect immediately upon the delivery to the said the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah of a conveyance duly executed by the parties aforesaid, according to the laws of the State of Georgia.

1343. Not subject to taxation until improved. Ibid. No part of the said property reserved by the owners thereof after the said conveyance, shall be subject to taxation by the said the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah before the

same shall be improved, or before other property similarly situated within the limits of the said city shall be made subject to taxation.

Aug. 31, 1870.

1344. Taxable limits extended to Anderson street. So much of the area of the city of Savannah as lies south of the northern line of Gwinnett street, and north of the south line of Anderson street, west of the eastern line of East Broad street, and east of the western line of Cemetery street, is hereby declared to be within the plan and taxable limits of said city, whenever within said area, streets have been laid out or designated, or lots laid off and buildings or improvements put up; whether such laying out of streets and lots may have been made by authority of said city, or by the owner or owners of such lots; and that from and after the first day of January next, taxes shall be assessed and levied and paid, within said defined limits, in the same manner that taxes are assessed, levied and paid in the other parts of the corporate limits of the city of Savannah.

Report of Committee adopted Dec. 11, 1867.

1345. Wards: Railroad, Choctaw, O'Neill, Screven, Elliott, Marshall, Wylly, Gue, Gallie and Cuthbert Wards named. The committee recommend that all that portion lying between Jones street on the south, West Broad street on the east, Purse street on the west, and Railroad street on the north, be called Railroad Ward.

All that portion lying between Jones street on the north, Wilson street on the east, front lot No. 4 of the estate of Mordecai Sheftall on the south, and West Boundary street on the west, be called Choctaw Ward.

All that portion lying between Jones street on the north, Walton Ward on the east and south, and Wilson street on the west, be called O'Neill Ward.

All that portion lying between Gwinnett street on the north, Burroughs street on the east, New Houston street on the south, and Cemetery street on the west, be called Screven Ward.

All that portion lying between Gwinnett street on the north, Montgomery street on the east, New Houston street on the south, and Burroughs street on the west, be called Elliott Ward.

All that portion lying between Anderson street on the south, New Houston street on the north, Burroughs street on the east, and Cemetery street on the west, be called Marshall Ward.

All that portion lying between New Houston street on the north, Montgomery street on the east, Anderson street on the south, and Burroughs street on the west, be called Wylly Ward.

All that portion lying between Montgomery street on the west, New Houston street on the north, Barnard street on the east, and Anderson street on the south, be called Gue Ward.

All that portion lying between New Houston street on the north, Bull street on the east, Anderson street on the south, and Barnard street on the west, be called Gallie Ward.

All that portion lying btween Gwinnett street on the north, land of the estate of Dr. White on the east, Anderson street on the south, and Bull street on that portion between New Houston and Anderson, and Drayton street on that portion between New Houston and Gwinnett streets on the west, be called Cuthbert Ward.

Dec. 11, 1867.

1346. Streets: Cleburne, Cemetery, Cuyler, Burroughs Sims and Walker streets named. The street extending from Arnold street to the low lands east of the city, and lying north of Perry street (forty feet wide), be called Cleburne street.

The street extending from Roberts street to Anderson street along east boundary of Laurel Grove Cemetery, be called Cemetery street (forty feet wide).

The street extending from Gwinnett to Anderson streets, lying next east of Cemetery street (sixty feet wide), be called Cuyler street.

The street extending from Gwinnett to Anderson streets, lying next east of Cuyler street (sixty feet wide), be called Burroughs street.

The street extending from the north line of Walton Ward to West Boundary street, and lying next south of Jones (forty-three feet wide), be called Sims street.

The street extending from the north line of Walton Ward to West Boundary street, and lying next south of Sims street (forty-three feet wide), be called Walker street.

July 7, 1870.

1347. Streets, lanes, etc., declared through Choctaw Ward, and lands of Dr. B. A. White. All streets, lanes and ways in that part of the city of Savannah, known as Choctaw Ward, and all those streets, lanes and ways in that part of said city lately belonging to the estate of Dr. Benjamin A. White, and which streets, lanes and ways were laid out by the proprietors of said parts of said city, be and the same are hereby declared to be, and are adopted, as public streets, lanes and ways, for the use and convenience of the inhabitants of said city.

Ibid.

1348. Habersham, Lincoln, Huntington, Hall, Bolton, Duffy, Montgomery, Gordon and Gaston streets extended. The following streets and lanes are by their present width, hereby extended as follows, to-wit: Habersham and Lincoln, southwardly through garden lots numbers 55 and 56 east, said garden lots lying between Huntington and Gwinnett streets; and the said Habersham street is hereby extended southwardly through lands of Dr. James J. Waring to Anderson street; Huntington street lane, Hall street and Hall street lane eastwardly through the aforesaid garden lots numbers 55 and 56, west of Price street, and through building lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 west of and to Price street; Bolton street, eastwardly through section 9, Cuthbert Ward, from Abercorn street to lands formerly belonging to the aforesaid Benjamin A. White; Duffy street, eastwardly through section 8, Cuthbert Ward. and extending from Bull street to a line twenty-five feet east of Drayton street; Montgomery street, southwardly from Duffy street to Anderson street: Also Habersham street, running south from Gordon street to Huntington street, and so much of Gordon street, Gordon street lane, Gaston street, Gaston street lane and Huntington street, lying within the property lines of the tract of land owned by David Brown, Esq., and known as the eastern half of garden lots numbers 43 and 44 east.

July 7, 1870.

1349. Damages, how assessed. There shall be appointed five freeholders, according to the provisions of section 4751 of the Revised Code of Georgia, whose duty it shall be to assess the damages sustained by the owner or owners of the land, which may be necessary for the actual extension of said street and lanes, but only in cases where it is necessary

to take such land for such extension, and not in any case where such extension may have been already made by such owner or owners.

Dec. 20, 1871. **1350. West Boundary Street extended.** All that area or portion of land necessary for the opening and extension of West Boundary street, by a width of forty feet, from Joachim street northwardly to Canal street, in the said city of Savannah, is hereby declared to be open and a part of a public way, and an extension of said West Boundary street, from and immediately after freeholders appointed by lawful authority shall lay out and assess the value of said area or portion, and the award of such freeholders shall have been returned to and accepted by the City Council of Savannah.

Sept. 13, 1871. **1351. White and Waring Wards laid off.** The area of ground in the city of Savannah bounded west by Gwinnett street, on the east by Habersham street, on the south by Anderson street, and on the west by Abercorn street, is hereby laid off and made a new ward, and shall be known as White Ward; and the area of ground in said city bounded on the north by Gwinnett street, on the east by East Broad street, on the south by Anderson street, and on the west by Habersham street, is hereby laid off and made a new ward, and shall be known as Waring Ward.

Nov. 6, 1872. **1352. Mercer, Lee, Padelford, Johnston, Kelly, Telfair, Atlantic, Schley, Weed and Hayward Wards laid off.** All that portion of land lying between Huntington street continued on the north, East Broad street on the east, Price street on the west, and Gwinnett street on the south, is hereby laid off into a ward to be known as Mercer Ward.

All that portion of land lying between Gwinnett street on the north, East Broad street on the east, Habersham street on the west and New Houston street on the south, is hereby taken from Waring Ward and laid off into a new ward to be called and known as Lee Ward; and the boundaries of Waring Ward shall hereafter be as follows, to-wit: New Houston street on the north, East Broad street on the east, Habersham street on the west, and Anderson street on the south.

All that portion of land lying between New Houstoun street extended on the north, lands of estate of Wolfe on the east, Anderson street extended on the south, and lands of Jacob Waldburg and Dr. J. M. Schley on the west, is hereby laid off into a ward to be called and known as Padelford Ward.

All that portion of land lying between lands of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company on the north, Thunderbolt road on the northeast, Waters' road on the east, Gwinnett street continued on the south, and lands of the said Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company and of Mrs. M. J. Bond and Henry Bryan on the west, is hereby laid off into a ward to be called and known as Johnston Ward.

All that portion of land lying between Gwinnett street on the north, Waters' road on the east, lands of the estate of Wolfe on the south, and lands of Mrs. Nevitt and of the city of Savannah on the west, is hereby laid off into a ward to be called and known as Kelly Ward.

All that portion of land lying between New Houston street extended on the north, Waters' road on the east, Anderson street extended on the south, and lands of Stotesbury and Mrs. Nevitt on the west, is hereby laid off into a ward to be called and known as Telfair Ward.

All that portion of land lying between Liberty street on the north, Thunderbolt road on the northeast, lands of the city of Savannah and of Jas. A. LaRoche on the east, Gwinnett street and lands of said city and said LaRoche on the south, and East Broad street on the west, is hereby laid off into a ward to be called and known as Atlantic Ward.

All that portion of land lying between Gwinnett street on the north, lands of Henry Bryan and estate of Jas. F. Cann on the east, New Houston street extended on the south, and East Broad street extended on the west, is hereby laid off into a ward to be called and known as Schley Ward.

All that portion of land lying between New Houston street extended on the north, lands of said estate of Jas. F. Cann and Mrs. Nevitt on the east, Anderson street extended on the south and East Broad street on the west, is hereby laid off into a ward to be called and known as Weed Ward.

And all those portions of land lying between Gwinnett street on the north, lands of Mrs. Brennan and the estate of Wolfe on the east, New Houston street extended on the south, and lands of Dr. J. M. Schley and Henry Bryan on the west, is hereby laid off into a ward to be called and known as Haywood Ward.

April 28, 1880. **1353. Lots re-entered for non-payment of ground rent held to be part of city domain.** All lots re-entered for non-payment of ground rent shall be held to be a part of the city domain, and may be sold in the same manner as is provided for the sale of the city domain, or in such other manner as the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah in council assembled may by resolution from time to time direct.

June 9, 1880. **1354. Bolton street opened.** All that area or portion of land necessary for the opening of Bolton street, between Drayton and Abercorn streets, said Bolton street being now open through the city to Drayton street from the west, and to Abercorn street from the east, be and is hereby declared to be open, and a part of the public way, and an extension of said Bolton street from and immediately after freeholders appointed by lawful authority, shall lay out and assess the value of said area or portion, and the award of such freeholders shall have been returned to and accepted by the City Council of Savannah.

June 8, 1881. **1355. Extension of Joachim street declared a public way.** All that area or portion of land necessary for the widening and extension of Joachim street, to a width of fifty feet from the north line of the Paper Mill lots, from West Boundary street westwardly to the Savannah and Ogeechee canal, in said city of Savannah, is hereby declared to be open and a part of a public way, and an extension of Joachim street in said city of Savannah, from and immediately after freeholders appointed by lawful authority, shall lay out and assess the value of said area or portion required for said widening and extension; and the award of such freeholders shall have been returned to and accepted by the City Council of Savannah.

June 8, 1881. **1356. Extension of Joachim street west of Ogeechee Canal.** All that area or portion of land necessary for the extension of a street westwardly from the west bank of the Savannah and Ogeechee canal in the prolongation of the street, provided for in the first section of this ordinance, on the east of said canal, to the width of fifty (50) feet from the said western bank of said canal westwardly to the intersection of the street

to be laid out west of and between the Water Works tract and the land recently conveyed to the Ocean Steamship Company, is hereby declared to be open and a part of a public way, and an extension of Joachim street, in the city of Savannah, from and immediately after the same shall have been laid off by the City Surveyor, and accepted by the City Council, the land necessary for this purpose having been given to said city for the purpose of extending said street;

June 19, 1884. and that all that area or portion of land east of the land so given by the Ocean Steamship Company lying between it and said canal, necessary for the projection of said street west of said canal, be and the same is hereby declared to be open and a part of a public way and an extension of Bay street, formerly Joachim street, in said city of Savannah, from and immediately after freeholders appointed by lawful authority shall lay out and assess the value of said area or portion of land so taken and the award of such freeholders shall have been returned to and accepted by the City Council of Savannah.

Sept. 27, 1882. **1357. Same declared a public way.** All that portion of land lying west of the Ogeechee canal conveyed to said city by the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah and situate and being between warehouse Number One of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah and the property of the city of Savannah on which the Water Works are now erected, said strip beginning on the western lands of the right-of-way of the Ogeechee canal sixty-one feet six inches from the north wall of the warehouse Number One running thence in a southerly direction along the right-of-way of said canal thirty feet three inches, thence in a westerly direction and parallel with the said north wall of said warehouse three hundred and ninety-one feet six inches, thence in a northerly direction twenty-six feet three inches, thence straight to point of beginning, is hereby declared to be open and a public way of said city, and shall be known and designated as Joachim street.

June 8, 1881. **1358. Canal to be bridged at Joachim street.** That Joachim street as extended on the east and west side of the Savannah and Ogeechee canal, be connected by a bridge, to cross said canal at the extension of said street, of such dimensions and of such character as may be hereafter determined upon by said Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah.

Ibid. **1359. A street 75 feet wide opened west of Ogeechee Canal.** That on the western side of the Savannah and Ogeechee canal a street of the width of seventy-five (75) feet, measuring from the western boundary of the Savannah Water Works tract, be laid out from the point where the street provided for in the second section of this ordinance, the extension of Joachim street intersects the boundary line between the Savannah Water Works tract and the land recently conveyed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah to the Ocean Steamship Company, in a northwardly direction until said street shall intersect the extension of Canal street, as said street is extended west of the Ogeechee canal, said land for the purposes of the extension of said street northwardly to said Canal street having been reserved to the said Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah in the conveyance made to the Ocean Steamship Company of the land west of said Water Works tract, and that said street be and the same

is hereby declared to be a public way of the city of Savannah from and immediately after the same shall have been laid off by the City Surveyor and accepted by the City Council of Savannah.

June 8, 1881. **1360. Plan of city extended west of Ogeechee Canal.** That from and immediately after the laying out and acceptance by the City Council of the streets mentioned in the foregoing sections of this section, the plan of the city of Savannah be and the same is hereby extended over the city west of the Savannah and Ogeechee canal, and that the streets provided for in this ordinance be and the same are hereby declared to be the streets of the city of Savannah in said extension.

Nov. 15, 1883 **1361. Joachim street widened.** All that area or portion of land necessary for the extension of Joachim street, from Fahm street to the Savannah and Ogeechee canal, by a width of sixty feet, the north line of said Joachim street being extended through to said canal, and the said area being taken south of said line, be and the same is declared to be open and a part of a public way and an extension of Joachim street in said city to said Savannah and Ogeechee canal from and immediately after freeholders appointed by lawful authority shall lay out and assess the value of said area or portion of land, and the award of such freeholders shall have been returned to and accepted by the said the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah in Council assembled.

Ibid. **1362. Joachim street name changed to Bay street.** From and immediately after the opening and extension of said Joachim street to the said canal, that the name of Joachim street from West Broad street to the Savannah and Ogeechee Canal, shall be changed to Bay street, and shall in future be known and designated by that name.

Sept. 27, 1882. **1363. Wadley street declared a public way.** All that portion of land lying west of the Ogeechee canal, conveyed to said city by the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, being that strip of land seventy-five feet wide and one thousand one hundred and fifty feet long on one side and one thousand one hundred and seventy-six feet long on the other, extending from the south side of Canal street, as extended by the first section of this ordinance, to the north side of the street as laid out and described in the third section of this ordinance, the eastern limits of this strip of land, being the line of the western fence of Water Works lot on said Ogeechee canal, is hereby declared to be open and a public way of said city, and shall be known and designated as Wadley street.

Act of 1833, p. 326. **1364. Canal street.** The street called Canal street, as laid out by the said commissioners, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a public street, subject to the control and regulation of the honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah and the hamlets thereof, in the same manner as the other public streets, squares and lanes in said city.

April 4, 1833. **1365. Width of Canal street.** The street laid out by Commissioners under the act of the Legislature of Georgia, passed December, 1832, running from the canal to West Broad street, and nearly in a parallel line with the river and Indian street, shall be known and designated as Canal street.

The street so named as aforesaid shall be thirty feet wide, as laid down on the map drawn under the direction of the Commissioners.

Sept. 27, 1882.

1366. Opened west of Ogeechee Canal. All that portion of land seventy-five feet in width and twelve hundred and sixteen feet in length extending from the western side of the Ogeechee canal to a point fifteen feet east of the center of the V track of the Central Railroad and Banking Company on the Vale Royal plantation, the north side of said strip being a prolongation of the north side of Canal street in said city, is hereby declared to be open and a part of the public way and an extension of said Canal street to the west, and shall be known as Canal street.

Ibid.

1367. Canal street bridge across Ogeechee Canal declared a public way. The bridge connecting Canal street in said city and the extension of the same, as hereby laid out, is hereby declared open and a part of the public way of said city.

Nov. 15, 1883.

1368. Canal street widened. That all that area or portion of land necessary for the widening of Canal street on the south side to a width of sixty (60) feet from West Broad street westwardly to the building known as the Planters' Rice Mill, and along the front of said rice mill to a width of fifty (50) feet and from the western side of said Planters' Rice Mill to the Savannah and Ogeechee canal at the width of sixty (60) feet be, and the same is hereby declared to be open and a part of a public way from and immediately after freeholders, appointed by lawful authority, shall lay out and assess the value of said area or portion of land, and the award of such freeholders shall have been returned and accepted by the said Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah in Council assembled.

Ibid.

1369. Canal street changed to River street. That from and immediately after the widening of said street to the canal, that the name of said Canal street be changed, and all said area from West Broad to Canal street shall be known as River street.

Ibid.

1370. Extension of Indian street declared a public highway. All that area or portion of land necessary for the extension of Indian street from its present western terminus to the Savannah and Ogeechee Canal by a width of sixty-six feet, the present width of said Indian street, is declared to be open and a part of a public way, and an extension of Indian street, in said city, to said Savannah and Ogeechee Canal, from and immediately after freeholders appointed by lawful authority shall lay out and assess the value of said area or portion of land, and the award of said freeholders shall have been returned to and accepted by the said Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah in Council assembled, and said area when so opened shall be known as Indian street.

Nov. 15, 1883.

1371. Water street declared a public way. All that area or portion of land necessary for the opening of a street running north and south to connect Joachim or Bay street as extended by first section of this ordinance, and Canal street, the eastern side of said street beginning at a point on north side of Joachim street as extended sixty feet from the eastern side of the tow-path of Savannah and Ogeechee Canal, and running thence northwardly parallel to West Boundary street to a point eighty feet from the east side of the tow-path of the Savannah and Ogeechee Canal, and thence to Canal street on a line parallel to the north and south lines of the wharf lots on River street; the western side of said street being the eastern side of the tow-path of the Savannah and

Ogeechee canal, is declared to be open and a public way, or street, in said city from and immediately after freeholders, appointed by lawful authority, shall lay out and assess the value of said area or portion of land, and the award of said freeholders shall have been returned to and accepted by the said the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah in Council assembled, and said area when so opened, known and designated as Water street.

Ibid.

1372. Extension of Ann street. All that area or portion of land necessary for the extension of Ann street, from Joachim street to Canal street, in said city, by a width of —— feet, the present width of Ann street, is declared to be open and a part of a public way and an extension of Ann street, in said city, to Indian street, from and immediately after freeholders, appointed by lawful authority, shall lay out and assess the value of said area or portion of land, and the award of such freeholders shall have been returned to and accepted by the said, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah in Council assembled, and said area, when so opened, shall be known as Ann street.

June 6, 1883.
March 12, 1884.
Jan. 28, 1885.
March 11, 1886.
Jan. 11, 1885.

1373. Howard street extended through old jail tract in Forsyth Ward. All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said city of Savannah, in Forsyth Ward, bounded north by Hall street, east by Whitaker street, south by lots Nos. thirty-seven (37) and thirty-eight (38) Forsyth Ward, and west by Barnard street, excepting thereof Howard street, which is hereby continued and extended north and south through said property, is hereby granted to the Commissioners of Chatham county and ex-officio Judges and their successors in office and assigns in fee simple, to be by them appropriated to aid in the construction of a new jail, this grant to take effect immediately.

July 18, 1883.

1374. St. James Square name changed to Telfair Place. The portion of the public domain in the city of Savannah, heretofore known and distinguished as St. James Square, shall be known and distinguished as Telfair Place, and shall be so designated and described in all future maps or plans of said city.

May 21, 1884.

1375. Habersham, Lincoln, Abercorn, Drayton, Whitaker, Barnard, Jefferson, Montgomery, West Broad and Burroughs streets, extended south of Anderson street. The following streets in the city of Savannah running north and south, to-wit: Habersham, Lincoln, Abercorn, Drayton, Whitaker, Barnard, Jefferson, Montgomery, West Broad and Burroughs, shall be extended south to the southern limits of the city of Savannah, as defined in said act of the General Assembly, approved September 21, 1883, at right angles to Anderson street, in said city; the center lines on the streets thus extended shall be an extension in a right line of the center lines of the street, as they now exist, and the width of the said streets to the southern limits of said city shall be as follows: That is to say, Habersham street shall be 62½ feet in width; Lincoln street shall be 50 feet in width; Abercorn street shall be 75 feet in width; Drayton street shall be 45 feet in width; Whitaker street shall be 45 feet in width; Barnard street shall be 75 feet in width; Jefferson street shall be 50 feet in width; Montgomery street shall be 75 feet in width; West Broad street shall be 100 feet in width; Burroughs street shall be 60 feet in width.

May 21, 1884. Feb. 24, 1886. July 14, 1886. Feb. 9, 1887. May 6, 1896, p. 394.

1376. Bull street extended. Bull street, in said city of Savannah, shall be extended south to the southern limits of the city of Savannah as defined in the act of the General Assembly, approved September 21, 1883, as follows: That is to say, the central line of Bull street, between Anderson street and Fourth street, shall be a line drawn from the central point of intersection of Anderson and Bull streets, as prolonged from the north to the central point of intersection of Bull and Fourth streets, and from the central point of intersection of Bull and Fourth streets to the center of Bull street at the southern limits of the city, that is to say, thirty-seven feet and six inches east of the western line of the White Bluff road, and the eastern and western lines of Bull street shall be parallel to and thirty-seven feet and six inches at all points east and west of said central line of Bull street, as herein laid out, between Anderson street and the southern limits of the city.

May 21, 1884. Nov. 5, 1884.

1377. Florance, Harden and Bulloch streets laid out. The eastern, middle and western streets as now laid out in Brownsville, shall be extended northward to the Ogeechee road forty (40) feet in width each, and each of said streets north of Willow street shall be parallel to the center line of Burroughs street, in said city, and that the eastern street in said Brownsville shall be known and designated as Florance street, the middle street shall be known and designated as Harden street, and the western street shall be known and designated as Bulloch street.

May 21, 1884. Feb. 24, 1886.

1378. First, Second, Third, Fourth, West Fourth, Fifth, West Fifth, Sixth, West Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth streets laid out. That the following streets be laid out in the city of Savannah southeasterly from Anderson street, in said city, as follows: That is to say, the first street south of Anderson street shall be 230 feet from the southern side of Anderson street, and shall be parallel to said street, shall be 55 feet in width, and shall extend from Habersham street on the east to the Ogeechee road on the west, and shall be known as First street; the second street south of Anderson street shall be 260 feet from the southern line of First street and shall extend between Habersham street on the east and Florence street on the west, and shall be parallel to the said First street and shall be 50 feet in width; Third street shall be parallel to and a distance of 123 feet from the southern line of Second street, and shall be 50 feet wide, and extend from Habersham street on the east to Montgomery street on the west; (the width of Third street; between Bull and Habersham streets is hereby changed from fifty to sixty feet. That the north side of said Third street, between Bull and Habersham streets, shall remain as heretofore laid out in the extension of the city limits, and the line of the south side shall be moved ten feet south, so as to coincide and be identical with the line of the south side of Reppard street, as originally laid out by Reppard & Cann in their plan of the section including Reppard street). Fourth street shall be parallel to and 250 feet from the southern line of Third street, and shall be 60 feet wide and extend from Habersham street on the east to Montgomery street on the west; West Third street shall be parallel to and 165 feet from the southern line of Second street, and shall be 55 feet wide, and extend from Montgomery street on the east to Florance

street on the west; West Fourth street shall be parallel to and — feet from southern line of West Third street, and shall be 50 feet wide and extend from Montgomery street on the east to Florance street on the west; Fifth street shall be parallel to and — feet from the southern line of Fourth street, and shall be 60 feet wide, and shall extend from Habersham street on the east to Burroughs street on the west; West Fifth street shall be parallel to and 813 feet from the southern line of Second street, and shall be 40 feet wide, and shall extend from Burroughs street on the east to Florance street on the west; Sixth street shall be— feet from and parallel to the southern line of Fifth street, and shall be 60 feet wide, and shall extend from Habersham street on the east to Burroughs street on the west; West Sixth street shall be parallel to and 194 feet from the southern line of West Fifth street, and shall be 40 feet wide, and shall extend from Burroughs street on the east to Florance street on the west; Seventh street shall be 250 feet distant from and parallel to the southern line of Sixth street, and shall be 100 feet wide, and shall extend from the —— line of East Broad street, projected on the east to the Ogeechee road on the west; Eighth street shall be 250 feet from and parallel to the southern line of Seventh street, and shall be 60 feet wide, and extend from Habersham street on the east to Florance street on the west; Ninth street shall be parallel to and 250 feet from the southern line of Eighth street, and shall be 60 feet wide and extend from Habersham street on the east to Florance street on the west; Tenth street shall be parallel to and 250 feet from the southern line of Ninth street, and shall be 60 feet wide and extend from Habersham street on the east to Florance street on the west; Eleventh street shall be parallel to and 250 feet from the southern line of Tenth street, and shall be 60 feet wide and extend from Habersham street on the east to Florance street on the west; Twelfth street shall be parallel to and 250 feet from the southern line of Eleventh street, and shall be 60 feet wide and extend from Habersham street on the east to Florance street on the west. Nov. 18, 1887.

May 21, 1884.

1379. City Engineer to fix lines of buildings and fences. It shall be the duty of the City Engineer to indicate the true line on which buildings and fences are to be placed in the said extended limits under same regulations as same are done in other parts of the city of Savannah, and all persons building in the portion of the city over which this plan is extended shall be required to conform to all ordinances of the city in reference to erecting buildings within the city of Savannah.

Ibid. Feb. 24, 1886.

1380. Cumming, Reppard, Falligant, Lester, Meldrim, Law, Owens, Duncan, Flannery, Estill, Thomas, Dasher, Griffin, Wadley, Solomons, Lovell, Dale, Bacon, Brownsville and Demere wards laid off. The wards in said city in which streets have been laid out under this ordinance be and the same are hereby laid out and designated as follows: That portion of city bounded on north by Anderson street, east by Habersham street, south by Fourth street and west by Abercorn street, shall be known and designated as Cumming Ward; that portion of city bounded on north by Anderson street, east by Abercorn street, south by Fourth street and west by Bull street, shall be known and designated as Reppard Ward; that portion of the city bounded on the north by Anderson street, east by Bull street, south by Fourth street

and west by Barnard street, shall be known and designated as Falligant Ward; that portion bounded on the north by Anderson street, east by Barnard street, south by Fourth street and west by Montgomery street, shall be known and designated as Lester Ward; that portion bounded on the north by Anderson street, east by Montgomery street, south by West Fourth street and west by Burroughs street, shall be known and designated as Meldrim Ward; that portion of the city bounded on the north by Anderson street, east by Burroughs street, south by West Fifth street, and west by Florance street and Ogeechee road, shall be known and designated as Law Ward; that portion of the city bounded on the north by West Fifth street, east by Burroughs street, south by Eighth street, west by Florance street, shall be known and designated as Owens Ward; that portion of the city bounded north by Fifth street, east by Montgomery street, south by Eighth street and west by Burroughs street, shall be known and designated as Duncan Ward; that portion of the city bounded north by Fourth street, east by Barnard street, south by Eighth street and west by Montgomery street, shall be known and designated as Flannery Ward; that portion of city bounded on the north by Fourth street, east by Bull street, south by Eighth street, and west by Barnard street, shall be known and designated as Estill Ward; that portion of the city bounded north by Fourth street, east by Abercorn street, south by Eighth street and west by Bull street, shall be known and designated as Thomas Ward; and that portion of said ward which is bounded on the north by Fifth street, on the east by Drayton street, south by Sixth street, and west by Bull street, which area or portion of land is the property of the city of Savannah, is hereby set apart and dedicated as a public park, and the same shall be known and designated as Thomas Square, and shall be used as a public park for the benefit of the inhabitants of said city; that portion of the city bounded north by Fourth street, east by Habersham street, south by Eighth street and west by Abercorn street, shall be known and designated as Dasher Ward; that portion of the city bounded on the north by Eighth street, east by Habersham street, south by Twelfth street and west by Abercorn street, shall be known and designated as Griffin Ward; that portion of the city bounded on the north by Eighth street, east by Abercorn street, south by Twelfth street, and west by Bull street, shall be known and designated as Wadley Ward; that portion of the city bounded on the north by Eighth street, east by Bull street, south by Twelfth street, and west by Barnard street, shall be known and designated as Solomons Ward; that portion of the city bounded on the north by Eighth street, east by Barnard street, south by Twelfth street and west by Montgomery street, shall be known and designated as Lovell Ward; that portion of the city bounded on the north by Eighth street, east by Montgomery street, south by Twelfth street, and west by Burroughs street, shall be known and designated as Dale Ward; that portion of the city bounded on the north and west by Ogeechee road, east by Florance street, and south by Willow street, shall be known and designated as Bacon Ward; that portion of the city bounded north by Willow street, east by Florance street, south by southern limit of city, and west by Bulloch street, shall be known and designated as Brownsville Ward; that portion of the city bounded north by Willow street, east by Bulloch street, south by the southern limits of the city, and west by Ogeechee road, shall be known and designated as Demere Ward.

1381. Plan of city over west half of trust lot in Tyrconnel Tithing, Derby Ward, adopted. The plan of that portion of the city of Savannah east of Habersham and south of Anderson street, known as the west half of the trust lot in Tyrconnel tithing, Derby Ward, as laid out by Gen. Joseph Finnegan and Messrs. Bryan and Hunter, be and the same is hereby adopted as the plan of the city over said portion of Tyrconnel tithing, Derby Ward, as above described. May 21, 1884.

1382. Lavinia, Willard, Wilder and Nichols streets designated. In that portion of the city west of Florance street, the street running through the southern portion of Bacon Ward, from Florance street to Bacon Ward, is hereby declared to be a street of said city, of the width of thirty feet, and shall be known as Lavinia street, and the street lying north of Bacon Ward, running from Florance street to Ogeechee road, be and the same is hereby declared to be a street of the city, and shall be known as Willard street, and shall be of the width of thirty feet; and the central street in said Bacon Ward, running from Florance street to the Ogeechee road, be and the same is hereby declared to be a street of said city, and shall be known as Wilder, and shall be of the width of thirty feet; and the street lying between West Fourth and West Fifth streets, and running from Burroughs to Florance streets, be and the same is hereby declared to be a street of said city, and shall be known as Nichols street, and shall be of the width of forty feet. Ibid. § 8.

1383. Stiles Ward laid off. The portion of the city south of Anderson street, bounded on the north by Eighth street, east by Burroughs street, south by the southern limits of the city, and west by Florance street, shall be known and designated as Stiles Ward, and the southern boundary of Meldrim Ward shall be Fifth street instead of West Fourth street, as is provided in section six of the ordinance passed in Council May 21, 1884. June 18, 1884.

1384. Haines and Plant streets designated. That thirty-seven and a half feet on each side of the track of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, extending from Anderson street to Seventh street in said city, be laid out and opened and declared streets as soon as a dedication of the same be made by the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company to the city of Savannah; and that on said streets as laid out under this ordinance the said the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company, shall be required to put only two crossings between said Anderson and said Seventh streets, in said city, in addition to one crossing on Anderson street and one on Seventh street; and said streets shall be known as Haines street and Plant street. Feb. 9, 1887.

1385. Wells Square laid out. That portion of said city lying between Eighth street on the north and Ninth street on the south, and between Montgomery street on the east, and West Broad street on the west, is hereby laid out, opened and declared a square of said city; and said square shall be known as Wells Square. Ibid. § 3.

1386. Plan of city extended over Dillon tract. The plan of the city is extended by the ordinances passed in Council May March 23, 1887.

21st., 1884, and the ordinances amendatory thereof, over the property known and distinguished as the Dillon tract, purchased by the city of Savannah on the 6th. day of August, 1886, be and the same is hereby confirmed as the plan of the streets of said city through said property, and the streets laid out through said property by said ordinance are hereby declared to be open as streets of said city, and in any sale of the whole or any part of the said Dillon tract, the said streets shall be retained as streets of the city of Savannah.

Nov. 19, 1884.

1387. Bowen, Davis, Hartridge, Goodwin, Lorch, Cohen, Spruce, Guerard, Sycamore and Spring streets named. The following streets which have been laid out and dedicated as streets be and the same are hereby named as follows: That street in Davis Ward running north and south from Gordon street lane, in said city, to lot belonging to estate of A. S. Hartridge, which street is forty feet in width, shall be known as Bowen street. That certain other street in said ward running east and west from said Bowen street to Price street in said city, which street is forty feet in width, and is the next street south of Gordon street, shall be known as Davis street. That certain other street in said ward running east and west from said Bowen street to Price street in said city, which street is forty feet in width, and is the next street south of said Davis street, shall be known as Hartridge street. That certain other street running from Gwinnett street to Huntington street in said city, between Abercorn and Drayton streets, which street is forty feet in width, shall be known as Goodwin street. That certain other street running from Jefferson to Montgomery street, next south of Huntington street, in said city, which street is forty feet in width, shall be known as Lorch street. That certain other street running east and west from the Hebrew Congregation lot to West Boundary street, next south of Walker street, in said city, which street is forty feet in width, shall be known as Cohen street. That certain other street running north and south from Jones street continued, to Garden Lot No. 4 of the tan yard tract, being the first street west of Wilson street, in said city, which street is thirty-five feet wide, shall be known as Spruce street. That certain other street running north and south from Jones street continued, to Gardon Lot No. 4 of the tan yard tract, being the second street west of Wilson street, in said city, which street is forty feet in width, shall be known as Guerard street. That certain other street lying north of and running parallel with the north line of Laurel Grove Cemetery, which street is twenty feet wide, shall be known as Sycamore street. That certain other street lying west of Laurel Grove Cemetery and running north and south, which said street is forty feet in width, shall be known as Spring street.

April 30, 1890, § 1, p. 31.

1388. Spruce street, name changed to Guerard street, Guerard street, name changed to Lumber street. That certain street in Choctaw Ward, of the city of Savannah, called in the published map of the city Spruce street, is hereby changed to Guerard street, and Guerard street, in the same ward, is hereby changed to the name of Lumber street.

Ibid. § 2, p. 31.

1389. Spruce, Cann and Harmon streets named. The street in the same ward, immediately east of what is called on the map Spruce street, and west of Wilson street, heretofore unnamed, shall be hereafter called Spruce street. The unnamed street in the same ward, immediately east of the street designated on the said map as Guerard street, shall be hereafter called Cann street, and the unnamed street immediately west of said Guerard street, shall be hereafter called Harmon street.

Dec. 20, 1893, p. 35.

1390. Plan of city extended over Atlantic, Johnston, Schley Haywood, Kelley, Weed, Padelford and Telfair wards. That certain plan designated a plan showing the present location of buildings, fences and sub-divisions in that part of the city of Savannah lying between East Broad street, and Waters avenue, Lovers' Lane and Wheaton street; also showing the position of streets as laid out by the Mayor and Aldermen, in Council assembled, surveyed and certified to ——, 1893, (which is also identified by being marked filed this December 20, 1893, by Clerk of Council), is hereby declared to be the plan of the city of Savannah, with reference to the territory covered thereby, except as to the lanes; and it is hereby declared that lanes are not a necessary part of the said plan. The said plan includes Atlantic, Johnston, Schley, Haywood, Kelley, Weed, Padelford and Telfair Wards, which are declared to be the wards of the area covered by the plan as designated in the said plan and with the boundaries and area mentioned in the said plan.

The streets mentioned in the said plan are hereby declared to be streets as therein set forth and with the names mentioned in the said plan.

Dec. 20, 1893 § 1.

1391. Bartow, Carpenter's Row, Crawford ward east, Davis, Gilmerville, Jones, Lloyd, Minis, Magazine, O'Neill, Stephens, Trustees Garden and Walton wards named. The following wards as now laid out and defined in the present official map of the city of Savannah, be and they are hereby declared to be the wards of the said city of Savannah, with the names mentioned, to-wit: Bartow, Carpenter's Row, Crawford Ward, east; Davis, Gilmerville, Jones, Lloyd, Minis, Magazine, O'Neil, Stephens, Trustees' Garden, and Walton Wards.

Ibid. § 2.

1392. Law ward. The section lying north of Lavinia street and west of Florance street, now designated as Bacon Ward, shall be hereinafter known as a part of Law Ward.

Ibid. § 3.

1393. Swoll ward. The section west of West Boundary street, and east of lots "L," fifty-two (52) fifty-three (53), fifty-four (54), fifty-five (55), and fifty-six (56), Springfield plantation, shall be known as Swoll Ward.

Ibid. § 4.

1394. Roberts ward. The section bounded north by Choctaw Ward, east by Walton Ward, Minis Ward and Garden lot No. fifteen (15), south by Gwinnett street, and west by West Boundary street, shall be known as Roberts Ward.

Ibid. § 5.

1395. Garden ward. The two Garden lots Nos. fifteen (15) and sixteen (16), shall be together known as Garden Ward.

Ibid. § 6.

1396. Barry ward. The section bounded north by Anderson street, east by East Broad street, south by St. John street, and west by Habersham street, shall be known as Barry Ward.

Ibid. § 7.

1397. Gartland ward. The section bounded north by St. John street, east by East Broad street, south by the northern line of Teynac farm lot No. 1, and west by Habersham street, shall be known as Gartland Ward.

Ibid. § 8. **1398. Teynac ward.** The section bounded north by the northern line of Teynac farm lot No. 1, east by East Broad street, south by the line between Teynac farm lots Nos. 5 and 6, and west by Habersham street, shall be known as Teynac Ward.

Ibid. § 9. **1399. Battery ward.** The section bounded north by Sycamore street, east by Cemetery street and the Ogeechee road, south by the southern limits of the city, and west by Spring street, shall be known as Battery Ward.

Ibid. § 10. **1400. Southville ward.** Those sections of Griffin and Wadley Wards lying south of the southern line of Teynac farm lot No. 5, and those sections of Teynac farm lots Nos. 6, 7, and 8, lying between East Broad and Bull streets, taken together, shall be known as Southville Ward.

Ibid. § 11. **1401. Sheftall street.** The street immediately west of West Boundary street, running from Sims street on the north through back lots Nos. 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1, shall be known as Sheftall street.

Ibid. § 12. **1402. Stiles avenue.** The street lying between lots 14 and 15, Springfield plantation, running from the Louisville road, southwardly to the city limits, shall be known as Stiles avenue.

Ibid. § 13. **1403. Ryals avenue.** The street lying between lots 107 and 106, Springfield plantation, and running from Stiles avenue to the western limits of the city, shall be known as Ryals avenue.

Ibid. § 14. **1404. Blun avenue.** The street lying between lots 104 and 105, Springfield plantation, and running from Stiles avenue to the western limits of the city, shall be known as Blun avenue.

Ibid. § 15. **1405. Feeley avenue.** The street lying between lots 26 and 48, Springfield plantation, and running from Stiles avenue to the western limits of the city, shall be known as Feeley avenue.

Ibid. § 16. **1406. Magazine avenue.** The street lying between lots 6 and 7, Springfield plantation, and running from the Louisville road to Gwinnett street, shall be known as Magazine avenue.

Ibid. § 17. **1407. Battery street.** The street lying between lots 85 and 86, Springfield plantation, and running from the Ogeechee road to Kollock street, shall be known as Battery street.

Ibid. § 18. **1408. Church street.** The street lying between lots 5 and 6, Demere Ward, and running from Bulloch street to the Ogeechee road, shall be known as Church street.

Ibid. § 19. **1409. St. James, St. Paul, St. Nicholas, St. John, St. Michael and St. Thomas streets.** Those streets in the western one-half of the trust lot of Tyrconnel Tithing, Derby Ward, known upon a map made by John B. Hogg, City Surveyor, dated —, as St. James, St. Paul, St. Nicholas, St. John, St. Michael and St. Thomas streets, which run from Habersham to East Broad streets, are hereby declared to be streets of the city of Savannah with the names mentioned.

Jan. 31, 1894. **1410. Gwinnett street, width fixed.** The width of Gwinnett street from Cemetery street to Stiles avenue, in the city of Savannah, is hereby fixed at eighty (80) feet.

Oct. 9, 1896, p. 362. **1411, Colonial Place.** The name of that portion of Perry lane, which extends from Abercorn street to Habersham street, in the city of Savannah, is hereby changed, so that the said portion shall hereafter be known as "Colonial Place."

April 7, 1897, 409. **1412. South Broad street, name changed to Oglethorpe avenue.** The street extending from West Broad street to East Broad street, and now known as South Broad street, shall be known and called Oglethorpe avenue, in memory of the distinguished founder of the Colony of Georgia.

CHAPTER 61.

EXTENSIONS OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH—1897 TO 1907.

SECTION 1413. Louisville road.
1414. New Houston street changed to Park avenue.
1415. Certain streets, names changed.
1416. Whitaker, south of Anderson, lines re-established.
1417. Abercorn and Lincoln south of Fortieth.
1418. Thirty-seventh, width between Florance and Bulloch.
1419. Forty-second from Bull to Ogeechee road.
1420. Plan of streets south of Forty-second, between Montgomery and Ogeechee road.
1421. Extension of Montgomery, West Broad and Burroughs; width of Florance, Bulloch, Stevens and Ogeechee avenue.
1422. Myers Park and Cann Park provided for.
1423. Stiles avenue.
1424. Dixon street named.
1425. Hopkins and Magnolia streets.
1426. Willow changed to Thirty-sixth street.
1427. Street extensions south of Forty-second and Estill avenue.
1428. Streets and lanes from Forty-second to Fifty-second.
1429. Streets south of Forty-second, between Montgomery and Bull.
1430. Streets south of Estill avenue from Bull to Waters avenue.
1431. Streets south of Anderson, between East Broad and Waters avenue.

SECTION 1432. Streets east of East Broad and south of Anderson.
1433. South of Anderson, between Waters avenue and east corporate limits.
1434. Live Oak and Cedar streets.
1435. Streets north of Anderson, between Waters avenue and east corporate limits.
1436. Live Oak and Cedar extended northward.
1437. Streets through Smithville or Rivers Ward.
1438. Certain wards laid out.
1439. Thirty-ninth projected over A. C. L. R. R. at grade.
1440. Old Water Works tract, plan for.
1441. Augusta avenue.
1442. Lathrop avenue.
1443. Pritchard street.
1444. Ryals avenue.
1445. Entelman street.
1446. Philpot street.
1447. West Boundary street.
1448. Winn street.
1449. Shields street.
1450. Culver street.
1451. Wright street.
1452. Moore avenue.
1453. Hamilton street.
1454. Old Water Works tract, streets named.
1455. Lamar, Hardee, Osborne and Carmichael Wards, laid out.
1456. Henry street extension.
1457. Meldrim avenue.
1458. Dedication of lanes in Granger tract.

Resolution, Oct. 6, 1897. **1413. Louisville road.** The northern boundary of the Louisville road, west of the Savannah and Ogeechee canal, be, and it is hereby, fixed as follows: The present curb line on the north side of said avenue west of said canal shall be the north line of said avenue. That the Mayor of the city of Savannah be, and he is hereby, authorized to quitclaim to the Central of Georgia Railway Company the area described as follows on the map hereinafter identified: Beginning at a point on the present line of the north curb line of the Louisville road, distant to the westward about six hundred and fifty (650) feet from the northwest corner of West Boundary

street and Railroad street, and said beginning point being at the center of old Musgrove creek, which was formerly the western corporate limits of the city of Savannah, and running thence westwardly along the line of the said north curb about two thousand eight hundred and thirty (2830) feet to the corporate limits, its present terminus; thence northwardly at right angles with said north curb line 28 degrees 3 m. to a line distant to the south 45 deg. 0 m., from and running parallel with the original center line of the main track of the Central Railroad and along said parallel line, being the southern right-of-way line of the said railway company, about two thousand eight hundred and thirty (2830) feet to a point in the center of old Musgrove creek; thence southwardly along said center line of old Musgrove creek about seven (7) feet to the point of beginning. Concurrently with the said quitclaim deed, the said Central of Georgia Railway Company shall quitclaim to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, as a part of the Louisville road, the area described as follows: Beginning at a point on the present line of the north curb of formerly the Louisville and Augusta road, distant to the westward about two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the northwest corner of West Boundary street and Railroad street, and said beginning point being at the intersection of said north curb line and a line 45 deg. to the south from and running parallel with the original center line of the main track of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and running thence eastwardly along the line of said north curb about one hundred and ninety-two (192) feet to its present terminus; thence southwardly at right angles with said north curb 11 feet to said parallel line, which is 45 deg. to the south from said original center line; thence westwardly along said parallel line 190 deg. to the point of beginning. The descriptions in this resolution are based upon a map made by H. M. Steele, engineer, dated Nov. 10, 1897, and entitled: "Central of Georgia Railway map showing Louisville and Augusta road and adjoining property from West Broad street, Savannah, to yard limit post, on which the land to be quitclaimed by the city of Savannah is shown in orange, that to be quitclaimed by the Central of Georgia Railway Company is shown in red, the paved street is shown in yellow, and the right-of-way line of the railway company is shown in green," which said map the Clerk of Council is directed to mark filed as of the date of the adoption of this resolution and officially sign the same.

Adopted.

Jan. 11, 1899, p, 342.

1414. New Houston street changed to Park avenue. The name of New Houston street, in the city of Savannah, is hereby changed to Park avenue.

March 6, 1901. p. 351.

1415. Certain streets, names changed. Hereafter Pine street shall be known as Congress street, Harrison street shall be known as President street, Margaret street shall be known as York street, William and South Broad streets shall be known as Oglethorpe avenue, New and Cleburne streets shall be known as Hull street, Davis street shall be known as Gaston street, and Sims street shall be known as Berrien street.

March 6, 1901, p. 352.

1416. Whitaker street, lines re-established south of Anderson. The lines of Whitaker street, in the city of Savannah, south of Anderson street, are hereby re-established, so that

these lines south of Anderson street shall be a direct and straight continuance of the lines of Whitaker street north of Anderson street.

April 3, 1901, p. 332.

1417 Abercorn and Lincoln streets, south of Fortieth street. The lines of Abercorn and Lincoln streets south of Fortieth street, in the city of Savannah, shall conform to the lines of these streets in this section as they are opened and laid out on the map and plan of the sub-divisions of Southville Ward made and followed by the owners, Messrs. Maupas, Falligant and others.

May 15, 1901, p. 353.

1418. Thirty-seventh street; width between Florance and Bulloch. The width of Thirty-seventh street, in the city of Savannah, between Florance and Bulloch streets, is so changed with reference to the nothern line thereof as to make the said Thirty-seventh street between the said two streets at Florance street, eighty-two and eighty-eight one-hundredths (82 88-100) feet, at Bulloch street eight-eight and thirty-eight one-hundredths (88 38-100) feet, and the northern line of said street to be a straight line between these two points.

On the said Thirty-seventh street, between the said Florance and Bulloch streets, there shall be no grass plat.

Oct. 16, 1901, p, 354.

1419. Forty-second street from Bull to Ogeechee road. Forty-second street, in the city of Savannah, from Bull street to the Ogeechee road, shall be forty (40) feet in width and shall be parallel to and one hundred and eighty (180) feet distant from Forty-first street in said city.

Nov. 13, 1901. p. 354.

1420. Plan of streets south of Forty-second street, between Montgomery street and Ogeechee road. The Committee on City Lots and Opening Streets, in their negotiations looking to the purchase or acquiring of land for streets and lanes south of Forty-second street and between Montgomery street continued and the Ogeechee road, shall observe the following plan:

(a) The first lane south of Forty-second street that may be acquired shall be parallel to and one hundred and five (105) feet distant from the southern line of Forty-second street, and shall have a width of sixteen (16) feet.

(b) The first street south of Forty-second street shall be one hundred and five (105) feet from the southern line of the Forty-second street lane and shall be parallel to said lane and be sixty (60) feet in width.

(c) The same distances and widths shall be observed touching the next five (5) streets (which in regular order will be numbered Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second streets, and their appropriate lanes, including Fifty-first street lane.

Ibid. § 2.

1421. Extensions of Montgomery, West Broad and Burroughs streets; width of Florance, Bulloch, Stevens and Ogeechee avenue. Montgomery, West Broad and Burroughs streets, upon their acquisition, shall be extended southwardly from the present corporate limits of the city of Savannah at right angles to Forty-second street. The center line of the said streets thus extended shall be extensions in a right line of the center lines of these streets as they now exist in the corporate limits, and the width of said three streets shall be as follows: Montgomery street shall be seventy-five (75) feet, West Broad street one hundred (100) feet, and Burroughs

street sixty (60) feet. The street to be known south of the corporate limits as the Ogeechee avenue shall be sixty (60) feet in width.

Florance street south of the corporate limits shall be sixty-(60) feet in width and at right angles to Forty-second street, and its eastern line shall be 615.3 feet distant from the western line of West Broad street and parallel thereto.

Bulloch street south of the corporate limits shall be sixty (60) feet in width and at right angles to Forty-second street, and shall be 411.1 feet distant from the western line of Florance street and parallel thereto.

Stevens street south of the said corporate limits shall be sixty (60) feet in width and at right angles to Forty-second street, and its eastern line shall be four hundred and twenty (420) feet distant from the western line of Bulloch street and parallel thereto.

The eastern line of Ogeechee avenue south of the said corporate limits shall be 382 feet from the western line of Stevens street, measured on the southern line of Forty-second street and 396 feet from the western line of Stevens street, measured on the north line of Forty-eighth street, and shall be sixty (60) feet in width.

Nov. 13, 1901. § 3.

1422. Myers Park and Cann Park provided for. That portion of the area south of the said corporate limits bounded on the north by what, in regular order, will be Forty-third street and on the south by the next street and one hundred and fifty (150) feet west of Burroughs street as extended south of the corporate limits, and three hundred (300) feet in width, shall be set apart and dedicated as a public park to be known as Myers Park, and shall be used as a public park for the benefit of the inhabitants of the said city.

That portion of the area bounded on the north by what, in regular order, will be Forty-fifth street, on the east by Bulloch street, on the south by Forty-sixth street, and on the west by Stevens street, shall be set aside and dedicated as a public park, to be known as Cann Park, and shall be used as a public park for the benefit of the inhabitants of the said city.

Resolution Feb. 5, 1902.

1423. Stiles avenue. The right to declare Stiles avenue a public road, and to construct and use it as such, and jurisdiction over such portion of said Stiles avenue, as may be outside of the corporate limits, is hereby given to the Commissioners of Chatham county and ex-officio judges until such time as the corporate limits of this city are extended so as to incorporate said Stiles avenue, the jurisdiction and rights of the city to revert in any portion of said road when said corporate limits shall include such portion.

April 2, 1902, p. 313.

1424. Dixon street named. That certain unnamed street, which appears upon the present city map as running between West Boundary street and the Brow ditch, and as dividing Swoll Ward from Roberts Ward, is extended west to Stiles avenue with the southern line, as it now is according to the said map, and with the division line between lots fifty-six and fifty-seven Springfield plantation, as the northern line of the said street so extended, and the Committee on City Lots and Opening Streets is authorized to have the necessary work done for the laying out and extending of the said street. The name of the said street shall be Dixon.

June 25, 1902, p. 314.

1425. Hopkins and Magnolia streets. That certain street in the city of Savannah south of Thirty-ninth street, known on the map of the city as Ogeechee avenue, is hereby changed to Hopkins street, and that certain street, north of Anderson street called Cemetery street, is hereby changed to Magnolia street.

1426. Willow street changed to Thirty-sixth street. The name of Willow street, in the city of Savannah (which street extends from Florance street to Ogeechee road) is hereby changed to Thirty-sixth street.

April 27, 1904. p. 404.

1427. Street extensions south of Forty-second street and Estill avenue. The following streets in the city of Savannah, running southwardly from Forty-second street and Estill avenue, to-wit: Hopkins, Stevens, Bulloch, Florance, Burroughs, West Broad, Montgomery, Jefferson, Barnard, Drayton, Abercorn, Lincoln, Habersham, Price, East Broad, Reynolds, Atlantic, Paulsen, Harmon and Ott, are hereby laid out, designated and extended southwardly to the southern corporate limits of the city, as fixed by an act of the General Assembly of Georgia, approved December 12, 1901, entitled "An act to define and extend the corporate limits of the city of Savannah," at right angles to Forty-second street, in said city, making each of them necessarily parallel with the others, that is to say:

Feb. 3, 1904.

Barnard street shall be laid out at right angles to Forty-second street, the center of Barnard street north of Forty-second street being identical at Forty-second street with that of Barnard street to be extended south of Forty-second street, the width of same to be 75 feet, laid off 37½ feet from said center, and this street shall be well defined by proper stones some 500 feet apart to the southern limits as now fixed by said act of December 12, 1901, from which, as a base, the other streets above mentioned shall be determined, that is to say:

Jefferson street shall be 305.73 feet west from and parallel with Barnard street, 50 feet wide, and projected from Forty-second street to said southern corporate limits.

Montgomery street shall be 242.28 feet west from and parallel with Jefferson street, 75 feet wide, and projecting from Forty-second street to said southern corporate limits.

West Broad street shall be 242.2 feet west from and parallel with Montgomery street, 100 feet wide, and projected from Forty-second street to said southern corporate limits.

Burroughs street shall be 300.34 feet west from and parallel with West Broad street, 60 feet wide, and projected from Forty-second street to said southern corporate limits.

Florance street shall be 605.36 feet west from and parallel with Burroughs street, 60 feet wide, and projected from Forty-second street to said southern corporate limits.

Bulloch street shall be 421.23 feet west from and parallel with Florance street, 60 feet wide, and projected from Forty-second street to said southern corporate limits.

Stevens street shall be 420.45 feet west from and parallel with Bulloch street, 60 feet wide, and projected from Forty-second street to said southern corporate limits.

Hopkins street shall be 384.5 feet west from and parallel with Stevens street, 55 feet wide, and projected from Forty-second street to said southern corporate limits.

Bull street south from Forty-second street, starting from a point 550.2 feet eastwardly from Barnard street, to be 75 feet wide, shall extend across the right-of-way of the Atlantic

Coast Line Railroad Company to two points, one marked by a stone, at the intersection of the southerly line of said right-of-way and the west line of the old Vernon shell road, and the other likewise marked by a stone 75 feet directly eastward from said first named stone, which last mentioned stone is 550 feet east from Barnard street; said Bull street shall further extend from said two points southerly, from Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company's right-of-way, to the said southern corporate limits; that is to say, its western side shall be a straight line between said stone, 550 feet east from Barnard street and a stone, at the southern corporate limits, 505 feet east from Barnard street, and its eastern side shall be 75 feet from its said western side at all points.

Drayton street shall be 1,023.9 feet east from and parallel with Barnard street, 45 feet wide, and projected from Estill avenue to said southern corporate limits.

Abercorn street shall be 264.92 feet east from and parallel with Drayton street, 75 feet wide, and projected from Estill avenue to said southern corporate limits.

Lincoln street shall be 310.45 feet east from and parallel with Abercorn street, 50 feet wide, and projected from Estill avenue, to said southern corporate limits.

Habersham street shall be 306.08 feet east from and parallel with Lincoln street, 60 feet wide, and projected from Estill avenue to said southern corporate limits.

Price street shall be 258.65 feet east from and parallel with Habersham street, 50 feet wide, and projected from Estill avenue to said southern corporate limits.

East Broad street shall be 576.27 feet east from and parallel with Price street, 50 feet wide, and projected from Estill avenue to said southern corporate limits.

Reynolds street shall be 300.5 feet east from and parallel with East Broad street, 40.2 feet wide, and projected from Estill avenue to said southern corporate limits.

Atlantic street shall be 578.5 feet east from and parallel with Reynolds street, 50 feet wide, and projected from Estill avenue to said southern corporate limits.

Paulsen street shall be 679.4 feet east from and parallel with Atlantic street, 50 feet wide, and projected from Estill avenue to said southern corporate limits.

Harmon street shall be 450 feet east from and parallel with Paulsen street, 50 feet wide, and projected from Estill avenue to said southern corporate limits.

Ott street shall be 332.2 feet east from and parallel with Harmon street, 50 feet wide, and projected from Estill avenue to said southern corporate limits.

Ibid. § 2.

1428. Streets and lanes from Forty-second to Fifty-second streets. The following streets and lanes are hereby laid out and designated in the city of Savannah, southward from Forty-second street to said southern corporate limits, and eastwardly from the western corporate limits, as fixed by said Act of December 12, 1901, to Bull street, and southwardly from Estill avenue, eastwardly from Bull street to Waters avenue; that is to say:

The first lane south of Forty-second street shall be 105 feet from and parallel to Forty-second street, and have a width of 16 feet and shall extend through the several blocks from Hopkins street eastward to West Broad street.

The first street south from Forty-second street shall be 105 feet from and parallel with said lane, 60 feet wide, and extending from Hopkins street to Montgomery street, and shall be known as Forty-third street.

The second lane south from Forty-second street, to be 105 feet from and parallel with Forty-third street, 16 feet wide, and extending through the several blocks from Hopkins street to West Broad street with the exception of a tract 300 by 226 feet laid out in the center of the block between Florance and Bulloch streets, which is now dedicated as a park, and known as "Myers Park," which dedication is hereby confirmed.

The second street south from Forty-second street, to be 105 feet from and parallel with the second lane, 60 feet wide, and extending from Hopkins street to Montgomery street, and shall be known as Forty-fourth street.

The third lane south from Forty-second street, to be 105 feet from and parallel with Forty-fourth street, 16 feet wide, and extending through the several blocks from Hopkins street to West Broad street.

The third street south from Forty-second street to be 105 feet from and parallel with said third lane, to be 60 feet wide, and extending from Hopkins street to Waters avenue, and shall be known as Forty-fifth street.

The fourth lane south from Forty-second street to be 105 feet from and parallel with Forty-fifth street, to be 16 feet wide, and extending through the several blocks from Hopkins street to Florance street, excepting the block between Stevens street and Bulloch street, 420.25 by 226 feet, which has been and is dedicated and set aside as a park, and is known as "Cann Park," which dedication is hereby confirmed.

The fourth street south from Forty-second street to be 105 feet from and parallel with said fourth lane, to be 60 feet wide, and extending from Hopkins street to Montgomery street, and shall be known as Forty-sixth street.

The fifth lane south of Forty-second street to be 95 feet from and parallel with Forty-sixth street, to be 16 feet wide, and extending through the several blocks from Hopkins street to Florance street.

The fifth street south from Forty-second street, to be 95 feet from and parallel with the fifth lane, to be 100 feet wide, and extending from Hopkins street to Waters avenue, and shall be known as Forty-seventh street.

The sixth lane south from Forty-second street, to be 95 feet from and parallel with Forty-seventh street, to be 16 feet wide, and extending from Hopkins street to Florance street.

The sixth street south from Forty-second street, to be 95 feet from and parallel with said sixth lane, to be 60 feet wide, and extending from Hopkins street to Waters avenue, and shall be known as Forty-eighth street.

The seventh street south from Forty-second street, to be 226 feet from and parallel with Forty-eighth street, to be 60 feet wide, and extending from Hopkins street to Waters avenue, and shall be known as Forty-ninth street.

The eighth street south from Forty-second street, to be 226 feet from and parallel with Forty-ninth street, to be 60 feet wide, and extending from Hopkins street to Waters avenue, and shall be known as Fiftieth street.

The ninth street south from Forty-second street, to be 226 feet from and parallel with Fiftieth street, to be 60 feet wide

and extending from Hopkins street to Waters avenue, and shall be known as Fifty-first street.

The tenth street south from Forty-second street, to be 226 feet from and parallel with Fifty-first street, to be 60 feet wide, and extending from Hopkins street to Waters avenue, and shall be known as Fifty-second street.

Ibid. § 3.

1429. Streets south of Forty-second, between Montgomery and Bull. The streets included between Montgomery and Bull streets and from Forty-second street southward be laid out, opened and designated as follows, that is to say:

The first street extending from Montgomery street to Bull street and south of Forty-second street shall be 90 feet from and parallel with Forty-second street, 40 feet wide, and shall be known as Best street.

The second street extending from Montgomery street to Bull street south from Forty-second street, to be 180 feet from and parallel with Best street, to be 60 feet wide, and shall be known as Forty-third street (formerly known in the King sub-division as King street).

The third street extending from Montgomery street to Bull street, south of Forty-second street, to be 160 feet from and parallel with Forty-third street, to be 60 feet wide, comprising the present street 40 feet wide, known in the King sub-division as Lawton street, and 20 feet taken from the lots northwardly, and shall be known as Forty-fourth street.

The fourth street south from Forty-second street, to be 208.6 feet from and parallel with Forty-fourth street, to be 60 feet wide, extending from Hopkins street to Waters avenue (as before described) and shall be known as Forty-fifth street.

The fifth street south from Forty-second street, to be 250.6 feet from and parallel with Forty-fifth street, to be 60 feet wide, comprising the present street 50 feet wide (known in the King sub-division as Pearl street or Carter street), and ten feet taken from the lots northwardly, extending from Montgomery street to Bull, and shall be known as Forty-sixth street.

The sixth street south from Forty-second street, to be 182 feet from and parallel with Forty-sixth street, to be 100 feet wide, comprising 25 feet of what is now known as Jasper street, in King sub-division, and 75 feet southwardly, extending from Hopkins street to Waters avenue, and shall be known as Forty-seventh street, as before described.

Ibid. § 4.

1430. Streets south of Estill avenue from Bull to Waters avenue. The streets south of Estill avenue and extending from Bull street to Waters avenue, shall be laid out and designated as follows, that is to say:

The first street south from Estill avenue shall be 226 feet north from and parallel with Forty-fifth street, as before described, to be 60 feet wide, and shall be known as Forty-fourth street.

The second street south from Estill avenue shall be 226 feet south from and parallel with Forty-fourth street, to be 60 feet wide, and shall be known as Forty-fifth street, as before described.

The third street south from Estill avenue shall be 226 feet south from and parallel with Forty-fifth street, 60 feet wide, and shall be known as Forty-sixth street.

All streets and lanes as hereinbefore described in Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this ordinance fully appear in and upon two maps marked the southwest and the middle-south portions of the city of Savannah, said maps being made by E. J. Thomas, Civil Engineer and County Surveyor, dated December 31, 1903, which shall be filed in the Clerk of Council's office and shall be marked "official and filed" by said clerk, over his official signature, which maps are hereby approved and declared to be official.

1431. Streets south of Anderson, between East Broad and Waters avenue. Ibid. § 5. The following streets in the city of Savannah lying south from Anderson street and between East Broad street and Waters avenue, namely, Reynolds, Atlantic, Paulsen, Harmon and Ott streets and Waters avenue, are hereby laid out and described, that is to say:

Reynolds street shall be 359 feet east from East Broad street on Anderson street, and 300.5 feet east from East Broad street on the line dividing the Millen and Teynac lots, and a straight line between these points shall be the west line of Reynolds street and the east line shall be 40.2 feet at all points from this said west line; and from the line dividing the Millen and Teynac lots, this street shall be projected to Estill avenue, parallel with East Broad street and be 40.2 feet wide.

Atlantic street shall be 520 feet east from Reynolds street and parallel with East Broad street, 50 feet wide, and extending from Anderson street to Estill avenue.

Paulsen street shall be 679.4 feet from and parallel with Atlantic street, 50 feet wide, and extending from Anderson street to Estill avenue.

Harmon street shall be 450 feet from and parallel with Paulsen street, 50 feet wide, and extending from Anderson street to Estill avenue.

Ott street shall be 332.2 feet from and parallel with Harmon street, 50 feet wide, and extending from Anderson street to Estill avenue.

Waters avenue shall be 325.3 feet from Ott street at Anderson street and 339 feet from Ott street at Estill avenue, and a straight line between these points shall be the western line of Waters avenue, and the east line shall be 40 feet distant at all points from the said west line.

1432. Streets east of East Broad and south of Anderson. Ibid. § 6. The following streets running eastwardly from East Broad street to Waters avenue, and south from Anderson street, be laid out and designated, to-wit:

Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Seiler, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first streets and Estill avenue, that is to say:

The first street south from Anderson street to be 242.4 feet south from the center stones on Anderson street, as established by the City Engineer, or 222.4 feet south from the southern line of Anderson street at East Broad street, and 219.4 feet south from the southern line of Anderson street at Waters avenue, to be 60 feet wide, and shall be known as Thirty-first street.

The second street south to be 200.35 feet from and parallel with Thirty-first street, 60 feet wide, and shall be known as Thirty-second street.

The third street south to be 200.7 feet from and parallel with Thirty-second street, 60 feet wide, and shall be known as Thirty-third street.

The fourth street south to be 200.8 feet from and parallel with Thirty-third street, 60 feet wide, and shall be known as Thirty-fourth street.

The fifth street south to be 200.3 feet from and parallel with Thirty-fourth street, to be 60 feet wide, and shall be known as Thirty-fifth street.

The sixth street south to be 200 feet from and parallel with Thirty-fifth street, 60 feet wide, and shall be known as Thirty-sixth street.

The seventh street south to be 339.5 feet from Thirty-sixth street at East Broad street, and 353 feet at Waters avenue, shall be 44 feet wide, and shall be known as Thirty-seventh street.

The eighth street south, to be 184.5 feet from Thirty-seventh street at East Broad street and 176.5 feet at Waters avenue, 50 feet wide, and shall be known as Seiler street.

The ninth street south to be 187.3 feet from Seiler street at East Broad street, and 178.5 feet at Waters avenue, 40 feet wide, and shall be known as Thirty-eighth street.

The tenth street south to be 187.3 feet at East Broad street from Thirty-eighth street and 178.5 feet at Waters avenue, 50 feet wide, and shall be known as Thirty-ninth street.

The eleventh street south shall be 300 feet at East Broad street from Thirty-ninth street, and 295.6 feet at Waters avenue, 50 feet wide, and shall be known as Fortieth street.

The twelfth street south shall be 300 feet at East Broad street from Fortieth street, and 275.75 feet at Waters avenue, 50 feet wide, and shall be known as Forty-first street.

The thirteenth street south shall be 335.5 feet at Bull street, from Forty-first street, 310 feet at East Broad street, and 289.5 feet at Waters avenue, 80 feet wide, and shall be known as Estill avenue.

All streets described in Sections 5 and 6 of this ordinance fully appear on a map marked "Middle-east portion of the city of Savannah," made by E. J. Thomas, Civil Engineer and County Surveyor, dated December 31, 1903, which map is hereby approved and declared to be official, and is directed to be lodged in the Clerk of Council's office and to be marked by said Clerk of Council "official and filed" over his official signature.

Ibid. § 7.

1433. Streets south of Anderson, between Waters avenue and eastern corporate limits. The following streets in the city of Savannah, lying directly south of Anderson street extended, and between Waters avenue and the east corporate limits as fixed by said act of December 12, 1901, be laid out and designated as far south as Dale avenue, to-wit: Southern corporate limits, namely:

Anderson street extended shall be 50 feet wide, and center of same well defined by stone monuments from Waters avenue to said east corporate limits, from which as a base the other streets in this section shall be laid out; that is to say:

The first street south shall be 100 feet from and parallel with said Anderson street, 50 feet wide, and shall be known as Thirty-first street, and extending from Waters avenue to said east corporate limits.

The second street south shall be 250 feet from and parallel with Thirty-first street, 50 feet wide, extending from Waters avenue to said east corporate limits, and shall be known as Thirty-second street.

The third street south shall be 250 feet from and parallel with Thirty-second street, 50 feet wide, extending from Waters avenue to said east corporate limits. and shall be known as Thirty-third street.

The fourth street south shall be 240 feet from and parallel with Thirty-third street, 40 feet wide, and extending from Waters avenue to said eastern corporate limits, and shall be known as Thirty-fourth street.

The fifth street south shall be 215 feet from and parallel with Thirty-fourth street, 40 feet wide, and shall be known as Thirty-fifth street, extending from Waters avenue to said eastern corporate limits.

The sixth street south shall be 215 feet from and parallel with Thirty-fifth street, 40 feet wide, extending from Waters avenue to said eastern corporate limits, and shall be known as Thirty-sixth street.

The seventh street south shall be 101 feet from and parallel with Thirty-sixth street, 40 feet wide, comprising a portion of the road as laid out in the Cuyler sub-division dividing lots Nos. 6 and 7 of said sub-division, and known as the "Bee road," extending from Waters avenue to the said east corporate limits, and shall be known as Bee street.

The eighth street south shall be 302.5 feet from and parallel with Bee street, same being a continuation of Thirty-seventh street as before described through the Teynac lots, shall be 44 feet wide, and extending from Waters avenue to the said east corporate limits, and shall be known as Thirty-seventh street.

The ninth street south shall be 275 feet from and parallel with Thirty-seventh street, occupying in part that street in the Cuyler sub-division, dividing lots Nos. 7 and 8, shall be 60 feet wide, extending from Waters avenue to said east corporate limits, and shall be known as Thirty-eighth street.

The tenth street south shall be 288.5 feet from and parallel with Thirty-eighth street, to be a continuation of Thirty-ninth street, through the Teynac lots as above described, 50 feet wide, shall be known as Thirty-ninth street, and shall extend from Waters avenue to said east corporate limits.

The eleventh street south, to be 295.6 feet from and parallel with Thirty-ninth street, to be a continuation of Fortieth street, through the Teynac lots, as already described, 50 feet wide, shall be known as Fortieth street, and shall extend from Waters avenue to said east corporate limits.

The twelfth street south, to be 275.75 feet from the parallel with Fortieth street, to be a continuation of Forty-first street, through the Teynac lots, to be 50 feet wide, shall be known as Forty-first street, and shall extend from Waters avenue to said east corporate limits.

1434. Same; Two new streets named Live Oak and Cedar. Ibid. § 8. Two streets south from said Anderson street, between Waters avenue and said east corporate limits, be laid out, and designated, that is to say:

The first street shall be 540 feet eastward from and parallel with Waters avenue, and shall extend from Anderson street southward to the said southern corporate limits (Dale avenue), shall be 50 feet wide, and shall be known as Live Oak street.

The second street shall be 555 feet eastward from and parallel with said Live Oak street, extending from Anderson

street to said southern corporate limits, shall be 50 feet wide, and shall be known as Cedar street.

All streets described in Sections 7 and 8 of this ordinance fully appear on a map marked "Southeast Portion of the City of Savannah," made by E. J. Thomas, Civil Engineer and County Surveyor, dated December 31, 1903, which map is hereby approved and declared to be official, and is directed to be lodged in the Clerk of Council's office, and to be marked by said Clerk of Council "official and filed" over his official signature.

Ibid. § 9.

1435. Streets north of Anderson, between Waters avenue and eastern corporate limits. The following streets lying northwardly from Anderson street and between Waters avenue and said east corporate limits, be laid out and designated, that is to say:

The first street north, shall be 232.4 feet from and parallel with Anderson street, 65 feet wide, and shall be known as Henry street, extending from Waters avenue to said east corporate limits.

The second street north shall be 254.9 feet from and parallel with Henry street, 66 feet wide, extending from Waters avenue to said east corporate limits, and shall be known as Duffy street.

The third street north, shall be 253 feet from and parallel with Duffy street, 60 feet wide, and shall be known as Park avenue, extending from Waters avenue to said east corporate limits.

The fourth street north, shall be 140.3 feet from and parallel with Park avenue, 50 feet wide, extending from Waters avenue to said east corporate limits, and shall be known as Collins street.

The fifth street north, shall be 157 feet from Collins street at Waters avenue, and 170 feet at Cedar street, and a straight line between these points shall be the south line of this street, and 50 feet from this line at every point shall be the north line, and said street shall extend from Waters avenue to said east corporate limits and shall be known as Waldburg street.

The sixth street north, shall be 166 feet from and parallel with Waldburg street, 50 feet wide, extending from Waters avenue to said east corporate limits, and shall be known as Bolton street.

The seventh street north, shall be 145 feet from and parallel with Bolton street, 50 feet wide, extending from Waters avenue to the said east corporate limits, and shall be known as Gwinnett street.

Ibid. § 10.

1436. Live Oak and Cedar streets extended northward. The two streets projected southward from Anderson street, namely, Live Oak and Cedar streets, shall be extended northward; that is to say, Live Oak street northward of Anderson street shall be 540 feet east from and parallel with Waters avenue, extending from Anderson street to Moore avenue, 50 feet wide; Cedar street northward of Anderson street, to be 555 feet east from and parallel with Live Oak street, 50 feet wide, extending from Anderson street to Moore avenue.

Ibid. § 11.

1437. Streets through Smithville or Rivers ward. The streets now platted through that section of the city of Savannah known heretofore as "Smithville," but to be known hereafter as Rivers Ward, between Bilbo canal, Wheaton

street and the east corporate limits, as fixed by said Act of December 12, 1901, be laid out and designated, that is to say:

That street 650 feet southwardly from Bilbo canal and perpendicular to Wheaton street, shall extend from said Wheaton street northeastwardly to the said corporate limits, 40 feet wide, and shall be known as Lawton street.

The next street southwardly 300 feet from and parallel with Lawton street shall extend from Wheaton street to the corporate limits, 50 feet wide, and shall be known as Smith street.

That four streets eastwardly from Wheaton street, running northward and southward, be laid out, that is to say:

That street beginning at a point 239 feet on Lawton street, eastwardly from Wheaton street, turning at right angles to Lawton street, shall be opened from Bilbo canal to the corporate limits, shall be 50 feet wide, and be known as Warfield street.

The first street northeast 215 feet from and parallel with Warfield street, shall extend from Lawton street to said corporate limits, to be 50 feet wide, and shall be known as Roderick street.

The second street northeast, 215 feet from and parallel with Roderick street, shall extend from Bilbo canal to the corporate limits, fifty (50) feet wide, and shall be known as Spears street.

The third street northeastwardly, 215 feet from and parallel with Spears street, shall extend from Bilbo canal to said corporate limits, 50 feet wide, and shall be known as Riordan street.

All streets described in Sections 9, 10 and 11 of this ordinance fully appear on a map marked "Northeastern Part of the City of Savannah," made by E. J. Thomas, Civil Engineer and County Surveyor, dated December 31, 1903, which map is hereby approved, and declared to be official, and is directed to be lodged in the Clerk of Council's office, and to be marked by said Clerk of Council "official and filed" over his official signature.

1438. Certain wards laid out. The following wards in the city of Savannah are hereby laid out and designated; that is to say: Ibid. § 12.

That portion of the city bounded north by Moore avenue, south by Waldburg street, east by the corporate limits (as fixed by said Act of December 12, 1901), and west by Waters avenue, shall be known and designated as Hull Ward.

That portion bounded north by Waldburg street, south by Anderson street, east by said corporate limits and west by Waters avenue, shall be known and designated as Ballantyne Ward.

That portion bounded north by Anderson street, south by Thirty-fifth street, east by said corporate limits and west by Waters avenue, shall be known and designated as Purse Ward.

That portion bounded north by Thirty-fifth street, south by Thirty-ninth street, east by said corporate limits, and west by Waters avenue, shall be known and designated as Oliver Ward.

That portion bounded north by Thirty-ninth street, south by Dale avenue, east by said corporate limits, and west by

Waters avenue, shall be known and designated as Kehoe Ward.

That portion bounded north by Anderson street, south by Thirty-fifth street, east by Waters avenue, and west by Paulsen street, shall be known and designated as Grayson Ward.

That portion bounded north by Thirty-fifth street, south by Thirty-ninth street, east by Waters avenue, and west by Paulsen street, shall be known and designated as Harmon Ward.

That portion bounded north by Thirty-ninth street, south by Forty-third street, east by Waters avenue, and west by Paulsen street, shall be known and designated as Harden Ward.

That portion bounded north by Anderson street, south by Thirty-fifth street, east by Paulsen street, and west by East Broad street, shall be known and designated as Schwarz Ward.

That portion bounded north by Thirty-fifth street, south by Thirty-ninth street, east by Paulsen street, and west by East Broad street, shall be known and designated as Glatigny Ward.

That portion bounded north by Thirty-ninth street, south by Forty-third street, east by Paulsen street, and west by East Broad street, shall be known and designated as Garrard Ward.

That portion bounded north by Forty-third street, south by Forty-seventh street, east by Waters avenue, and west by Paulsen street, shall be known and designated as Dixon Ward.

That portion bounded north by Forty-seventh street, south by said corporate limits, east by Waters avenue, and west by Paulsen street, shall be known and designated as Canty Ward.

That portion bounded north by Forty-third street, south by Forty-seventh street, east by Paulsen street, and west by East Broad street, shall be known and designated as Granger Ward.

That portion bounded north by Forty-seventh street, south by said corporate limits, east by Paulsen street, and west by East Broad street, shall be known as Schroder Ward.

That portion bounded north by Forty-third street, south by Forty-seventh street, east by East Broad street, and west by Lincoln street, shall be known and designated as Watson Ward.

That portion bounded north by Forty-seventh street, south by said corporate limits, east by East Broad street, and west by Lincoln street, shall be known and designated as McKenna Ward.

That portion bounded north by Forty-third street, south by Forty-seventh street, east by Lincoln street, and west by Bull street, shall be known and designated as Lawton Ward.

That portion bounded north by Forty-seventh street, south by said corporate limits, east by Lincoln street, and west by Bull street, shall be known and designated as Davant Ward.

That portion bounded north by Forty-second street, south by Forty-seventh street, east by Bull street, and west by Montgomery street, shall be known and designated as Norwood Ward.

That portion bounded north by Forty-seventh street, south by said corporate limits, east by Bull street, and west by Montgomery street, shall be known and designated as Wright Ward.

That portion bounded north by Forty-second street, south by Forty-seventh street, east by Montgomery street, and west by Florance street, shall be known and designated as Myers Ward.

That portion bounded north by Forty-seventh street, south by said corporate limits, east by Montgomery street, and west by Florance street, shall be known and designated as Colding Ward.

That portion bounded north by Forty-second street, south by Forty-seventh street, east by Florance street, and west by Hopkins street, shall be known and designated as Cann Ward.

That portion bounded north by Forty-seventh street, south by said corporate limits, east by Florance street, and west by Hopkins street, shall be known and designated as Garfunkel Ward.

That portion triangular in shape, bounded northeast by Bilbo canal, southwest by Wheaton street and southeast by said corporate limits, shall be known and designated as Rivers Ward.

All of the foregoing wards appear upon a map or plan marked: "Plan designing wards for the recent extension of the City of Savannah," made by E. J. Thomas, Civil Engineer and County Surveyor, dated December 31, 1903, which plan is hereby approved and declared to be official, and will be filed in Clerk of Council's office, marked "official and filed" over his official signature.

1439. Thirty-ninth street projected over Atlantic Coast Line Railway at grade. It being deemed by Council necessary and proper that Thirty-ninth street should be projected across the right-of-way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company at grade, and said company having consented thereto, without putting the city to the expense or trouble of condemnation proceedings, said crossing is hereby directed, and the Director of Public Works and the Committee on Streets and Lanes will proceed to construct said street crossing over said right-of-way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, conferring with the engineer of said Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company as to all details of the same, and the expense thereof will be charged to the account of the Streets and Lanes Department.

Resolution March 2, 1904.

1440. Plan of lots and streets for old water works tract. The survey made June 1, 1904, by the City Engineer of that certain tract of land, the property of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, lying to the westward of the city of Savannah, and known as the old Water Works tract, said survey showing a division of said tract into twelve lots, be and the same is hereby adopted as the true plan of said tract, and the streets and avenues as thereon laid out are hereby dedicated to public uses, provided, however, that the strip of land marked "Old Road," extending in an easterly and westerly direction from the eastern line of said Water Works tract to Stiles avenue, immediately to the northward of and adjoining the avenue of sixty feet in width which is laid out on said plan between lot numbered two (2) and lots

Jan. 18, 1905. p. 261.

numbered three (3) and four (4), is not hereby dedicated to public uses, it being the intent of this ordinance that said strip marked "Old Road" is not to be used as a public thoroughfare, but is to remain just as it now is until such time as the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah shall have the right to close it up, in which event the land contained in said strip is agreed to be sold to the Southern Cotton Oil Company, or its assigns; and provided, further, that the reservation of a right-of-way by the city delineated on said plan along the western portion of lot numbered two (2) is not dedicated to public uses, the said right-of-way being reserved by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah for purposes of its own and of such parties with whom it may have contracted or may in the future contract with; and it is further prescribed that said plan on file in the Engineer's office shall be marked "Adopted" and signed by the Mayor and by the Clerk of Council, and shall be taken and regarded as the true and official plan of said tract.

April 12, 1905, § 1, p. 294.

1441. Augusta avenue. The street immediately north of the right-of-way of the Central of Georgia Railway Company and extending from the Augusta road to Lathrop avenue, shall be known and designated as "Augusta avenue."

Ibid. § 2.

1442. Lathrop avenue. The street in the western portion of Savannah, being immediately west of the Ocean Steamship Company's property, and extending from Bay street extension to the Louisville road, running through the viaduct under the right-of-way of the Central of Georgia Railway Company, and formerly called the "Old Water Works Road," shall be known and designated as "Lathrop avenue."

Ibid. § 3.

1443. Pritchard street. The street laid out through lot numbered eighteen (18), Springfield plantation, extending from the Louisville road to the Savannah and Ogeechee canal, shall be known and designated as "Pritchard street."

Ibid. § 4.

1444. Ryals avenue. The street lying between lots numbered ninety-two (92) and ninety-three (93), Springfield plantation, and running from Spring street to Stiles avenue, shall be known and designated as "Ryals avenue."

Ibid. § 5.

1445. Entelman street. The first street north of Gwinnett street, between East Broad street and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, shall be known and designated as "Entelman street."

Ibid. § 6.

1446. Philpot street. The street lying between the Savannah Union Station Company's property and "Brow ditch," in Springfield plantation, and extending from Dixon to Gwinnett street, shall be known and designated as "Philpot street."

Ibid. § 7.

1447. West Boundary street. The street in Springfield plantation heretofore called "West Boundary street," between lots sixty-nine (69) and seventy (70), and extending from Roberts street to Sycamore street, shall be known and designated as "West Boundary street."

Ibid. § 8.

1448. Winn street. The proposed street in Springfield plantation, through lots numbered fifty-seven (57), fifty-eight (58) and fifty-nine (59), covering "Center ditch," and being fifty (50) feet wide, extending from Dixon to Gwinnett street, shall be known and designated as "Winn street."

Ibid. § 9.

1449. Shiels street. The first street east of McAllister street, in Jones Ward, and extending from Jackson street to what would be an extension of Liberty street, shall be known and designated as "Shiels street."

Ibid. § 10.

1450. Culver street. The street in Hull Ward, lying between Sections One (1) and Two (2), formerly in Eastville, extending from Waters avenue in a southeasterly direction, shall be known and designated as "Culver street."

Ibid. § 11.

1451. Wright street. The street in Hull Ward, lying between Sections Two (2) and Three (3), formerly Eastville, extending from Waters avenue to Thunderbolt road, shall be known and designated as "Wright street."

Ibid. § 12.

1452. Moore avenue. The thoroughfare formerly called "Thunderbolt road," being north of Hull Ward and Eastville, extending from Waters avenue to the eastern corporate limits, shall be known and designated as "Moore avenue."

Ibid. § 13.

1453. Hamilton street. The street lying between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and extending from Haines street to the Millen lots, shall be known and designated as "Hamilton street."

Ibid. § 14.

1454. Streets in old water works tract, named. The ways or thoroughfares recently laid out in the Old Water Works tract, west of the city of Savannah, in accordance with plan made by the City Engineer, June 1, 1904, and subsequently adopted by Council, are hereby designated and named, as follows:

The way or thoroughfare laid out on said plan, being sixty sixty (60) feet wide and extending from Stiles avenue eastwardly along the northern side of lots three (3) and four (4) to the eastern boundary of said Old Water Works tract, shall be known and designated as "Miller avenue."

That certain street or thoroughfare shown on said plan, being fifty (50) feet wide, extending from the above-named Miller avenue in a southerly direction, immediately west of lots four (4), six (6), eight (8), ten (10) and twelve (12) of said Old Water Works tract, to the southern boundary of said tract, shall be known and designated as "Hopewell avenue."

That certain street or thoroughfare shown on said plan, being thirty (30) feet wide and extending from the eastern boundary of the Old Water Works tract, south of lots numbers seven (7) and eight (8), on said plan, to Stiles avenue, shall be known and designated as "McKenna street."

That certain street or thoroughfare fifty (50) feet wide, shown on said plan, extending from the eastern boundary of the Old Water Works tract, along the southern boundary of said tract, to Stiles avenue, shall be known and designated as "Rankin street."

March 29, 1905, p. 329.

1455. Lamar, Hardee, Osborne and Carmichael wards laid out. That portion of the city lying between and bounded north by the Savannah river, east by Bilbo canal, south by President street continued, and west by Randolph street, shall be known and designated as Lamar Ward.

That portion of the city lying between and bounded north by President street continued, east by Bilbo canal, south by Bilbo canal and Wheaton street, and west by Jones and Gilmerville Wards, shall be known and designated as Hardee Ward.

That portion of the city lying between and bounded north by the Savannah river, east by the Savannah river and Ogeechee canal, south by Bay Street Extension, and west

by the corporate limits, shall be known and designated as Osborne Ward.

That portion of the city lying between and bounded north by Bay Street Extension, east by West Boundary street, south by the Louisville road, and west by the corporate limits, shall be known and designated as Carmichael Ward.

Nov. 8, 1905, p. 265.

1456. Henry street extension. The county of Chatham is hereby granted the right to take charge of a certain strip of land recently purchased by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah from Rufus E. Lester, Henry and Isaac Meinhard and Annie E. Doyle, the said strip being for the extension of Henry street, and extending from the east corporate limits of the city of Savannah, eastwardly, with a width of sixty-five (65) feet, twelve hundred and eighty-nine (1,289) feet to the western line of the Doyle property, thence eastwardly ten hundred and eighty-five (1,085) feet, through said Doyle property, and thence in a northeasterly direction one hundred and seventeen (117) feet, to Moore avenue, and to exercise dominion over and use the same as a public road, The said county of Chatham agreeing, through the Board of Commissioners of Chatham county and ex-officio judges, to lay out the said strip as a public road, from Moore avenue to the east corporate limits of Savannah, and to grade and pave the same.

It shall be the duty of the City Engineer to co-operate with the county authorities and to mark out and delineate the said strip so as to be used as a road, and to make such plats as may be required by the said county authorities.

Dec. 19, 1906.

1457. Meldrim avenue. That certain thoroughfare in the city of Savannah, Georgia, extending from West Broad street to the western limits of said city, formerly known as Railroad street, to Savannah and Ogeechee canal, and west of the canal, as Louisville road, shall be hereafter known and designated as "Meldrim avenue."

1458. Dedication of lanes in Granger tract. Those certain strips or parcels of land, sixteen (16) feet wide each, extending from east to west, through the middle of each of the blocks of land belonging to Harvey Granger (except three blocks for use as parks), in the city of Savannah, Georgia, in what was formerly known as the "Branch Tract," now in Dixon, Granger and Watson Wards, and conveyed to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah by said Granger in deed executed and delivered on November 13, 1906, are hereby dedicated for public uses as lanes.

Said lanes are four (4) in number, one between Estill avenue and Forty-fourth (44th) street, one between Forty-fourth (44th) and Forty-fifth (45th) streets, one between Forty-fifth (45th) and Forty-sixth (46th) streets, and one between Forty-sixth (46th) and Forty-seventh (47th) streets.

CHAPTER 62.

Subdivision of Ground Rent Lots.

Section 1459. Half lot in fee simple.
1460. Half lot on ground rent.
1461. Smaller subdivisions, when allowed.

Feb. 27, 1851.

1459. Half lot in fee simple. Any person holding a lot in the city of Savannah as joint tenant or tenants in common with another, under the ordinary city deed, may pay one-half of the balance of purchase money due on the same, and upon such payment, shall receive a deed in fee for one-half of said lot; which shall be designated as the eastern, western, northern or southern half, as the case may be.

1460. Half lot on ground rent. Any lessee of a city lot may, on application to Council, divide the said lot into two parts, and receive separate leases for the same, and in all cases referred to in this ordinance, the parties shall severally pay for the deed issued. Ibid.

1461. Divisions of lot to have not less than 20 feet front. June 26, 1856. Joint owners of any lot or lots in the city, under the ordinary deed, are authorized to divide the same in any manner that they may deem to their interest: Provided, that no part or portion is less than twenty feet front on a public street or square. All the rights and privileges granted to lot holders as to one-half of a lot are extended to them as to the division or divisions authorized by this section: Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for the Council of the city of Savannah, by resolution, to authorize, in its discretion, a division of land held in the city of Savannah under deeds commonly known as ground rent titles, notwithstanding the fact that the division asked for may cause a part or portion of land to have a frontage of less than twenty (20) feet on a public street or square. Nov. 4, 1896, p. 356.

CHAPTER 63.

Harbor Master.

Section 1462. Bond.
1463. Rules for, how prescribed.
1464. Fees.
1465. Execution for.
1466. Daily report of fees collected.
1467. Harbor regulations.
1468. Penalty.
1469. Dredges and scows, how operated.
1470. Dredges, moorings and lights.
1471. Penalty.
1472. U. S. regulations.

1462. Harbor Master, bond. The Harbor Master, before entering on the performance of his duties, shall enter in bond in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, in such form, with such conditions, and to be approved as required by ordinance. Oct. 16, 1845.

1463. Rules for government of, how prescribed. Power is hereby given to the Commissioners of Pilotage for the Bar of Tybee and River Savannah, to make rules and regulations for the government of the Harbor Master of Savannah, subject to the approval, revision and control of the City Council of Savannah. And, upon the adoption of such rules and regulations and their approval by Council, the same shall be the rules and regulations for the government of said Harbor Master, under the direction of said Commissioners of Pilotage, subject to revision and control by said City Council. And provided, further, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent the Police Court, or the Mayor and Aldermen in Council assembled, from inflicting such fines and penalties on the said Harbor Master for official delinquencies, as may be authorized by law or ordinance, or to prevent the Mayor from exercising the control of said Harbor Master in respect to suspension from office, or otherwise, Feb. 19, 1868.

as said Mayor may exercise over other city officers, or to prevent the City Council from at any time modifying, changing or repealing this section.

April 18, 1888. **1464. Harbor Master's fees.** The following shall be the charges and fees payable to the said Harbor Master for all services by the said Harbor Master, to vessels and their cargoes in the port of Savannah, namely: By each transient brig or schooner, four dollars; by each transient ship or bark, six dollars; by each transient steamship, fifteen dollars; by each coastwise steamer running regularly to this port, six dollars per month; by each bark, brig and schooner engaged in the coastwise trade, four dollars, payable not more than twice in twelve months; by each sailing vessel or steamer,
Dec. 15, 1886. plying inland, measuring forty feet or more, two cents per foot over all measurement, payable quarterly in advance. And in every case the measurement of the vessel shall be determined by the Harbor Master according to the best information he can procure; but in case of disagreement as to the true measurement, the same shall be determined on the arbitration of the Harbor Master and the master of such vessel, and one of the Port Wardens of said port, to be selected
April 18, 1888. by the master of the vessel; but no delay shall be allowed in the collection of such fees or charges on account of any delay of such arbitrament through the fault or neglect of the master of such vessel. The said fees and charges hereinbefore provided for shall be payable and collected as now directed by ordinance.

March 12, 1873. **1465. If not paid on presentation, doubled; execution, etc.** Whenever any of said fees or charges shall be due and payable, if not paid on presentation of the bill, such fees or charges shall be doubled, and execution shall issue accordingly.

Jan. 3, 1906. **1466. To report fees collected to City Treasurer daily.** The Harbor Master is required to file in the office of the City Treasurer daily, a full and formal report of all fees which he shall have received, or which shall be due to him by virtue of his office, specifying the names of the vessels and the charges against each, and to pay over to the Treasurer at the time of
Oct. 16, 1845. filing such report, the entire amount received by him as exhibited in such report; and if, for any good reason, it be impossible to make such return and pay in such money on that day, then the said return and payment shall be made before 2 o'clock p. m., on the following day, unless the same be Sunday or a legal holiday, in which event it shall be on the day next succeeding, and the reason for such delay shall be made to appear in the return filed; and for failure to comply with these requirements he shall be subject to a fine, or dismissal, in the discretion of Council.

Aug. 26, 1885. **1467. Harbor regulations.** The following rules and regulations shall be observed as harbor regulations for the port of Savannah:

1. Every pilot, when he has brought any ship or vessel to anchor, is required to moor such ship or vessel, or to give proper directions for the mooring of the same and for the safe riding at such mooring. He shall also make known to the captain of such vessel the law requiring lights on board.

2. It shall be the duty of every pilot to inform the masters of vessels of their duty to report to the Harbor Master's office within twenty-four hours after arrival at city.

3. Pilots are directed to moor all vessels which stop at Five Fathom to lighten or discharge, as near the south shore as may be safe, that an open passage may be left to the northward for vessels to pass and repass. No vessel shall discharge or load any of her cargo in the river opposite the city, except at the wharves. No anchor is allowed in the river when the vessel is made fast to the wharf.

4. All masters of vessels, as soon as they come to anchor, shall rig in their jib-boom, spanker-boom, and main-boom; and all vessels shall brace their lower and top-sail yards on starboard braces, take in the boomkins and davits, lay their sprit-sail yards fore and aft, rig in their martingale, take in all boom-irons, and cock-bill their anchors. These regulations must be observed while lying at the wharf, or at anchor in any part of the river. The master of any vessel, or his representative, refusing to move his vessel, when ordered to do so by the Harbor Master or his deputy, the vessel shall be moved, if necessary, with tug or tugs, and proper crew employed, at expense of said vessel.

5. Master or consignee of any vessel wishing to move shall give the Harbor Master sufficient notice to enable him to give her a clean berth. The Harbor Master must be the judge of the time required.

6. No vessel shall be moved, after being placed at a wharf, without permission of the Harbor Master.

7. No vessel, other than regular packets, arriving at the city, shall be docked without permission of the Harbor Master.

8. No vessel whatever shall be permitted to lie in the river before the city longer than twenty-four hours, inward or outward bound (powder vessels excepted). Vessels having powder on board, the pilot shall bring to anchor as near the Fort wharf as they may have water to lie in at low water, and the master must land his powder in twenty-four hours after anchoring and place it in the magazine, the officer of which is to receive the same and give a receipt therefor, except vessels having on board powder destined for the interior, either by railroad or by river, such vessel may haul alongside any vacant wharf, and the powder on board shall be moved direct from the vessel to the depot or boat, immediately after she is made fast to the wharf.

9. All vessels, except regular packets, in ballast, waiting for freight, light, or occasionally taking in, discharging or retailing a cargo, at any wharf, shall give the inside berth to a loaded vessel that wants to discharge forthwith; and every such vessel shall likewise give inside berth to a vessel that wants to take on her cargo immediately. Any vessel except regular packet taking in a cargo at any wharf, shall give the inside berth to a loaded vessel, if at the time of application for such berth there be no other vacant or equally suitable berth for such loaded vessel.

10. Every vessel hauling past or lying alongside and made fast to another vessel, shall put out, in a proper manner, good and sufficient fenders, and keep the same so placed as to prevent injury to the vessel she shall be alongside of, and shall likewise so place her moorings as to prevent injury to said vessel, and if discharging or taking in a cargo athwart another vessel's deck, she must also keep her plank or staging so fixed as not to cause injury.

11. Masters of vessels shall not permit ballast, rubbish or dirt of any kind to be thrown into the river or harbor. All ballast or coal shall be thrown ten feet back, clear of the heads of the wharves; a heavy sail or tarpaulin must be put between the vessel and the wharf, extending under and five feet on each side of the stage, to prevent any from falling into the river. The sweepings from the deck of ashes, from the caboose and rubbish of any kind, must be put upon the wharf and carted away.

12. No vessel, while lying alongside the wharf, or another vessel, shall be smoked for the purpose of destroying rats, but must first be hauled into the stream and kept constantly afloat so as to be easily removed in case of taking fire.

13. No tar, pitch or turpentine shall be boiled on any vessel's deck, or within sixty yards of any vessel or warehouse. Notice in all cases to be given to the Harbor Master.

14. No raft of timber or lumber shall be broken up in the front river below low water mark, except that rafts of oak or cypress may be broken up on north side of river, in accordance with provisions of ordinance passed in Council, March 25, 1885. No raft shall be permitted to lie more than forty-eight hours afloat in the river, nor shall any stave, wood or shingle raft be landed at the heads of the wharves.

15. No vessel lying at any of the wharves on the southern side of the river between Habersham's mill and the eastern extremity of the city, shall be permitted to take on board any timber or lumber from rafts alongside, unless the owner or lessee of the wharf at which the vessel lies shall consent thereto and procure the consent of the owner or lessee of the adjacent wharves, which consent shall be in writing and filed with Harbor Master. In cases where it would not be safe to remove empty vessels, the Mayor will give permission to load a few sticks of timber at wharf, said sticks to be secured by chains and dogs after the raft shall have been broken up.

16. No person shall encumber the wharves with cotton, coal, brick, lumber, stone or other heavy article, so as to prevent the use of said wharf to vessels wishing to load or discharge cargoes.

17. Not more than two vessels of one hundred tons or more register shall be allowed to lay alongside at any wharf in the city so long as there shall be another wharf vacant, or with only one vessel thereat, except under special permit from the Harbor Master, approved by the Mayor.

18. No vessel or boat lying alongside of any other vessel or wharf shall have a fire in the caboose, or any other place on or under deck of said vessel or boat, except in an iron caboose, and such caboose or other fire place be well and safely covered and surrounded with a good and sufficient caboose house, hut or other covering and enclosure.

19. All vessels overlaying the city wharves and docks must pay proportional wharfage. No rafts shall be kept across or in them for the purpose of loading, except by permission.

20. No shingle or sand ballast, or rubbish of any description shall be landed without permission of the Harbor Master.

21. Any vessel will be admitted to a berth, or be allowed to change from one berth to another on application to the Harbor Master.

22. No master or other person having charge of any ship or vessel shall refuse or neglect to obey the directions of the Harbor Master or his assistant, in any matter or matters within his or their authority, or shall molest, resist or oppose the Harbor Master or his assistant in the execution of any of the duties of his or their office.

23. The master of any vessel, lying at anchor in any part of the river at night time, shall cause a good and sufficient light to be shown in some part of the rigging of such vessel, at least twenty feet above her deck, which light shall be kept burning during all hours of the night.

24. Every vessel must always have on board a ship-keeper, or other person capable to take charge of her.

25. In case of any dispute or difference of opinion arising between or amongst masters of vessels, or others concerned under the foregoing Harbor Regulations, the same should be settled by the arbitration of the Harbor Master, on the application to him of those interested.

1468. Penalty for violation. Any person violating any of the regulations contained in the foregoing section, upon conviction thereof in the Police Court, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the said court. Aug. 26, 1885.

1469. Dredges and scows, how operated. All dredges and scows in the Savannah river and the port of Savannah, shall be so operated that in the day time there shall be not less than one hundred feet of clear channel way when vessels are passing on the channel side of the plant. At night time the dredge or scow shall be hauled out of the channel so as to have a clear channel of not less than one hundred (100) feet from the center range of the channel side. May 6, 1896, p. 357.

1470. Dredges and scows, moorings and lights. In mooring scows at the anchorages, extra care must be taken so that the moorings are put as far from the channel as safety will allow, and one light placed on forward part of scow and one on the aft part. In daylight a black and white flag shall be displayed on the channel side of the dredge. At signals given by approaching steamers, all lines obstructing the channel must be slackened until such steamers pass. When a dredge hauls to the south side of the channel of the Savannah river at night there must be suspended on the channel side three vertical white lights, with one green light underneath, and when the dredge hauls to the north side of the said channel there are to be suspended on the channel side three vertical white lights, with one red light underneath, under the pains and penalties in the next section provided. Ibid. § 2. May 29, 1901.

1471. Penalty. Any person operating any dredge or scow on the Savannah river and in the port of Savannah, who shall violate any provision of the two preceding sections, shall be subject, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court. May 6, 1896, § 4.

1472. United States regulations established in pursuance of the Acts of Congress. Regulations for the use of the channels leading to Savannah, Brunswick, Darien, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., and along the inside waterways between Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., issued under authority

of Section 4, of the River and Harbor Act of August 18, 1894, as amended by Section 11, of the River and Harbor Act of June 13, 1902. The rules follow:

1. Steamers passing dredges engaged in improving the channels shall not have a speed greater than six miles an hour, and their propelling machinery shall be stopped when abreast of the dredges.

2. Vessels using the channels shall pass the dredges on the side designated from the dredge by the signals prescribed in paragraph 6 of these regulations.

3. Vessels must not anchor on the ranges of stakes or other marks placed for the guidance of the dredges, nor in such a manner as to obstruct the channel for other vessels.

4. Dredges and operating plant, in the prosecution of the work, must not obstruct any part of the channel unnecessarily.

5. Vessels must not run over or disturb stakes or other marks placed for the guidance of dredges.

6. Dredges, when working, shall display a black and white flag by day and four (4) white lights, hung in a vertical line, by night, to indicate the passing side.

7. Dredges, when not working, shall haul out of the channel, and at night shall display the following signals: When on the north side of channel—three (3) white lights, with one (1) red light, hung in a vertical line with the red light underneath; when on the south side of channel—three (3) white lights with one (1) green light, hung in a vertical line, with the green light underneath.

8. The position of breast and stern anchors of the dredges shall be marked by buoys plainly visible to passing vessels.

9. While vessels are passing the dredges in the channel, all lines running across the channel from the dredges on the passing side must be entirely slacked.

10. Dredges when working in narrow places must haul out of the channel to allow deep draught vessels to pass. Such vessels must, however, give the dredge captain or superintendent ample notice in advance of the time they expect to pass the dredge.

These regulations to take effect November 1, 1903.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Acting Secretary of War.

CHAPTER 64.

PORT WARDENS.

SECTION 1473. Port Wardens.
1474. Clerk, records, seal.
1475. Rules, Clerk's bond and oath.
1476. Office hours.
1477. One may make survey.
1478. Survey, how held.
1479. Clerk to collect fees.
SECTION 1480. Oath.
1481. Penalty, neglect of duty.
1482. Not to certify unless he surveys.
1483. Fees.
1484. Rotation of service and division of fees.

Jan. 28, 1895, p. 374. March 18, 1824.

1473. Port wardens. At the regular meeting of Council, biennially, for the election of subordinate city officers, there shall be elected two persons to act as Port Wardens for the port of Savannah, who shall give bond in the penal sum of $500 each, and be commissioned by the Mayor, under the seal of the corporation.

1474. Clerk; records, seal, etc. The said Port Wardens are hereby required to keep a fair record of all their proceedings, to appoint a clerk for that purpose, and to furnish extracts or copies of the same at the request of any person or persons, and they shall have and use a common seal to be annexed to all extracts or copies of proceedings furnished by the Clerk aforesaid, and the Clerk shall be, and is hereby allowed the same fees for searches, extracts, copies of certificates, as are allowed for the like services to the Clerk of the Superior Courts of this state. Ibid.

1475. Rules, etc.; Clerk's bond and oath. The said Port Wardens are hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be conducive to the good order and a proper discharge of their duties, and the said Clerk, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall give to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah a bond, with two good and sufficient securities in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as Clerk as aforesaid, and he shall take and subscribe before the Mayor the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will truly, faithfully, and impartially discharge all the duties required of me as Clerk of the Board of Port Wardens for the Port of Savannah, to the best of my ability, and shall only certify as Clerk such papers or documents as are duly passed and approved of by the said Port Wardens. So help me God." Ibid.

1476. Office hours. The Clerk of the Board of Port Wardens shall be in attendance at some convenient place from 9 to 10 o'clock each day. It shall be lawful for the Clerk of the Board to appoint a deputy, who shall take the same oath as the principal. April 6, 1854.

1477. One, or more, may make surveys. The said Port Wardens, or any one of them, or more, if required by the person applying for a survey, shall have power and are hereby authorized to act upon any survey, and to perform all the duties required of them by this Chapter. June 24, 1903, p. 337. April 6, 1853.

1478. Surveys, how held. At the request of any owner of a vessel, master, merchant or consignee, it shall be the duty of the said Port Wardens, or any one of them, as aforesaid, upon the arrival of any ship or vessel within the port or district of Savannah in distress, or which may receive damage therein, or be in a leaky situation or condition, or on board of which there may be goods, wares, or merchandise damaged or supposed to be damaged, to examine and survey the said ship or vessel in her hull, masts, spars, sails, rigging and other appurtenances, and to report and certify the state thereof, and the repairs necessary to fit her for sea, so that she may be fully seaworthy, noting particularly the damages which appear to have been sustained by the perils of the sea, and the probable expense of repair as distinct from such as may become necessary from negligence or ordinary decay; and to assist the said Port Wardens in such examination, they shall have access to the log book of such ship or vessel. Also to examine and survey the stowage of the cargo of any ship or vessel, and to report and certify if the same be properly stowed and secured, and to examine and survey any such goods, wares and merchandise damaged or supposed to be damaged, and to report and certify if the same be damaged or not, and in case of damage the rate and de- June 29, 1903, p. 337. April 6, 1853.

gree of damage; and in surveys of packages of merchandise, they shall designate particularly the portion injured, and in no event recommend a sale of the parts not damaged; and generally to do and perform all the things which by the custom of merchants in the port of Savannah have been usually performed on surveys; and particularly to advise and recommend such measures in relation either to said ship or vessel and cargo as may be deemed best suited to promote the interest and benefit of all concerned.

1479. Clerk to collect sums due. The Clerk of the said Board of Port Wardens shall collect all sums due to the said Board or either of the Port Wardens for services rendered, pursuant to this article, and for which he shall be entitled to such compensation as the Port Wardens shall fix, and shall quarterly make a statement of the same so received, and pay over to each Port Warden his share thereof.

April 6, 1854. **1480. Port warden's oath.** Each Port Warden so appointed, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall subscribe before the Mayor the following oath or affirmation, as the case may be: "I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will truly, faithfully and impartially, to the best of my understanding, discharge the duties required of me by the ordinances of the City Council as Port Warden of the city of Savannah. So help me God." Which said oath or affirmation, after being sworn to and subscribed, shall be filed with the records of Council by the Clerk thereof.

Ibid. **1481. Penalty for neglect of duty.** If the said Port Wardens, or any of them, shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined by this or any other ordinance, he or they, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, shall be removed from office, at the discretion of Council.

May 21, 1834. **1482. Not to certify unless he surveys.** It shall not be lawful for any Port Warden to certify any survey, unless the same has been held by him in person; and any Port Warden herein offending shall, on conviction thereof before the Police Court, be dismissed from office.

Aug. 16, 1893, p. 113. **1483. Fees.** The Port Wardens for the port of Savannah shall be authorized to receive a fee of twenty-five dollars for each survey upon a vessel or cargo damaged by fire or other cause: Provided, that the said vessel or goods be at or within the limits of the city of Savannah; if between said limits and Five Fathom Hole, fifty per centum in addition to the above enumerated rates; if below Five Fathom and not below Long Island, seventy-five per centum in addition to the first enumerated rates; if below Long Island, double the enumerated rates.

Resolution March 1, 1905. **1484. Division of services and fees.** The two Port Wardens shall serve in rotation, and the fees of the office shall be divided between them, i. e., one shall serve as Port Warden on one vessel, and the other as Port Warden on the next vessel requiring the assistance of such an official, and so on.

CHAPTER 65.

PILOTAGE.

SECTION 1485. Commissioners of.
1486. Vacancies.
1487. Powers of Commissioners.
1488. License, how forfeited.
1489. Rules, regulations, fees.
1490. Vessels refusing to take pilots.
1491. Pilot bringing in may take out.
1492. Mooring and docking.
1493. Fees to be paid before vessel leaves.
1494. Delivering letters.
1495. License and oath.
1496. Bond.
1497. License, how forfeited.
1498. Duty of pilots.
1499. Rights and duties.
1500. Notice of vessel's departure.
1501. Penalty for carrying off pilot.
1502. Fees for taking pilot from vessel.
1503. Fees for carrying vessel to another port.
1504. Negligence of pilots.
1505. Damage cases, how settled.
SECTION 1506. Commissioners to record rules.
1507. Fees of Secretary.
1508. Office and records of Commissioners.
1509. Attendance of witnesses.
1510. Defaulting witnesses.
1511. May cite to answer interrogatories.
1512. Service of subpœnas,
1513. Fees for serving.
1514. Appeal from judgment.
1515. Commission to take testimony.
1516. Fines and forfeitures.
1517. Pilots, when to receive commissions.
1518. Branch pilots.
1519. Discharging ballast in harbor.
1520. How punished.
1521. Pilot concealing offense.
1522. City may prohibit discharge of ballast.
1523. Suit in name of Commissioners.
1524. Present Commissioners to stand.
1525 Permanent rules for pilots.
1526. Rates of pilotage.

Acts 1894, p. 41 Code of Ga. Vol. 1, § 1651. **1485. Appointment, number and term of Commissioners, etc.** The corporate authorities of Savannah, Darien, Brunswick, and St. Mary's, shall each have power, respectively, to appoint Commissioners of Pilotage, seven in number, whose term of office shall be seven years, but the term of office of the Commissioners first appointed shall be one, two, three, four, five, six and seven years, respectively; they shall exercise the duties of the former boards of Pilot Commissioners in this state; and for every year thereafter one Pilot Commissioner shall be appointed by said corporate authorities to succeed the Commissioner whose term expired for that year. Said Commissioners of Pilotage to be appointed by the corporate authorities of Savannah for the Bar of Tybee and River of Savannah, and the several bars and inlets north of Sapelo Bar; by the corporate authorities of Darien for Sapelo Bar and the River Altamaha, and for the several bars and inlets south of Sapelo Bar as far as St. Simon's Bar; by the corporate authorities of Brunswick for the Bar of St. Simon's and Turtle River and St. Andrew's Bar and the several bars and inlets north of and including the Great Satilla river; by the corporate authorities of St. Mary's for the Bar of St. Mary's and all bars and inlets between the St. Mary's Bar and the St. Andrew's Bar.

Acts of 1894, p 42. Code of Ga., Vol. 1, § 1652. **1486. Vacancies.** All vacancies in boards of Commissioners shall be filled by appointment by said corporate authorities for the unexpired term of the Commissioner who has held the office vacated, but no owner or part owner of a pilot boat shall be allowed to act as a Commissioner of Pilotage, and a majority of said boards shall be composed of men skilled in navigation or exporters engaged in active business at the respective ports.

Code of Ga., § 1653.

1487. Licensing of Pilots. The Commissioners of Pilotage at each of the ports of this state are empowered to license such persons (being citizens of the United States), of good character, as they shall think most fit to act as pilots, for the purpose of conducting vessels inward to, and outward from, the several ports and rivers for which they shall be licensed, during their good behavior. Pilots already licensed for any of said ports or rivers shall continue to act until removed for cause. No additions shall be made to the present number of licensed pilots until the number shall not exceed twenty (20) for the port of Savannah, ten (10) for the ports of Doboy and Darien, fifteen (15) for the port of Brunswick, four (4) for the Great Satilla river, and eight (8) for the port of St. Mary's, and thereafter, when vacancies occur in the number of pilots in any one of the before-named ports or rivers, the Commissioners of that port may, in their discretion, grant licenses as pilots as hereinbefore provided, until the number of pilots reaches the number allowed by this act for that port or river. This section shall not prevent the Commissioners of any one of the before-named ports from, in their discretion, granting licenses to such apprentices as were apprentices on December 1, 1886, when any one of such apprentices has fulfilled the requirements of the laws of the State of Georgia and the rules and regulations established by the Commissioners of said port. No person, other than a duly licensed Pilot, shall be entitled to receive any fee, gratuity or reward for conducting or piloting any vessel inwards to, or outward from, any of the ports, rivers or harbors for which a pilot shall be licensed. If any person, having no authority or license to act as pilot, or who, having had any authority, has had it suspended or revoked by the Commissioners, shall, while his license is suspended, pilot or conduct any vessel inward to, or outward from, any of the ports, rivers or harbors of this state; or if any person interferes with or disturbs a licensed pilot in the way of his duty, such person may, on conviction, be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of any court having jurisdiction; but any person may assist a vessel in distress without any pilot on board, if such person shall deliver up the vessel to the first pilot who comes on board and offers to conduct it. But the vessel must fly the signal for a pilot until one has been received or his services tendered.

Code of Ga., § 1654.

1488. License of pilot, how forfeited. The Commissioners shall suspend any pilot, or deprive him of his license, for want of skillfulness, or for negligently or carelessly losing or injuring any vessel in his charge, or when he is laboring under mental derangement, or is so addicted to habits of intoxication as to unfit him, in their judgment, to be entrusted with the charge of a vessel; but in every such case an appeal may be made, as is provided for by law.

Code of Ga., § 1655. Act of Dec. 12, 1901, p. 31.

1489. Rules, regulations and fees. The Commissioners shall have power, and it is their duty, to prescribe rules and regulations for the government of Pilots, and to prescribe the fees for their services, and they may also impose such penalties not inconsistent with this law for neglect of duty, or for a violation of the orders or of the rules and regulations of the Commissioners, as they may think proper. They shall from time to time hereafter, whenever necessary, revise and grade the existing pilotage fees, both inward and outward,

on vessels drawing seventeen feet or less, when loaded, so that said fees shall not exceed the average of the fees charged at the ports of Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Port Royal or Beaufort, Fernandina, Pensacola, Apalachicola, Mobile and New Orleans. They shall exempt coastwise vessels from the payment of pilotage fees, both inward and outward, unless pilotage services are tendered outside the Bar, and they shall provide that coastwise vessels changing ports of this state shall not pay more than inward pilotage at the first port of entry of this state and outward pilotage from the last port from which they finally go to sea; but they shall allow vessels running coastwise under United States license to pay, after paying the inward pilotage for that trip, an annual license fee of twenty-five cents per registered ton, which shall belong to the pilot entitled to the inward pilotage fee, and the payment of said license fee shall exempt at that port said vessel for twelve months thereafter from compulsory employment of a pilot, either inward or outward, or payment therefor unless services of a pilot are accepted; licenses shall be renewed to vessels after having arrived in port, and if they approach the port after the expiration of a former license, the licenses shall be granted only after they are paid the inward pilotage for that trip, if service has been tendered outside the Bar; and any vessel, while in a port for which she has had a license, may, within ninety days after the expiration of said license, make application for, and on payment of the license fee, shall receive a new license for twelve months from the date of the expiration of the old license.

They shall allow half of the regular pilotage fees to be collected from all vessels, except those exempt by the laws of the United States, or licensed as provided for in this Chapter, calling at the Bar of any of the before-named ports or rivers in ballast seeking for orders if they do not load but leave in ballast, and allow half of the regular pilotage fees both inward and outward on all vesels returning to the port at which they loaded, before completing the voyage, from stress of weather or from being damaged or disabled; but vessels subject to go into quarantine shall pay full pilotage fees inward and outward.

Code of Ga., § 1656.

1490. Vessels refusing to take pilot. Any person, master or commander of a ship or vessel (except vessels exempt by United States laws, and vessels while licensed under the provisions of this act, and vessels of less than one hundred (100) tons burthen) bearing toward any of the ports, rivers or harbors of this state, and who refuses to receive a pilot on board, shall be liable, on his arrival in such port, river or harbor in this state, to pay the first pilot who may have offered his services outside the Bar, and exhibited his license as pilot, if demanded by the master, the full rates of pilotage, inward and outward, established by law for such vessel.

Ibid. § 1657.

1491. Pilots bringing in may take out. The pilot who brings a vessel into port, or one attached to his pilot boat, shall have the exclusive right to take her out, unless the master of such vessel shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that such pilot misbehaved himself while in charge of the vessel, or was in the meantime deprived of his license, or that such pilot had obtained the inward pilotage against the right of some other pilot offering his services, and in any

NOTE.—The first section of Act of 1901 is faulty, in that certain words are left out. The foregoing is correctly copied from certified copy of original Act.

of these cases another pilot shall be employed, and in that event the outward pilotage fees shall belong to the pilot who takes her out.

Ibid. § 1658. **1492. Pilot must moor vessel.** Every pilot in any of the ports, rivers or harbors aforesaid, bringing any vessel to anchor in any of said ports, rivers or harbors, shall moor such vessel, or give proper directions for the mooring of the same and the safe riding thereof, or shall dock such vessel, if required by the master on arrival, and said pilot shall not be entitled to compensation, in addition to his pilotage fees, for so doing.

Ibid. § 1659. **1493. Pilot's fees to be paid before vessel leaves.** A pilot bringing a vessel into port, or who has tendered his services to her outside the bar (unless his services have been refused because of her being licensed as hereinbefore provided), shall be entitled to his fees, both inward and outward, before her departure from port, to be paid in advance, or security given for the payment, and on failure thereof he may refuse to carry the vessel out, and all fees for pilotage may be demanded and recovered, in any court having jurisdiction, from the owner, master or consignee of the vessel, and if any licensed pilot shall ask or demand more fees for his services than are specified in the rates of pilotage, on due proof thereof before the Commissioners, he shall forfeit double the amount of such vessel's pilotage.

Ibid. § 1560. **1494. Fees for delivering letters off Bar.** Whenever a vessel shall touch off the Bar of any of the ports, rivers or harbors of this state for instructions, any pilot delivering on board such vessel any letters or orders shall be allowed one-half of the Bar pilotage in and out.

Ibid. § 1661. **1495. Pilot's license and oath.** The license to a pilot must be in the form of a certificate of his appointment, which must be signed by a majority of the Commissioners, or by their chairman, by their direction, and each pilot, on receiving his license, shall take and subscribe an oath in the following form:

"I, A. B., appointed pilot for the port and harbor of ——, do swear that I will faithfully and according to the best of my ability, perform the duties of a pilot in and for the said port and harbor of ——, and will, at all times, wind, weather and health permitting, use my best endeavors to repair on board every vessel I shall see, and conceive to be bound for, coming into, or going out of the said port and harbor, unless I am well assured there is some other licensed pilot on board the same; that I will, from time to time, make the best dispatch in my power to convey any vessel committed to my charge coming into or going out of said port and harbor, and will at all times well and truly observe, fulfill, and follow, to the best of my skill and judgment, all such orders and directions as I may receive from the Commissioners of Pilotage in all matters and things relating to the duty of a pilot."

Ibid. § 1662. **1496. Pilot's bond.** Before receiving his license, the pilot must make and deliver to the Commissioners a bond, payable to the Chairman of the Board, and his successors in office, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, with security, to be approved by the Commissioners, and with condition faithfully to perform his duties as pilot, which bond shall be renewable at the discretion of the Commissioners, with such security or additional security as they may require.

Ibid. § 1663. **1497. License forfeited by non-user, absence, etc.** Any pilot who fails to act as pilot for three months, or absents himself for ten days at any one time without leave of the Commissioners, may be deprived of his license; and any pilot who shall, with knowledge of the arrest of any vessel under civil process from any court of record of this state, conduct or pilot such vessel out of the port or harbor where such arrest is made, and while such vessel is in charge of a civil officer, shall forfeit his license and be forever disqualified from acting as pilot, besides forfeiting such sum as a jury may assess for damages.

Ibid. § 1664. **1498. Duty of pilots.** Every pilot boat cruising or standing out to sea must offer the services of a pilot to the vessel nearest the Bar, unless a vessel more distant be in distress, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every neglect or refusal, either to approach the nearest vessel, or to aid her if required, or to aid any vessel in sight, showing signals of distress; and the Commissioners, or a majority of them, may, for such neglect or refusal, deprive the pilot of his license.

Ibid. § 1665. **1499. Rights and duty of pilots.** Any pilot having the right to take a vessel out of port may attend in person, or procure another person out of the pilot boat to which he is attached to attend for him; and if any master or owner of any vessel in port employ any other pilot to carry his vessel down the river, or out to sea, but the pilot who brought her, or one belonging to the same boat, unless good and sufficient cause shall appear therefor, on due proof thereof before the Commissioners, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, one half to the pilot lawfully claiming the pilotage of the vessel; but should such pilot neglect or refuse to attend and carry down such vessel when ready for sea (wind, weather and tide permitting), when thereunto required by the master, owner, or consignee, such pilot shall, on conviction thereof before the Board of Commissioners, forfeit the upper pilotage of such vessel and be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and any pilot acting on board such vessel when he has no right, shall be liable to the same penalty, and shall, moreover, be liable to the pilot having the right for carrying the same vessel out: Provided, the Commissioners have no sufficient evidence of the necessity of his acting.

Ibid. § 1666. **1500. Pilot to be notified of vessel's departure.** The master of a vessel in readiness to leave must, if practicable, give notice to the pilot entitled to conduct the vessel out, of his intention to leave, or some other pilot belonging to the same boat: Provided, such pilot be at the place of departure of such vessel, or near thereto.

Ibid. § 1667. **1501. Penalty for carrying off or detaining pilot.** The owner, master or consignee of any vessel carrying off any pilot of such vessel, and against his consent, to any port, either foreign or on the coast, shall be liable to such pilot, in an action on the case, for the payment of all reasonable expenses, and for the further sum of not exceeding three dollars a day, during the necessary absence of the pilot: Provided, the carrying away of such pilot be not owing to any default, misconduct or negligence on his part; and the master of a vessel detaining a pilot on board his vessel, the wind and weather permitting him to go to sea, shall be liable to

pay such pilot three dollars a day for every day he is so detained.

Ibid. § 1668. **1502. Fees for taking pilot from vessel.** When any pilot boat belonging to a different pilot than the one who may have conducted a vessel out to sea takes such pilot off from such vessel, such pilot boat shall be entitled to one-third of the pilotage.

Ibid. § 1669. **1503. Fees for carrying vessel to another port.** Any pilot belonging to any port in this state, meeting at sea with any vessel bound to another port within the same, shall, if capable and thereunto required, take charge of and pilot such vessel into such port, and shall be paid two dollars per day for every day such pilot may be on board such vessel at sea, without the Bars, over and above the usual rate of pilotage, and no other pilot shall interfere while the former is willing to continue his services.

Ibid. § 1670. **1504. Default of pilot, how punished.** If any vessel whatsoever, or the cargo or freight thereof, shall receive any damage or miscarriage, or be lost, through the negligence or default of any pilot, after such pilot takes charge of the same, and the claim exceeds one hundred dollars, the said pilot shall, in such case, on conviction thereof before any court of record in this state, be obliged to answer and make good to the sufferers, or the master of said vessel, all and every the damages which he shall sustain thereby.

Ibid. § 1671. **1505. Other cases of damage, how settled.** All other cases of damage or difference that may arise or be made against any master or pilot, for or concerning the pilotage of any vessel, or any other matter relating to the business or care of a pilot, in any of said harbors, shall be heard and determined by the Commissioners, or a majority of them, appointed for the care of the pilotage where such damage or dispute shall arise, who, by their decree or order, shall lawfully decide and regulate every such damage or difference, and who shall have power to enforce such decree or order by execution or warrant of distress under their hands and seals, or the hands and seals of any three of them, directed to any sheriff or constable of the county where such execution issues, commanding the sale of the offender's goods, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy such execution or warrant, and all sales thereunder shall be conformable to the laws of the state in other cases of sale; and such sheriff or constable shall be liable to be ruled before the Judge of the Superior Court as in other cases, in term time or vacation, for any default in duly executing such process, but in case of a sentence or judgment for more than twenty dollars, an appeal may be had, as is hereinafter provided.

Ibid. § 1672. **1506. Commissioners must keep a record of rules.** The Commissioners shall preserve, in a neatly bound book, a record of all their acts, and of the rules and regulations adopted by them for the direction and government of the pilots; but in the city of Savannah such rules and regulations shall not be operative until approved by the City Council. They must designate one of their number as chairman and cause a record thereof to be made, and prescribe such fees for the service of the pilots, and impose such fines and penalties not inconsistent with the provisions of this Chapter, as they may deem expedient. They must also preserve upon record a list of all persons appointed pilots by them, as well as those by them suspended.

Ibid. § 1673. **1507. Fees of Secretary.** All persons interested shall have access to, and be permitted to have, copies of the records; and copies thereof, certified by the chairman or secretary, shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therin stated. The Secretary of the Commissioners shall have such salary or fees as the Commissioners may determine, and such salary or fees shall be paid out of fines and forfeitures, or such other fund as shall be under the control of the Commissioners.

Ibid. § 1674. **1508. Office and records of Commissioners.** The office of the Commissioners must be kept in some suitable place, of which the public shall have notice, and their books, papers and records may be kept in such office, or in the office of any court of record in the county.

Ibid. § 1675. **1509. Attendance of witnesses.** When the attendance of any person shall be required as a witness before the Commissioners of Pilotage in any matter or claim of which they shall have jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of the secretary, on application, to issue summonses in the nature of subpœna, to be signed by him and directed to the persons whose attendance shall be required, when such persons reside in the county where such matter or claim may be depending. The summons shall express the cause and the party at whose suit it shall be issued, and shall be served on such witness at least twenty-four hours before the meeting of the Commissioners to which it shall be returnable, and it shall be served by the messenger of such Commissioners, or a constable, and the return of such officer shall be evidence of the service of the subpœna.

Ibid. § 1676. **1510. Defaulting witnesses punished.** Any witness thus summoned, whose testimony shall appear to be material, and who shall fail to appear, may be attached by the Commissioners, and the attachment shall be directed to a sheriff or constable, and made returnable to the next Superior or Ordinary Court of the county; and such court may fine such witness in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a good excuse be made to the judge of said court, but such witness shall nevertheless be liable to action at the suit of the party injured by such non-attendance.

Ibid. § 1677. **1511. May cite witnesses to answer interrogatories.** When any witness may be a seaman or transient person, the Commissioners may issue subpœnas to such witness by their secretary, requiring such witness to appear at a time and place therein stated before any Justice of the Peace, or of the Ordinary of the county, to answer written interrogatories to be propounded to him.

Ibid. § 1678. **1512. Service of subpoenas.** The subpœna must be served twenty-four hours before it is returnable, and notice for the same length of time must be given to the adverse party, or attorney, agent or consignee, of the time and place of putting such interrogatories. The officer taking the depositions shall seal up and properly endorse and return such deposition, which may be offered by consent or by order of the Commissioners, and shall stand in the place of the oral examination of such witness, when his personal attendance cannot be procured.

Ibid. § 1679. **1513. Fees for serving subpoenas.** The secretary's fees for each subpœna shall be twenty-five cents; for each attachment fifty cents; for examining a witness the Justice of the Peace shall receive one dollar; the sheriff or constable, for

serving any subpœna, shall receive twenty-five cents, and for executing and returning an attachment to court, fifty cents.

Ibid. § 1680. **1514. Appeal from judgment of Commissioners.** In any case where a pilot shall be suspended, or where a fine exceeding the sum of twenty dollars shall be imposed by any judgment or decision of the Board of Commissioners, or where the license or warrant of a pilot shall be revoked, then the person so fined or the pilot so suspended, or whose license or warrant shall be revoked, may petition the Judge of the Superior Court of the county where such judgment or sentence may be made, setting forth, on oath, the circumstances of the case, a copy of which petition shall be served on the acting chairman or secretary of such Board at least three days before the return of any rule thereon; and if, on reading such petition, the judge shall think there is sufficient ground for the allowance of an appeal, he shall therein direct an issue to be made up between such Commissioners and the appellant, which issue shall be tried by a special jury as in other appeal cases, at the next term of the Superior Court, unless good cause be shown for a continuance; and if, upon such trial, a verdict shall be rendered in favor of the appellant, the said judge shall make a rule remitting such fine, or restoring the suspended pilot, or the pilot whose warrant or license may have been revoked as aforesaid.

Ibid. § 1681. **1515. Commission to take testimony.** In case of an appeal, as aforesaid, commissions may issue to take the depositions of any person not a resident of the county, or whose oral testimony cannot be conveniently had, as in other cases before such Superior Court, but no such commission shall issue but upon three days' notice to the opposite party, by a service of a copy of the interrogatories to be exhibited, as in other cases.

Ibid. § 1682. **1516. Fines and forfeitures, how disposed of.** All fines and forfeitures collected by the Commissioners shall be applied toward payment of the ordinary expenses of the Board, and the residue shall be expended by the Commissioners toward improving the navigation of the port or harbor where such fines and forfeitures are inflicted.

Ibid. § 1683. **1517. Pilots, when to receive certificates.** No person shall receive a certificate to act as pilot until he shall have served as an apprentice two full years in a decked pilot boat on the Bar, for which he seeks to be a pilot (the crew not to be considered as apprentices unless so registered in the office of the Commissioners of Pilotage), and have given satisfactory evidence of character and skill, and any certified pilot shall serve eighteen months before he shall be entitled to an increased authority; but in case of emergency, such additional pilot may be appointed as the Mayor or other chief officer of the port may determine—the foregoing restrictions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ibid. § 1684. **1518. Branch pilots, how appointed.** All branch pilots must be appointed by the Commissioners, and whenever a vacancy occurs in a branch, the person who has served the longest time as an apprentice must, if deemed competent by the Commissioners, be appointed to the vacancy; but no person can hold a branch who is not engaged in pilotage.

Ibid. § 1685. **1519. Penalty for discharging ballast in harbor.** If any master of a vessel or water craft of any description, shall

throw, or permit to be thrown from on board such vessel or water craft into any of the waters of any bay or harbor of this state, or within three miles of the outside Bar of any such bay or harbor, any stone, gravel, or other ballast, he shall forfeit a sum not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars for any such offense, and may be imprisoned not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the court, one-half of the forfeiture to be paid to any one first giving information of the offense to the Commissioners, and the other half to the use of the Commissioners of said harbors respectively, for improvement of navigation.

Ibid. § 1686. **1520. Proceeding for violating preceding section.** Upon the Commissioners receiving satisfactory evidence of the offense specified in the preceding section, it shall be their duty to proceed to recover such forfeiture by process of attachment, in the name of the state, which may be issued as other attachments, on the oath of the informer, or of one of the Commissioners, and be levied on the vessel from which the offense was committed. The vessel may be replevied by the master, owner or consignee, by giving bond, payable to the state, in double the amount of the penalty, with the condition to have the vessel forthcoming to satisfy such judgment as may be rendered in the suit.

Ibid. § 1687. **1521. Penalty against pilot for concealing such offense.** It shall be the duty of every pilot having knowledge of the commission of the offense specified in the two preceding sections, to give, as soon as practicable thereafter, information thereof to the Commissioners; and, failing to do so, such pilot shall be deprived of his license, and be thereafter forever disqualified for the office of pilot.

Ibid. § 1688. **1522. City may prohibit discharge of ballast in navigable water.** The City Council of Savannah shall have authority to prohibit, under proper penalties, the throwing or depositing in the Savannah river and within the jurisdictional limits of said city, of any substance of any nature or kind which might in any degree, lessen the depth of water in said river, or any part thereof within said limits; and the same authority is hereby vested in the corporate authorities of the other towns respectively, as to navigable waters within their respective jurisdictions.

Ibid. § 1689. **1523. Suits in the name of Commissioners.** The same Boards of Commissioners are hereby authorized, in their own names, or in that of their chairman respectively, as such, to sue for and recover to their own use and the improvement of navigation, any forfeiture which may accrue under this Chapter, which is not otherwise specifically appropriated.

Ibid § 1690. **1524. Present Commissioners, etc., to stand.** All existing appointments of Commissioners of Pilotage, and of officers under the same, as well as their rules and regulations not contrary to law at the time of their adoption of this Code, shall continue good and valid in law, according to their nature and terms, until superseded by authority of this Code.

Revised 1891. **1525. Permanent Rules of the Commissioners of Pilotage for the Port of Savannah.** Rule 1. The master, owner or consignee of any ship or vessel requiring a pilot shall give twenty-four hours' notice thereof in writing, in the book kept for that purpose, at the place designated by the Commission-

ers of Pilotage. It shall, however, be competent for any Commissioner of Pilotage to direct forthwith any pilot not having any vessel in charge, to go on board of any ship or vessel that may arrive in the river without a pilot, or of any ship or vessel, which by any accident or contingency, may be destitute of a pilot, to take her to sea.

Rule 2. No pilot shall be considered as having charge of a vessel, except for the time he is in actual attendance on board, or absent with the consent of the master or commanding officer; and it shall be the duty of every pilot coming on board of a vessel to take charge as pilot, to notify the master or commanding officer thereof, and to produce to the master his branch or certificate with the rules; and every pilot claiming a vessel on board of which a pilot is, is hereby required to exhibit his commission, to enable the captain to decide between them. And on his neglecting or refusing to so to do, shall, on conviction thereof before this Board, forfeit any claim he may have on said vessel for pilotage.

Rule 3. Whenever a pilot is directed or required by the master or commanding officer of any vessel he has in charge, to bring to in any part of the river, to wait for a boat or any other transient purpose that has no relation to the trim of the vessel, or to her lading, the same shall be reckoned as detention only, and compensation claimed under Rule 9.

Rule 4. Whereas great inconvenience and injury to the commercial interests of this port have arisen from pilots absenting themselves, on various pretenses, and for various purposes, from their regular duty as pilots, and diverting their boats, and their own personal attention to objects unconnected with their business as pilots, whereby the Bar has been unprovided with pilots, and ships and vessels compelled to run in without pilots or subjected to detention without the Bar: Resolved, therefore, That from and after the publication of this Rule, any pilot who shall absent himself from the care, duty and vigilance of a pilot, by leaving the regular duties of the Bar and river for other objects of business or gain unconnected with his professional duties, without leave being first obtained from the Board of Commissioners, or the chairman thereof, shall be deemed delinquent and amenable to the penalties of the laws of this state. In case of sickness or other unavoidable contingencies whereby a pilot is compelled to abandon for a time his situation as a pilot, he shall give this Board the earliest notice thereof in his power.

Rule 5. Two pilot boats shall (weather permitting) always, during the winter months, and one during the summer months, be kept without the Bar to watch the approach of vessels and render them prompt assistance.

Rule 6. No pilot shall receive from the Board of Commissioners of Pilotage, a branch or certificate until he shall have complied with the requisitions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this state, as contained in the Code.

Rule 7. The Bar and Cockspur pilotage is not to be demanded or paid, until the vessel be boarded by a pilot without the Bar, but any pilot bringing a vessel from sea to safe anchorage within the Bar shall receive the full Bar and Cockspur pilotage.

Rule 8. Whenever any ship or vessel shall touch off the Bar of Tybee for instructions, all pilots delivering on board said ship or vessel any letters or orders, shall be allowed full Bar and Cockspur pilotage, in and out.

Rule 9. For every day's detention of the pilot on board any vessel to the leeward of the Bar, four dollars and thirty-two cents per day after the first twenty-four hours, provided such vessel was boarded to the leeward of the Bar, and not more than thirty miles from the Bar; if boarded at a greater distance, detention not to be paid until the vessel is within that distance.

Rule 10. For every day's detention of a pilot of a vessel riding quarantine, four dollars and thirty-two cents per day.

Rule 11. For every day's detention of the pilot of any ship or vessel in town, or in the river, after twenty-four hours' notice being given by the captain of said vessel, four dollars and thirty-two cents.

Rule 12. The following rates are established for moving vessels, for completing their loading, and other purposes:

DRAFT. FEET.	Sav'h to Tybee or Tybee to Sav'h	Sav. to Venus Pt. or Venus Pt. to Sav.	Sav. to 4 M. Pt. or 4 M. Pt. to Sav.	Sav. to 5 Fathom or 5 Fathom to Sav.
6	$ 8 00	$ 8 00	$ 6 00	$ 4 00
7	8 00	8 00	6 00	4 00
8	8 00	8 00	6 00	4 00
9	10 00	10 00	8 00	6 00
10	10 00	10 00	8 00	6 00
11	11 00	11 00	10 00	8 00
12	11 00	11 00	10 00	8 00
13	12 00	11 00	10 00	8 00
14	14 00	14 00	12 00	10 00
15	17 00	15 00	13 00	10 00
16 & upwards	18 00	16 00	14 00	12 00

From Tybee to Venus Point same as from Venus Point to Savannah.

From Tybee to 4 Mile Point same as from Savannah to Venus Point.

From Venus Point to 4 Mile Point same as from 4 Mile Point to Savannah.

Quarantine to Savannah same as from Tybee to Savannah.

Detention, per day $4.32

And all vessels bound up or down the river, and detained one tide, to alter the trim of the vessel, to pay the pilot a drop of seven dollars and fifty cents, but no detention for that day.

Rule 13. All pilots bringing a vessel safe from sea, have the preference of carrying said vessel up and down the river and to sea again, provided they give their attendance two hours before high water, and are duly qualified; and in case any pilot shall wilfully neglect to make all the dispatch in his power to get on board any vessel coming from sea, or, when more than one shall appear at the same time off the Bar, shall leave or neglect one vessel in order to get on board another, he shall on due proof thereof before the Commissioners, forfeit treble the amount of pilotage of that vessel, and no pilot shall be entitled to demand the inward pilotage of any vessel until the outward pilotage of the same shall be due, provided such vessel does not remain more than sixty days in port after the discharge of her inward pilot; but pilots may in all cases require security for the payment of the whole pilotage before the vessel proceeds to sea.

Rule 14. Any master, owner or consignee of any vessel in the port, who shall employ any other pilot to carry said vessel down the river and to sea, but the pilot who brought the vessel in, or one belonging to the same boat (unless good

and sufficient cause shall appear for the contrary), shall pay double the amount of said vessel's pilotage, half for the use of the boat that brought said vessel from sea; and every pilot acting on board any such vessel, where he has no right, shall be liable to the same penalty.

Rule 15. All pilots neglecting or refusing to attend any vessel when thereunto required by the master, owner or consignee of such vessel (if not engaged with another) shall forfeit double the amount of such vessel's pilotage, nor shall they leave a vessel on any pretense whatever, after taking charge thereof, without leave of the commanding officer of such vessel, on pain of the like forfeiture, upon the due proof thereof before the Board of Commissioners.

Rule 16. That hereafter in all cases where masters of vessels follow a pilot boat in over the Bar or up to the city, in cases where there is no pilot in the boat to board the vessel, said boat shall be entitled to half pilotage of said vessel; and also in case of one vessel following another which has a pilot on board, if said pilot shortens sail or in other matters so conduct his vessel as to be a guide to the following vessel, then such pilot shall be entitled to half pilotage of such vessel so advantaged.

Rule 17. All complaints made to the Board of Pilotage by pilots, masters, owners or consignees of vessels, shall specify the cause of complaint, and when parties are summoned before this Board as principal, the cause shall be specified in such summons.

Rule 18. All cases submitted and not determined upon at the first or second regular meeting after being docketed, shall be finally decided upon at the third regular meeting of the Board, unless further continued by consent of parties.

Rule 19. Notice shall be given by all the pilots to this Board, of apprentices bound to them to learn the business of a pilot. No apprentice shall receive a certificate until he has served four years in a decked boat, and reached the age of eighteen years. If satisfactory evidence of character and competency to the duty of conducting a vessel safely from sea to the wharves of the city are then produced, such apprentice shall be entitled to a Nine Feet and a Half Certificate.

Rule 20. Every Certificate Pilot shall serve eighteen months under each certificate before he shall be entitled to increased authority. He shall give one month's notice to this Board of his intention to make application for promotion, naming his securities. No petition for promotion shall be presented to this Board until the eighteen months have expired.

Rule 21. Every pilot, when he has brought any ship or vessel to anchor in the harbor, shall, and is hereby directed and required, to moor such ship or vessel, or to give proper directions for the mooring of the same, and for the safe riding at such mooring.

Rule 22. It shall be the duty of pilots during the two hours before high water, which attendance is required by law, to go on board vessels ready for sea, and assist in unmooring and preparing for sea, whether from the wharf or otherwise—and to get the vessel under way at any time when the master may so desire; and also to take vessels ready for sea from any of the Saw Mills as far up the river as the Ocean Steamship Company's wharves—without extra

pay: Provided, that the pilots be held harmless from all damage until the vessel is in the stream.

Rule 23. Every licensed pilot shall be attached to a pilot-boat; no pilot shall remain unattached for more than thirty days, without permission from the Commissioners. Any pilot neglecting or refusing to join a pilot-boat within ten days after due notice shall have been given him to join a boat, shall, unless satisfactory reasons are given for the non-compliance of the order, be fined the sum of $10, or be suspended for such time as the Commissioners shall deem proper, or have their licenses revoked, at the option of the Commissioners.

Rule 24. No pilot shall, by any unfair means, or by a reduced rate, take a vessel from another pilot, and in case of his so doing, shall forfeit to the pilots displaced the full amount of the pilotage.

Rule 25. All matters in relation to apprentices shall be left to the Commissioners; both as to their number, time of service, etc.

Rule 26. The Pilot's office is the place designated by this Board as the place where books shall hereafter be kept (as ordered by the first rule of the Board), wherein masters of vessels, owners or consignees of any ship or vessel requiring a pilot, shall give twenty-four hours' notice thereof in writing. Any of said persons requiring a pilot, may give notice at the above place, and it shall be the duty of pilots to examine the books at said place.

Rule 27. The Permanent Rules of the Commissioners of Pilotage require that all licensed pilots shall be attached to a pilot-boat, and that they shall not engage in any business unconnected with their professional duties, without permission from the Commissioners. From and after the tenth (10th) day of December next, pilots violating either of these rules will, on proof, render themselves liable to a fine or suspension.

Rule 28.—No vessel shall be used as a pilot-boat, except by the authority and under the inspection of the Commissioners of Pilotage. Said vessel must be able to go to sea at all reasonable times, and must be numbered and carry its number on the sails.

Rule 29. No pilot shall hereafter absent himself from this port, or attach himself to any steamer, without the written permission of the Commissioners, to be obtained on petition, in writing. Said petition shall certify that he has complied with all the rules of the Commissioners, and also mention the name of the steamer which he desires to join.

Rule 30. Ordered that no pilot who has the privilege of acting as pilot on board an ocean or coastwise steamer shall be allowed to leave his steamer coming into or going out of said port, to board a vessel, except in case of urgent necessity, nor shall he use a steam tug for the purpose of boarding vessels, unless from the same necessity.

Rule 31. A pilot in a pilot-boat or tender, making for a vessel, must always have the precedence over a pilot in a steamer, even though the latter should reach the vessel first.

Rule 32. Pilots who have discharged their duty in conducting sailing vessels outside of the Bar, shall have an equal right with other pilots to board vessels coming in, provided they are first on board.

and sufficient cause shall appear for the contrary), shall pay double the amount of said vessel's pilotage, half for the use of the boat that brought said vessel from sea; and every pilot acting on board any such vessel, where he has no right, shall be liable to the same penalty.

Rule 15. All pilots neglecting or refusing to attend any vessel when thereunto required by the master, owner or consignee of such vessel (if not engaged with another) shall forfeit double the amount of such vessel's pilotage, nor shall they leave a vessel on any pretense whatever, after taking charge thereof, without leave of the commanding officer of such vessel, on pain of the like forfeiture, upon the due proof thereof before the Board of Commissioners.

Rule 16. That hereafter in all cases where masters of vessels follow a pilot boat in over the Bar or up to the city, in cases where there is no pilot in the boat to board the vessel, said boat shall be entitled to half pilotage of said vessel; and also in case of one vessel following another which has a pilot on board, if said pilot shortens sail or in other matters so conduct his vessel as to be a guide to the following vessel, then such pilot shall be entitled to half pilotage of such vessel so advantaged.

Rule 17. All complaints made to the Board of Pilotage by pilots, masters, owners or consignees of vessels, shall specify the cause of complaint, and when parties are summoned before this Board as principal, the cause shall be specified in such summons.

Rule 18. All cases submitted and not determined upon at the first or second regular meeting after being docketed, shall be finally decided upon at the third regular meeting of the Board, unless further continued by consent of parties.

Rule 19. Notice shall be given by all the pilots to this Board, of apprentices bound to them to learn the business of a pilot. No apprentice shall receive a certificate until he has served four years in a decked boat, and reached the age of eighteen years. If satisfactory evidence of character and competency to the duty of conducting a vessel safely from sea to the wharves of the city are then produced, such apprentice shall be entitled to a Nine Feet and a Half Certificate.

Rule 20. Every Certificate Pilot shall serve eighteen months under each certificate before he shall be entitled to increased authority. He shall give one month's notice to this Board of his intention to make application for promotion, naming his securities. No petition for promotion shall be presented to this Board until the eighteen months have expired.

Rule 21. Every pilot, when he has brought any ship or vessel to anchor in the harbor, shall, and is hereby directed and required, to moor such ship or vessel, or to give proper directions for the mooring of the same, and for the safe riding at such mooring.

Rule 22. It shall be the duty of pilots during the two hours before high water, which attendance is required by law, to go on board vessels ready for sea, and assist in unmooring and preparing for sea, whether from the wharf or otherwise—and to get the vessel under way at any time when the master may so desire; and also to take vessels ready for sea from any of the Saw Mills as far up the river as the Ocean Steamship Company's wharves—without extra

pay: Provided, that the pilots be held harmless from all damage until the vessel is in the stream.

Rule 23. Every licensed pilot shall be attached to a pilot-boat; no pilot shall remain unattached for more than thirty days, without permission from the Commissioners. Any pilot neglecting or refusing to join a pilot-boat within ten days after due notice shall have been given him to join a boat, shall, unless satisfactory reasons are given for the non-compliance of the order, be fined the sum of $10, or be suspended for such time as the Commissioners shall deem proper, or have their licenses revoked, at the option of the Commissioners.

Rule 24. No pilot shall, by any unfair means, or by a reduced rate, take a vessel from another pilot, and in case of his so doing, shall forfeit to the pilots displaced the full amount of the pilotage.

Rule 25. All matters in relation to apprentices shall be left to the Commissioners; both as to their number, time of service, etc.

Rule 26. The Pilot's office is the place designated by this Board as the place where books shall hereafter be kept (as ordered by the first rule of the Board), wherein masters of vessels, owners or consignees of any ship or vessel requiring a pilot, shall give twenty-four hours' notice thereof in writing. Any of said persons requiring a pilot, may give notice at the above place, and it shall be the duty of pilots to examine the books at said place.

Rule 27. The Permanent Rules of the Commissioners of Pilotage require that all licensed pilots shall be attached to a pilot-boat, and that they shall not engage in any business unconnected with their professional duties, without permission from the Commissioners. From and after the tenth (10th) day of December next, pilots violating either of these rules will, on proof, render themselves liable to a fine or suspension.

Rule 28.—No vessel shall be used as a pilot-boat, except by the authority and under the inspection of the Commissioners of Pilotage. Said vessel must be able to go to sea at all reasonable times, and must be numbered and carry its number on the sails.

Rule 29. No pilot shall hereafter absent himself from this port, or attach himself to any steamer, without the written permission of the Commissioners, to be obtained on petition, in writing. Said petition shall certify that he has complied with all the rules of the Commissioners, and also mention the name of the steamer which he desires to join.

Rule 30. Ordered that no pilot who has the privilege of acting as pilot on board an ocean or coastwise steamer shall be allowed to leave his steamer coming into or going out of said port, to board a vessel, except in case of urgent necessity, nor shall he use a steam tug for the purpose of boarding vessels, unless from the same necessity.

Rule 31. A pilot in a pilot-boat or tender, making for a vessel, must always have the precedence over a pilot in a steamer, even though the latter should reach the vessel first.

Rule 32. Pilots who have discharged their duty in conducting sailing vessels outside of the Bar, shall have an equal right with other pilots to board vessels coming in, provided they are first on board.

Rule 33. Any pilot who fails to act as pilot for three months, or absents himself for ten days at any one time, without leave of the Commissioners, will be deprived of his license. Such leave may be given by the chairman, in writing, but before the same shall be used, it must be recorded by the secretary, and endorsed by him.

Jan. 27, 1882. Rule 34. Garden Bank—All small vessels and pilot-boats shall anchor as near the western end at this point as can be done with safety, and such vessel shall not anchor anywhere opposite the city where they may interfere with the commerce of the port.

Five Fathom—All vessels must anchor as near the south shore as may be safe, in order to leave the channel to the northward clear for vessels to pass and repass.

Four-Mile Point—All vessels must anchor as near the north shore as possible, so as to leave the channel open to the southward.

Venus Point—All vessels must anchor as near the north shore as possible, so as to leave the channel open to the southward.

Long Island—All vessels must anchor as near the south shore as possible, leaving the channel open to the northward.

Cunningham Spit—All vessels are positively prohibited from anchoring at the eastern end at this point.

Quarantine—All vessels bound to Quarantine Station shall anchor opposite the station or to the eastward thereof, and are positively prohibited from anchoring to the westward of the station.

Tybee Knoll—All vessels are prohibited from anchoring anywhere at this point.

Tybee Roads—All vessels anchoring at Tybee Roads must anchor so as to leave the channel clear for vessels arriving and departing.

General Rule—Vessels arriving at this port and anchoring opposite the city, must anchor so as to leave a clear passage for vessels arriving and departing.

All pilots violating any of these rules shall be liable to suspension and such other penalties as the Board of Commissioners may prescribe.

Feb. 20, 1906. Rule 35. Each pilot apprentice after the completion of two years of service at the Bar and mouth of the river, shall accompany the pilots on their trips to and from sea that they may become familiar with the channel and the handling of vessels in the river. To this end it shall be the duty of the pilot in charge of the boat stationed off the Bar to have an apprentice accompany the pilot who takes a vessel to Savannah as often as it is practicable, and it shall be the duty of such pilots to instruct the apprentice in their charge in the art of pilotage.

The apprentice on arrival at the city, shall report to the Secretary of the Pilots' Association, and the secretary shall send the apprentice back to the pilot-boat on duty at the Bar by the first tug or other vessel going to the Bar.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Pilots' Association to keep a record of the number of trips made by the several apprentices and to report the same monthly to the Board of Pilot Commissioners. An apprentice shall receive credit, as part of the service during his last two years, for all time spent aboard tow boats running up and down the river: Provided that he shall present to the Secretary of the Pilots'

Association a certificate of such service executed by the captain of the tow boat on which he served.

Rule 36. Pilots in taking steamers out of slips shall station a man at the end of the pier to see that the river is clear and when so informed may start with his ship, and at the same time give one long continuous blast of the whistle until he enters the river. Masters of tow boats when leaving a slip shall conform to the above rule, except that they will not be required to station a man at the end of the pier unless they have a vessel in tow. Ibid.

Rule 37. Hereafter the masters of all pilot-boats of this port shall furnish a weekly log of the vessel, showing a detailed daily statement of all pilots on board, with the time of joining the vessel and the time and reason of leaving;—the general position of the vessel during the day and night, with state of weather;—the time, place and name of all vessels spoken and name of pilot put on board, if any, together with any and all information that may be of interest to the Commissioners of Pilotage. A continuous watch shall be kept by a pilot and a sailorman, and a list of these watches, giving the name of the pilot, shall be embodied in the log, and the log shall be signed by the pilot captain in charge of the cruise. This report to be filed with the Secretary of the Commissioners of Pilotage weekly and to be kept by him on file for future reference. Ibid.

1526. Rates of Pilotage for Tybee Bar and River Savannah.

As revised by the Commissioners of Pilotage for the port of Savannah, December 6th., 1886:

Draft.	Bar Pilotage and to Cockspur.	From Cockspur to Savannah.	Total Amount.
6 feet and under	$ 10 76	$ 6 46	$ 17 22
7 feet and under	13 06	7 83	20 89
8 feet and under	14 83	8 89	23 72
9 feet and under	16 69	10 01	26 70
10 feet and under	21 08	12 64	33 72
11 feet and under	25 55	15 33	40 88
12 feet and under	28 58	17 14	45 72
12½ feet and under	30 30	18 18	48 48
13 feet and under	31 84	19 11	50 95
13½ feet and under	34 15	20 49	54 64
14 feet and under	38 91	23 35	62 26
14½ feet and under	42 74	25 64	68 38
15 feet and under	45 08	27 04	72 12
15½ feet and under	47 17	28 30	75 47
16 feet and under	50 32	30 19	80 51
16½ feet and under	54 13	32 48	86 61
17 feet and under	57 34	34 41	91 75
17½ feet and under	61 02	36 72	97 74
18 feet and under	64 05	38 55	102 60
18½ feet and under	67 17	40 34	107 51
19 feet and under	71 72	43 04	114 76
19½ feet and under	74 96	44 99	119 95
20 feet and under	78 30	46 98	125 28
20½ feet and under	82 81	49 69	132 50
21 feet and under	87 50	52 50	140 00
21½ feet and under	93 75	56 25	150 00
22 feet and under	100 00	60 00	160 00
22½ feet and under	106 25	63 75	170 00
23 feet and under	114 06	68 44	182 50
23½ feet and under	121 88	73 12	195 00
24 feet and under	131 25	78 75	210 00

CHAPTER 66.

SAVANNAH RIVER, WHARVES, VESSELS, ETC.

SECTION 1527. Harbor lines established.
1528. Unlawful to build beyond.
1529. Penalty.
1530. Lines to be given by City Engineer.
1531. Penalty for building without.
1532. Public docks.
1533. Boats obstructing.
1534. Throwing ballast in river.
1535. Harbor Master to incorporate in rules.
1536. Dumping material in river.
1537. Dumping without permit, penalty.
1538. Vessels in stream to keep lights.
1539. Lights on vessels under weigh.
1540. Penalty.
1541. Speed of steamers in river.
1542. Breaking up rafts
1543 Rafts at Bilbo canal.
1544. Crews of vessels to sleep ashore.
1545. Screven's Ferry Dock, E. Broad Street.

Feb. 19, 1890, p. 71.

1527. Harbor lines established. The harbor lines established by the Board of United States Engineers, on April 1, 1889, and approved by Secretary of War of the United States on May 1, 1889, for the Savannah river, between the city water works and Fort Oglethorpe, are hereby adopted as the official harbor lines for the said river, and it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to build or erect any structure of any character in said river, on either side thereof, beyond said harbor lines.

Ibid. § 2.

1528. Unlawful to build beyond harbor lines. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to build at any point in the Savannah river on either side thereof, between the cross-tides above the city of Savannah and the sea, within the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia, any structure of any character whatever, or to repair any existing structure without authority from the City Council of Savannah upon regular written application made, which application shall recite in detail all the work contemplated and be accompanied by detailed plans of that portion of the proposed structure which is to extend beyond the low water line. Upon such application being made, it may be lawful for Council to grant the same, if it appears that the proposed structure is not to extend beyond the harbor lines hereby established, and that such structure will not injure the navigation of said river. All bulkheads built in the Savannah river on either side thereof, between the cross-tides above the city of Savannah and the sea, shall be built not nearer than twenty (20) nor farther than thirty (30) feet from the harbor lines established by the United States government and after a compliance with the terms of this and the preceding sections.

Aug. 8, 1900, p. 299.

Feb. 19, 1890, § 3, p. 71.

1529. Penalty. Any person or persons who shall erect, or build, or cause to be erected or built, any structure in the Savannah river beyond the said harbor lines, established by foregoing two sections, or shall build or repair any structure in the said river, except after permission obtained, as heretofore provided, or in violation of, or in excess of such permission, or who shall violate the provisions of the two preceding sections, or any one of them in any respect, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah be fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, and be imprisoned not to exceed thirty (30) days,

either or both, in the discretion of the court, and in addition, a structure erected in violation hereof shall be at once removed under direction of the Mayor by an officer, to be designated by him, and at the expense of the person or persons erecting the same.

Sept. 9, 1874, § 1.

1530. Lines for building or repairing to be established by City Engineer. Whenever any wharf within the limits of Savannah shall be built or repaired, it shall be the duty of the owner or occupant of the lot upon which such wharf is to be built or repaired, to have the lines of said wharf established by the City Engineer, who shall receive therefor the same fees as are provided in the case of the establishment of the lines of other lots in the said city, and all wharves built shall be built in accordance with the plans provided by the ordinances of the city.

Ibid. § 2.

1531. Penalty for building, etc., on other lines. If any owner or occupant of any wharf lot, or any person contracting with him, her or them, shall build or repair or cause to be built or repaired, any wharf within the limits of said city, on any other lines than such as may be established by the City Engineer, or any other plan or in any other manner than is hereinbefore ordained, shall be fined, on conviction thereof in the Police Court, in a sum not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty (30) days, or both, in the discretion of the court—each day's continuance of any such forbidden structure to be considered a separate offense and punished accordingly, and such forbidden structure shall be deemed a nuisance, and liable to abatement in the same manner as other nuisances, and at the expense of the owner or occupant of the lot on which the same shall be erected—for the amount of which expense execution may be issued and collected in the same manner as executions for taxes due to the city.

Aug. 19, 1839.

1532. Public docks, depositing merchandise on, prohibited. No person shall bring, deposit, lay, or cause to be brought, deposited, or laid on any or either of the public docks, wharves, or landing places at the north end of, or opposite to the streets of the city, any boards, plank, ranging timber, staves, fire-wood, shingles or other lumber whatever, and no person shall ship from or land at, or cause to be shipped from or landed at any of the public wharves or docks within the city of Savannah, any rice, tobacco, cotton, lumber, corn, bales, packages, trunks, or any species of merchandise whatever; and no person shall erect, or cause to be erected on any of the public wharves, scales or triangles for the purpose of weighing or ascertaining the weight of any article whatever: Provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent any planter from landing out of his boat or canoe the product of his or her plantation, either for sale or for family use, but in no case shall he or she be allowed to occupy the said public wharf or dock longer than is absolutely necessary. And all offenders against any provision of this section, shall, on conviction, be subject to a fine of one hundred ($100) dollars for each and every offense, and the said articles may be seized and retained until the fine imposed be paid.

June 11, 1810.

1533. Obstruction of public wharves by boats, penalty. When any of the said boats shall be found moored or lying at any public wharf or wharves of the city, so as to obstruct

said wharf or wharves, or be found discharging or taking in a cargo, or any part thereof, at such wharf or wharves, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing section, then, and in such case, the person commanding or having direction on board said vessel or boat, if any such there be, or the owner or owners, consignee or consignees of such boat or cargo, shall be summoned and obliged to appear before Police Court, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding thirty ($30) dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten (10) days, either or both.

April 18, 1866.

1534. Throwing ballast, ashes, etc., in Savannah river; penalty. It shall not be lawful for any person to throw, cast, or deposit, or cause to be thrown, cast or deposited in the Savannah river, or on its banks below high water mark within the extended jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah, from any steamer or sailing vessel, or from the shore, any ashes, ballast, rice chaff, refuse matter, or any substance of whatever nature or kind which may in any degree lessen the depth of water in said river, or any part thereof within the limits aforesaid; and each and every person so offending shall, for each and every such offense, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars on conviction before the Police Court, and in case such offense be committed from or on board of any vessel, then the owner or owners, captains and consignee or consignees of such vessel shall be liable for the payment of such fine, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the court's discretion.

April 18, 1866.

1535. Harbor Master to incorporate in his rules. The Harbor Master is hereby required to incorporate the provisions of the preceding section into his rules, and to furnish a copy thereof to every vessel visiting this port.

March 5, 1890, p. 165.

1536. Dumping material in river permitted, when. It shall not be lawful to dump or deposit any material of any kind in the Savannah river between the cross-tides above the city of Savannah and the sea, within the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia, without the written permission first had and obtained from the Committee on Harbor and Wharves, upon application in writing, which shall state specifically the character and approximate amount of material which it is desired to deposit; and the said committee shall not grant said application unless they first ascertain and designate a point where such material may be deposited without injury to the harbor of the said city of Savannah, and if no such place exists, then the permission shall not be granted, and provided always that such dumping or depositing shall be done under the personal supervision of a competent person, to be designated by the said committee, who shall be paid for his services by the said applicant not more than the sum of three ($3) dollars per day.

1537. Dumping without permit; penalty. Any person or persons who shall dump or deposit material in the Savannah river, except after permission granted as hereinbefore stated, or shall cause the same to be done, or shall violate the permission of the committee, or shall in any respect violate the provisions of the preceding section, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, or to be imprisoned not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Feb. 19, 1846.

1538. Vessels in stream to keep lights. It shall be the duty of the master or commander of every vessel or craft, of whatever description, not moored at some wharf within the limits of the city, and lying in the stream of the River Savannah, within the said limits or below the same, between the city and Tybee, to suspend and keep suspended during all the hours of night, at the masthead, or in some prominent part of the rigging of such vessel or craft, a lamp properly trimmed and lighted, sufficiently large and brilliant to give timely notice of the presence of such vessel or craft to all navigating the stream. For every violation of this section, the offender shall be fined not exceeding thirty ($30) dollars (one-half to the informer), or be imprisoned not exceeding ten (10) days, either or both.

June 16, 1851.

1539. Vessels under weigh to keep lights suspended. It shall be the duty of the master or commander of every vessel or craft of whatever description, under weigh, within the limits of the city, or below the same, between the city and Tybee, to suspend and keep suspended during the time said vessel or craft is under weigh at night, a lighted lantern at the bowsprit or jib-boom, so that another vessel or craft may know how she is standing.

Ibid.

1540. Penalty for violation. For any violation of the preceding section, the offender shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty ($30) dollars, upon information and conviction before the Police Court, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten (10) days, either or both.

March 25, 1874

1541. Speed of steamers passing line of wharves, etc. 1. No steamer shall, while passing along the line of the wharves of the city, exceed in speed four (4) miles an hour; and where two or more vessels are moored abreast of any of said wharves, the steamer passing will stop her engine and "turn over slow" using every precaution to avoid unnecessary suction, until the vessels in her immediate vicinity are passed by. In passing near the dredge and dredge flats employed at any point on the river between the western limits of the city and Tybee, steamers must be slowed down, and, where necessary, stopped and worked as above specified, until the dredge or flats are passed. Every steamer violating the foregoing requirements, the owner or owners thereof shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars for each and every offense, on conviction before the Police Court, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both.

April 6, 1898, p. 379.

2. No steamer while passing the line of quarantine wharves opposite the southeastern end of Long Island, or while passing the mooring berths at the Bight or Venus Point, or any other point at which the city of Savannah may establish mooring piles, while vessels are moored at said berths, or at any time, shall exceed a speed of five miles per hour. The master of every steamer violating this ordinance shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars for each and every offense, with the alternative of imprisonment not longer than thirty (30) days, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah.

March 27, 1872.

1542. Breaking up of rafts, except in booms or basins, prohibited. It shall not hereafter be lawful for any person to break up, or permit or suffer to be broken up, any raft of timber, lumber or wood, anywhere in or upon the River Sa-

vannah, at any point between the upper portion or limit of said city and the western extremity of Elba Island, under a penalty of not more than one hundred ($100) dollars for each and every violation of this section; and it shall be the duty of the Harbor Master and his assistant to report every such violation coming to his knowledge, or of which he has credible information: Provided, always, nevertheless, that it shall not be a violation of this section to break up such raft, where the same is done with a boom or basin; and provided further, that it shall not be a violation of this section to break up rafts of oak or cypress and load the same on the north side of the Savannah river, when the same are broken up under a permit first had and obtained through the Harbor Master from the Mayor or Acting Mayor of the city of Savannah, who is hereby authorized to give such permit as he may see fit from time to time under such regulations as he may prescribe, and in the event that any person shall violate any of the regulations prescribed to govern said breaking up and loading, upon conviction thereof in the Police Court, such person shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the said court.

March 25, 1885.

July 3, 1872.

1543. Rafts, etc., at mouth of Bilbo canal prohibited. It shall not hereafter be lawful for any person to put or place, at or near the mouth of the canal known as the Bilbo canal, that is to say, between the said mouth and the flood-gate of said canal, any raft, flat, hulk or other obstruction, so as in any wise to obstruct the free flow of water out of said canal; and any person violating this section, or any part thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred ($100) dollars for every act of offense, and for every day's continuance of any such obstruction, or to imprisonment not more than thirty (30) days, either or both.

Aug. 1, 1894, p. 205.

1544. Crews of vessels to sleep ashore August, September and October. It shall not be lawful for the crews of vessels lying in the Savannah river, within the port of Savannah, to sleep on the river during the months of August, September and October of any year, and it is hereby made the duty of the masters of vessels to require their crews to sleep on shore, and south of River street, during the said months. And any master failing to comply with this section, shall, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars. and imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Feb. 15, 1898.

1545. Screven's Ferry—landing at East Broad street dock. Resolved by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah in Council assembled, in pursuance of the compromise and settlement of the case brought by Thomas F. Screven against the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah et al., in Chatham Superior Court on the 9th. day of February, 1898.

1. That the ferry right of the said Thomas F. Screven to land at the East Broad street dock to the same extent that he has enjoyed this right at Screven's Ferry dock, at foot of Reynolds street, is hereby acknowledged.

2. The city of Savannah will fix and maintain the East Broad street dock so that it will suit the ferry purposes of the said Thomas F. Screven in the use and operation of his ferry and, to this end, will remove the barge office from the dock, build a platform for landing and shipping of mules, etc., and for the use of the flat at least twenty (20) feet wide, so as to make an easy ascent and descent, will cut off two (2) or more cap logs back of the barge office and cut back the earth so as to give proper slope to run back twenty (20) feet from the outside line of these cap logs, and have this slip thirty (30) feet wide; will cut off piling under barge office and clear space and remove all obstructions in the dock and will place steps at the side of the dock and will pave the sides of the cut with logs, and have surface covered with such material as that the landing and shipping can be properly and safely accomplished.

CHAPTER 67.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1546. Board of Education.
1547. Incorporation.
1548. Control of buildings.
1549. To receive educational fund.
1550. Extended over Chatham County.
1551. Substitute for County Board.
1552. Altered or repealed only by express law.
1553. Vested with Free School Fund.
SECTION 1554. Use of fund.
1555. County Commissioners' levy of extra tax.
1556. Commissioners of Massie School.
1557. Ex-officio part of Board of Education.
1558. Grant to Trustees of Chatham Academy.
1559. Reverts to city, when.
1560. Public Library.
1561. Library for colored citizens.

Acts of 1866, p. 78.

1546. Board of Education. There shall be established in and for the city of Savannah a permanent Board of Education, to be styled the "Board of Education for the City of Savannah" (whose design and purpose shall be the direction, management, and superintendence of the public education of all children, including colored children, or children of African descent, in the city of Savannah and county of Chatham, between the ages of six and eighteen years. And so that the authority conferred upon said Board of Public Education in section second of said act to take, acquire, receive, hold and enjoy, for the purposes aforesaid, moneys, and real and personal estate by bargain and sale, gift, grant, contract, devise or bequest, shall include full right and authority to take, acquire, receive, hold and enjoy moneys and real and personal estate without limit as to amount, by bargain and sale, gift, grant, contract, devise or bequest, in trust for the public education of colored children, or children of African descent, in the city of Savannah and county of Chatham, between the ages of six and eighteen years, as well as of white children).

Amendment of Charter by Superior Court of Chatham county, Dec. 2, 1878.

Acts of 1866, p. 78.

1547. Incorporation of Board. The following named citizens of Savannah: Richard D. Arnold, John Stoddard, Solomon Cohen, Henry Williams, Edward J. Harden, John L. Villalonga, John Williamson, Edward C. Anderson and John C. Ferrill, together with the Commissioners of the Massie School, who may from time to time be appointed under the ordinances of said city, shall constitute the said Board, and under the name and style aforesaid, shall be, and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual

succession of members for the purpose aforesaid, and as such shall have full power and authority to devise, establish and modify from time to time, a plan and system of education for white children, between the ages of six and eighteen years in the city of Savannah, and to superintend the same; to appoint, suspend and remove teachers of such children, and provide school houses, to make by-laws, rules and regulations for their own government and for the government of the teachers and schools under their superintendence, to designate and elect officers of the said Board, and to fill vacancies (except vacancies among the Commissioners of the Massie School), in any manner whatever caused, either among officers or members of the said Board, and to take, acquire, receive, hold and enjoy, for the purposes aforesaid, moneys and real and personal estate, by bargain and sale, gift, grant, contract, devise or bequest, and that they, as such body corporate and by the name and style aforesaid, may sue and be sued, and may have a common seal, and otherwise generally shall be clothed with all the rights, powers and privileges incident to corporations, and necessary and convenient for carrying out the purposes of their creation.

Acts of 1866, p. 78.

1548. Control of buildings. The said Board and corporation shall, for the purposes aforesaid, have possession and control of the building in Savannah known as the "Public School," with the grounds appertaining thereto, of the building known as the "Massie School," with the grounds appertaining thereto, and of all and any other buildings and grounds that may be placed in their possession, or under their management, control and superintendence, for the purposes aforesaid, without divesting or changing nevertheless the title of any of the said buildings or grounds, unless the same shall be distinctly conveyed to the said Board.

Ibid.

1549. May demand and receive educational fund. The said Board and corporation shall be entitled to demand and receive for the purposes aforesaid, from the treasurer of the Board of Education of Chatham county, and from every other state or county officer, or person who may be in possession (of) or authorized to distribute the educational fund for the said county, so much of the said fund as shall be in proportion to the number of white children of said county, residing in the city of Savannah, and also to demand and receive such sums as may be appropriated by the City Council of Savannah, for the purposes aforesaid, and to expend the same for the purposes aforesaid, according to their discretion. That nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to divest or diminish the rights and powers of the Board of Education for the county of Chatham as to so much of the said county as is not embraced within the limits of the city of Savannah.

Ibid.

1550. Name amended and powers extended over Chatham county. The name and style of the said Board of Education shall be "The Board of Public Education for the City of Savannah and the County of Chatham." That all the powers, rights and privileges and authority conferred upon the said Board by the act of which this act is amendatory, or which may hereafter be conferred upon it by any other act, shall be, and the same are hereby extended over the whole county of Chatham; and that the said Board shall be exclusively entitled to receive from every public officer or person who may be in possession of, or authorized to distribute the state and county educational funds, the whole proportion of the said funds to which the said county of Chatham may be entitled, and appropriate and distribute the same at their discretion, for the education of all the white children in the said county, between the ages of six and eighteen years, whether residing within or without the limits of the city of Savannah: Provided, that all such sums of money as may be received by the said Board from the City Council of Savannah, for educational purposes, shall be exclusively appropriated to the education of the white children between the ages aforesaid, residing in the said city.

Ibid.

1551. Declared a substitute for County Board. The said Board shall be, and it is hereby declared to be a substitute for the Board of Public Education established for the said county by existing laws.

Ibid.

1552. Altered or repealed only by express enactment. No general law upon the subject of public education, now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, shall be held, deemed or construed to interfere with, diminish, or supersede the rights, powers and authority conferred upon the said "Board of Public Education for the City of Savannah and the County of Chatham," by this act or the act of which it is amendatory, unless it shall be so expressly enacted.

Acts of 1886, p. 309.

1553. Vested with Free School Fund. The Treasurer of the County of Chatham, immediately upon the passage of this act, shall assign, transfer and deliver to the said Board of Public Education all the stocks, bonds, securities, moneys, properties and effects, whatsoever, in his possession or control, under the provisions of said act of December 16, 1851, and to this end said County Treasurer is hereby fully empowered to make all necessary or usual entries and transfers upon the books of corporations or companies. Upon making such transfer and delivery, and taking the receipt of said Board of Public Education for all stocks, bonds, securities, moneys or effects so transferred, delivered or paid, the said County Treasurer and his securities shall stand discharged from all further liability under said act. Such transfer and delivery shall be free from cost or charges to said Board of Public Education.

Ibid.

1554. Use of said fund. Said Board of Public Education for the city of Savannah and the county of Chatham, shall receive, hold, use and apply said fund for the purpose of common or free school education in their sound discretion under their charter, and may employ the income or principal of said fund, in whole or in part, to pay the expense of maintaining the public schools in the city of Savannah and the county of Chatham, in the repair or improvement of existing school buildings, in the construction of new ones, in the acquisition of school sites, or as they may deem best for the cause of public education committed to their charge.

Ibid.

1555. Rights of County Commissioners as to extra tax not affected. Nothing herein contained shall be construed in any manner to affect the right of the County Commissioners, under laws now existing, or hereafter to be passed, to levy an extra tax, or to appropriate the surplus funds of the county, for the purposes of education, or to deprive the said county of any share of any fund for the purpose of education now existing or hereafter to be created by law or otherwise.

March 13, 1895, p. 357.

1556. Mayor to appoint three Commissioners of Massie School. At the first regular meeting of Council in February of each year, the Mayor of the city of Savannah shall appoint three (3) commissioners of the Massie School, one of whom shall be the Mayor, when he is not a member of the regular board of "Public Education for the City of Savannah;" the said Commissioners to be selected from the aldermen or the citizens at large, or both, as the Mayor may elect, and the said appointment to be subject to the confirmation of Council.

Ibid. § 2.

1557. Ex-officio part of Board of Education. Said Commissioners shall hold their office until their successors are appointed, and shall unite with, and become part of the "Board of Public Education for the City of Savannah and the County of Chatham," as created by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved March 21st., 1866, as amended by the act of the 16th. December, 1866, and be governed by said acts, and by such by-laws, rules and regulations as said "Board of Public Education for the City of Savannah and the County of Chatham" may from time to time ordain for its government.

Dec. 22, 1859.

1558. Grant of lots to Trustees of Chatham Academy. That lots numbers seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, Brown Ward, and such portion of the adjacent lane as is now enclosed by the Trustees of Chatham Academy, be, and the same are hereby granted to said the Trustees of Chatham Academy, and their successors, for the education of youth, so long as the above described lots, and the adjacent portion of the lane now enclosed, shall be held and used by the said Trustees, and their successors, for the purpose of education of youth, as aforesaid: Provided, always, nevertheless, and on this condition, that the said, the Trustees of Chatham Academy and their successors in office, shall and will, in consideration of the grant hereby made, receive for the purpose of education, and teach, annually, at least five scholars, free of charge, bestowing upon them like care, attention and instruction with that extended to pay scholars in the said institution known as Chatham Academy; said five scholars to be known as city scholars, and to be selected from among the scholars of the Massie School, by the Commissioners of the said, the Massie School, and to be received and admitted into the Chatham Academy only upon the recommendation of the said the Commissioners of the Massie School; and, in case of the discontinuance or permanent cessation of the Massie School, then on the recommendation of the City Council of Savannah.

Ibid.

1559. Shall revert to city, when, etc. The said lots, and the enclosed portion of the adjacent lane, shall revert to the city of Savannah, and again become a part and parcel of its domain, whenever the same shall be appropriated by the said the Trustees of Chatham Academy, or their successors, to any purpose or purposes other than the education of youth; and also whenever the said Trustees of Chatham Academy, or their successors, shall refuse to educate annually, free of charge, at least five scholars, to be received as hereinbefore specified: Provided, the same be duly recommended, as aforesaid, by the Commissioners of the Massie School, or the City Council, in case the said Massie School shall be discontinued or shall cease to exist.

Resolution Mch. 18, 1903.

1560. Free Public Library. 1. The contract between the Georgia Historical Society of the first part and the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah of the second part, in duplicate, providing for the establishment of a free public library for the white citizens of Savannah in Hodgson Hall, and for its maintenance, support, and control, now presented to Council, having been duly considered, is approved in all its terms.

2. Said contract is directed to be executed for and in behalf of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, by the Mayor, attested by the Clerk of Council, with the corporate seal affixed.

3. When said contract shall have been duly executed, and the board of managers of the free public library shall have been appointed, organized, and in charge of the library, the appropriation named in the said contract, for the year 1903 shall become available and the sum of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars, per month, from the date of the organization of the said board up to January 1, 1904, shall be paid from the City Treasury to said board of managers, or as it may direct, to be used for the purposes set out in the said contract.

Resolution May 14, 1906.

1561. Library for colored citizens. It is desirable and proper to aid the proposed public library for colored citizens in the city of Savannah, and to this end it is required that the Library Association for Colored Citizens shall first equip its library room with proper furniture and other appurtenances so as to be ready for use as a library and that when this is done to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee of Council a sum of money not less than twenty-five ($25) dollars nor more than forty ($40) dollars a month shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of the City Treasury to the said Library Association for the uses of said public library whenever said association shows to the Finance Committee that it has raised an equivalent amount per month from other sources, and the Finance Committee is hereby empowered to act under the above limitations and to direct monthly payments from the Treasury accordingly.

CHAPTER 68.

BOARD OF TAX ASSESSORS.

SECTION 1562. Board of Tax Assessors created.
1563. Oath and bond.
1564. Compensation.
1565. Office and attendance.
1566. Records.
SECTION 1567. Duties and powers.
1568. Penalty for false returns.
1569. Failure to make returns, double tax.
1570. To file digest with City Treasurer.

March 22, 1899. p. 355.

1562. Board of Tax Assessors created. At an adjourned meeting of Council, to be held March 31, 1899, there shall be elected three (3) freeholders, residing in the city of Savannah, as tax assessors for the city of Savannah, who shall value and assess all the property within said city liable for taxation, as hereinafter stated, and who shall begin to discharge their duties as said board on the first day of April, 1899.

At the said regular meeting, the Council of the city of Savannah shall elect one of the three assessors as the chairman and ex-officio clerk of the said board, who shall be paid a salary at the rate of eighteen hundred ($1,800) dollars per

annum, in bi-monthly instalments, and the said chairman and ex-officio clerk and the two associate assessors shall hold their office until the next regular election for other city officers, and shall be thereafter elected biennially.

Ibid. § 2. **1563. Oath and bond.** In order to qualify, each of the said assessors shall take and subscribe before the Mayor of the city of Savannah an oath of office to the effect that he will well and truly perform all of the duties appertaining to his office, as prescribed by law, which oath shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of Council, and the chairman of said board shall give a bond in the penal sum of three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and his two associate assessors shall each give a bond in the sum of two thousand ($2,000) dollars, payable to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, conditioned for the faithful performance and discharge of all his duties as said tax assessor, and in addition to this, the bond of the chairman and ex-officio clerk shall be conditioned for the faithful performance and discharge of all of his duties, not only as tax assessor, but also as the chairman and clerk.

Ibid. § 3. **1564. Compensation.** The said two associate assessors shall receive as compensation the sum of seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars per annum, payable in equal bi-monthly instalments out of the Treasury of the city of Savannah.

Ibid. § 4. **1565. Office and attendance.** The said tax assessors shall have an office in the City Hall, and it shall be the duty of the chairman and ex-officio clerk to be at the said office every day, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M., except when his absence from the said office may be required by his official duties.

It shall be the duty of the said two associate assessors to be at the said office every day, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M except when their absence from the office may be required by their official duties, during the month of January of each year. During the months of February and March of each year they shall give to their duties at least five hours of each day, Sundays and holidays excepted, and such other time during months other than January, February and March as they may be called upon to give by the said chairman.

Ibid. § 5. **1566. Records.** The clerk of the said board shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the said board, which shall always be subject to the inspection of the Mayor or any Alderman of the city, and shall perform such other duties as may hereafter be imposed upon him by ordinance or by the lawful rules and regulations of said board.

Ibid. § 6. **1567. Duties and powers.** It shall be the duty of the said assessors to value and assess all real estate and improvements within the city of Savannah liable for taxation, and also all personal property liable for taxation, but said personal property shall be returned to the said assessors as hereinafter required by the owners thereof, under oath, and, after the said return, the said assessors may accept the same or may increase the same as hereinafter stated.

In cases of failure to return personal property for taxation, or of failure to make a true return, or of attempt at fraud in returning the same, the said assessors shall assess the value of said personal property for taxation, and shall have power in this connection to subpœna before them persons making returns for taxation and to cause them to produce

before them for inspection their books, policies of insurance and other papers, to subpœna and examine witnesses and to take all other steps necessary in the judgment of the said assessors in the premises in order to obtain true and correct returns.

(a). They shall require all returns of personal property subject to taxation and held or owned on the first day of January of each year to be made before them at their office upon such form as they may prescribe or approve by the 20th. day of January of each year, and the following oath or affirmation shall be administered to each and every person making returns for taxation of personal property, to-wit: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the returns which you are about to make shall be a just and true statement of all personal property of every kind which you held or owned on the first day of January (inserting here the year), or were interested in, either in your own right or the right of any person or persons whomsoever, either as parent, guardian, executor, administrator, agent or trustee, or any other manner whatsoever, to the best of your knowledge, information and belief. You do further swear that you will truly, correctly and fully answer all questions asked you by the tax assessors in reference to said return and that you have not conveyed or assigned to others or removed out of the city of Savannah any property whatsoever to avoid returning the same for taxation."

The said tax assessors shall keep the tax book open and ready for returns until the time specified above, and of which full notice shall be given to the tax payers by publication in the official organ of said city and by such other means as the said board may adopt.

It shall be the duty of said tax assessors to have prepared suitable books for the purpose of receiving returns as provided herein.

(b). If any person fails, neglects or refuses to make a return of his or her personal property within the time appointed, or to truly answer such questions as may be asked, or to submit his personal property for the inspection and valuation of said assessors, or to furnish such data and information as may be called for by them, then it shall be the duty of said assessors, jointly, from the best information they can get in reference to the kind and value of the personal property owned and possessed by such person, to arrive at the true value of the same and place it upon their books. They shall also enter upon their books the name of any person, firm, company or corporation who shall either fail or refuse to give in their property and of all they are unable to find, and who they may believe to be subject to a tax on personal property and of the amount of the tax assessable against them.

(c). In the discharge of their duties the said tax assessors shall be authorized to enter the store or place of business of any person, but shall not enter any private residence without the consent of the occupants.

(d). In case of false, fraudulent or unfair returns, the said tax assessors shall cite the person making the same, before them on some day to be fixed by them, and show cause why the return should not be corrected. Upon any such person so cited appearing before them, they shall, if requested, hear such evidence as to the real value of the return in dispute as

may be submitted to them and determine the same. If such person so cited refuses or neglects to appear, his returns shall be corrected by the said assessors according to the best information they can obtain.

(e). After the returns are in and corrected (where corrections are necessary), the said tax assessors shall enter the same upon two identical tax digests, alphabetically arranged, one of which tax digests shall be retained for use in their office and the other shall be placed in the office of the City Treasurer.

(f). They shall have power in all cases to swear a person making a return that he will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in answer to their questions, and to interrogate him or her closely for the purpose of having a just, full, true and correct return and valuation made.

Ibid. § 7.

1568. Penalty for incomplete or unfaithful returns. Any person who shall knowingly make any incomplete or unfaithful return for taxation, or who shall refuse to make a return, shall, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not exceeding fifty ($50) dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court, for each offense.

Ibid. § 8.

1569. Failure to make returns, double tax. In case any person, firm or corporation liable under the tax ordinances of the city of Savannah shall fail or refuse to make returns of personal property, as required in this Chapter, it shall be in the power of said tax assessors to assess such persons, firm or corporation at double the amount of the immediately preceding tax return, and if no return shall have been made, then the said assessors shall have the power to assess such person, firm or corporation such amount as may be proper in their judgment, provided, however, that upon petition made to said tax assessors by any such person, firm or corporation, within thirty days after such assessment, or double assessment, and not thereafter, the said tax assessors shall hear the said petitioner, and such evidence as may be adduced before it, and if proper excuse be shown, in the judgment of said tax assessors, they shall have the power to reduce such assessment or double assessment and upon such terms as they may deem just and equitable.

The decision of the said assessors, after hearing the evidence, shall be final.

Ibid. § 9.

1570. To file tax digest with City Treasurer. The said tax assessors shall make their reports to the municipal authorities by filing with the City Treasurer one of the tax digests showing the assessments and valuations of property in the city of Savannah for taxation, and the municipal authorities shall, in levying or assessing the rate of taxation, do so upon the value of the property so reported.

CHAPTER 69.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES—LICENSES AND BADGES.

SECTION 1571. Retail liquor licenses.
1572. Application to be filed by Dec. 1st.
1573. License tax to be paid by Jan. 15th.
1574. Revocable by Council.
1575. Applicant to comply with law.
1576. Penalty.
1577. Form of retail license.
1578. Retailing without license, penalty.
1579. License authorizes what sale.
1580. Apothecaries and druggists.
1581. Retailer's sign outside.
1582. Bar-rooms close at midnight.
1583. Penalty.
1584. Dog tax and badges.
1585. Return of dogs for taxation.
1586. Dogs brought into city during year.
SECTION 1587. Auction sales, who may hold.
1588. Circus and parade.
1589. Without permit, penalty.
1590. Other shows; Mayor's permit.
1591. Performing without permit.
1592. Show dispersed and arrests.
1593. Telegraph Companies.
1594. Returns of poles.
1595. Execution by Treasurer, when.
1596. Pawnbroker's license and bond.
1597. Speculators in theatre tickets.
1598. Selling water on river.
1599. Rates fixed by Water Committee.
1600. Penalty.

1571. Retail liquor licenses and applications therefor. No liquor license shall be issued to any person, firm or corporation to sell malt, vinous and, or spirituous liquors at retail, within the corporate and jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah, Georgia, except after a written application in duplicate has been filed by such person, firm or corporation to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, and after the same shall have been approved by the City Council, which application shall clearly locate and state the place where it is proposed to sell, and it shall not be lawful to sell under such license until such application shall have been granted, nor shall it be lawful to sell under such license after the same shall have been granted, at any other place than that named in the application. Nov. 7, 1906.

1572. Application to be filed not later than December 1st., each year. Any person, firm or corporation desirous of selling malt, vinous and, or spirituous liquors at retail within such corporate and jurisdictional limits, so as to begin business on the first of January of any given year, shall file such written application with the Clerk of Council not later than December 1 of the year preceding, and any application filed after December 1 of any year will not be considered by Council until after the first of January of the year succeeding, and no person, firm or corporation filing such application after such December 1 shall begin such business on January 1 in the succeeding years, and not thereafter, until such application shall have been granted by Council. Ibid. § 2.

1573. License tax to be paid on or before January 15th. When any such application, duly filed as aforesaid, shall have been granted, the amount fixed by the tax ordinance for any year as a license for such business shall be paid to the City Treasurer on or before January 15 of such year. Ibid. § 3.

1574. Licenses revocable by Council at any time. Any licenses issued to such retail dealers in malt, vinous and, or spirituous liquors, shall be revocable at any time by the City Council of Savannah for reasons satisfactory to it, upon hearing had, after notice to such dealer to be present at such Ibid. § 4.

hearing, which hearing shall be final, and the substance of this section shall be stated as a condition in the license granted, and upon revocation of such license another shall not be granted to such person, firm or corporation, until after the expiration of two (2) years from the date of such revocation.

Ibid. § 5. **1575. Penalty.** Any such retail dealer violating any of the terms of the four preceding sections shall be punished, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, for each and every infraction thereof, by fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Nov. 21, 1906. **1576. Applicant to comply with the law.** The Mayor is hereby authorized to grant the license upon the applicant's paying the sum required therefor, and complying with the ordinances of the city in this respect, and every license shall continue in force until the first day of January next ensuing thereafter, and no longer.

Nov 21, 1906. **1577. Form of license to retail liquor.** The form of the license shall be such as shall be prescribed from time to time by the Committee on Liquor Licenses.

June 14, 1876. **1578. Retailing liquors without license; penalty.** Any person or persons who shall keep a tippling shop, or sell by retail in quantities less than one quart, any malt, vinous and, or spirituous liquors whatsoever, in any house, booth, arbor, stall, or other place whatsoever in the said city of Savannah, without a license, shall, on conviction thereof in the Police Court, be punished for every such offense, whether committed on the same or on different days, by fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, with or without labor on the public streets, squares or lanes, or both, in the discretion of the said court.

Jan. 8, 1868. **1579. Retail license authorizes sale of what quantity.** A license to retail spirituous liquors shall authorize the person holding the same to sell in a quantity not to exceed ten gallons in any one package, and to any one person, and to any one person or co-partnership of persons not more than ten gallons on any one day.

Dec. 5, 1860. **1580. Apothecary, druggist, etc.** No apothecary, druggist, or vender of medicine shall hereafter, within the corporate extended or jurisdictional limits of said city, sell to any person any alcoholic, spirituous, vinous or fermented liquor in any quantity less than the original package, cask or vessel, as imported, except on the prescription of some regular physician, unless such person so selling shall first obtain a license as in the case of other retailers of spirituous liquors, in default whereof such apothecary, druggist, or vender of medicines shall, upon conviction before the Police Court, be fined not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both.

Oct. 12, 1886. **1581. Retailer's sign required outside shop.** Any person obtaining a license for retailing shall have plainly and distinctly painted in letters not less than three inches in length, over the door, on the outside of the house or shop wherein the liquors are sold, and fronting the street, lane or square, the name of the person so licensed, together with the words "licensed to retail spirituous liquors," and every person violating this section shall be fined for each week succeeding the first ten days after obtaining the license, in a sum not exceeding thirty ($30) dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten (10) days, either or both: Provided, however, that any hotel, inn, tavern, seaman or sailor boarding house, or other house or houses where boarders or lodgers are kept, shall be exempt from the provisions and liabilities of this section upon taking out the retailers' license required by the city ordinances.

Dec. 11, 1857.

Jan. 2, 1895, p. 342. **1582. Barrooms, etc., to close from 12 midnight until 5 A. M.** It shall be the duty of the proprietors of all barrooms and tippling houses located in the corporate or jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah to close their barrooms and tippling houses at 12 midnight, and to keep them closed until 5 the next morning: Provided always, that this ordinance shall not be so construed as to authorize the opening of a barroom or tippling house on Sunday or from 12 o'clock Saturday night to 5 o'clock Monday morning.

Ibid. § 2. **1583. Penalty.** Any person violating the preceding sections shall, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Nov. 16, 1843. **1584. Dog tax and badges.** The occupant of any premises where a dog or dogs is or are kept shall pay for every dog so kept an annual tax of one dollar. Upon payment of this tax, a badge shall be issued to the person paying the tax for the dog; and every dog found running at large without such badge shall be impounded, and if not claimed within forty-eight hours shall be disposed of. And it shall be the duty of the Board of Tax Assessors to put every person on oath as to the number of dogs on his or her premises, and on the payment of the said tax, the owner or keeper of such dog or dogs shall be entitled to receive from the City Treasurer a license for such dog to run at large for one year: Provided, a collar shall be constantly worn by such dog, having the name of the owner legibly stamped or engraved thereon; and provided, also, that if at any time it shall be deemed unsafe to permit dogs to go at large, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue a proclamation forbidding the same; and any dog found going at large after such notice, and until such proclamation shall be revoked, shall be killed, and the owner or keeper thereof shall moreover be liable to a fine of ten ($10) dollars; and any dog found in any lot, or going at large contrary to this article, may be lawfully killed. And any person keeping any dog contrary to this article shall be liable to a fine of ten ($10) dollars for every such offense, and for failing to make return of every dog liable to taxation, the owner or keeper thereof shall be liable to double tax, as in other cases.

Ibid. **1585. Oath to returns of dogs for taxation.** The following oath, in addition to the oath now prescribed by law, shall be taken by all persons making a return of taxable property in the city, viz.: "And I, A. B., do further swear that there is no dog kept by me on my premises (to which shall be added the following, where a dog or dogs have been returned), except such as have been duly returned. So help me God."

Ibid **1586. Dogs brought into city during the year.** Every dog brought into the city shall immediately be reported to the Board of Tax Assessors and a tax paid, or license taken out for the remainder of the year, under a fine of three ($3) dollars, with the alternative of imprisonment not to exceed three (3) days, on the owner or keeper of said dog, or the person

on whose premises the said dog may be found, and any dog, at any time found in the city, shall be deemed and taken to be kept therein, and liable to tax aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the City Marshal and police force to ascertain all such persons as have failed to make the return required by this article.

July 1, 1852. **1587. Auction sales, who may hold.** It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever, not being a licensed auctioneer, or a sheriff, coroner, or constable, in execution of lawful process, or an executor, administrator, or guardian, in the due execution of his trust, to hold any public vendue sales, or auction, whatsover, or to expose for sale by himself at public outcry, any goods, chattles, wares, produce, or merchandise, within the limits of the city of Savannah. And if, after the passing of this ordinance, any person other than the person hereinbefore named, shall hold any public auction whatsoever within the limits of the city of Savannah, or shall expose to sale by himself at public outcry within the limits of the city, any goods, wares, chattles, merchandise, or produce whatsoever, such person so acting or offending shall be liable and subject to a fine for each and every such act or offense, of not exceeding fifty ($50) dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen (15) days, either or both, in the discretion of Police Court.

Sept. 15, 1880. **1588. Circus exhibitions or parades.** No person or persons whomsoever, shall, within the limits of this city, represent or exhibit any circus, or have any circus parade through the streets of said city, without permission previously obtained from the Mayor or Acting Mayor. Upon an application in writing by any person or persons, stating the nature of the exhibition or parade proposed, the names of the persons interested, and the length of time during which he, she or they desire to represent, exhibit or perform, and the length of time during which he, she or they will occupy with a street parade, it shall and may be lawful either to refuse altogether the permission applied for, or to grant the same for such length of time and subject to such restrictions and to the payment of such sum or sums of money, as may by said Mayor or Acting Mayor be deemed proper and expedient to be paid or received, or as may be specified in tax ordinance, before such permission shall be granted.

Ibid. **1589. Penalty for exhibiting or parading without permit.** If any person or persons shall represent or exhibit, or attempt to exhibit any circus, or take part in any circus parade through the streets of said city, without permission previously obtained as aforesaid, or if any person or persons having obtained such permission shall violate any condition or restriction under which the same may have been granted, he, she or they so offending shall for every such offense, on conviction thereof in the Police Court, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars each, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both.

Feb. 14, 1799. **1590. Other shows or entertainments; Mayor's permit.** No person or persons whatsoever shall, within the limits of this city or of the jurisdiction of the corporation thereof, represent or exhibit in public, for money, gain or reward, any play, tragedy, comedy, farce or interlude, pantomime, rope or wire dancing or walking, or other entertainment of the stage, or parts therein, feats of acting in horsemanship or otherwise, wax work, curious animals, music, or other public show or entertainment whatsoever, without permission

previously obtained from the Mayor or Acting Mayor. Upon an application in writing by any person or persons, stating the nature of the representations or exhibition proposed, the names of the persons concerned, and the length of time during which he, she or they desire to represent, exhibit or perform, it shall and may be lawful either to refuse altogether the permission applied for, or to grant the same for such length of time, and subject to such restrictions and to the payment of such sum or sums of money as may be deemed proper and expedient to be paid or secured, or as may be specified in tax ordinance, before such permission shall be granted.

Feb. 14, 1799. **1591. Performing or exhibiting without permit.** If any person or persons shall represent or exhibit, or attempt to represent or exhibit, any of the theatrical or other entertainments of the stage, or parts therein, feats of activity or other entertainment, show, or representation whatever, either herein expressly named, or coming within the purview and meaning of this Chapter, publicly for money, gain or reward, without permission previously obtained as aforesaid, or if any person or persons, having obtained such permission, shall violate any condition or restriction under which the same may have been granted, he, she or they so offending shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Ibid. **1592. Audience to be dispersed and performers arrested.** It shall be the duty of the Mayor or Acting Mayor, upon information being given, or having reason to suspect, that any public representation, exhibition or show, for money, gain or reward, is making, or about to be made, in violation of the true intent and meaning of this article, to issue his order, directed to the Chief of Police, commanding him that he shall disperse the persons attending to view such performance, exhibition or show, and to arrest and imprison the performer or performers, to be dealt with agreeably to this Chapter, and if necessary, may summon the police or citizens to assist him.

Dec. 20, 1893, § 1, p. 175. Jan. 26, 1898, p. 377. **1593. Telegraph companies to pay for privilege of using streets, etc.** From and after the present year (1893) all telegraph companies shall pay to the city of Savannah, for the privilege of using the streets, lanes, ways, and public domain of said city, the sum of twenty ($20) dollars per annum for each and every pole erected or used by the said companies, in the said streets, lanes, ways and public domain in the said city.

Dec. 20, 1893, § 2 **1594. Duty to make returns of poles.** It shall be the duty of the said companies to make a return to the Board of Tax Assessors, under the oath of one of its officers, of the number of poles erected or used by them in the said city, and the said return shall be made by the 1st. day of February of each year. The said return shall be subject to the revision of the Board of Tax Assessors of the city of Savannah, which shall see to it that the full return is made. Should the said return not be made, the said Tax Assessors shall ascertain, through the City Marshal, or his deputy, the number of poles erected or used by the said companies, and in the event this becomes necessary, by reason of the failure of the telegraph companies to make the return, the sum of fifty (50) cents shall be added to the charge of twenty ($20) dollars, as the charge for each pole so ascertained.

Ibid. § 3.

1595. Failure to pay, Treasurer to issue executions. The payment of the charge made in this ordinance shall be made to the city of Savannah by the said companies on or before the 1st. day of March of each year, and in the event that the said payment is not made, it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to issue an execution against the company failing to pay, as hereinbefore provided, for the amount due by the said company, together with the costs, which execution shall be made and levied as are other executions for city taxes.

Dec. 20, 1893, § 1.

1596. Pawnbrokers' license, bond, etc. Every person or persons engaged in the business of pawnbroker in the city of Savannah, shall pay a license fee to the city of Savannah of such amount as may be required in tax ordinance, for each and every establishment conducted by them. Applicants for such license shall be required to give bond, with two good and approved securities, to the city, in such sum as may be fixed in tax ordinance, conditioned to make good all damages arising from carelessness of unlawful dealings of the pawnbroker. The usual sign of three gilt balls pendent shall be affixed in a conspicuous place of each pawnbroker within five days after receiving the license.

Feb. 19, 1890, p. 199.

1597. Speculators in theatrical tickets. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, in the city of Savannah, to speculate, or sell, or offer to sell, with a view to speculation, any ticket or tickets to any theatrical exhibitions of any kind to be given in the city of Savannah without first paying to the city of Savannah a specific tax of one hundred ($100) dollars, which tax shall confer the right so to speculate for the current year of the payment of said tax.

2. That any person or persons violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, and to imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

3. That this section shall not be so construed, as to apply to the authorized agent or agents of the company or persons giving the said exhibitions.

May 19, 1897, § 1, p. 417.

1598. Selling water on Savannah river. Any person or persons selling water on the Savannah river, in the port of Savannah, shall pay, as a business or specific tax, the sum of two hundred ($200) dollars per annum, payable to the Treasurer of the city of Savannah for the doing of said business during the present or any succeeding year, or any part of any year, and it shall not be lawful to conduct said business without first paying the said specific tax.

Ibid. § 2.

1599. Water rate to sellers to be fixed by Committee on Water. The rate to be charged to the person or persons doing the said business for the water received from the city of Savannah and the limit to be charged by said persons to their patrons shall be fixed by the Committee on Water for the city of Savannah, and it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to charge their patrons more than the rate so to be fixed.

Ibid. § 3.

1600. Penalty for violation. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed the sum of one hundred ($100) dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER 70.

MUNICIPAL DEBT—BONDS AND SINKING FUND.

SECTION 1601. Preamble.
1602. Compromise bonds to be issued (Dec. 17, 1878).
1603. Sinking Fund Commission.
1604. Sinking Fund.
1605. Commissioners, how removed.
1606. Compromise, when binding.
1607. Contracts stamped on bonds and coupons.
1608. Former bonds stamped.
1609. Coupons stamped under former ordinances.
1610. New coupons received as cash.
1611. Compromise of July 4, 1883.
1612. Coupons.
1613. Sinking Fund created.
1614. When to go into effect.
1615. Bond and coupons to be stamped.
1616. When unable to buy bonds of 1883.

1601. Preamble. Whereas, By an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to compromise the bonded debt of the city of Savannah; to provide for the issue of new bonds with which to redeem those outstanding; to provide for the establishment of a sinking fund for the redemption of the outstanding bonds of said city, and for other purposes," passed in Council, July 24, 1878, it was ordained that the therein recited proposition from the holders of bonds and coupons of the city of Savannah to compromise said bonds and coupons be and it was thereby accepted, and the said compromise specifically offered to the holders of the outstanding bonds and coupons of said city, upon the terms and conditions set forth in said offer of compromise and said ordinance. Dec. 17, 1878.

And Whereas, Since the passage of said ordinance the Legislature of the State of Georgia, by an act approved December 11, 1878, and entitled [1] "An act to authorize the

(1.) An Act to authorize the municipal authorities of towns and cities to compromise their bonded debt; to provide for the issue and exchange of new bonds for outstanding bonds and coupons; to provide for the establishment and management of a sinking fund for the redemption of such new bonds and coupons, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the municipal authorities of any incorporated town or city of this State are authorized and empowered to compromise and settle their bonded debt in accordance with the provisions of this Act; provided that this Act shall not be so construed as to prejudice the rights of such creditors as may refuse to assent to such compromise.

Section 2. Be it further enacted by the said authority, and it is hereby so enacted, that where there are outstanding bonds and coupons of any incorporated town or city of this State, as aforesaid, whether the said outstanding bonds and coupons are due or to become due, it shall be lawful for the municipal authorities of such town or city to issue new bonds, with coupons attached, to be exchanged and to stand for and in the place of such outstanding bonds and coupons; provided, always that the new bonds so issued shall not exceed in amount the previously existing total bonded debt, with interest thereon, of such town or city.

Section 3. Be it further enacted by said authority, and it is hereby so enacted, that when the authorities of such town or city shall desire to avail themselves of the benefit of the provisions of this Act, they are hereby authorized and empowered to pass any ordinance or ordinances to provide for the issuance and exchange of new bonds to stand in the place and stead of outstanding bonds and coupons, and to determine the mode and method of such issuance and exchange, and to fix the length of time such new bonds shall run, and the rate of interest they shall bear. Such ordinance or ordinances shall have the force and effect of contracts between the said town or city and those who may receive or hold such new bonds so issued and exchanged.

Section 4. Be it further enacted by said authority, and it is hereby so enacted, that if any town or city availing itself of the provisions of this Act, shall desire to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of such new bonds, it shall be lawful for the authorities of such town or city to pass all ordinances necessary for that purpose, and to create a commission for the management of said sinking fund, and for its proper use and application, which commission shall be composed of not less than three nor more than five freeholders of such town or city, and the ordinance or ordinances providing for said sinking fund, and said commission for its management and application, and the mode of appointing said commission and prescribing its duties, shall have the force and effect of law, and shall be held and considered as part of the contract between such town or city and the acceptors and holders of such new bonds.

Section 5. Be it further enacted by said authority, and it is hereby so enacted, that all laws and parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved December 11, 1878.

municipal authorities of towns and cities to compromise their bonded debt; to provide for the issue and exchange of new bonds for outstanding bonds and coupons; to provide for the establishment and management of a sinking fund for the redemption of such new bonds and coupons, and for other purposes," has authorized and empowered the municipal authorities of any incorporated city in said state to compromise its bonded debt and to issue new bonds to be exchanged for its outstanding bonds and coupons upon certain conditions therein set forth, and to establish a sinking fund, and a sinking fund commission to manage such fund for the redemption of such new bonds; therefore,

Dec. 17, 1878.

1602. Compromise bonds to be issued, etc. The said Mayor and Aldermen shall issue for exchange, and exchange new bonds under the provisions of this ordinance, and under the authority of said act, of the same face value, for any and all of the outstanding matured and maturing bonds of said city, at the option of the holders thereof, and after such bonds shall have been stamped, as hereinafter provided; said new bonds shall become due and payable thirty years from and after the first day of February, 1879, and shall bear interest coupons, payable quarterly, at the rate of five per centum (5 per cent.) per annum; and each of such new bonds, before it is exchanged by the said city, shall be registered in the office of the City Treasurer, and shall have certified thereon by a majority of the Sinking Fund Commission hereinafter provided for, that all conditions precedent required by law, and by the contract under which the bonds are authorized to be exchanged, have been complied with; and each of such bonds may also be registered, at the option of the holder, after being exchanged, in the office of the City Treasurer, which registration shall be certified thereon by said City Treasurer, after which said bond shall be transferable only by endorsement by the said registered holder to the transferee, unless the last person in whose name it is so registered shall transfer and assign it to bearer, after which it shall again be transferable by delivery; and such new coupons and new bonds, as they mature, shall be receivable, at their par or face value, for all taxes and other dues to the city of Savannah; and as such reduced rates of interest are made for the purpose of being, and are considered by said corporate authorities as the equivalent of any and all taxes which the said corporate authorities might otherwise hereinafter levy upon such new bonds and coupons, such new bonds and coupons shall never be taxed by said city.

Dec. 17, 1878.

1603. Sinking Fund Commission created. The said Mayor and Aldermen do hereby create, under the authority of said act, a sinking fund for the payment of such new bonds, and also a commission of freeholders, to be known as the Sinking Fund Commission, to consist of five persons, each of whom shall be the owner, in his own name, of unincumbered real estate in said city of the value of at least five thousand ($5,000) dollars upon the basis of valuation made by the City Assessors; and no Mayor, Alderman, or other city officer, shall be eligible to serve upon said commission; and when any member of said commission shall qualify as an officer of said city, he shall immediately cease to be a member of said commission. The five original members of said commission shall be elected by the Mayor and Aldermen of said city at the next regular meeting of Council after the passage of this ordinance, a two-thirds vote being necessary for a choice; and each member of said commission so elected, as well as his successors, shall be sworn to faithfully perform the duties of the position, and shall serve for ten years, and until his successor is elected in the same manner and for a similar term of years, and qualified, unless he be sooner removed as hereinafter provided. Said commission so appointed shall be invested with power, and it shall be its duty, if necessary, to enforce taxation sufficient to raise the "sinking fund" herein provided for, by application to the courts having jurisdiction, at any time when there shall be a failure to act in good faith on the part of the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being; and, after it is organized, shall have power to fill all vacancies in its body, whether caused by death, resignation or otherwise, by a majority vote of those acting, except when such vacancy is caused by the removal of a member as hereinafter provided, or by the expiration of his term of office; and except, further, that when, in consequence of a tie vote, or from any other cause, they are unable, or shall fail, to fill any vacancy or vacancies at the first regular or special meeting of their body after such vacancy or vacancies shall occur, their presiding officer shall certify such fact to Council at its next regular or special meeting thereafter, and Council shall at such meeting, proceed to fill such vacancy or vacancies in the same manner that it elected the original members.

1604. Sinking fund, and how applied. Before exchanging said new bonds, Council shall make ample provision for the payment of the annual interest on said new bonds, and shall set apart so much of its most fixed sources of revenue as shall yield with the greatest certainty at least ten thousand ($10,000) dollars for each of the first succeeding five years; twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars for each of the next succeeding ten years; and Forty thousand ($40,000) dollars for the succeeding years until all the new issue of bonds and bonds issued in renewal thereof (if any be so issued) shall be fully paid and satisfied; and the same shall be paid in quarterly payments by the Treasurer of said city to the said Sinking Fund Commission, commencing the first day of February, 1879, who shall apply the same to the purchase of any of the outstanding new bonds of said city, at the ruling market rates, and shall cancel each bond so purchased (and the coupons thereto attached), and after such cancellation shall deliver it (and them) to the said City Treasurer for such final destruction as Council may direct. And when said Commission shall desire to purchase any of said bonds they shall call, by advertisement in the official gazette of the city, or in such manner as the city makes public its official acts, for proposals to furnish the same, and may accept the proposal of the lowest bidders for a part or the whole of the amount called for, or may reject any or all bids, as they may deem most advisable for the public interest and consistent with economy; calling, after each rejection for new bids; or they may, by unanimous consent of their body, buy such bonds in open market, at ruling rates, without calling for bids. Said Sinking Fund Commission shall make an annual report to the said Mayor and Aldermen of their work to December 31st. of each year, which report shall be published annually with the Mayor's Report. Dec. 17, 1878.

Ibid. § 4.

1605. Council may remove members of Commission and re-elect others. Said the Mayor and Aldermen may, by a unanimous vote, remove any member or members of said Sinking Fund Commission, before his or their terms of office have expired, and may elect in the manner prescribed above, and for the unexpired term, a Commissioner or Commissioners in his or their stead, having the qualifications hereinbefore set forth; provided, that this power shall cease whenever the Legislature of this state shall give such power of removal and appointment to the Superior Court of Chatham county, or other competent tribunal.

Ibid. § 5.

1606. Compromise, when to become binding. Until bondholders representing two million five hundred thousand ($2,500,000) dollars in face value of the outstanding bonds of said city shall have accepted the said offer of compromise, and such bonds to that amount shall have been stamped as hereinafter provided, the acceptance of those representing any number less than such two million five hundred thousand ($2,500,000) dollars in face value shall not be binding beyond the first day of July, 1880, on which day, unless bondholders to said amount of two million five hundred thousand ($2,500,000) dollars, shall have agreed to this settlement, those who have so agreed shall be relieved from the same; and further, that no new bonds shall be exchanged for old bonds until bondholders representing said two million five hundred thousand ($2,500,000) dollars shall have accepted the compromise.

Ibid. § 6.

1607. Contracts to be stamped on bonds and coupons. Upon each bond, and the coupons thereto attached, or appertaining, presented by such bondholders as accept this compromise, unless they be redeemed by said new bonds, shall be stamped, printed, or written respectively. "In pursuance of the compromise settlement proposed by the holders of bonds and coupons of the city of Savannah, and accepted by the Mayor and Aldermen of said city, as set forth in an ordinance passed December 17, 1878, which ordinance is made a part of this contract, and which compromise settlement is accepted and agreed to by the holder of this bond, upon the condition that, in consideration of the reduction of interest allowed by him, and which is mutually agreed to be the equivalent of any taxes which said Mayor and Aldermen might otherwise hereafter levy hereon, this bond and the coupons appertaining to it, and so stamped, shall never again be taxed by said city, the said Mayor and Aldermen agree to pay, and the holder of this bond agrees to accept, in full payment of the coupons and fractions thereof, hereto appertaining, and so stamped, fifty-eight per centum (58 per cent.) of their face value, to February 1, 1879, and after that date, five-sevenths (5-7) of their face value, in terms of the offer of compromise made by the bondholders, and forming the basis of this ordinance, and this agreement stamped hereon shall be proof of acceptance of said compromise settlement by the holder, by receiving interest thereunder, and of part performance by the city," which shall be signed and dated by the Treasurer of said city.

And upon coupons due to, and including February 1, 1879, "subject to agreement stamped on bond; value 58-100 of face;" and upon coupons to become due after that date, "subject to agreement stamped on bond; value 5-7 of face;" in terms of the offer of compromise made by the bondholders,

and forming the basis of this ordinance. And when old bonds are matured, or without coupons for the full period of thirty (30) years, the city shall, at the option of the holder, either furnish coupons for the whole, or a part of said thirty years, as may be required, or pay the interest which would be due under the said compromise, stamping upon the bonds the amount of interest so paid.

1608. Former bonds stamped entitled to same privileges. Dec. 17, 1878.
All bonds hitherto stamped under the provisions of the ordinances of March 6 and July 24, 1878, shall be, and they are entitled to the privileges and advantages herein set forth, as to principal and interest, without further stamping, unless desired by the holders thereof.

1609. Coupons stamped under former ordinances, how treated. Ibid. § 8.
All coupons so stamped under the ordinances of March 6 and July 24, 1878, or this ordinance, shall, when due, be by the city paid in currency, or received as currency in payment of taxes and all other dues to the city, at their compromise face value as now provided by ordinance. And further, that all bonds stamped as above provided, shall be receivable at maturity under compromise, in payment of all dues and taxes, and before maturity shall be receivable at all times at their face value in payment of any sums due as balance of purchase money on any lot or lots heretofore sold by said city, and commonly known as "ground rent lots."

1610. Coupons on new bonds received by city as cash. Ibid. § 9.
The coupons on the new bonds herein provided for shall be received and treated as cash by the said city as they mature.

1611. Compromise of Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad Company bonds. July 4, 1883.
The said the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah do hereby offer to the holders of the bonds of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad Company guaranteed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah and hamlets thereof, as authorized by a public meeting of the citizens of said city held May 14, 1859, the following compromise settlement of said bonds and accrued interest: That the said Mayor and Aldermen shall issue for exchange and exchange new bonds under the provisions of this ordinance and under the authority of the act of the General Assembly of Georgia, approved December 11, 1878, and entitled: "An act to authorize the municipal authorities of towns and cities to compromise their bonded debts; to provide for the issue and exchange of new bonds for outstanding bonds and coupons; to provide for the establishment and management of a sinking fund for the redemption of such new bonds and coupons, and for other purposes," for each one thousand ($1,000) dollars of said bonds so guaranteed, and all coupons on the same (the coupons being those due January, 1877, July, 1877, January, 1878, July, 1878, and January, 1879), and all interest due thereon up to the first day of July, 1883, thirteen hundred ($1,300) dollars, said new bonds, which said new bonds shall become due and payable thirty years from and after the first day of July, 1883, and shall bear interest, coupons payable quarterly, at the rate of five per centum (5 per cent.) per annum; and each of such new bonds, before it is issued by the city, shall be registered in the office of the City Treasurer, and shall have certified thereon by a majority of the Sinking Fund Commission that all conditions precedent required by law, and by the contract under which the

bonds are authorized to be exchanged, have been complied with; and each of such bonds may also be registered, at the option of the holder, after being exchanged, in the office of the City Treasurer, which registration shall be certified thereon by said City Treasurer, after which such bond shall be transferable only by endorsement by the said holder to the transferee, unless the last person in whose name it is so registered shall transfer and assign it to bearer, after which it shall again be transferable by delivery, and such new coupons and new bonds as they mature shall be receivable at their par or face value for all taxes and other dues to the city of Savannah; and as such reduced rates of interest are made for the purpose of being, and are considered by said corporation authorities as the equivalent of any and all taxes which the said corporate authorities might otherwise hereafter levy upon such new bonds and coupons, such new bonds and coupons shall never be taxed by said city.

Ibid. § 2.

1612. Coupons. All said coupons beginning with those due January 1, 1877, which have been removed from the said guaranteed bonds and not produced therewith at the time they are presented for exchange, shall be paid for at their face value by the holder of such bond before the exchange is made to entitle the party holding such bonds to the terms of this compromise and the exchange hereunder.

Ibid. § 3.

1613. Sinking fund created. The said Mayor and Aldermen do hereby create under the authority of said act a sinking fund for the payment of said new bonds, and do hereby authorize, and empower, and make it the duty of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, in addition to the duties prescribed in and by the ordinance of the city of Savannah, passed December 17, 1878, whereby said Commission was created, to purchase on the first day of February, of each year hereafter, or as soon after as they shall find it to be practicable (until the complete redemption of the entire issue), in the manner prescribed by law, bonds of the issue herein authorized to the face value of six thousand ($6,000) dollars, making their sight draft on the City Treasurer for such sums of money as may be required to pay therefor, which sums shall not be considered as forming a part of the sinking fund heretofore provided. All bonds so purchased, with the coupons annexed (after having been carefully cancelled by the said Sinking Fund Commission), shall be delivered to the City Treasurer to await such final destruction as Council may direct.

Ibid. § 4.

1614. Compromise, when to go into effect. Until bondholders representing two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars in full value of the outstanding bonds of said city shall have accepted the offer of compromise hereby made, and such bonds to that amount shall have been stamped as hereafter provided, the acceptance of those representing any number less than such two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars in face value shall not be binding beyond the first day of July, 1884, on which day, unless bondholders to said amount of two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars shall have agreed to this settlement, those who have so agreed, shall be relieved from the same, and, further, that no new bonds shall be exchanged for old ones until bondholders representing said two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars shall have accepted this compromise.

Ibid. § 5.

1615. Bonds and coupons to be stamped. Upon each bond, and the coupons thereto attached or appertaining, presented by such bondholders as accepted this compromise, unless they be redeemed by said new bonds, shall be stamped, printed, or written respectively: "The holder of this bond and the coupons thereto attached agrees to and does accept the compromise offered by the city of Savannah as set forth in an ordinance passed on the 4th. day of July, 1883, which ordinance is hereby made a part of this contract," and on each coupon thereto attached, there should be stamped or written: "Compromise under ordinance of city of Savannah, dated fourth day of July, 1883."

Jan. 1, 1896, p. 352.

1616. If unable to buy bonds of 1883 on account of high prices, may purchase bonds of 1879 in lieu thereof, etc. The Sinking Fund Commissioners are authorized, when they find it impracticable, on account of the high and unreasonable prices at which they are held, to obtain the bonds of 1883, to the face value of six thousand ($6,000) dollars, to purchase bonds of the city of Savannah, issued in 1879, in lieu thereof. June 17, 1896, p. 353. [And it shall not be necessary for the Sinking Fund Commissioners to have the bonds of 1879 which they may purchase, because they find it impracticable on account of the high and unreasonable prices to obtain the bonds of 1883, registered in their names as commissioners, and to hold the same as a trust investment for the benefit of the bonds of 1883, but the said commissioners, when they purchase the bonds of 1879, may treat the same exactly as they would treat the bonds of 1883, that is to say, may cancel the same, provided that the Commissioners shall keep an account of the bonds of 1879 so purchased and cancelled, so that when the bonds of 1883 become purchasable they can then devote any part of the sinking fund for the purchase of the said bonds of 1883 to the extent required by the bond contract.]

CHAPTER 71.

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE, ETC.

SECTION 1617. Disorderly conduct.
1618. Disorderly conduct at fires.
1619. In house or enclosure.
1620. Officers' duty.
1621. At billiard rooms or bowling alleys.
1622. Balls, where boisterous shouting.
1623. Mayor's authority to close up public resorts.
1624. Disturbing public worship.

June 2, 1854.

1617. Disorderly conduct; keeping disorderly house. Any person who shall, in the night or day, disturb the peace and quiet of the city in any manner whatsoever, or shall be guilty of any riotous, disorderly, or improper conduct, or keep a disorderly house within the limits of the city of Savannah, such person shall, on conviction before the Police Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty (30) days, or both, at the discretion of the Police Court; each day's keeping of a disorderly house to be considered a separate offense.

June 2, 1854.

1618. Disorderly conduct at fire. Any person who shall, at a fire, disturb the peace and quiet of the city, or disobey

NOTE.—See Opinion of City, as to refunding the bonded debt, embodied in the minutes of Council of June 7th., 1905.

the orders of the Mayor or Superintendent or other acting engineer, or who shall be guilty of any riotous, disorderly or improper conduct, such person shall be sent to the police barracks or jail until the fire is extinguished, and then may be discharged on his recognizance to appear before the next Police Court, and in default of giving a recognizance to be kept in the police barracks or jail, and brought before the Recorder, who may order the fine and imprisonment mentioned in the first section: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the powers of the Superintendent of Fire Department or other acting engineer.

Feb. 16, 1870.

1619. Disorderly conduct in house or enclosure. It shall not be lawful for any person, whether in or out of any house or other inclosure within said city, to disturb or violate the peace, good order or quiet of the said city, or any part thereof, by any riotous, boisterous, noisy or disorderly conduct; and any person violating this section shall, on conviction before the Police Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty (30) days, or both, at the discretion of the said Police Court.

Ibid.

1620. Officer's duty to request admission, etc. Whenever any such riotous, boisterous, noisy, or disorderly conduct shall occur in any such house or enclosure in said city, to the annoyance of the people of said city, or any portion of them, it shall be the duty of any officer or private of the police force, who may know of, or whose attention may be called to such conduct, to request admission into the premises for the arrest and removal of the offender or offenders; and if such request, when made, be not complied with by the person or persons having the management, control, or government of such premises, then such person or persons having such management, control, or government, shall be deemed to be the offender or offenders, and shall be liable on conviction before the Police Court, to be fined or imprisoned, or both, as hereinbefore prescribed.

Nov. 16, 1843.

1621. Disorderly conduct at billiard rooms or bowling alleys. It shall not be lawful for the proprietor of billiard rooms or bowling alleys to permit riotous, disorderly or noisy conduct within their respective premises, or to keep them open after 12 o'clock at night (city or eastern time), to the annoyance of the inhabitants residing near such establishments. And for every violation of this section such keepers or proprietors shall be dealt with as in other cases of violation of the ordinances of the city in relation to riotous, disorderly or noisy conduct.

Jan. 24, 1866.

1622. Balls, etc., where boisterous shouting; Mayor's permit necessary. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to give within the limits of the city, any public balls, of whatsoever description, or other gathering, where boisterous shouting is indulged in, under the penalty of fifty ($50) dollars fine, or imprisonment for not exceeding ten (10) days, either or both, for each and every contravention; unless permission in writing be previously obtained from the Mayor; such penalty to be inflicted upon the person or persons giving such ball or shouting, or guilty of boisterous conduct at the same. Wherever the foregoing shall be violated, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause said ball or balls, or other gatherings, as before mentioned, to be closed immediately by the police.

Jan. 24, 1866.

1623. Mayor's authority to close public resorts to maintain order, etc. By virtue of the powers granted by law to the Mayor and City Council, the Mayor shall cause to be shut up any place of public resort when the maintenance of order, the public safety or tranquilty, or public decency may, in his judgment, require it.

April 11, 1839.

1624. Disturbing public worship. If any person or persons whosoever shall disturb any congregation who are assembled together at any church or public place of worship, to perform divine service, or shall cause any riot or disturbance thereabout or therein, he, she, or they shall, for every such offense, be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, and in default of payment of the same, it shall be lawful, on conviction before the Police Court, for the court to commit him or them to the common jail for a space of time not exceeding ten (10) days.

CHAPTER 72.

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY, HEALTH AND COMFORT.

SECTION 1625. Landing paupers from vessels.
1626. Landing paupers from railways.
1627. Pool selling on base ball games.
SECTION 1628. Storing of guano within certain limits.
1629. Opium dens or joints prohibited.

Nov. 21, 1860.

1625. Landing paupers from vessels. It shall not be lawful for any master, captain, or commander of any steam or sailing vessel arriving in the harbor of Savannah, to land, or permit to be landed, any steerage passenger or other person likely, as a pauper, to become a charge on said city, without permission from the Mayor or Acting Mayor of said city, and for a violation of the foregoing provision, such master, captain, or commander shall be liable, on conviction before the Police Court, to a fine of twenty-five ($25) dollars for every such steerage or pauper passenger so landed, as aforesaid; but such fine may be remitted on such master, captain, or commander, either conveying such passenger or pauper back to the port whence he came, or entering into bond, to be approved by the Mayor, that such passenger or other pauper shall not become a charge to or on said city for the space of at least twelve months from such landing, and on such master, captain, or commander paying all costs of prosecution, and all expenses attending the enforcement of the order of the Mayor in carrying out this order in every given case, or said offender may be imprisoned not exceeding ten (10) days, either or both.

Oct. 20, 1875.

1626. Landing paupers from railways. The foregoing section shall include within all of its provisions the landing of such paupers or persons, so liable to become a charge upon the city, from any railway train or car, arriving in Savannah, by any conductor, engineer, or other officer, or agent of any railroad company; and for a violation of any of the said provisions, any such conductor, engineer, or other officer, or agent, shall be liable, on conviction, to the same punishment as is therein provided for any master, captain, or commander, of any steam or sailing vessel arriving in the harbor of Sa-

vannah, who is guilty of such violation, said punishment to be remitted in the same form, and upon the same conditions as are therein prescribed.

May 19, 1886.

1627. Pool selling on baseball games. No person shall, within the corporate or jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah, sell, or offer to sell, tickets, chances, or privileges on any pool or pools, combination or combinations, of the results of games of baseball, or keep or maintain any establishment, room, place, office, desk, table, or blackboard, where persons singly, collectively, or mutually, bet, take chances, hazzard, or stake money, or other things of value upon the result of any game or games of baseball played in this city or elsewhere, or any combinations of results of any two or more games thereof. Any person offending against the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be punished for each day of such violation by a fine of not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, or both in the discretion of the Police Court.

April 4, 1877.

1628. Storing of guano prohibited within certain limits. It shall not be lawful for any one to store guano in any part of Savannah east of the Ogeechee canal, or west of a line drawn southwardly from the mouth of Lamar's creek; or anywhere south of the south line of Bay street, along Canal street on the west to the Ogeechee canal, and Bay street, extended on the east to Lamar's creek; and if any owner, occupant, or keeper of a warehouse, or other place of storage, either for himself or others, and either with or without reward, within the limits aforesaid, shall receive or keep any guano therein, he, she, or they shall, on conviction thereof in the Police Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or imprisonment not more than thirty (30) days, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each and every day during which the said guano shall be so kept or stored, to be considered a separate offense.

April 24, 1859, p. 352.

1629. Opium dens or joints prohibited. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to keep or maintain, or be concerned in the keeping or maintaining of any opium den or joint, or place for the smoking of opium, in the city of Savannah; and any person or persons violating this section, or any provision thereof, shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER 73.

OFFENSES AGAINST DECENCY AND MORALITY.

SECTION 1630. Appearing naked on streets; indecent exposure.
1631. Swimming in Ogeechee Canal.
1632. Swimming in Savannah River.
1633. In Musgrove creek, Springfield or Bilbo Canal.
1634. Sales of goods on Sundays prohibited.
1635. Exceptions, and penalty.
1636. Sale of liquor prohibited, drug stores and hotels.
1637. Bar-room to keep shades, blinds raised.
1638. Penalties.
1639. Secular amusements on Sunday prohibited.
1640. Mayor to close halls and expel visitors.
1641. License of hall owner revoked.

Aug. 2, 1839.

1630. Appearing naked on streets; indecent exposure. If any person shall appear in any of the public streets, lanes, squares, or docks in this city in a state of nakedness, or who shall in any manner whatsoever wilfully make any indecent and public exposure of his or her person, or of any other person, he, or she may be arrested by the police, or any person, and shall be fined for each and every such offense in a sum not exceeding fifty ($50) dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen (15) days, either or both.

July 4, 1883. Aug. 20, 1857.

1631. Swimming in Ogeechee Canal within city limits. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to swim or bathe in the Savannah and Ogeechee canal within the limits of the city of Savannah. Any person or persons bathing or swimming in the aforesaid canal within the limits of the city of Savannah, shall, on conviction in the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or imprisoned for not more than thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the said court.

Sept. 11, 1895, p. 377.

1632. Swimming in Savannah river before sunset. It shall not be lawful for any person to swim or bathe in the Savannah river anywhere within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, or opposite thereto, at any time between sun rise and sun set; and any person violating the provisions of this section, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined in the sum of not exceeding fifty ($50) dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

June 29, 1898, p. 369.

1633. Swimming in Musgrove creek, Springfield or Bilbo canal. It shall not be lawful for any person to swim or bathe in the Musgrove creek, or Springfield canal, or Bilbo canal anywhere within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah any time between dawn and dark, and any person violating this section shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be subject to a fine not exceeding the sum of twenty-five ($25) dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding ten (10) days, either or both, at the discretion of the court.

May 5, 1897, p. 408.

1634. No goods to be sold on Sunday. It shall not be lawful for any person to open on Sunday, commonly known as the Lord's Day, any shop or store within the corporate or jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah, for the sale of merchandise of any character, or to sell on said day merchandise of any character, within the said corporate or jurisdictional limits, provided that this section shall not apply to drug stores, which are authorized to sell drugs and medicines

only, and shall not be construed so as to affect or change in any way the ordinances already existing touching saloons and barrooms: Provided, also, that it shall not be unlawful to run a news depot or to sell cigars and tobacco or to run a soda water fountain on the Lord's Day.

Ibid. Dec. 13, 1899, p. 350. Nov. 1, 1899, p. 350.

1635. Exceptions and penalty. Any person violating the provisions of the preceding section, or either of them, shall be subject upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed the sum of one hundred ($100) dollars, and to imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court: Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the delivery or sale of milk and fresh meats or the sale of bread and ice until ten A. M., city time, or the delivery by milk dealers to their customers of milk on Sunday afternoon.

Feb. 25, 1891.

1636. Sale of liquor on Sunday prohibited; druggists and hotels. It shall not be lawful for any person in the corporate or jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah to sell, in any quantity, directly or indirectly, or under any device or disguise whatever, any spirituous, vinous, malt or intoxicating liquor of any character, from 12 o'clock Saturday night, city time, to five o'clock Monday morning, city time, except that a druggist or apothecary may sell the same as medicine upon the prescription of a regular physician of Savannah, which prescription shall authorize only a single sale, and then only when it appears not to be used to defeat or evade the true intent and meaning of this ordinance. This section shall not be construed as to prevent a hotel furnishing its guests with liquors at a regular meal, when they are ordered as a part of that meal, and when this can be done without violating in any way the first section of this ordinance, which must be strictly observed.

Ibid.

1637. Barrooms to keep shades, blinds, etc., raised. When any eating house has any means of access to a barroom connected therewith, not only shall such means of access be closed, and kept closed, from Saturday night at 12 o'clock, city time, until five o'clock Monday morning, city time, but all shades, blinds, and curtains shall be so raised, and screens removed, as to expose the said barroom to full view from the street.

Ibid.

1638. Penalty for violation of two preceding sections. Any person violating any provision of the two preceding sections shall, on conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court. The penalties herein provided for shall not effect the power of the Mayor to revoke the license of a barroom, in accordance with ordinances.

July 8, 1872.

1639. Secular amusements on Sunday prohibited. It shall not be lawful for any person or association of persons to let or lease, or to open, or permit or suffer to be opened, any hall, room, or place whatsoever, for secular use, amusement, or pastime, within the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, on the Lord's Day, usually called Sunday. And it shall not be lawful for any person, or association of persons, to use any such hall, room, or place for secular amusement or pastime, within the limits aforesaid, on such Lord's Day; and every person offending against any part of this section, shall

be liable, on conviction before the Police Court, to a fine of not more than one hundred ($100) dollars for every act of offense, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both.

July 8, 1872.

1640. Mayor on information to close halls and expel visitors. It shall be the duty of the Mayor or Acting Mayor, on information given him, or on his own knowledge, that any hall, room or place whatsoever within said corporate limits is being used or about to be used for secular amusement or pastime on the Lord's Day, to cause the same to be closed until the succeeding day, and to cause the visitors there to be expelled; and any person hindering, obstructing, resisting or molesting the civil power of the city, or any part thereof, in the execution of any order of such Mayor or Acting Mayor in the premises, shall, on conviction before the Police Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both.

Ibid.

1641. License of owner of hall to be revoked, etc. In case of the violation of any part of this Chapter by any owner or part owner of any place for public exhibition, amusement or pastime, for which a license from the city is or may be required, such license, if granted, shall be revoked, and if not granted, shall be withheld on conviction, of violation as aforesaid during the pleasure of the Mayor of said city; but in such case such license may be renewed or granted (as the case may be) by the City Council, on petition by such offending party.

CHAPTER 74.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1642. Injuring or destroying public lamps.
1643. Injuring lamp posts, etc.
1644. Defacing buildings.
1645. Trees, palings, benches or boxes.
1646. Throwing stones, brickbats, etc.
1647. Officers to arrest violators.
1648. Alabama slings.
SECTION 1649. Cruelty to animals.
1650. Killing or injuring squirrels in Park, squares, etc.
1651. Boarding railway trains improperly.
1652. Minors getting on and off moving cars.
1653. General penalty for violating ordinances and sections of this Code.

July 22, 1839.

1642. Injuring or destroying public lamps. If any person shall break, injure, or destroy any of the public lamps, he, she, or they, may be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty ($30) dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten (10) days, either or both.

Aug. 15, 1850.

1643. Injuring lamp posts, etc. If any person shall break, injure, deface, or destroy any of the street lamp posts, lanterns or lights, or shall, without due authority, light, or extinguish any of the said lanterns or lights, he, she, or they may be fined by the Police Court in a sum not more than fifty ($50) dollars, and in default of payment, may be committed to jail for such period within the limit of thirty (30) days, as, in the discretion of the court, may seem proper.

May 4, 1854.

1644. Defacing buildings. No person or persons shall, within the limits of the city of Savannah, write, carve, indite, paste, paint, or in any manner deface, or cause to be written,

carved, indited, pasted, painted, or in any manner defaced, or write, or cause to be written, any marks or letters with any materials whatsoever, upon any public building, the property of the city of Savannah, or of the United States, or upon the property of any person or persons, corporation or corporations.

Ibid. **1645. Cutting, injuring, etc., public trees, benches, boxes, etc.** It shall not be lawful for any person, within the limits of the city of Savannah, to cut, destroy, or injure in any manner, any of the public trees in the streets, squares, or any of the palings, benches, or boxes around the trees, or any other property of the city of Savannah.

Ibid. **1646. Throwing stones, brickbats, etc.** It shall not be lawful for any person, within the limits of the city of Savannah, to cast, throw, or fling any stones, brickbats, or any other things in the squares, streets, lanes, or alleys; or in any other public place in the city of Savannah, or in, or at, or against any of the trees, or boxes around the trees, in said city.

May 4, 1854. **1647. Officers to arrest persons violating.** It shall be the duty of any and every officer of the city of Savannah, who shall see any person violating any of the provisions of this Chapter, immediately to arrest such person and take him or her to the guard house, there to be detained until discharged by the written order of the Recorder; and any officer failing or neglecting so to do shall, upon conviction before the Police Court, be fined not less than ten ($10) dollars.

April 3, 1878. **1648. Throwing missiles by Alabama slings, etc.** It shall not be lawful for any person within the limits of said city, to use any Alabama slings, or other sling, or instrument for throwing projectiles; nor to throw any stone or other missile from such sling or instrument, or by the hand, in any of the streets, lanes or squares of said city. Any person or persons violating this ordinance shall, on conviction thereof before the Police Court of Savannah, be subject and liable for each and every offense to a fine of not more than twenty-five ($25) dollars, and to imprisonment for not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both, at the discretion of the officer presiding in such Police Court.

Dec. 20, 1849. **1649. Cruelty to animals.** It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to overload any animal or animals of burden used within the city, for the transportation of persons, goods, wares and merchandise, nor to use, work or employ in any manner, any bruised, maimed or lame beast of burden, nor to cruelly beat, bruise, ill use or in any manner torture any beast of burden, or any other animal or animals; and any person or persons violating this section shall, on conviction thereof before the Police Court of Savannah, be subject and liable for each and every such offense, to a fine of not more than one hundred ($100) dollars, and to imprisonment for not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both, at the discretion of the officer presiding in such Police Court.

June 25, 1902, p. 321. **1650. Killing or injuring squirrels in parks, squares, etc.** Any person killing, injuring or attempting to kill or injure any squirrel running at large in any cemetery, park, square, street, or other place in the corporate limits of the city of Savannah, shall be subject, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, to a fine not to exceed ten ($10) dollars, and to imprisonment not to exceed five (5) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Oct. 20, 1897, p. 405. **1651. Boarding railway trains at improper places.** It shall be unlawful for any person to board any railroad train, propelled by steam, within the city of Savannah, by jumping or hanging on a locomotive or passenger coach, or a freight car, or a caboose, or upon the steps, trucks and ladders, or either of them, or otherwise, at any place other than one provided for the reception of passengers. This section shall not be construed so as to apply to railroad employes boarding trains in the discharge of their duties.

Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, be fined in a sum not to exceed twenty-five ($25) dollars, or imprisoned not to exceed thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Aug. 29, 1906. **1652. Minors getting on and off cars in motion.** It shall be unlawful for any minor to get on or off any locomotive, or car (whether railroad or street car), within the limits of the city of Savannah, Georgia, while such locomotive or car is in motion.

Any minor violating the provisions of this section shall be punished if convicted before the Police Court of the city of Savannah, by a fine for each and every such offense, of not less than five ($5) dollars, and not more than twenty-five ($25) dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed twenty (20) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

July 18, 1906. **1653. General penalty for violation of ordinances and sections of this Code.** As to all ordinances, which have been heretofore, or which may hereafter be adopted by the City Council of Savannah lacking any provision for punishment for the violation of same, respectively, punishment is hereby provided to apply to each and all of such ordinances; that is to say, each and every offense committed under such ordinances; and each and every violation of the same shall be punished in the Police Court of the city of Savannah, by a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both, in the discretion of the court; and, as to any section of this Code, wherein no punishment is prescribed, any person violating the same, shall be punished as herein provided.

APPENDIX.

CONTAINING

1. Laws of the City Court of Savannah.
2. List of Local Laws for the City of Savannah.
3. List of Local Laws for the County of Chatham.
4. Grants of Franchises and Privileges.

APPENDIX I.

CITY COURT OF SAVANNAH.

Laws of the City Court of Savannah, brought down to Date and annotated by Frederick T. Saussy, Esq., of the Savannah Bar.

SECTION.

4903. Name and style as Court of Record.
4904. Jurisdiction.
4904. (a). Equitable defenses and moulded verdicts.
4904. (b). Distrain warrants and writs of possession.
4904. (c). Dispossessory warrants.
4905. Election of Judge.
4906. Term of office.
4907. Vacancy in office, how filled.
4908. Qualifications of Judge.
4909. Judge's salary.
4910. His oath.
4911. Solicitor General.
4912. Clerk and Sheriff, election and terms of office.
4912. (a). Deputy Clerks.
4912. (b). Deputy Sheriffs.
4913. Confession of judgment.
4914. Habeas corpus.
4915. Claim cases and mortgages on personalty.
4916. Sessions.
4917. Criminal cases, when triable.
4918. Suits, how commenced and prosecuted.
4919. Suits against joint obligors, etc.
4920. Lien of judgments.
4921. Adjournments of Court.
4922. May compel production of books, papers, etc.
4923. Rules of practice.
4924. Jurisdiction of the Court.
4924. (a). New trials.
4925. Judge *pro hac vice*.
4926. Answer, when and how filed.
4927. Defaults, how opened.
4928. Sales under execution.
4929. Judgments, when and where entered.
4930. Stay of execution.
4931. Claim to real property.
4932. Attachments.
4933. By whom issued.
4934. To whom directed.
4935. By whom levied.
4936. Declaration, when filed.
4937. Garnishments, jurisdiction of Court.

SECTION.

4938. Garnishments, how sued, served and returned.
4939. Notice, by whom served.
4940. Parties, how made.
4941. *Scire facias* to make parties.
4942. Witnesses and their attendance.
4943. *De bene esse*.
4944. Judge may attest deeds, etc.
4945. Judge, Clerk and Sheriff, duties.
4946. Oath of Clerk and Sheriff.
4947. Clerk and Sheriff, may be sued in said Court.
4947. (a). Deposit of costs.
4948. Certain fees and costs abolished.
4949. Attachment against Clerk.
4950. Record of proceedings, by whom kept.
4950. (a). Jury boxes and juries.
4951. Jurors, how selected.
4952. Grand jury and indictment abolished.
4954. Jury boxes and keys, by whom kept.
4954. (a). Defaulting jurors, how punished.
4955. Defaulting jurors, excuses of.
4956. Jurors, length of service.
4956. (a). Compensation of jurors.
4957. Expenses of property levied on.
4958. *Certiorari*, how sued out, etc.
4958. (a). Powers of Judge of Superior Court on *certiorari*.
4959. Sheriff may appoint a deputy, when.
4960. Judge may appoint bailiffs.
4961. Constables of said county, duty and pay.
4962. Illegal constables, how punished.
4963. Fees of Sheriff, deputies and bailiffs.
4963. (a). Fees of Clerk and Sheriff in criminal cases.
4964. Summary proceedings in certain cases.

SECTION.		SECTION.	
4965.	Notice of time and place of hearing.	4973.	Appeal not allowed.
4966.	Jurisdiction and power of Judge.	4974.	Solicitor General's insolvent cost bills.
4968.	Clerk, Sheriff and bailiffs to attend.	4975.	Solicitor's fees, how paid.
4969.	Arrests.	4976.	Monies arising from fines.
4970.	Arrests of persons under civil process.	4977.	Justice of Peace, his powers.
4971.	Defendant may have summary hearing.	4978.	Peace warrants and bonds.
4972.	Witnesses examined before trial, when.	4979.	Jury fees.
		4980.	Clerk and Sheriff's fees.
		4983.	Rules of practice.
		4984.	Continuances.
		4985.	Jail calendar—disposition of prisoners.
		4986.	Sheriff's statement to Judge.

As the Codes of 1868, 1873 and 1882 were "the work of private enterprise, their compilation not having been previously authorized by any act of the Legislature" (see 104 Ga. 839), these Codes did not have the effect of statute law, and as several local acts appertaining to the City Court of Savannah were omitted from these Codes, they have been included in the present arrangement.

The citations given under the several sections, in many cases, refer to decisions rendered in cases arising in city courts other than the City Court of Savannah. The applicability of such decisions will be readily appreciated. F. T. S.

February 18, 1907.

ACTS.

Acts of 1866, p. 57.
Acts of 1880-1, p. 57-8, 371-3.
Acts 1868, p. 165.
Acts 1872, p. 399.

4903. (4800.) (4800.) Name and style as a Court of Record. The City Court of Savannah, by that name, and as a Court of record in the city of Savannah, shall continue to exist, and shall have cognizance and jurisdiction as provided in the next section; and the said Court shall have criminal jurisdiction of all minor offenses committed within the limits of the county of Chatham, and which do not subject offenders to confinement in the penitentiary, and of such other cases as may be hereinafter provided for.

See 114 Ga., 793.

Acts 1868, p. 165.
Acts 1880-1, p. 572.

4904. (4801.) (4801.) Territorial jurisdiction. The jurisdictional limits of the City Court of Savannah shall embrace the whole county of Chatham, and the said Court shall, within those limits, have jurisdiction concurrent with the Superior Court of the county of Chatham of all civil causes, without regard to the amount involved, except those of which jurisdiction is exclusively given to the Superior Court by the constitution and laws of the State: Provided, however, that in any cause which might have been commenced in the Court of a Justice of the Peace, the losing party shall not be charged with more costs than would have necessarily accrued if such cause had been before a Justice of the Peace. The criminal jurisdiction of the said City Court shall remain as now provided by law, and the Judge of the said City Court shall have the same powers as the Judge of the Superior Court of Chatham, except such as are exclusively given to the latter by law.

Act of February 12, 1873 (Civil Code of 1895, § 4543), applies only to Superior Courts; 92 | 333. Damages ex delicto can't be set off to action ex contractu, though plaintiff non-resident; 114 Ga., 921. Has no jurisdiction to cancel by decree a deed; 96 | 469. Cannot reform a contract; 96 | 557; see also 94 | 41. No jurisdiction to foreclose mortgage on realty; 124 | 1000. Has jurisdiction of action for money founded upon fraud of defendant in procuring change of beneficiaries under insurance policy; 100 | 146. "Title to land" not involved where defense to suit on purchase money note was that plaintiff had no title; 98 | 32. Where a City Court had jurisdiction to foreclose material man's lien on realty; 107 | 255. No jurisdiction of appeals from Inferior Courts; 112 | 507; also 113 | 604; 114 Ga., 154. Power of Legislature to grant jurisdiction over the County to City Court; 112 | 179.

Acts 1880-1, p. 572.

4904. (a.) Equitable defenses and moulded verdicts. Any defendant in any cause in said City Court may set up equitable defenses, and, if, by reason thereof, it becomes necessary to make other persons parties to the cause, it may be done in the same manner as in the Superior Courts; and it shall be within the power of the said City Court, in a proper case, to mould the verdict at law so as to do full justice to the parties, and in the same manner as a decree in equity, and the judgment and execution shall conform to the verdict.

ACTS.

Where adequate relief only can be granted in equity, injunction may issue to restrain suit; 96 | 469. Equitable defenses, which may be entertained by City Courts. does not include specific performance of contracts, rescission or the like; 94 | 563. Where the relief sought by defendant is affirmative, resort by equitable petition to Superior Court to restrain action in City Court should be had; 96 | 558. Power of Court as to entry of judgment on bond of plaintiff in trover; 114 | 343. Where suit instituted in county other than that of plaintiff, and defendant, who desired affirmative equitable relief, enjoined the action in the county wherein suit was pending and set up his affirmative equitable defenses; 101 | 94. Where plaintiff estopped from asserting that City Court had no jurisdiction to entertain equitable defense set up by defendant; practice in cases of equitable defenses suggested; 103 | 544. After judgment by default, defendant cannot by equitable petition in Superior Court go behind judgment on ground that his defense to original suit was wholly or partially of an equitable nature; 105 | 406. See also 125 Ga., 325, 645; 124 Ga., 543; 114 Ga., 921; 119 | 905, 123 | 14, 784.

Acts 1872, p. 259.

4904. (b.) Distrain warrants and writs of possession. All distrain warrants and writs of possession signed by the Judge of the City Court of Savannah, shall be attested by the Clerk or his lawful deputy, and have affixed thereto the seal of the said Court. The Clerk of said Court shall keep a book to be called the "distrain docket," which shall be kept as an execution docket in which he shall enter all distrain warrants issued as herein provided, and also the time of filing of the defendant's affidavit and bond (if any) and the term of Court to which the issue shall be returnable. The costs chargeable upon distrain warrants and writs of possession shall be the same as provided by law for other cases in said Court.

Acts 1866, p. 57.
Acts 1880-1, p. 572.

4904. (c.) Dispossessory warrants. The said City Court of Savannah shall have cognizance of all cases for the possession of lands and tenements situated in Chatham county, arising under the laws now of force for the dispossession of tenants; and the officer executing such dispossessory warrants, when affidavit is filed and bond given, as provided by law, shall return the proceedings to the next City Court of Savannah, unless the same shall be held within ten days; in that case they shall return the proceedings to the next term thereafter.

See 119 | 504.

Acts 1905, p 351.

4905. Election of Judge. A judge for the City Court of Savannah shall be elected at the general election for State and County offices to be held on the first Wednesday in October, 1906, and at such general election, each four years thereafter, all qualified voters of Chatham county shall be entitled to vote at all elections held hereunder.

Ibid. § 2.

4906. Term of office. The term of office of the Judge elected at said election to be held on the first Wednesday in October, 1906, shall begin January 1st., 1908, and extend three years thereafter, or until his successor is elected and qualified, and the terms of all judges so elected after October, 1908, shall begin on the first of January of the year succeeding their election and extend for four years thereafter, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Ibid. § 3.

4907. Vacancy in office, how filled. In the event of a vacancy from death, resignation or other cause from and after the passage of this Act, a special election to fill said vacancy shall be called by the Ordinary of Chatham county, to be held not sooner than twenty days nor later than thirty days from the date of the call. Such special election shall be held and governed by the laws of the State provided for special elections, and the Judge so elected shall serve out the remainder of said term and until his successor is elected and

ACTS.

qualified; in the event of a vacancy the Governor may appoint a Judge, who shall hold office until said vacancy is filled in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Ibid. § 4. **4908. Qualifications of Judge.** No person shall be qualified to hold such office of Judge unless he has been a practicing attorney for seven years, a citizen of Chatham county for five years and attained the age of thirty years.

Judge of City Court cannot try pending case at same time Superior Court Judge is hearing case in City Court wherein Judge is disqualified; 112 | 76. Judge Superior Court can only preside in City Court when Judge of latter is disqualified; 112 | 76.

Act Aug. 9, 1904. Acts 1880-1, p. 572. Acts 1882-3, p. 532. Acts 1897, p. 496. **4909. Judge's salary.** The Judge of said City Court shall have an annual salary of five thousand dollars, that shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office, which salary shall be paid in monthly instalments, out of the treasury of the county of Chatham, by the Treasurer of said county, without the intervention or order of the County Commissioners or any other county officer. Said Judge shall not practice law in any way, or in any court of this State or of the United States during his continuance in office.

Acts 1879, p. 137. It shall be illegal for the Judge of said Court to also hold any municipal office or appointment in the city where such Court is held.

4910. (4807.) (4807.) His oath. He shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge such duties to the best of his abilities and understanding, and agreeably to the constitution of this State and the constitution of the United Sates, and to support said constitution, and said oath shall immediately thereafter be forwarded to the Governor, and filed in the executive department.

4911. (4808.) (4808.) Solicitor General, who shall be. The Solicitor-General of the Eastern District shall prosecute for all offenses cognizable before said Court, but in his absence the Judge shall have power to appoint a Solicitor-General pro tempore, who shall receive the same fees as are allowed by law to the Solicitor-General in all cases conducted by him.

Acts 1866, p. 57. Acts 1899, p. 411. Acts 1895, p. 394. Acts 1898, p. 265. **4912. Clerk and Sheriff; election, terms of office, etc.** On the first Wednesday in October, 1900, at the election for county officers there shall be elected by the qualified voters of Chatham county, a Clerk of the City Court of Savannah, and a Sheriff of the City Court of Savannah for the term of two (2) years and biennially thereafter. The election shall be under the terms, conditions and regulations which appertain to the election for county officers. The result of the election shall be certified as is the result of the election for the Clerk and Sheriff of the Superior Court of Chatham county. The successful candidates shall be commissioned by the Governor of the State, and shall qualify and give the bond as is now required with reference to the Clerk and Sheriff respectively of the Superior Court of Chatham county. The terms of the Clerk and Sheriff of said City Court so elected shall begin on the 1st. day of January succeeding their election.

Acts 1902, p. 106. **4912. (a.) Deputy Clerk.** Clerks of the City Courts of this state shall have the power to appoint a Deputy Clerk, and may require from him a bond with good security. The said Deputy Clerk shall take the same oath as the Clerks do before entering upon the discharge of their duties, and their powers

ACTS.

and duties shall be the same as those of the Clerk as long as the principal continues in office, and not longer; for the faithful performance of which they and their security shall be bound. The appointment shall be in writing and shall be entered upon the minutes of the Court.

All acts heretofore performed by a Deputy Clerk of any City Court in this State under appointment by the Clerk, are hereby declared to be legal and valid as completely as if done by the Clerk himself.

See 117 Ga., 503.

4912. (b.) Deputy Sheriffs. The Sheriff of said City Court may appoint one or more deputies at his discretion, and he shall have the same authority to execute criminal warrants as is now vested in the Sheriff of Chatham county. He or his deputies may serve the process of the said Court in any part of said county of Chatham.

As to service of process by Deputy Sheriff of Superior Court; 122 Ga., 801. Sheriff of City Court has no power to serve processes issuing out of other Courts; 113 | 1068.

4913. (4810.) Confession of judgment. No confession of judgment shall be entered up in said Court unless the defendant resides in the corporate limits of Savannah, and unless the cause shall have been regularly sued out and docketed, nor until such cause is called in order by the Court for trial.

Acts 1880-1, p. 571. **4914. (4811.) Habeas corpus; powers of the Court in relation to.** The Judge of said Court shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, and to hear and dispose of the same, in all cases arising or occurring within the jurisdictional limits of Savannah, in the same way and with the same powers as the Judge of the Superior Court, and to discharge, admit to bail, or remand to jail, any prisoner, according to his discretion and the law of the land, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to lessen or take away the powers of the Judge of the Superior Court.

See 117 | 229, 306, 314, 317.

May grant habeas corpus for person in jurisdiction; 47 | 390. Writ of error direct to Supreme Court from decision of Judge of City Court of Richmond county; 103 | 465.

4915. (4812.) Jurisdiction in claim cases and mortgages on personalty. The said City Court shall have jurisdiction of all claim cases where personal property is levied on under execution, or other process from said Court; and all mortgages upon personal property, for an amount within the jurisdiction of said Court, may be foreclosed by the Judge of the same, in the same way or manner as in the Superior Court, and all subsequent proceedings thereon shall be in said City Court, and such as are conformable with the general law of the State.

Applicability of pleading act 1895 as to DEFAULT, where cases tried in City Court at first term; 106 | 565.

Acts 1866, p. 57. Acts 1868, p. 165. Acts 1900, p. 147. **4916. (4813.) Sessions.** The sessions of said Court shall be held on the first Monday in February, May, July and November of every year, and all causes, except attachments, shall be triable at the first term. The Judge of said Court [shall] hold monthly sessions, for the trial of criminal cases, and draw petit jurors for said monthly sessions, either in term time or vacation [and the fees of the Clerk and Sheriff, for drawing and summoning the jurors for said monthly sessions of said Court shall be the same as now provided by law for similar services.]

ACTS.

Acts 1868. p. 165. Acts 1866, p. 57.

4917. Criminal cases; when triable. [At the monthly, or at any other session or term of said City Court, the Judge thereof may hear and determine the cases of any person charged with the commission of any criminal offense within the jurisdiction of said Court, upon accusation drawn up by the prosecuting officer, without a jury.]

Acts 1900, p. 148.

And no defendant in any criminal case in the said City Court shall have the right to demand an indictment by a grand jury in said Court or by a grand jury of Chatham county.

After hearing evidence, and same showing commission of felony, Judge City Court cannot order case discontinued and bind defendant over to Superior Court; 103 | 397. One charged with misdemeanor in this State has no constitutional right to demand indictment by grand jury; 114 Ga., 421; 124 Ga., 30; 102 | 673. Where there was sufficient verification of separate counts; 88 | 91. Accusation dispenses with necessity of indictment; 74 | 842, 81 | 147. Accusation stated "State of Georgia, charges, etc.," good; 62 | 583. Offense must appear to have been committed before date of affidavit, upon which accusation made; 85 | 220. Requisites of good accusation: (a) shall be in name of State; (b) distinctly set forth offense charged; (c) time and place of commission of same; (d) the person by whom committed; (e) fact that it is based upon affidavit, referring to same, 63 | 168; (f) must charge the offense in the words of the affidavit and must not be broader; 112 | 538. Accusation and indictment distinguished; 91 | 553. Not based on affidavit and special act not unconstitutional here; 120 Ga., 670.

4918. (4814.) Suits; how commenced and prosecuted. All suits in said Court (except attachment cases) shall be commenced at least fourteen days before the term to which they are returnable, and the process shall be served on the defendant at least ten days before the session of the Court. Suits shall in other respects be conformable to the mode of proceeding in the Superior Court, but the process shall be annexed by the Clerk of said City Court, be tested in the name of the Judge thereof, and be directed to and served by the Sheriff thereof.

Clerk cannot, without express order, issue new process, and where process not served before return day or within ten days before Court, the same is functus officio; 86 | 314.

(a) Acts of 1871-2, p. 67. Acts 1880-1, p. 572.

4919. Suits against joint obligors, etc. [Where said City Court shall have jurisdiction of suits against one or more joint obligors, joint promissors, joint trespassers, or copartners, or against the maker or makers of a promissory note or other like instrument, and the other joint obligors, joint promissors, joint trespassers or copartners, or other endorser of promissory notes shall reside outside the limits of the county of Chatham and within any other county or counties in this State, suit may be brought in the said City Court of Savannah, by the same action, against all the said joint obligors, joint promissors, joint trespassers or copartners, and against the maker and endorser of promissory notes; and, in such cases, the Clerk of said Court shall issue other originals of the petition and process for such cases, one for each county where the defendants may reside, and forward the same to the Sheriff of said county, who shall serve the copy and return the second or other original, with his entry thereon, to the Clerk of said City Court, and the process shall be directed to the Sheriff of the City Court of Savannah, and to the Sheriffs of the counties where the defendants reside; but no formal direction of the process shall be required, and the mode and manner of conducting such suits shall be the same as in other cases of similar character.] (a.)

4920. (4815.) (4815.) Lien of judgment. All judgments obtained in said Court shall be a lien on all property belonging to the defendants throughout the State, but property exempt from levy and sale under the general law of the State shall be exempt from levy and sale under process from said

ACTS.

Court; and all executions shall be tested in the name of the Judge, issued and signed by the Clerk, directed to the Sheriff of the City Court of Savannah, and all and singular the Sheriffs of the State of Georgia, and may be levied on all property of the defendants throughout the State; but the Sheriff of said City Court may levy all such executions on property within any part of the county of Chatham.

4921. (4816.) (4816.) Adjournment of Court. In the absence of the Judge of said Court from indisposition or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Clerk or Sheriff of the same to open and adjourn said Court to such day as the Judge may, in writing, direct.

4922. (4817.) (4817.) May compel the production of books, papers, etc. The said Court is empowered to compel the production of books, papers, and writings, in the possession of any party to a suit in said Court, containing evidence pertinent to the cause in question, under the rules and regulations provided by law for other Courts of record.

4923. (4818.) (4818.) Rules of practice. The mode of conducting proceedings in said Court, and carrying to trial suits therein, shall be the same as in the Superior Court, except as may be otherwise herein provided.

4924. (4819.) Jurisdiction of the Court. The Judge of said City Court shall have power and authority to hear and determine all civil causes of which the said Court has jurisdiction, and to give judgment and award executions thereon: Provided, always, that either party in any cause shall be entitled to a trial by jury, upon entering a demand therefor, in writing, on or before the call of the docket of said Court at the term to which the cause is returnable.

(See citations under § 4904).
Act authorizing judgment without jury constitutional; 119 | 220, 61 | 293; see 117 Ga., 31; 116 Ga., 121-36. Judgments on unconditional contracts in writing; 120 | 17, 63 | 72. Not imperative that Judge should try case without jury, where no demand made for jury trial; 69 | 200, 104 | 119.

Acts 1875, p. 41.

4924. (a.) Judge may grant new trials. The Judge of said Court shall have the power to grant new trials in all cases, civil and criminal, tried in the said Courts, under the same rules, laws and regulations as are, or may be, applicable to the granting of new trials by the Judges of the Superior Courts. But the powers granted to the Judge by this section, shall not be construed to interfere with the right to have the errors of the Judge of said Court corrected in any case, either in granting or refusing new trial, or otherwise, by writ of error or certiorari. But their judgment, in all cases, shall be subject to review.

124 | 651, 652.

(a) Acts of 1865-66, p. 73.

4925. (4820.) Parties may choose attorney for Judge. [Whenever, in any case now pending or hereafter brought to said Court, the Judge thereof shall, from any cause, be disqualified from presiding, the parties litigant, or the respective counsel, may select any attorney practicing in said Court to preside in such case, and the Judge shall have such consent entered on the minutes; and the attorney so selected shall exercise all the functions of Judge in such case.] (a.)

4926. (4821.) Answer; when and how filed. The defendant shall file his answer in writing, on or before the opening of the Court, at the return term of the suit, and the pleadings shall conform to the general law of the State. In case of

ACTS.

default, the same shall be noted on the docket; and in such case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed ex parte, and establish his demand, upon the proof thereof, at such return term.

Answer must be filed on or before first day of return term; 124 Ga., 247; see also 118 | 406, 420, 506, 831.

Acts 1905, p. 352.

4927. Defaults; how opened. Any default entered by the Judges of the City Court of Savannah may be opened during the term at which such default is entered, upon payment of costs or at the discretion of said Judges.

After the expiration of the term at which said default was entered, the said Judges may open said defaults upon the same terms and conditions as may Judges of the Superior Courts of this State.

Acts 1895, p. 35.

4928. (4823.) Sales of property under execution. All sales of property, taken under execution by the Sheriff of said Court, or any Sheriff of a county, shall be conformable to the laws of the State regulating Sheriff's sales, and in all cases where property shall be taken under execution or other process by the Sheriff of said City Court, the advertisement or notice of all sales thereunder, shall be published by the Sheriff of said Court in any newspaper, to be selected by said Sheriff in each case, which may be published in Chatham county.

4929. (4824.) Judgments; when and where entered. The party in whose favor a verdict shall be rendered, in said Court, shall be allowed to enter and sign judgment thereon, at any time within four days after the adjournment of the Court, at the Clerk's office, for the amount of such verdict and all legal costs; and no execution shall issue on such verdict until such judgment shall be entered by the party or his attorney.

Court has no power on general verdict to decree that judgment be collected out of specific property; 94 | 484.

4930. (4825.) Stay of execution sixty days. Stay of execution, for sixty days, may be had in the same manner, and on the same terms, as are or may be allowed in the Superior Court.

4931. (4826.) Claim to real property. Claims to real property, levied on under execution issuing from said Court, shall be returned to and tried in the Superior Court of the county where such real property may be situated; and such claims shall be put in, and tried, and determined, as in other cases of claim in such Superior Court. Claims to personal property, levied on under execution or attachment from said City Court, shall be returned and tried there in the same manner as claims to personal property in the Superior Court.

[Section (4827). Repealed by Constitution of 1868, Article I., section 18.]

4932. (4828.) Attachments. All Acts or parts of Acts, already or hereafter passed, upon the subject of attachment and garnishment, or legislating as to any matter whatever in the Superior Courts of this State, shall apply to said City Court, as if named with the Superior Courts, so far as the nature of that tribunal will admit.

Proceedings under § 4543 of Code of 1895, providing for attachments against fraudulent debtors cannot be brought in a City Court; 92 Ga., 333; 118 Ga., 883. As to filing declaration in attachment at first term; 123 | 208.

4933. (4829.) (4828.) By whom issued. The Judge of said Court, or any Alderman of said city, or any Justice of the Peace or Notary Public, may issue attachments returnable to said Court, and within the jurisdictional amount of the same; but such attachments must be issued at least ten days before they are returnable, and levied at least nine days before such return term, and no judgment shall be rendered in attachment until the term after the return term.

4934. (4830.) (4829.) To whom directed. Such attachments shall be directed to the Sheriff of the City Court of Savannah, and all and singular the Sheriffs and constables of this State; and all prior and subsequent proceedings relative to such attachments, not herein expressly mentioned or specified, shall be governed by the laws of the State in relation to attachments, due regard being had to the nature of the different tribunals.

4935. (4831.) (4830.) By whom levied. The Sheriff of the City Court of Savannah may levy attachments returnable to said Court in any part of Chatham county.

4936. (4832.) (4831.) Declaration, when filed. The declaration in attachment may be filed at any time during the return term of the attachment; but, on failure to file it, the Court shall, on motion, dismiss the attachment.

4937. (4833.) (4832.) Garnishment, jurisdiction in the Court of. Said Courts shall have jurisdiction in all cases in garnishment, as well as when the debt of the garnishee to the defendant shall exceed, as when it shall fall short of, the jurisdictional amount of said Court; and in all cases of suit on bail or attachment, claim, or other obligations or bonds, given by parties to any proceedings issued from or had in said Court, although the penalties of said bonds may exceed the jurisdiction of said Court by being in double the sum sworn to, attached, or of the execution issued, or property levied on: Provided, the original cause of action upon which such bonds or obligations were had or taken did not exceed the jurisdiction of said Court.

4938. (4834.) (4833.) Garnishments; how sued, served and returned. Garnishment proceedings in said Court shall be conformable to the law of the State on that subject; but the summons must be served on the garnishee, personally, ten days before the Court to which the garnishee is directed to appear: Provided, such garnishee shall reside in the county of Chatham, or not elsewhere in the State; but where the garnishee shall reside in any other county, then he shall be summoned and served, and shall make his return, and all other proceedings shall be had in the manner pointed out in the general law of the State for non-resident garnishees; with this proviso, however, that the summons must be returnable to the Superior Court of the county of the residence of such garnishee, and further proceedings be had in said Superior Court.

4939. (4835.) (4834.) Notice. by whom served. Any notice which may be required to be given in any attachment case in said Court, in order to make the judgment a lien on all the property of the defendant, or otherwise, may be served by the Sheriff of said Court, or any constable of the city of Savannah; and plaintiffs in attachment may examine witnesses residing out of said city, in the same manner or under

ACTS.

the same rules and regulations prescribed by the general law of this State.

4940. (4836.) (4835.) Parties; how made. In attachment cases in said Court, ten days' notice by scire facias, to make parties, shall be sufficient.

4941. (4837.) Scire facias to make parties. Scire facias to make parties in any cause in said Court shall be had as in the Superior Court; but such scire facias shall run throughout the State, and may be served by any Sheriff thereof; and service ten days before the return term thereof shall be valid and sufficient.

Acts 1869, p. 73. Acts 1880-1, p. 572.

4942. (4838.) Witnesses and their attendance. The general law of the State in regard to witnesses and their attendance, interrogatories, sets-off, affidavits of illegality, arbitration, and the examination of parties to suits by interrogatories, or under subpœna, and all other matters of a judicial nature, within the jurisdiction conferred on said City Court, shall be applicable to said City Court, respect being had to the nature of the different tribunals; but subpœnas shall be served by the Sheriff of said Court, or a constable of said city, or a private person; and a commission to examine witnesses may issue on three days' notice to the opposite party, or his attorneys. Any person residing in Chatham county shall be subject to all the pains and penalties and liabilities now prescribed by law against defaulting witnesses if such person fail to appear as a witness in said City Court, when served with a subpœna for the space of two days before the day named in the subpœna for his appearance.

4943. (4839.) De bene esse. The Judge of said Court shall have power to cause testimony to be taken de bene esse, in all cases pending in the same, according to the general law of the State, due regard being had to the nature of the tribunals; and the said Judge and other officers of said Court shall have, respectively, power to administer all oaths pertaining to their respective offices, as fully as the Judge and other officers of the Superior Court may in like cases do.

(a) Acts 1865-'66, p. 73.

4944. (4840.) Judge may attest deeds, etc. [The said Judge shall also have power to attest deeds and other papers, and administer affidavits in all cases in which, by existing laws, such papers may be attested, and affidavits administered by the Justices of the Peace of the county of Chatham.] (a.)

4945. (4841.) Judge, Clerk and Sheriff; respective duties of. All the duties and liabilities attached to the Superior Courts, and to the Sheriffs of the counties shall be attached to the Clerk and Sheriff of said City Court; and the Judge of said Court is empowered to exercise the same authority over the Clerk and Sheriff, and other officers of said Court as is legally exercised by the Judges of the Superior Court over the Clerks of the Superior Court and Sheriffs of the counties, and other officers amenable to them.

4946. (4842.) Oath of the Clerk and Sheriff. Said Clerk and Sheriff of said City Court shall, respectively, take an oath similar to that prescribed for Clerks of the Superior Courts, and for the Sheriffs of the counties; and said oaths may be administered by the Judge of said City Court, or the Mayor or Clerk of the City Council of Savannah.

ACTS.

4947. (4843.) The Clerk and Sheriff may sue and be sued in said Court. Said Sheriff and Clerk of said City Court may sue and be sued in said Court; but when the Clerk may be defendant in any action, the process shall be signed by the Judge, and said Clerk shall, if required, copy the petition and annex the process thereto; and the Clerk shall also make out final process in any case in which he may be interested, as in other cases, which shall be signed by the Judge and executed as in other cases; and in all cases before said Court in which the Sheriff shall be plaintiff or defendant, process shall be directed to the Marshal and all and singular the constables of the city of Savannah, and may be served by any one of them; and the proceeding thereon shall be as in other cases.

4947. (a.) Deposit of costs. When any civil suit is brought in the City Court of Savannah, it shall be lawful for the Clerk of said Court to demand of the plaintiff a deposit of ten dollars to cover the usual and ordinary costs of the Clerk and Sheriff of said Court in such suits, and until such deposit is made said Clerk shall not be obliged to docket, or do any other act connected with such suit, except marking the same "filed," with the date of the filing, and if the plaintiff be cast in such suit or if the suit be dismissed or withdrawn, such Clerk shall return to plaintiff any surplus of such deposit after payment of all Clerk's and Sheriff's costs, if any there be, and if the defendant be cast, such Clerk may immediately issue execution against such defendant for all costs, and upon their collection shall return to the plaintiff the amount of such deposit, or upon a return of nulla bona upon such execution, shall pay all the costs out of such deposit, returning the surplus, if surplus there be, as when the plaintiff is cast.

Acts 1878-'79, p. 333. Acts 1880-81, p. 572. Acts 1882-83, p. 526.

4948. (4844.) (4842.) Certain fees and costs abolished. The costs in said Court known as the city tax fee and the attorney's fee, are hereby abolished; and that in every case commenced in said Court the Clerk may require of the plaintiff a deposit of costs to an amount not exceeding ten dollars, unless such plaintiff shall file with his declaration an affidavit that he has been advised by his counsel in the case and believes that he has a good cause of action, and that by reason of his poverty he is unable to make such deposit.

Acts 1889, p. 104. Acts 1878-79, p.332, Acts 1880-81, p. 572. Acts 1882-83, p. 526.

4949. (4845.) (4843.) Attachment against the Clerk. In any case where it may be necessary to attach the Clerk of said Court, it shall be lawful for the Judge thereof to call in the services of the Clerk of the City Council of Savannah; and the Marshal of said city shall be competent to enforce any attachment by said Judge against the Sheriff thereof.

4950. (4846.) (4844.) Record of proceedings; by whom kept. The Clerk of said Court shall copy into a book of record, to be provided by the Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah, all the proceedings in all the civil cases in said Court; which entry of record shall be made within twenty days after the determination of any cause; and the Clerks shall be allowed the same fees for that service, to be taxed in the bill of costs, as are allowed in the Superior Courts for similar service; and the said Clerk shall keep, from day to day, regular minutes of the proceedings of said Court, which shall be examined and signed by the Judge.

ACTS.

Acts 1878-79, p. 35. Acts 1880-81, p. 572. Acts 1882-83, p. 532. Acts 1900, p. 148.

4950. (a.) Jury boxes and jurors; how drawn. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of said City Court to prepare and file in his office a copy of the traverse jury list of the Superior Court of Chatham county, as provided from time to time for such Superior Court, and the persons whose names are on such list shall be the traverse jurors of the City Court of Savannah, and traverse jurors shall be drawn therefrom in the following manner, viz.: The Clerk of said City Court shall write on separate cards or tickets, the name of each traverse juror and shall place them in the jury box or other similar box now in use, from which the traverse jurors shall be drawn, as now required by law; and for the services rendered under the Act the Clerk shall have a reasonable compensation to be allowed by the Judge. All laws with reference to the drawing or selecting of jurors in the Superior Courts of this State shall be held to apply, so far as they are applicable, to the said City Courts. But no general law now of force or hereafter framed prescribing the compensation of jurors in this State, or the manner of fixing the same, shall apply to said City Courts, unless said City Courts are especially referred to and included in said Act.

4951. (4847.) (4845.) Jurors; how selected, etc. All persons liable to serve as jurors in the Superior Court of Chatham county, shall be liable to serve as jurors in said City Court; and the Judge of said Court shall conform to the laws of this State pointing out the mode of selecting, drawing and summoning jurors for the Superior Court, except as may be hereinafter mentioned; and the fines and other proceedings relative to non-attendance of jurors, or contempts by them committed, shall be in conformity with the general law; and the oaths to be administered to jurors and witnesses in said City Court, upon the trial of civil causes, shall be the same as are by law to be administered to jurors and witnesses in the Superior Courts.

Jury trial must be by full panel of twelve to be a constitutional City Court; 114 Ga., 529, 793.

Acts 1900, p. 148.

4952. Grand jury and right of indictment abolished. The Grand or Inquest Jury of the City Court of Savannah is abolished. The mode of proceeding and trial in all criminal cases in the City Court of Savannah shall be the same as in the Superior Courts of the State; and the oaths to be administered to jurors and witnesses in said City Court shall be the same as those administered to jurors and witnesses in criminal cases in the Superior Courts. No defendant in any criminal case in the said City Court shall have the right to demand an indictment of a grand jury in said Court or by a grand jury of Chatham county.

4954. (4850.) Jury boxes and keys; by whom kept. The jury boxes shall be kept by the Clerk, and the keys by the Sheriff; and no jury box shall, under any pretense, be opened but by the authority of the Judge.

Acts 1882-83, p. 533. Acts 1900, p. 148.

4954. (a.) Defaulting jurors; how punished. If any person who shall be summoned to appear as a traverse juror, shall fail to appear at the time and place stated in his summons, the Clerk of said City Court shall make out against, and the Sheriff of said City Court or his deputy or any bailiff or constable in said county, shall serve on such defaulting juror a rule commanding him to show cause, if any he have, before said Court at such time not less than ten days from

ACTS.

the serving of such rule as the Judge of said Court shall direct, why he should not be dealt with as for a contempt of Court; and if no satisfactory cause to the contrary is shown at such time, the Judge may impose upon him a fine not to exceed twenty dollars, or imprisonment without labor in the common jail of Chatham county for a term not exceeding ten (10) days, either or both, in the discretion of the Court, and such defaulting juror shall in addition pay all the costs of such proceeding.

4955. (4851.) Defaulting jurors; excuses of. The Judge of said Court shall, in all cases, determine on the validity of the excuses of jurors; and he may, in any case, in term time or vacation, relieve a juror from payment of a fine, at any time before the same is paid over, if, in the discretion of said Judge, circumstances shall seem to warrant such remission.

4956. Jurors; length of service. The traverse jurors in said City Court shall each serve fourteen days, unless sooner discharged by the Court, except when actually engaged in the trial of a case at the expiration of such fourteen days. But the Judge of said Court is authorized hereby to have summoned instanter, either by drawing from the jury boxes or otherwise, any additional number of petit jurors that, in his discretion, he may deem necessary to perform the service demanded by the business before the Court.

Acts 1882-83, p. 532. (See Pen. Code Ga., 1895, § 862).

4956. (a.) Compensation of jurors. The traverse jurors of the City Court shall be allowed the same compensation (not to exceed two dollars per diem) as is allowed to the jurors of the Superior Courts of Chatham county. Such per diem to be provided for by the County Commissioners of Chatham county and paid by the Treasurer of said county in the same manner and under the same rules (so far as the same may be applicable) now provided for paying jurors of the Superior Court of said county.

Acts 1882-83, p. 532. Acts 1890-91, p. 80.

4957. (4853.) Expenses of property levied on. In all cases where, under execution or attachment process, returnable to said Court, horses, mules or other live stock may be levied upon, the Sheriff or other levying officer shall be allowed the amount of stabling or keeping necessary, according to the current rates actually expended by him; and, in all cases of levy, under process as aforesaid, horses, mules, hogs, or other live stock, or dry goods, groceries, or other property of a perishable nature, may be sold by order of the Judge of the said Court, upon application to him, on oath, at such time and place as to him may seem most advantageous: Provided, that not less than ten days' notice be given in a public gazette, and at the Court House in said city, of the time and place of sale; except in cases of fruit or other articles that would be greatly deteriorated by a delay of ten days.

4958. (4854.) Certiorari; how sued out, and proceedings thereon. When either party to a cause in said Court shall take exceptions to any proceedings in a suit, affecting the real merits of the same, it shall be the duty of the Judge to cause to be made and filed of record in said Court, a just and true statement of the facts relating thereto, and of all legal points arising therein; and the said party, after a full compliance with the law of the State regulating the granting of certiorari, may apply to the Judge of the Eastern District for a writ of certiorari, who shall grant the same, if he shall deem the exceptions taken to be sufficient; but no writ of certio-

ACTS.

rari shall issue after three months from the adjournment of the term at which the exceptions are taken.

Acts 1874, p. 43.

4958. (a.) Powers of Judge of Superior Court on certiorari. In all cases carried from the City Court of Savannah to the Superior Court of Chatham county by certiorari, the Judge of the Superior Court shall have full power on the hearing of said certiorari proceedings to determine the whole case, and either to reverse the verdict and judgment of said City Court absolutely, or to remand the case for a new hearing upon such terms and with such instructions as may be conformable to law and justice.

As to practice on; 123 | 503.

4959. (4855.) (4853.) Sheriff may appoint a Deputy, when. In any case where it may be necessary to have property, levied on by the Sheriff of said Court, guarded, said Sheriff may appoint and have sworn in a special deputy for that purpose, and the Judge may allow a reasonable compensation in such case, and in any other case where the Sheriff may require assistance, and if any person shall oppose, resist, assault, or beat any special Sheriff in the discharge of his duty, such person shall, on conviction, be fined or imprisoned, at the discretion of the Court.

(a) Acts 1866, p. 57.

4960. (4856.) (4854.) Judge may appoint bailiffs. [The Judge of said Court is authorized to appoint three bailiffs as officers of his Court, and, in cases of necessity, to appoint additional bailiffs, in his discretion.] (a.)

4961. (4857.) (4854.) Constables of said county; duties and pay therefor. The constables and ex-officio constables of the city of Savannah, from time to time, shall be constables of said Court, so far as to authorize them to serve all process and orders of said Court to them directed, but the Judge of said Court is hereby empowered to select, in conjunction with the Mayor of said city, five members of the mounted or foot police of Savannah, as special bailiffs of said Court, who shall remain bailiffs, as aforesaid, for one year, unless removed as bailiffs by the Judge, or in case of dismissal or resignation from said police. It shall be the duty of three of said bailiffs to attend all sittings of said Court, subject to the orders of the Judge thereof, and they shall receive one dollar a day, whilst so attending, to be paid from the fines and forfeitures in said Court; said bailiffs being empowered to serve any criminal warrant within the jurisdictional limits of said Court (provided the warrant does not issue for an offense above the grade of misdemeanor), and, for purposes thereof, shall be considered lawful constables of the State of Georgia, and receive the same fees as may be allowed by law to the constables of this State: Provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve such bailiffs from any other duties imposed by law, which shall not interfere with the duties above imposed.

(a) Acts 1871-72, p. 133.

4962. Illegal constables; how punished. [Any person who shall in any manner perform, or attempt to perform, the duties of a constable in the city of Savannah, and who has not been elected, appointed and qualified as directed by the statute of this State, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, he shall be fined for the first offense in the sum of one hundred dollars, and for the second offense shall be fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the Court; and,

ACTS.

upon the fact of the commission of such offense being brought to his notice, it shall be the duty of the Solicitor-General to present a bill of indictment against the offender in the Superior Court for the county of Chatham, or in the City Court of Savannah, for the said offense of misdemeanor.] (a.)

Acts 1866, p. 57.

4963. (4858.) Fees of Sheriff, Deputy and bailiffs. [The Sheriff of said Court shall receive the sum of three dollars per day for his attendance during each session of said Court, and the Deputy Sheriffs and the bailiffs appointed under the provisions of sections 4912 and 4960 of this Code, shall receive two dollars per day for their attendance during each session of said Court.] (a.)

Acts 1870-1, p 234-235.

4963. (a). Fees of Clerk and Sheriff in criminal cases. The following shall be the fees in all criminal cases, to be paid to the Clerk of the City Court of Savannah and the Sheriff of the City Court of Savannah out of the Treasury of Chatham county, upon bills approved by the Judge of the City Court of Savannah, Georgia:

Clerk's Fees.

For all bills of indictment, if settled by the parties or nol. prosequi, including all service	$2.00
(Grand jury abolished).	
Every bill of indictment when the defendant is arraigned, tried and found guilty	2.00
If acquitted	2.00
Recording forfeiture of bond on minutes—original	1.00
Each copy	50
Every original subpœna	25
Each copy	15

Sheriff's Fees.

Serving subpœnas, each	$ 50
All bills of indictment if settled by parties or nol. prosequi	2.00
Every conviction of a misdemeanor	2.00
An acquittal	2.00

The Sheriff of said Court and his legal deputy shall be entitled to the same per diem as is now allowed to the County Sheriff and his deputy, and shall be paid out of the Treasury of Chatham County as provided above.

4964. (4859.) Summary proceedings before said Court in cases specified. Upon the petition of any ship-master, supercargo, owner or consignee of any vessel, or of any articled seaman, or any mariner or apprentice attached to a ship or vessel, who shall have any dispute or difference with any person, touching any contract, agreement, sale, promise, debt or demand whatsoever, within the jurisdiction of said City Court, or who shall be charged with any assault, or assault and battery, trespass to the person, or other offense within the jurisdiction of said Court, committed anywhere within the county of Chatham, or where such shipmaster, supercargo, owner or consignee, or articled seaman, or mariner, or apprentice, may prosecute for assault, or assault and battery, or trespass to the person, or other offense within the jurisdiction of said Court, committed anywhere in said county, or may be plaintiff in any such dispute or difference, touching any contract, agreement, sale, promise, debt, or de-

mand whatsoever, within the jurisdiction of said Court, setting forth under oath, in such petition, the nature of his case, and that he cannot, without great inconvenience and damage to him, await the determination of such matter in difference, or the trial of such charge, by the ordinary and usual mode of proceedings in the Courts in this State, it shall be lawful for the Judge of said Court, and he is hereby required and directed to order and appoint a special or extraordinary Court, to be held within forty-eight hours after the grant of such order, for the trial of any such cause, matter in difference, charge or offense; and the said Judge shall, immediately, or within twenty-four hours after the granting of such order, draw the necessary jury or juries for the investigation and trial of such matter of dispute, civil or criminal, and such jury or juries shall be forthwith summoned to appear at the time and place appointed, and further proceedings shall be had, in a summary way, as may be agreeable to law, and as though said Court were in session at a regular term.

Service of notice must be personal. Constitutionality of §§ 4964 and 4965 raised, but not decided; 73 | 747-748; see also 67 | 274, 73 | 748.

4965. (4860.) Twelve hours' notice of the time and place of hearing. At the time and place which the said Judge shall appoint, the parties being duly notified by twelve hours' previous notice of such time and place, shall attend personally in any criminal case, and personally or by attorney in any civil case, before the said Judge, who shall then hear the parties, and shall in a summary way proceed to judge and determine such cause, and shall, forthwith, by the usual process of said Court, execute the judgment of said Court in such cause, unless exceptions to such judgment shall be taken by either party in a civil case on the pronouncing of such judgment, and if either party shall so except, or, in a criminal case, the defendant shall so except, it shall be his duty forthwith to apply to the Judge of the Superior Court of the Eastern District for a certiorari, founded on such exceptions, which, if allowed by the Judge of the said district, within twenty-four hours after the rendition of such judgment, shall be a supersedeas thereof; and in case of the absence of the Judge of said district, then reasonable time shall be allowed to the party making such exception to make such application, the said party giving good bond and security to the other party, to be approved of by the Judge of said City Court, conditioned to abide the final decision of the cause.

When Judge of City Court or Justice presides, the Court is neither the City Court nor a Justice Court, but a *Special Court;* 67 | 277, 16 | 606.

4966. (4861.) (4857.) Jurisdiction and power of the Judge holding such Court. At such special or extraordinary Courts, the said Judge shall have full power to try each cause in which any captain or commander of a vessel, or articled seaman, or mariner, or apprentice attached to a ship or vessel, may be a party, in the most summary and speedy manner, and to compel the attendance of witnesses by the most summary process that can be devised, and no more delay shall occur in the trial of such causes than such as is indispensable to the due administration of justice; and the said Judge shall have power to enforce, by order and process, the bringing before him of any and all papers appertaining to such cause, wherever such papers may be, whether actually returned to another Court within the city of Savannah, or not so returned.

4967. The foregoing provisions in regard to special or extraordinary Courts and writs of certiorari thereto, shall apply to all cases where any person or persons shall be charged and prosecuted for the offense of abducting, entertaining, secreting, lodging, or concealing any articled seaman, or mariner, or apprentice, or suffering the same to be done, or aiding or assisting any articled seaman, or mariner, or apprentice, to desert his ship or vessel, or secretly carrying off any articled seaman, or mariner, or apprentice, from any such ship or vessel, or harboring with intent to inveigle, entice, carry away, abduct, or secretly carry off, any articled seaman, or mariner, or apprentice, from a ship or vessel, or affording any conveyance or facility to such seaman, or mariner, or apprentice to desert such ship or vessel, as defined in this Code, or in any law of this State, present or future, and not subjecting the offender to imprisonment in the penitentiary, whether such offense be committed in the jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah, or within any part of the county of Chatham, upon the application to said Judge by the prosecutor in such case, or other person in interest, by petition, on oath, stating that he, or the witnesses, or some of them, necessary in carrying on said prosecution, cannot, without great inconvenience and damage to him or them, await the trial of such charge or prosecution by the usual and ordinary course of proceedings in the Courts of the State.

4968. (4863.) (4859.) The Clerk, Sheriff and bailiffs shall attend. The Sheriff and Clerk of said City Court, and all bailiffs thereof, shall attend such special or extraordinary Courts, and shall be entitled to the fees allowed by law for services therein; and in civil cases therein, the fee of three dollars, for use of the city, shall be paid by the plaintiff in each case, to be taxed in the bill of costs against the losing party.

4969. (4864.) (4860.) Vexatious arrests. For preventing vexatious arrests and fraudulent detention of articled seamen, or mariners, or apprentices, attached to a ship or vessel, it shall not be lawful for any keeper of a tavern or tippling house, or any other person, when an articled seaman, or mariner, or apprentice, as aforesaid, shall have been committed to jail by his captain, or the owner or consignee of his vessel, to lodge a detainer under the pretense of civil process founded on debt or civil contract; but in any such case, when any articled seaman, or mariner, or apprentice, as aforesaid, shall have been so committed to jail, it shall be the duty of the jailer to surrender such seaman, or mariner, or apprentice, as aforesaid, upon the requisition of the owner, captain or consignee committing him, notwithstanding any detainer which may be or have been lodged against such seaman, or mariner, or apprentice, founded on civil process; and upon failure of such jailer, within the limits of Savannah, to make such surrender, the same may be enforced by summary order of the Judge of said City Court, directed to the Sheriff and constables of said Court.

4970. (4865.) (4861.) Arrest of persons under civil process. It shall not be lawful for any Sheriff, constable, or other officer, to arrest any articled seaman, or mariner, or apprentice, attached to any ship or vessel, on civil process, within twenty-four hours next immediately before the time which shall have been designated by advertisement for the

sailing of such vessel, or after the lapse of such time, if such vessel shall have been detained beyond that time by adverse wind or other cause; and in case of any such arrest within such time, anywhere within the limits of Chatham county, the Judge of said City Court shall have power and authority to discharge such seaman, or mariner, or apprentice, instantly, on the application of the captain, owner or consignee, showing that such arrest was made within the time prohibited; and the officer making such arrest shall be punishable by indictment in said Court, and, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

4971. (4866.) Defendant may have a summary hearing. If any articled seaman, mariner or apprentice, as aforesaid, shall be arrested under civil or criminal process issued by any Justice of the Peace or Ordinary, for any matter, cause or thing, within the jurisdiction of the said City Court, or offense committed anywhere in the county of Chatham, whether hereinbefore specified or not, the captain, owner or consignee of the vessel to which such seamen shall be under articles at the time of such arrest, or to which such mariner or apprentice may belong, shall be entitled to apply to said Judge for a summary hearing, as hereinbefore provided for other summary hearings before said Court; and the said Judge shall have full power and authority to take jurisdiction and cognizance of such cause, and finally decide the same, as in the said other cases of summary hearing; and it shall be the duty of the officer making such arrest, and of the Justice from whom the process emanated, on the requisition of the said Judge, to transmit to the said Judge all documents and papers in relation thereto; and the same proceedings in regard to certiorari shall be had as are applicable to other trials before such special or extraordinary Courts.

4972. (4867.) Witnesses may be examined before the trial; when. Whenever, after any order shall have been granted by said Judge, appointing a special or extraordinary term of said Court, for the trial of any criminal offense therein cognizable, and application may be made to the said Judge by the prosecuting officer of the said Court, or by the defendant or defendants, or parties charged with such offense, or his or their counsel (such application, if made by the parties themselves, to be verified by affidavit), setting forth that a material witness or witnesses for the applicant is or are about to leave the city of Savannah, and on that account, or from imminent sickness, or other cause, will not, in reasonable probability, be able to be present at the trial of the cause in which his or their testimony is needed, it shall be the duty of the said Judge forthwith to order process of subpœna to issue, requiring said witness or witnesses to appear in person before him, at a certain place and time (of which time and place the said prosecuting officer, and the said defendant or defendants or parties charged, shall have at least twelve hours' notice), to give testimony in the said cause; at which time and place the said Judge shall take down, in writing, the answers of the said witness or witnesses, given under oath, to the question or questions to be propounded to him or them, touching the said cause, on examination and cross-examination, by the parties, respectively, or their counsel; such examination to be made and testimony to be received in accordance with the usual practice in

Courts of Justice and with the rules of evidence; which said answers, when so taken and committed to writing, shall be sealed up, appropriately endorsed and certified under the hand of said Judge, and shall remain in the office of the Clerk of said Court for the benefit of both parties, and may be read as evidence upon the trial of the cause in or with reference to which the said testimony may have been taken, as aforesaid: Provided, the said witness or witnesses shall not be personally present to testify in such cause at said trial, and not otherwise.

4973. (4868.) Appeal not allowed. No appeal to a special jury shall be allowable, in any case, before any special or extraordinary session of said Court.

4974. Solicitor General's Insolvent Cost Bills in City Court. Acts 1897, p. 496. In consideration of the additional labor imposed upon the Solicitor-General of the Eastern District in appearing and prosecuting criminal causes at the regular and special terms of said Court, he shall have and receive in addition to the fees allowed by law, out of the Treasury of Chatham county, in each calendar year all his insolvent costs bills, the sum of eight hundred ($800) dollars, which amount shall be due and payable during the month of January of each calendar year on bills properly certified by the Judge of said City Court of Savannah. But in the case of the absence of the Solicitor-General, such fees shall be paid to the Solicitor-General pro tempore; and the fees of the Solicitor-General shall in all cases be the same as are allowed by law in the Superior Courts.

4975. Solicitor's fees; how paid. Acts 1868, p. 166. [The fees of the Solicitor-General for prosecuting criminal cases in said City Court shall be paid in the following manner: For all offenses committed outside the corporate limits of said city, in the manner prescribed by law for the payment of the fees of said Solicitor in Chatham county; and for all offenses committed within the limits of said city, out of the City Treasury of the city of Savannah, upon the certificate of the Judge of said Court as to the correctness of the same.] (a.)

4976. (4870.) (4866.) Moneys arising from fines. Moneys arising from jury fines, and fines imposed for violation of the penal laws, and collected from forfeited recognizances in said Court, shall be subject to the payment of the fees of the Solicitor-General, and the Clerk, and Sheriff, and other officers of said Court in criminal cases; and the Solicitor-General, Clerk, and Sheriff, and other officers bringing the money into Court, shall be entitled to have their insolvent bills paid first, and then the bills of former Solicitors, Clerks, and Sheriffs, and other officers, shall be paid according to priority; but no bill remaining unpaid for a longer time than four years shall take any part of said fund.

4977. (4871.) (4867.) Justice of the Peace; his power. It shall be the duty of the Justices of the Peace, and other persons exercising the powers of magistrates within the city of Savannah, to commit or place under bonds all persons charged with misdemeanors committed within the jurisdictional limits of the city of Savannah, or elsewhere, and within the special jurisdiction of said City Court, for trial before the City Court of Savannah, instead of the Superior Court; and if any such case be returned to the Superior Court, the Judge

thereof is thereby empowered to order said case transferred for trial to said City Court; and all bonds and other papers forming said record shall be deemed and considered as valid and binding as if returned in the first instance to said City Court; and it shall be the duty of the Solicitor-General to prosecute all such cases in the said City Court; and in all such cases of misdemeanor, returned to the Superior instead of said City Court, the magistrate so returning the same shall forfeit all costs and charges in the same; and such magistrate so acting may, besides, be attached and punished as for contempt in said Superior or City Court.

4978. (4872.) (4868.) Peace warrants and bond. All peace warrants and bonds to keep the peace taken in Chatham County shall be returned immediately to the Solicitor-General of the Eastern District, or, in his absence from said county, to the Clerk's office of the said City Court of Savannah, and also all warrants and bonds for offenses cognizable by said City Court; and said Solicitor-General shall, at every term of said City Court, lay such warrants and bonds before the Judge thereof, who may then examine into any such case; and if it shall appear to him in any case, from the papers or other evidence to be presented by the prosecution, that there is no real ground for such warrant or bond, or commitment under such warrant, or that the security required is too large or too small, then he may annul such warrants, cancel such bond, relieve from such commitment, order less or more security, and compel the prosecutor to pay all costs and expenses, as in his discretion may seem proper; and such Judge may, in any such case, and other cases of prosecution before said Court, where it shall appear to him that corruption or gross oppression has been practiced by any Justice of the Peace in said county, compel such Justice to pay all the costs, and jail fees, and other expenses in such case; and he shall cause such Justice to be bound over to the Superior Court, to answer for such malpractice.

Not necessary for magistrate's warrant to state whether larceny was a felony or misdemeanor, and where warrant turned over to City Court presumed that same charged misdemeanor and not felony; 82 | 613.

4979. (4873.) Jury fees. For every verdict rendered in a civil cause in said Court, the jury fees shall be one dollar, to be paid by the party taking such verdict. And in every case where the plaintiff may be liable for costs, and resides beyond the civil jurisdictional limits of said Court, judgment for such costs may be entered up against the plaintiff's attorney of record.

4980. (4874.) Clerk and Sheriff fees. Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Code, the costs to be allowed the Clerk and Sheriff, and other officers of said Court, shall be the same as those allowed for similar services in the Superior Court of Chatham county; and the provisions of this section shall apply as well to special as to regular terms of said Court.

4983. (4877.) Rules of practice. The Judge of said Court may make rules of practice for the same, not in conflict with the general laws of the State; and, in all cases of fees to officers where such general laws do not strictly apply, he may, by rule or order of Court, fix such fees by analogy to the general law.

4984. (4878.) Continuances. Continuances in said Court shall be regulated by the general law applicable to other Courts of record of the State.

4985. (4879.) Jail calendar; disposition of prisoners. The keeper of the common jail in Chatham county shall, at every regular term of said City Court, return to the Judge thereof a jail calendar, containing the name of every prisoner therein, the time and cause of commitment, the name of the committing magistrate or magistrates, and the place where the alleged offense, or other cause of detention, may have occurred; and if, in any case, it shall appear to him that there is no good cause for the imprisonment, he may discharge such prisoner on such terms as such Judge may order; but such Judge shall have no power to discharge any person committed for contempt of a Court of record, or by authority of the United States, or any person regularly committed on charge of a capital offense.

4986. (4880.) Sheriff's statement to judge. The Sheriff of said City Court shall, at the opening of every regular term, hand to the Judge a just and true statement of all moneys received by said Sheriff from fines and forfeited recognizances, the amount paid out by him, and the account on which the same was paid, together with a statement of the balance on hand; and the Judge may order any balance paid into the registry of Court, or deposited in some safe place of keeping, subject to the future order of the Court.

APPENDIX II.

List of Local Laws Enacted for the City of Savannah Down to and including the year 1906.

ACTS.	
Constitution, Feb. 5, 1777. Watkins' Digest, 9, 7.	Parish of Christ Church, and lower part of St. Phillips below Canouchee made a county by the name of Chatham. The port and town of Savannah allowed four members as representatives in Legislature. Superior Court of Chatham to be held on first Tuesday in March.
Constitution, 1789. May 5, 1789.	Chatham county allowed five representatives.
Amendment to Constitution. May 16, 1795.	Chatham county allowed four representatives.
Constitution, 1798. May 30, 1798.	Chatham county allowed four representatives.
March 7, 1755.	Act for establishing a market in the town of Savannah and to prevent forestalling, ingrossing, and unjust exactions in said town and market.
March 15, 1758. Watkins' Digest, p. 52.	Christ Church Parish defined, with cemetery.
March 27, 1759. Watkins' Digest, p. 61.	Act for better regulating the market in the town of Savannah.
March 27. 1759. Watkins' Digest, p. 64.	Regulating the watch in the town of Savannah.
April 24, 1760. Watkins' Digest, p. 64.	Act for putting the town of Savannah in a better state of defense.
April 24, 1760. Watkins' Digest, p. 65.	Act for erecting a fort around the magazine and the blockhouses within the lines of Savannah.
April 24, 1760. Watkins' Digest, p. 65.	To purchase a house in Savannah for the use of the present and future Governors of this province.
May 1, 1760. Watkins' Digest, p. 65.	Town common ascertained.
June 4, 1760. Watkins' Digest, p. 66.	Amends Act for erecting fort around the magazine and blockhouses.
June 9, 1761. Watkins' Digest, p. 73.	Act for the better regulating the town of Savannah and for ascertaining the common thereunto belonging.
Dec. 19, 1761. Watkins' Digest, p. 74.	Act for erecting a fort and battery on Cockspur Island in Savannah river.
Dec. 19, 1761.	Same.
March 4, 1762. Watkins' Digest, p. 75.	For regulating pilotage for the bar of Tybee and river of Savannah, etc.
March 4, 1762. Watkins' Digest, p. 79.	Act to sink wells in the town of Savannah.

ACTS.	
March 4, 1762. Watkins' Digest, p. 83.	Act to empower Town Commissioners of Savannah to exchange fifteen acres of the commons for four garden lots containing twenty acres.
April 7, 1763. Watkins' Digest, p. 85.	Act to prevent building of wooden chimneys in the town of Savannah, the repair of those already built, and to provide against accidents of fire.
April 7, 1763. Watkins' Digest, p. 85.	Christ Church Cemetery enlarged, and burial ground allotted for negroes.
April 7, 1763. Watkins' Digest, p. 87.	Commissioners empowered to remove market and lay out ground to build church. Market removed to Ellis Square.
April 7, 1763. Watkins' Digest, p. 90.	Act for holding special or extraordinary Courts of Common Pleas for trial of causes between merchants, etc., and ship masters and other transient persons.
Feb. 27, 1764. Watkins' Digest, p. 91.	For rebuilding Court House in Savannah in Wright Square.
Feb. 29, 1764. Watkins' Digest, p. 93.	Act for repairing Christ Church.
Feb. 29, 1764. Watkins' Digest, p. 104	Amending Act for regulating market in Savannah.
May 29, 1764. Watkins' Digest, p. 105.	To prevent further spreading of smallpox in Savannah, etc.
March 25, 1765. Watkins' Digest, p. 109.	Building guard house in Savannah.
March 25, 1765. Watkins' Digest, p. 115.	To lease lot called the Spring near Savannah and to rent the Watch House.
March 25, 1765. Watkins' Digest, p. 115.	Appointing Daniel Nunez waiter for the port of Savannah.
March 25, 1765. Watkins' Digest, p. 115.	Impost on shipping to repair or rebuild lighthouse and pilot house on Tybee Island.
March 6, 1766. Watkins' Digest. p. 124.	For appointing packers and inspectors for the port of Savannah.
March 6, 1766. Watkins' Digest, p. 128.	Court of Common Pleas amends Act for special or extra ordinary Courts.
March 6, 1766. Watkins' Digest, p. 134.	Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church Parish to appoint a beadle.
March 26, 1767. Watkins' Digest, p. 137.	Lazaretto on Tybee Island.
March 26, 1767. Watkins' Digest, p. 144.	For appointing packers and inspectors for port of Savannah, also cullers and inspectors of lumber.
April 11, 1768. Watkins' Digest, p. 149.	Church Wardens Christ Church Parish empowered to enlarge cemetery.
April 11, 1768. Watkins' Digest, p. 152.	For appointing inspector of tanned leather at port of Savannah.
Feb. 27, 1770. Watkins' Digest, p. 157.	Male white persons to carry firearms to place of public worship.
May 10, 1770. Watkins' Digest, p. 159.	For regulating rates of wharfage and storage and duty of harbor master for Savannah.
May 10, 1770. Watkins' Digest, p. 159.	True plan of the town of Savannah established.
May 10, 1770. Watkins' Digest, p. 160.	To raise watchman for preserving good order in Savannah.
March 12, 1774. Watkins' Digest, p. 194.	To regulate rates of wharfage and storage, duties of harbor master; and for keeping clear the channel of the river.
March 1, 1778. Watkins' Digest, p. 219.	Joseph Clay, William O'Brien, James Maxwell and Phillip Box, Esq., Justices of the Peace for the county of Chatham,

Acts.

made assistant and associate Judges with the Chief Justice of the State, to hold Superior Court in Chatham county.

Feb. 21, 1785. Watkins' Digest, p. 308. Act for better regulating the town of Savannah and hamlets.

Jan. 31, 1786. Watkins' Digest, p. 322. Act to revise the laws for regulating port of Savannah, for clearing Savannah river and for a fort on Cockspur or Tybee Island.

Feb. 13, 1786. Watkins' Digest, p. 333. To establish a ferry between Skidaway Island and the Isle of Hope.

Aug. 14, 1786. Watkins' Digest, p. 344. Union Society incorporated.

Feb. 19, 1787. Watkins' Digest, p. 354. Town of Savannah and hamlets divided into seven Wards. Wardens when elected. President, Clerk and other officers. Power to make by-laws and regulations. Power to raise moneys by assessments. Power to rent or sell sixteen acres called the Spring west of Savannah. Boundary of lots fronting Bay street established in the plans. Power to regulate the public docks. Powers as Justices of the Peace.

Feb. 1, 1788. Watkins' Digest, p. 372. Bethesda College. Act to establish an Academy in Chatham county and to vest certain property in Selina, Countess Dowager of Huntington.

Feb. 3, 1789. Watkins' Digest, p. 382. Same.

Dec. 23, 1789. Watkins' Digest, p. 389. Judiciary Act. Terms of Superior and Inferior Courts of Chatham county.

Dec. 23, 1789. Watkins' Digest, p. 410. Episcopal Church in Savannah, called Christ Church, incorporated.

CITY OF SAVANNAH INCORPORATED.

Dec. 23, 1789. Watkins' Digest, p. 416. Town of Savannah incorporated as the City of Savannah. Owners or occupiers of lots or houses to elect aldermen to each Ward. Aldermen to elect Mayor. Style of corporation to be the Mayor and Aldermen to the City of Savannah and the Hamlets thereof.

Corporate powers. Health officer to be appointed; his duty and fees.

Dec. 15, 1791. Watkins' Digest, p. 432. Site for Lighthouse on Tybee Island ceded to the U. S.

Dec. 15, 1791. Watkins' Digest, p. 433. Mayor and Aldermen appointed Commissioners of the Court House and Jail of Chatham county.

Dec. 20, 1791. Watkins' Digest, p. 434. Bethesda College.

Dec. 16, 1793. Watkins' Digest, p. 518. To incorporate the Savannah Association of Mechanics.

Dec. 17, 1792. Watkins' Digest, p. 521. Commissioners of Pilotage of Savannah.

Powers to improve channel.

Dec. 19, 1793. Watkins' Digest, p. 528. Bryan county laid off out of Chatham.

Dec. 8, 1794, Watkins' Digest, p. 539. Vendue masters at Savannah; how appointed, their powers and duties.

Dec. 16, 1794. Watkins' Digest, p. 543. Justices of Inferior Courts of Chatham county to establish a lottery for seaman's hospital and poor house.

Dec. 29, 1794. Watkins' Digest, p. 553. Fire Company of the city of Savannah.

Jan. 17, 1795, Watkins' Digest, p. 556. Limits of Savannah defined. Additional number of aldermen to be elected.

Qualification of voters.

Acts.

Feb. 13, 1796. Watkins' Digest, p. 589. Mayor and Aldermen, jurisdiction extended to trial of civil causes; not over $50.00. Juries, how drawn; cases of seamen for non-payment of wages; power to commit or bind over to Superior Court in criminal cases; Court of Aldermen declared to be a Court of record.

Feb. 9, 1797. Watkins' Digest. p. 620. Terms of Superior Court 4th. day of April and October in Chatham.

Feb. 13, 1797. Watkins' Digest, p. 661. Vendue masters in the city of Savannah.

Tax on all lots in Savannah remitted on account of the late dreadful fire.

Feb. 13, 1797. Watkins' Digest, p. 664. Savannah, manner of electing Aldermen. Qualifications of voters; elections to be held annually; on first Monday in July.

Feb. 13, 1797. Watkins' Digest, p. 667. Relief from taxes of sufferers by the late fire.

Feb. 16, 1799. Watkins' Digest, p. 689. Chatham county; terms of Superior Court.

Nov. 20, 1801. Clayton's Digest, p. 1. Savannah Library Society, incorporated.

Nov. 30, 1801. Clayton's Digest, p. 5. Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah appointed Commissioners of Court House and gaol of Chatham county, with power to manage same.

Nov. 30, 1801. Clayton's Digest, p. 10. Roman Catholic Church incorporated.

Dec. 5, 1801. Clayton's Digest, p. 27. For the inspection of flour in Savannah.

Dec. 5, 1801. Clayton's Digest, p. 32. Mayor and Aldermen power to have wharf lots surveyed and remove encroachments; power to remove encroachments on squares, streets and lanes.

Dec. 5, 1801. Clayton's Digest, p. 37. Terms of Superior Court.

Nov. 25, 1802. Clayton's Digest, p. 54. Nathaniel Twining, franchise for stage line between Savannah and St. Mary's.

Nov. 26, 1802. Clayton's Digest, p. 67. Fines, how collected and paid over to city corporation as Commissioners of Court House and Gaol.

Dec. 4, 1802. Clayton's Digest, p. 87. Commissioners appointed to fix line of river front and wharf lots, and to remove encroachments.

Dec. 1, 1802, Clayton's Digest, p. 94. Savannah House Carpenters incorporated.

Dec. 1, 1802, Clayton's Digest, p. 97. Residents of Greene, Columbia, Liberty and Elbert Wards allowed to vote for Aldermen. Penalty for voting out of proper Ward.

May 11, 1803. Clayton's Digest, p. 112. Terms of Superior Court.

Nov. 28, 1803. Clayton's Digest, p. 217. Mayor and Aldermen may appoint as many vendue masters as they may think proper.

Dec. 7, 1803. Clayton's Digest. p. 124. Commissioners of Chatham Academy permitted to sell the Academy lots, etc.

Dec. 10, 1803. Clayton's Digest, p. 141. Additional commissioners appointed to prevent encroachments on Savannah river.

Dec. 10. 1803. Clayton's Digest, p. 141. Who eligible to appointment as Alderman.

Dec. 10, 1803. Clayton's Digest, p. 151. Quarantine; jurisdiction of city extends from Ossabaw to Tybee, including inlets, rivers, creeks, etc. Powers of Mayor and Aldermen; may remove from city any person having smallpox or other contagious disorder.

ACTS.	
Nov. 21, 1804. Clayton's Digest, p. 180.	Lottery for funds to erect Poor House and Hospital and to rebuild Court House destroyed by late violent storm.
Dec. 3, 1804. Clayton's Digest, p. 183.	Trustees Bethesda College or Orphan House, authorized to sell certain tracts of land, etc.
Dec. 12, 1804. Clayton's Digest, p. 200.	Franchise for stage line between Savannah and Augusta.
Dec. 12, 1804. Clayton's Digest, p. 205.	Georgia Medical Society incorporated.
Dec. 12, 1804. Clayton's Digest. p. 214.	Fees of Harbor Master and Health Officer.
Dec. 2, 1805. Clayton's Digest, p. 242.	Quarantine, city's power to stop vessels until searched and purified.
Dec. 2, 1805. Clayton's Digest, p. 243.	Patrol laws inefficient. City's power to establish a regular watch.
Dec. 3, 1805. Clayton's Digest, p. 248.	Trustees appointed for Independent Presbyterian Church, destroyed by fire, and to rebuild same.
June 26, 1806. Clayton's Digest, p. 299.	Vessels in river above four mile point, required to unload only at city wharves.
Nov. 29, 1806. Clayton's Digest, p. 311.	To regulate election of Aldermen for Savannah and the city officers by citizens entitled to vote for Representatives in Legislature.
Dec. 8, 1806. Clayton's Digest, p. 325.	Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of the city of Savannah incorporated.
Nov. 29, 1806. Clayton's Digest, p. 328.	Mayor's Court in city of Savannah, jurisdiction limited to $30. Terms in March, June, September and December.
Dec. 5. 1807. Clayton's Digest, p. 374.	Planters Bank of the State of Georgia, incorporated.
Nov. 27, 1807.	Mayor's Court in city of Savannah, jurisdiction $30 to $100.
Nov. 27, 1807. Clayton's Digest, p. 405.	Presbyterian Church of Savannah, pew holders to elect trustees annually.
Dec. 10, 1807. Clayton's Digest, p. 425.	Commissioners of pilotage for port of Savannah, power to place anchors and buoys. Penalty for destroying. No vessel to be sunk on river between Ray's Hall and Cockspur Island. Fees of Commissioners.
May 23, 1808. Clayton's Digest, p. 430.	Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Church raise money by lottery to rebuild church.
May 23, 1808. Clayton's Digest, p. 454.	Mayor's Court to be held monthly, on third Tuesday.
May 23. 1808. Clayton's Digest, p. 435.	Mayor and Aldermen to elect City Sheriff, City Marshal, Clerk of Mayor's Court and Clerk of Council on first meeting in October.
May 23, 1808. Clayton's Digest, p. 437.	Acts of Thos. Bourke as Clerk of Ordinary for Chatham county made valid.
Dec. 10, 1808. Clayton's Digest, p. 449.	Savannah Poor House and Hospital, incorporated.
Nov. 30, 1808. Clayton's Digest, p. 453.	Commissioners of Pilotage, increased.
Dec. 22, 1808. Clayton's Digest, p. 463.	Property of Bethesda College to be disposed of, applied to its debts, remainder divided, one-fifth to Poor House and Hospital, two-fifths to Union Society, and two-fifths to Commissioners of Chatham Academy.
Dec. 15,1808. Clayton's Digest, p. 485.	Bridges over waterways in Chatham to be six feet higher than spring tides.
Dec. 22, 1808. Clayton's Digest, p. 489.	City limits extended west to east side of Musgrove creek, thence south to north side of Spring Hill road, thence along said road to city boundary.

ACTS.	
Dec. 13, 1809. Clayton's Digest, p. 540.	Market; no person to be prevented from selling his produce in the market, at Savannah, after sun rise.
Dec. 12, 1809. Clayton's Digest, p. 552.	Laws inflicting fines on certain wharf holders repealed. New wharf line established. Certain encroachments to be removed under penalty.
Dec. 13, 1809. Clayton's Digest, p. 556.	Female Asylum of Savannah, incorporated.
Dec. 14, 1809. Clayton's Digest, p. 578.	Savannah Poor House and Hospital Society, amendment to charter.
Dec. 15, 1810. Clayton's Digest, p. 618.	Savannah Female Asylum Society, incorporated.
Dec. 19, 1810. Clayton's Digest, p. 632.	To incorporate Planters Bank of Georgia.
Dec. 3, 1811. Lamar's Digest, p. 77.	Amends charter of Planters Bank of State of Georgia.
Dec. 16, 1811. Lamar's Digest, p. 83.	Same.
Nov. 3, 1814. Lamar's Digest, p. 84.	Same.
Dec. 16, 1811. Lamar's Digest, p. 326.	One flour inspector stationed at Savannah.
Dec. 16, 1811. Lamar's Digest, p. 1067.	Vendue masters for Savannah to be appointed by Legislature.
Dec. 15, 1812. Lamar's Digest, p. 1068.	Same to be appointed and licensed by Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah.
Dec. 7, 1812. Lamar's Digest, p. 681.	Mayor and Aldermen to appoint five Port Wardens, and fix their oaths and fees.
Dec. 10, 1812. Lamar's Digest, p. 824.	Insurance Company of City of Savannah, incorporated.
Dec. 6, 1813, Lamar's Digest, p. 739.	To provide mode for collecting rents and for recovery of possession of property within city of Savannah and precincts.
Nov. 22, 1814. Lamar's Digest, p. 329.	Inspectors of flour to be appointed by Inferior Court.
Dec. 14, 1815. Lamar's Digest, p. 827.	Hibernian Society of city of Savannah, incorporated.
Dec. 4, 1815. Lamar's Digest, p. 828.	Savannah Library Society, incorporated.
Dec. 14, 1815. Lamar's Digest, p. 830.	Lottery for Savannah Poor House and Hospital.
Dec. 16, 1815. Lamar's Digest, p. 831.	Marine and Fire Insurance Company of City of Savannah, incorporated.
Dec. 15, 1815. Lamar's Digest, p. 842.	Union Axe and Firemen of the City of Savannah, incorporated.
Dec. 4, 1815. Lamar's Digest, p. 1004.	Mayor's Court, heretofore held by three Aldermen, to be held by Mayor alone; jurisdiction increased to $200.
Dec. 12, 1815. Lamar's Digest, p. 578.	Pilotage laws and Commissioners of Pilotage for bar and River Savannah.
Dec. 12, 1815. Lamar's Digest, p. 1078.	Savannah river, wharves, shipping, wharfage and storage.
Dec. 16, 1815. Lamar's Digest, p. 85.	Bank of State of Georgia, incorporated.
Dec. 12, 1816. Lamar's Digest, p. 92.	Same.
Nov. 27, 1817. Lamar's Digest, p. 96.	Same.

Dec. 19, 1817. Lamar's Digest, p. 358. Terms Superior Court, fourth Monday in May and first Monday in January. Terms of Inferior Court.

Dec. 19, 1818. Lamar's Digest, p. 844. Savannah Free School, incorporated.

Dec. 19, 1818. Lamar's Digest, p. 842. Stockholders of Savannah Theater, incorporated.

Dec. 19, 1818. Lamar's Digest, p. 249. One Justice Inferior Court of Chatham may discharge insolvent debtors between June 1 and November 1, unless a suggestion of fraud.

Dec. 19, 1818. Lamar's Digest, p. 1198. Commissioners appointed to carry into effect opening of Skidaway Narrows.

Dec. 19, 1818. Lamar's Digest, p. 523. Savannah Steamship Company, incorporated—"with a view of making a laudable and meritorious experiment, to attach either as auxiliary or principal, the propulsion of steam to sea vessels for the purpose of navigating the Atlantic and other oceans, etc.

Dec. 18, 1819. Lamar's Digest, p. 369. Court of Common Pleas and of Oyer and Terminer for the City of Savannah, created. Civil jurisdiction between $30 and $200. Criminal jurisdiction extends to misdemeanors. Limits, the city of Savannah.

2. Judge elected by Legislature; his power; jury trial on demand.
3. Power to compel production of books and papers.
4. Process, how issued and served.
5. Answer and defaults.
6. Bail cases.
7. Certain provisions of judiciary Act to obtain.
8. Claim cases.
9. Confession of judgment.
10. Sales by Sheriff.
11. Judgments to be signed up in three days.
12. Clerk and Sheriff of Mayor's Court to be officers.
13. Recorder to prosecute in absence of Solicitor-General.
14. Clerk's record of proceedings.
15. Clerk and Sheriff, duties and liabilities.
16. Jurors.
17. Grand Jury.
18. Oath of Clerk and Sheriff.
19. Twelve terms to be held annually.
20. Judge's salary $1,300, payable by city. His oath.
21. Attorney's fee and city tax fee.
22. Exceptions and certiorari.
23. Suits in Mayor's Court to be transferred.

Dec. 18, 1819. Lamar's Digest, p. 1005. Clerk of Market to be elected by Mayor and Aldermen.

Dec. 20, 1824. Dawson's Comp., p. 22. Poor School Fund of county of Chatham vested in Savannah Free School Society.

Dec. 24, 1825. Dawson's Comp., p. 29. Moneys appropriated by State for use of county of Chatham be applied for use of free school in Savannah whenever the Chatham County Academy is not in operation.

Dec. 20, 1825. Dawson's Comp., p, 75. Marine and Fire Insurance Company of Savannah, name changed to Marine and Fire Insurance Bank of State of Georgia.

Dec. 26, 1826. Dawson's Comp., p. 94. Savannah, Ogeechee and Altamaha Canal Company, incorporated.

Dec. 18, 1828. Dawson's Comp., p. 100. Same. Governor authorized to subscribe $44,000 to.

	Acts.
Trustees Independent Presbyterian Church of Savannah to sell certain real estate.	May 16, 1821. Dawson's Comp., p. 102.
Trustees of Congregational Church or Meeting House of White Bluff; acts validated. Trustees confirmed in office; elections, when held; powers to sell or mortgage to pay debts of corporation.	Dec. 19, 1829. Dawson's Comp., p. 111.
Fines imposed by Superior and Inferior Courts heretofore vested in corporation of city of Savannah, vested in Judges of Inferior Court of Chatham county for county purposes.	Dec. 19, 1823. Dawson's Comp., p. 124.
Chatham placed in First Congressional District with Emanuel, Scriven, Bullock, Effingham, Bryan, Liberty, McIntosh, Tattnall, Montgomery and Lawrence.	Dec. 22, 1825. Dawson's Comp., p. 161.
Savannah Steam Rice Mill Company, incorporated.	Dec. 19, 1827. Dawson's Comp., p. 195.
Court of Common Pleas, etc., of Savannah, to issue stay of execution for sixty days on giving bond, etc.	Dec. 19, 1822. Dawson's Comp., p. 210.
Terms of Superior Court.	Dec. 20, 1825. Dawson's Comp., p. 236.
Act to ascertain, dispose of, and appropriate the ungranted lands in the county of Chatham and vest the proceeds in certain charitable societies. Trustees Chatham Academy Free School Society; Union Society. (See Acts 1855, p. 255.)	Dec. 20, 1829. Dawson's Comp., p. 273.
Legionary Corps in Chatham county, established.	Dec. 13, 1820. Dawson's Comp., p. 278.
Volunteer companies of Chatham county to recruit by exemptions from militia duty.	Dec. 20, 1823. Dawson's Comp., p. 282.
Georgia Medical Society to examine qualifications and issue certificates to practitioners.	Dec. 25. 1821. Dawson's Comp., p. 292.
To give master carpenters and masons a lien on buildings erected by them in Savannah.	Dec. 18, 1820. Dawson's Comp., p. 301.
Same amended.	May 16, 1821. Dawson's Comp., p. 307.
Hibernian Society of Savannah; all moneys arising from escheated estates of Irishmen of the county of Chatham to vest in.	Dec. 9, 1824. Dawson's Comp., p. 321.
Masons and carpenters of Chatham given an incumbrance on building for work and materials furnished.	Dec. 24, 1827. Dawson's Comp., p. 236.
Chatham given three Representatives in Legislature.	Dec. 20, 1824. Dawson's Comp., p. 351.
Commissioners appointed to fix line of wharves in city of Savannah and prevent encroachments.	Dec. 23, 1826. Dawson's Comp., p. 357.
Commissioners of Pilotage, chairman and any two or more members shall constitute board for transaction of business.	Dec. 23, 1826. Dawson's Comp., p. 358.
Slaves of Chatham county not to work on Bryan public roads but on roads of Chatham.	Dec. 21, 1822. Dawson's Comp., p. 376.
Commissioners of Roads in Chatham County, powers, etc.	Dec. 19, 1823. Dawson's Comp , p. 382.
Whenever roads of Chatham shall be obstructed from storms or other casualties, Commissioners of Roads may call out one-third of hands liable to work.	Dec. 19, 1827. Dawson's Comp., p. 396.
Same; for clearing roads obstructed by storms, hurricanes or general calamity.	Dec. 17, 1828. Dawson's Comp., p. 398.
Commissioners of Roads, meetings and powers.	Sept. 21, 1829. Dawson's Comp., p. 411.

ACTS

Dec. 19, 1829. Dawson's Comp., p. 408. Savannah, warrants for searching premises for seamen, deserters from vessels; arrests of seamen, and penalty for resisting search or seizure.

Dec 20, 1823. Dawson's Comp., p. 410. Colonel of militia to enforce patrol laws when required by Mayor and Aldermen.

Dec. 21, 1820. Dawson's Comp., p. 427. Whereas, by late distressing conflagration at Savannah, public market on Ellis Square (appropriated by Act of April 7, 1863), was consumed, etc., citizens of Savannah authorized to erect at their own expense a market, and vest same in corporation; right forfeited unless completed by Dec. 20, 1821.

Dec. 13, 1820. Dawson's Comp., p. 429. Whereas, by recent malady, regular election of City Sheriff, City Marshal, Clerk of Mayor's Court, Clerk of Council, and Clerk of Market rendered impracticable, there not being a quorum of Mayor and Aldermen in October (Act of May 23, 1808), election validated.

Dec, 3, 1821. Dawson's Comp., p. 436. Mayor's salary to be fixed by corporation.
Fourth Section Act of Feb. 10, 1787, repealed.

Dec. 23, 1822. Dawson's Comp., p. 438. Harbor Master to be elected Nov. 23, 1823, and annually thereafter on first regular meeting in December.

Dec. 21, 1822. Dawson's Comp., p. 443. Conveyances of town common made by Mayor and Aldermen confirmed. Court House and jail taken from Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah and vested in Justices of Inferior Court and Sheriff of county, under the general laws.

Dec. 19, 1823. Dawson's Comp., p. 452. Mayor and Aldermen to annually elect health officer, subject to their ordinances, rules, etc.; to regulate his compensation; duties on tonnage for his compensation repealed.

Dec. 20, 1824. Dawson's Comp., p. 457. Savannah St. Andrew's Society, incorporated.

Dec. 2, 1824. Dawson's Comp., p. 458. Engine Company of Savannah, incorporated.

Dec. 20, 1824. Dawson's Comp., p. 459. Qualification for voters for aldermen, and oath.

Dec. 24, 1825. Dawson's Comp., p. 462. Engine Company, city power to appoint fourteen members with certain privileges.

Dec. 24, 1825. Dawson's Comp., p, 464. Act to amend and consolidate Acts as to powers and privileges of the Corporation of the city of Savannah and the Hamlets thereof.

Recites difference of opinion as to chartered rights of city, requiring frequent appeals to legislative interference in concerns purely municipal and local.

1. Jurisdictional limits extended one mile to prohibit cultivation of rice. Appeal to Superior Court. Extended limits not taxable.
2. Control and regulation of shops, stores and barrooms within extended limits.
3. Mode, and time of election of Aldermen and qualification of voters to remain as now.
4. Aldermen to regulate time of election of city officers, salaries and duties.
5. Power to elect Health Officer, being a physician, Harbor Master, Port Wardens, Commissioners of Pilotage and any other officer necessary for police and good government of harbor and river, and to enact ordinances, rules and regulations to carry into effect duties of officers.
6. Mayor and Aldermen, power to carry into effect within Chatham county, all quarantine laws; to enforce State laws by ordinances; to remove nuisances within corporate limits.

ACTS.

7. Taxing power.
8. Power to borrow money; to purchase property; to sell corporate property by lease or fee simple.
9. Power to remove encroachments by wharves.
10. Powers as Justices of Peace.
11. Power to pass by-laws and regulations for good order and government; fine not to exceed $100; forfeitures.
12. Fines and forfeitures, how enforced; imprisonment 10 days and nights.
13. Sole government and licensing of taverns within jurisdictional limits.
14. Vendue masters.
15. To tax and regulate peddlers and venders.
16. Power to pass ordinances to regulate inspectors and inspection of merchandise.
17. Power to pass ordinances as to slaves and free persons of color.
18. All chartered and corporate rights now existing and of force, confirmed.
19. Power to regulate police of the markets.
20. No powers hereby granted to contravene constitution and laws of State.

Arsenal to be built by Governor in Savannah on lot surrendered by citizens or city. Dec. 28, 1828. Dawson's Comp., p. 475.

Savannah Ice Company, incorporated. Dec. 20, 1823. Dawson's Comp., p. 475.

Savannah, qualifications of voters for Aldermen. Oath. Poll tax $1.00. Dec. 19, 1828. Dawson's Comp., p. 476.

Commissioners of Pilotage to repair wharves. Penalty on owner. Sinking boats to annoyance of navigation. Commissioners to remove old hulks and wrecks. Penalty for breaking up old or condemned vessels. Commissioners to remove to designated spot; obstructing river, penalty; obstructing Commissioners, penalty. Dec. 28, 1828. Dawson's Comp., p. 481

Arsenal, city may deposit its arms and those of volunteer companies. Dec. 19, 1829. Dawson's Comp., p. 482

Savannah. Jurisdictional limits extended one mile beyond present jurisdictional limits. Dec. 22, 1829. Dawson's Comp., p. 482

2. Control of all shops and barrooms within jurisdictional limits, to regulate and license.
3. Residents may vote for Aldermen, but city cannot tax.

Rates of dockage, wharfage and storage fixed. Dec. 22, 1829. Dawson's Comp., p. 484.

Superior Court, Judge authorized to appoint a master in equity; his duties and oath. Dawson's Comp. Dec. 23, 1830, p. 57.

Mariner's Church in Savannah, incorporated. Dec. 21, 1830, p. 71.

Pilotage laws amended, and powers and jurisdiction of Commissioners of Pilotage defined. Dec. 23, 1830, p. 159.

Resolution for investigating the conduct of the Commissioners of Pilotage of Savannah. 1830, p. 228.

To require Commissioners of Pilotage to restore John Low to privileges of a pilot. Dec. 23, 1820, p. 186.

Election of Mayor by minority of Aldermen, first Monday in September, legalized. Dec. 22, 1830, p. 166.

ACTS.

2. Ordinances, resolutions and acts of Mayor and Aldermen since July 1st., 1830, validated.

3. Majority of Aldermen in the city to constitute a quorum between July 1st. and November 15th. each year; but majority of whole number of Aldermen required to grant or pay out moneys.

4. Majority of Aldermen elected first Monday in September annually, being in city, are authorized to elect Mayor from the board who shall then be in the city.

5. Mayor to hold office until successor elected and qualified.

Dec. 26, 1831, p. 78. Inhabitants of Skidaway Island authorized to erect a bridge across Skidaway Narrows, same to be a public way.

Dec. 24, 1831, p. 69. Horse racing on public highways in Chatham county prohibited.

Dec. 23, 831, p. 87. Constables for Chatham county to be elected by Justices of Inferior Court.

Dec. 27, 1831. p. 167. Patrol laws for Chatham.

Dec. 26, 1831, p. 209. Persons appointed Road Commissioners required to serve, under penalty.

Dec. 26, 1831, p. 245. Mayor and Aldermen power to purchase land in county for a lazaretto for smallpox or other contagious cases; with jurisdictional powers over same.

Dec. 23, 1831, p. 252. City's power to pass laws for dry culture of swamps about the city of Savannah, and to remove such nuisances or causes of disease which may affect the citizens or injure their health.

Dec. 26, 1831, p. 97. Judge of Court of Common Pleas, etc., and also Mayor, authorized to hold special or extraordinary Courts for summary trials of disputes or criminal offenses between shipmasters, seamen, citizens, etc., on twelve hours' notice to parties. Clerk and Sheriff to attend such Court; their fees.

Dec. 27, 1831, p. 200. Savannah, Ogeechee and Altamaha Canal Company, charter amended.

Dec 22, 1832, p. 162. Road Commissioners of Chatham, meetings on ten days' notice.

Dec. 24, 1832, p. 177. Georgia Infirmary for Aged and Afflicted Negroes, incorporated.

Dec. 22, 1832, p. 138. Georgia Hussars, exempt from jury duty, and after certain term of service, from militia duty.

Dec 24, 1832, p. 145. Commissioners of Pilotage, laws amended.

Dec. 22, 1832, p. 15. Savannah Free School, all poor children in city and within two miles, entitled to benefit of poor school fund.

Dec. 24, 1832, p. 188. To make permanent the water line for wharves in Savannah; to lay out a street between Indian street and water line, and to appoint commissioners to carry same into effect.

Rafts of timber, etc., not to lay over 24 hours moored in river beyond said water line; penalty.

Dec. 23, 1833, p. 103. Chatham county to build and keep in repair bridges where public roads cross Savannah and Ogeechee canal.

Dec. 21, 1833, p. 56. Judge of Court of Common Pleas may draw juries for special or extraordinary Courts.

Dec. 8, 1834, p. 246. Jail of Chatham county; control vested in Mayor and Aldermen of city, with power to appoint jailor and other officers, term three years. Erection of new jail provided for;

ACTS.

to be under management of city, but subject to visits and inspection of Justices of Inferior Court and grand jury.

Justices of Inferior Court to pay over moneys to Road Commissioners in advance. Latter to audit their own accounts. Dec. 19, 1834, p. 195.

Judge of Court of Common Pleas, etc., salary $1,000, payable quarterly. Act December 18, 1819, requiring party demanding jury trial to give bond for eventual condemnation money, repealed. Dec. 19, 1834, p. 91.

Savannah Fire Company, incorporated. Dec. 18, 1834, p. 131.

Savannah Lyceum, incorporated. Dec. 20, 1834, p. 147.

Lien laws for carpenters and masons in Savannah. Dec. 23, 1834, p. 187.

Power of city to collect jail fees from Inferior Courts of county from whence case sent. Power to erect about said jail a treadmill or mills, on which to work negroes confined. Dec. 21, 1835, p. 63.

Civil jurisdiction of Justices of Peace for first, second, third and fourth districts to extend over whole corporate limits of city of Savannah. Justices shall be elected from residents of their respective districts; constables to be appointed from residents of respective districts. Dec. 21, 1835, p. 142.

Central Railroad and Banking Company, incorporated. Dec. 14, 1835, p. 217.

Georgia Medical Society, charter revived. Dec. 24, 1836, p. 161.

To appropriate money for relief of Chatham Artillery. Dec. 25, 1837, p. 228.

Mayor and Aldermen authorized to extend Bay street to eastern corporate limit; land, how condemned for purpose. Dec. 23 1837, p. 52.

Court of Common Pleas, etc. Special or extraordinary Court may be held on petition of any master, owner, consignee or seaman of any vessel, in which they are plaintiffs, or misdemeanors of which they are prosecutors. Dec. 23, 1837, p. 77.

Where amount involved not exceed $30, may be tried by Justice of Peace, and jury of five, under same restrictions.

Court of Common Pleas, etc. Act of Dec. 18, 1819, amended. Dec. 26, 1837, p. 83.

Civil jurisdiction to $200, and to claims to personal property levied on.

2. May foreclose mortgages on personalty.

3. Suits to be commenced ten days before term, and served eight days before.

4. Judge, or any Aldermen, or any Justice of Peace may issue attachments returnable to said Court. Judgment rendered at term after one to which returnable.

5. Proceedings on attachments.

6. Bail process.

7. Declaration in bail cases.

8. Attachments, declaration when to be filed.

9. Garnishment cases, etc.

10. Sheriff and Clerk may sue and be sued in said Court.

11. Judge absent, Clerk or Sheriff to open and adjourn Court as directed in writing by Judge.

12. Judge, power to take testimony de bene esse.

13. Lien of judgments. Executions, how directed and executed.

15. Salary of Judge fixed at $600.

Terms of Superior Court, 2nd. Monday in May and January. Dec. 23, 1837, p. 86.

ACTS.

Dec. 23, 1837, p. 151. German Friendly Society of City of Savannah, incorporated.

Dec. 25, 1837, p. 220. Savannah Widow's Society, incorporated.

Dec. 25, 1837. p 190. Board of Pilotage Commissioners reduced from ten to seven in number.

Dec. 31, 1838, p. 48. Certain persons authorized to build and maintain bridge or ferry across Savannah river at Savannah.

Dec. 27, 1838, p. 63. Corporate limits extended, bounded by present southern line prolonged, east by line parallel with Bull street extending from east side of mouth of creek which bounds wharf of Eastern Wharf Company on the east, southwardly to said prolonged line; west by Musgrove creek to line of Augusta road, thence eastwardly to Savannah, Ogeechee and Altamaha canal, thence south on line parallel to Bull street to southern line of the city prolonged.

2. Limits and authority extended over waters of Savannah river, and the land covered by said waters, which lie south of Hutchinson's Island, west of eastern line of city prolonged, northward to said island, and east of line parallel to Bull street, and extending from western side of mouth of Musgrove creek northwardly to said island.

3. Ordinances and authority of city and Court of Oyer and Terminer, etc., made of force over said limits.

4. Limits of police jurisdiction not narrowed by above provisions, but extended as in Act of Dec. 22, 1829.

Dec. 27, 1838, p. 64. Mayor and Aldermen authorized to borrow money on credit of city for contributing to works of internal improvement.

Dec. 28, 1838, p. 114. Georgia Infirmary authorized to fill vacancies in incorporated body from time to time.

Dec. 31, 1838, p. 156. Savannah Medical College, incorporated.

Dec. 27, 1838, p. 246. Savannah Theater Company, incorporated.

Dec. 23, 1839, p. 208. Chatham county road laws amended.

Dec. 23, 1839, p. 188. Republican Blues of Savannah furnished with arms.

Dec. 23, 1840, p. 85. First Presbyterian Church of Savannah, incorporated.

Nov. 26, 1841, p. 40. Wardens and Vestry of St. John's Church in Savannah, incorporated.

1841, p. 76. Court of Common Pleas, etc. Jurisdiction in all civil cases (except such as involve title to real estate or fall within Justice of the Peace jurisdiction) to amount of $300.

2. Quarterly sessions on first Monday in February, May, August and November.

3. Suits to be commenced fourteen days before term to which returnable (except attachments.)

4. Jury trial on written demand on docket, before first day of term.

5. Clerk and Sheriff to receive but two-thirds of fees heretofore allowed by law.

6. Attorney's tax fee, $1.50.

Dec. 7, 1841, p 149. Chatham Superior Court, 60 grand jurors and 72 petit jurors to be drawn for each term. Judge to arrange for only one week's service from each, where practicable.

Dec. 9, 1841, p. 105. Chamber of Commerce, incorporated.

Dec. 10, 1841, p. 106. City Hall Company, incorporated.

ACTS.

Dec. 10, 1841, p. 122. Ship carpenters, machinists, painters, artisans, etc., summary process against vessels, craft and steamboats, in Chatham county and Savannah.

Dec, 9, 1841, p. 202. Chatham Artillery, officers and members exempt from jury and inquest duty.

Dec. 10, 1841, p. 47. Hutchinson Island wharves, to make permanent water line for.

Dec. 26, 1842, p. 159. Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah, jurisdiction over vessels lying in the Savannah river, between said city and Tybee; all porters working on said vessels to take out badges as provided by the ordinances regulating porters and other laborers.

Dec. 27, 1842, p. 68. Court of Common Pleas, third quarterly session changed from first Monday in August to first Monday in July.

Dec. 27, 1842, p. 127. Irish Jasper Greens of Savannah, incorporated, and authorized to uniform themselves in green, with such ornaments as they may select. Governor to furnish 75 muskets.

Dec. 26, 1842, Phœnix Riflemen of Savannah. Governor authorized to furnish 25 rifles.

Dec. 25, 1843, p. 38. Court of Common Pleas, etc. Appeal from verdict of petit jury to special jury, from grand jury, by giving bond for eventual condemnation money. Damages for frivolous appeal, not over 25%.

Dec. 25, 1843, p. 56. Board of Mayor and Aldermen to consist of Mayor and twelve Aldermen, to be elected annually on first Monday in December, and hold until their successors elected and qualified.

2. Mayor and Aldermen to be separately designated on ticket. Majority of votes elects Mayor; highest number elects Aldermen. When tie in vote of Aldermen not elected, other Aldermen to elect. No candidate for Mayor receiving majority, Board of Aldermen to elect. Vacancy in office of Mayor from death, etc., Aldermen to elect a Mayor from their own number.

3. Oath of Mayor and Aldermen. Chairman and chairman pro tempore to be elected.

4. Powers of Mayor. Presides at all meetings of board; entitled to vote at all elections or appointments; quorum for business, seven Aldermen and Mayor or presiding chairman, except in July, August, September and October, when majority of Aldermen in city sufficient.

5. Appointment of officers to be held as board shall prescribe.

6. Treasurer, Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of City Watch, City Marshal and City Constables, to be elected at first meeting in January, for term of two years, unless removed by Council for misconduct or faithlessness.

Dec. 12, 1843, p. 77. Savannah Port Society, incorporated.

Dec. 23, 1843. Chatham county part of First Congressional District.

Dec. 23, 1843, p. 17. Chatham to constitute one Senatorial District, other districts composed of two counties each.

Dec. 28, 1843, p, 113. Republican Blues, Savannah Volunteer Guards, Phœnix Riflemen and Irish Jasper Greens may have fifteen honorary members, each, exempt from militia duty, who are to each pay $25 into treasury of company.

Dec. 28, 1843. p. 137. Pilots to receive fees allowed by Act of Dec. 24, 1836, and Commissioners of Pilotage to have no power to reduce.

ACTS.

Dec. 25, 1843, p. 183. Resolutions relative to removal of obstructions in river by National Government; originally caused by the British repelling the advance of the French fleet (then in alliance with us), and by our own people against the invaders of the soil, they have remained since the days of the Revolution.

Dec. 25, 1843, p. 198. Resolution furnishing Georgia Historical Society with journals of General Assembly.

Dec. 26, 1845, p. 69. Justices of Inferior Court to superintend all elections in Chatham county, including charter elections for Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah.

Dec. 27, 1845, p. 72. Where more than two candidates for Mayor of Savannah and no one receives majority of votes, then board to elect Mayor from those who were candidates before the people.

2. Sixth and seventh sections of Act of Dec. 25, 1843, repealed. City officers to be elected for term of one year, etc.

Dec. 29, 1845, p. 96. Escheats in Chatham county regulated.

Dec. 27, 1845, p 97. Jurisdiction of State over twenty acres on Cockspur Island ceded to United States (Fort Pulaski). If at any time the United States shall cease to occupy said island for purposes of fortification, same to revert to State of Georgia for use of the public.

Dec. 24, 1845, p. 186. Commissioners of Public Roads and Bridges of Chatham to hold annual meeting second Monday in December.

Dec. 8, 1845, p, 215. Resolution to furnish Georgia Historical Society with Journals of Senate and House.

Dec. 24, 1847, p. 96. Repeals law for Justices of Inferior Court to preside at all elections in Chatham.

Dec. 30, 1847, p. 238. Commissioners of Pilotage duties, as to inspecting and repairing wharves from Ray's Hall to ocean and shores of Hutchinson's Island.

2. Rafts may lie in river forty-eight hours at or near wharves.

3. Misdemeanor to break up vessel, wreck or hulk, in Savannah river other than at spot designated by Chairman of Commissioners.

4. Commissioners may require removal of dangerous vessels, wrecks or hulks; failure to remove, penalty.

5. Penalty for sinking or permitting to drift wrecks, vessels, boats, rafts or hulks.

6. Duties as to removal of obstructions to navigation.

7. Penalty.

8. Actions against defendants.

9. Throwing out ballast or rubbish from ships, etc., penalty.

10. Special Court to be held by Judge of Superior Court.

11. Penalty for obstructing Commissioners or their agents.

12. Penalties and fines, how recovered.

13. Same to be paid to Commissioners for improving navigation of river.

14. Meetings of Commissioners; powers as to licenses and certificates of pilots.

15. Wharf lines, how laid out.

16. Vested rights of property holders of Hutchinson's Island preserved.

17. Act of Dec. 20, 1828, repealed.

Dec. 29, 1847. Lien of machinists, etc., on steam mills, steamboats and mills, in Savannah and Chatham county.

ACTS.

Savannah and Ogeechee Canal Company, old charter amended. Dec. 18, 1847, p, 141.

Savannah and Albany Railroad Company, incorporated. Dec. 25, 1847, p. 191.

Evergreen Cemetery Company of Bonaventure, incorporated. Penalty for injuring tombs, monuments, gravestones, fences, railings, trees, plants, etc., or for discharging guns or firearms within limits. Dec. 27, 1847, p. 136.

Mayor to collect fines, forfeitures and penalties by distress and sale of goods and chattels, or imprisonment in common jail, not to exceed ten days and nights. Dec. 27, 1847, p. 25.

2. People failing to elect Mayor, Board of Aldermen to elect Mayor from two receiving greatest number of votes, at election before people.

Ossabaw Island taken from Bryan County and added to Chatham. Dec. 24, 1847, p. 66.

Judge of Court of Common Pleas, etc., to hold special or extraordinary Courts for trying persons charged with abducting, entertaining, retaining or harboring articled seamen. Dec. 27, 1847, p. 91.

Trial to be as prescribed by Act of Dec. 26, 1831.

Court of Common Pleas, etc. Fees of Sheriff. Dec. 18, 1847, p. 281.

2. Sheriff's power to appoint Special Deputy Sheriff. Penalty for resisting Special Deputy.

Chatham Artillery, incorporated. Dec. 29, 1847, p. 116.

Oglethorpe Fire Company No. 1, incorporated. Dec. 24, 1847. p. 118.

Ceding jurisdiction to United States over Lot 2, Jekyll Tithing, Derby Ward, for erecting Custom House, and one acre at eastern end of Fig Island for lighthouse, as long as United States holds said lands for said purposes. Dec. 7, 1847, p. 207.

Officers and privates of City Watch exempt from militia duty, under the peace establishment of the State. Dec. 10, 1847, p. 222.

Collection of rents and recovery of possession. Section 2, Act of 1827, amended to require tenant to give bond for double rent if proceedings determined against tenant. Dec. 7, 1847, p. 195.

Regulates trial of slaves and free persons of color within limits of Savannah. Dec. 17, 1847, p. 202.

Resolution to furnish Georgia Hussars with 75 holsters and same number of sabres or broad swords. Dec. 16, 1847, p. 327.

Bank of Savannah, incorporated. Feb. 13, 1850. p. 51.

Justices of the Peace of first, second, third and fourth districts, Georgia Militia, to reside and hold their Courts at any place within corporate limits of Savannah. Dec. 19, 1849. p. 294.

Justices of the Peace—Suits brought, judgment at first term unless plea in writing. Dec. 19, 1849, p. 294.

2. Where plea in writing filed, tried by jury at second term.

3. Where plaintiff proves account by his own oath, defendant may likewise testify on affidavit that he has no other evidence to disprove.

Justices of Inferior Court may pay Road Commissioners $1,000 from county funds to establish causeway from Cabbage Landing on Whitmarsh Island, to east bank of St. Augustine Creek, opposite main land known as Greenarch. Jan. 25, 1850, p. 261.

Commissioners of Skidaway Ferry and Montgomery road district, power to compel work by road hands on same. Jan. 26, 1850, p. 362.

ACTS.

Feb. 11, 1850. p. 366. Executions by Commissioners of Roads of Chatham county, how issued and collected.

2. Commissioners exempted from patrol duty.

Jan. 18, 1850, p. 369. Sheriff of Chatham county, fees, for attendance and Court service.

Power to appoint special Deputy Sheriffs to guard levies; penalty for resisting or assaulting.

Feb. 21, 1850, p. 381. Tax on auction sales in Chatham.

Dec. 19, 1849, p. 72. Deacons and Trustees of Second Baptist Church of Savannah, incorporated. Abram Harmon, G. W. Davis and Thos. Dowell.

Dec. 19, 1849. Trustees of Permanent Fund of Hebrew Congregation of Savannah, incorporated. Jacob DeLamotta, Octavus Cohen and Levy Hail.

Dec. 20, 1849, p. 80. Wesley Chapel, Andrew Chapel and Trinity Church, incorporated. F. M. Stone, J. R. Saussy, D. Heidt, R. A. Allen, Robert D. Walker, J. E. Godfrey and others.

Dec. 8, 1849, p. 83, Police Court of city of Savannah established and declared a Court of Record. Mayor to preside; Cognizance of laws of State touching city; infractions of ordinances of city; power to fine and imprison and enforce same by execution; power to commit for contempt; appeals to Council allowed, when costs paid and bond given.

2. Clerk of Council and constables of city to be officers; their fees.

3. Mayor and Aldermen power to make by-laws, regulations and ordinances for general welfare and good government, peace and health. Power to levy taxes and enforce payment.

4. Former tax ordinances confirmed.

5. Power to widen, extend or straighten streets and lanes, to open new streets within present or future limits of city.

5. Damages for widening, extending, opening, etc., streets or lanes, how assessed.

7. Power to order pavements or sidewalks and collect expenses from lot holders.

8. Mayor and Aldermen exempt from jury duty.

9. Acts touching city of Savannah, to be construed in Courts most favorably for said corporation.

Dec. 8, 1849, p. 116. To regulate election of constables in city of Savannah.

Feb. 11, 1850, p. 128. To change line between Effingham and Chatham to include residence and lands of George A. Keller in county of Chatham.

Dec. 19, 1849, p. 185. Washington Fire Company, in Savannah, incorporated.

Dec. 14, 1849, p. 194. Savannah Gas Light Company, incorporated.

Dec. 19, 1849, p. 201. Savannah Institute of the Sisters of Mercy, incorporated.

Dec. 19, 1849, p. 180. Fees of Magistrates and constables in county of Chatham.

Feb. 23, 1850, p. 278. Lien of painters, tinners and coppersmiths in Savannah.

Jan. 22, 1852, p. 408. Municipal elections; vacancies in Mayor and Aldermen, how filled.

Jan. 22, 1852, p. 438. Constables, how elected.

Jan. 14, 1852, p. 267. Corporate limits extended, but lands and property not taxable until plan of city regularly extended thereover.

ACTS.

Court of Common Pleas and Oyer and Terminer of Savannah, changed to City Court of Savannah; Jurisdiction increased to $500. Feb. 13, 1854, p. 281.

Judge, how and when elected; term of office and how removed; salary; commissioned by Governor; Solicitor; vacancies, how filled; laws and officers of old court to continue.

Court of Common Pleas, etc. Act of Dec. 7, 1841, reduction of fees of Clerk repealed. Feb. 11, 1854, p. 232.

Justices of Peace, limited in civil jurisdiction to their districts; required to keep offices and hold court in their districts; fees of Justices of the Peace and constables; persons arrested and giving bond to pay the costs; costs insolvent cases to be paid by county. Feb. 17, 1854, p. 325.

Germania Fire Company, incorporated; exempt from militia and jury duty. Feb. 1, 1854, p. 372.

Young America Fire Company, incorporated. Feb. 16, 1854, p. 375.

Fees of pilots. Feb. 13, 1856, p. 17.

Site for lighthouse on East Broad and Bay streets, ceded to United States. March 1, 1856, p 105.

City Court Judge, term and when elected; Justices of Peace to bond misdemeanor cases to City Court instead of Superior. March 1, 1856, p. 251.

Independent Volunteer Battalion, officers exempt from jury duty. March 1, 1856, p. 264.

City's control over its property in town of Warsaw, retained. March 5, 1856, p. 376.

Justices of Peace; 2nd section, Act of Feb. 17, 1854, restricting jurisdiction to their districts, repealed. March 1, 1856, p. 486.

Superior Court; 60 grand jurors to be drawn each term. March 4, 1856, p. 488.

Keepers of Laurel Grove and Catholic Cemeteries exempt from jury duty. March 4, 1856, p. 488.

City Court grand and petit jurors to serve one week; Judge's power to summon additional jurors instanter. March 4, 1856, p. 488.

Cemeteries within five miles of Savannah to keep record of interments, and required to make reports to Board of Health and Clerk of Council. Penalty. March 1, 1856, p. 501.

City exempt from taxes on Springfield plantation in corporate limits. Feb. 18, 1856, p 546.

Power of Mayor pro tem. and Chairman of Council as Justice of Peace in absence of Mayor; City's power to pass police ordinances, etc., and punish for violation; Judge of City Court, power to take testimony de bene esse for trial of criminal cases at extraordinary or special terms; Mayor and Aldermen, annual elections for, on 2nd. Monday in October; their terms to begin when; organization of Board; registration of voters; issue of bonds for internal improvements, legalized. March 4, 1856, p. 388.

Land ceded to United States for lighthouse. Dec. 22, 1857, p. 30.

City Court's jurisdiction in attachments and garnishments; discovery from adverse party; all Acts for Superior Court to apply to City Court; Sheriff's fees for stabling stock; sales of stock and perishable property; Judge and Mayor to select five bailiffs; their fees, powers and duties; criminal jurisdiction; transfer of misdemeanor cases from Superior Court. Solicitor-General to prosecute; his fees and salary; fines and Dec. 22, 1857, p. 114.

ACTS.

forfeitures, how distributed. Act of Dec. 27, 1847, to apply to cases of abducting seamen; cases when triable, jury fees, attorneys fees. Appeals, judgments and executions.

Dec. 22, 1857, p. 159. Property of Seamen's Friend Society exempt from taxation.

Dec. 16, 1857, p. 269. Fees of Justices and constables; Justice may hold Court longer than one day.

Dec. 22, 1857, p. 166. Work house established for violators of city ordinances; city's power as to tippling houses and lewd houses; power to tax real estate and banking capital.

Dec. 22, 1857, p. 91. Wharf Head-rights granted to city.

Dec. 11, 1858, p. 174. City Court, sections 9, 10 and 11 of Act of Dec. 22, 1857, repealed; Clerk's fees in certain cases.

Dec. 11, 1858, p. 126. Registration law amended.

Dec. 13, 1858, p. 129. System of drainage authorized; damages how assessed; canals to be kept in order; contents of water closets not to be emptied into drains; obstructions, how removed.

Dec. 11, 1858, p. 174. Oglethorpe Light Infantry exempted from jury duty.

Dec. 17, 1859, p. 56. City Court, jurisdiction in habeas corpus cases, within city limits, conferred.

Dec. 20, 1859, p. 56. Justices of Peace, jurisdiction extended two miles beyond city limits.

Dec. 15, 1859, p. 384. Georgia Hussars exempted from jury duty.

Dec. 17, 1859, p. 393. Property of Republican Blues and Volunteer Guards exempted from State and city taxes.

Dec. 19, 1860, p. 24. Code of laws of city made a part of Code of Georgia.

Nov. 18, 1863, p. 91. Justices of the Peace for first, second, third and fourth districts may hold offices in any part of the city, Act of Feb. 17, 1854, repealed.

Feb. 8, 1866, p. 58. Writ of error from City Court to Supreme Court same as Superior Court; duty of officers.

Feb. 28, 1866, p. 73. City Court, where Judge if disqualified. parties may select Judge pro hac vice.

March 21, 1866, p. 78. Permanent Board of Education established; Board incorporated; its powers; entitled to proportion of county educational fund.

Dec. 20, 1866, p. 57. City Court to have jurisdiction in cases where damages do not exceed $1,000.

Jurisdiction of cases for possession of land, etc; to hold monthly sessions.

Salary of Judge.

Bailiffs, how appointed.

Deputy Sheriffs, how appointed.

Compensation of Sheriff.

Dec. 21, 1866, p. 33. City's power to build street railways propelled by animal power. Rate of speed. Corporation may conduct railway, or farm the privilege. Transportation, increase of fare, duration of lease.

Dec. 18, 1866, p. 175. Board of Education; Act of March 21, 1866, amended. Name changed. Powers extended over whole of Chatham county; rights conferred by this bill, how construed.

Party walls or fences; agreement of owners of adjoining lots may be recorded, and shall act as covenant. Same effect given to agreement for repairing. Power to build after 20

ACTS.

days' notice and compel owner of adjoining lot to pay proportion of expenses.

Council authorized to make rules concerning party walls. Dec. 13, 1866, p. 194.

Justice of Peace; insolvent cost in felony cases. Dec. 10, 1866, p. 195.

City Court to hold monthly sessions; Code Sec. 4813 amended. Oct. 8, 1868, p. 165.

Criminal jurisdiction extended to criminal offenses less than felony. Judge's power to try such cases. Clerk's and Sheriff's fees. Fees of Solicitor-General, how paid.

Time for serving subpœnas in Superior Court and in City Court. Penalty for disregarding service. Feb. 10, 1869, p. 173.

Germania Fire Company, Metropolitan Fire Company and Marshal Hose Company; forty members of each exempt from jury duty. Feb. 12, 1869, p. 168.

Certiorari and appeals from Police Court. Dec. 15, 1871, p. 22.

Clerk of City Court may practice law except in said Court. Nov. 28, 1871, p. 23.

Recorder for Police Court provided for. Dec. 15, 1871, p. 67.

City Court; jurisdiction over joint debtors outside of Savannah. Dec. 15, 1871, p. 67.

Illegally assuming to act as constables in city of Savannah. Dec. 13, 1871, p. 133.

Evergreen Cemetery Company of Bonaventure; power to purchase land enlarged. Dec. 13, 1871, p. 207.

City Court; fee bill of Clerk and Sheriff in criminal cases, how paid. Dec. 9, 1871, p. 235.

Congress requested to reimburse city for improving navigation of harbor. Dec. 13, 1871, p. 200.

Election and registration law for city. Aug. 7, 1872, p. 254.

Mayor and Aldermen to fix and regulate certain jail fees. Aug. 23, 1872, p. 233.

Savannah Poor House and Hospital, name changed to Savannah Hospital; membership fees; election for managers, etc. Aug. 23, 1872, p. 256.

City's power to control and manage wharves; to regulate rates of wharfage and dockage; regulate repairing or building of wharves, and all matters pertaining thereto, within present or future corporate limits; power to compel wharf owners to repair or rebuild and on failure, to do so at owner's expense; lien for expense from date of notice; powers of Commissioners of Pilotage not affected by this Act. Aug. 23, 1872. p. 257.

City's power to issue bonds limited and city to vote on question. Aug. 23, 1872, p. 258.

Distrain warrants and writs of possession in City Court, how issued; dockets to be kept and costs. Aug. 23, 1872. p. 259.

First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, constituted. Aug. 17, 1872, p. 261.

City Court rooms, jury rooms and offices to be provided by Ordinary free of expense to city. Aug. 23, 1872, p. 399.

City's right to issue bonds limited. Act of Aug. 24, 1872, amended. Feb. 24, 1873, p. 156.

City's power over oyster culture and leases. Feb. 20, 1873, p. 156.

Georgia Hussars exempt from jury duty, and after a certain term, from militia duty. Act of Dec. 22, 1872, reenacted. Feb. 21, 1873, p. 182.

ACTS.

Feb. 13, 1873, p. 183. Oglethorpe Light Infantry, Act of Dec. 19, 1851, re-enacted.

Feb. 18, 1873, p. 183. Volunteer companies of Savannah may appoint a Brigadier General to command.

Feb. 22, 1873, p. 239. Recorder's Court; persons sentenced for over three days to jail, liable to work on public roads.

March 2, 1874, p. 220. Magistrates' and constables' fee bills in civil cases; special contracts between Justices and parties prohibited; charges in criminal cases and when paid by county; to keep copy of fee bill posted conspicuously in office, or failure, malpractice.

Feb. 28, 1874, p. 222. Inspectors of lumber and timber to keep records of inspections, under penalty.

Sellers of lumber for account of others, to render account sales, under penalty.

Feb. 28, 1874, p. 318. Chatham Artillery, certain privileges re-granted.

March 3, 1875, p. 41. City Court, power to grant new trials; remedy by certiorari preserved.

Prosecutor's name to be endorsed upon accusations; Judge finding prosecution malicious prosecutor to pay costs.

March 5, 1875, p. 323. Savannah Free School Society authorized to convey its property to Savannah Widow's Society on certain conditions and trusts and surrender of its charter.

Feb. 26, 1877, p. 180. Drainage; Section 4845 of Code of Georgia, amended; city given absolute control over soil pipes, private drains and sewers, water closets, privies, dry wells, etc., with power to regulate or discontinue; lazaretto at Thunderbolt discontinued; power to purchase another lazaretto, with same powers and jurisdiction over it; power to dispose of old lazaretto.

Feb. 24, 1877, p. 182. City's power to collect by execution costs of removing nuisance from defendant property owner; Section 4875 of Code of 1873 amended.

Feb. 19, 1877, p. 183. Mayor's power to remove and quarantine smallpox patients; vaccination compulsory; penalty for not being vaccinated; physicians to report to Mayor residents not vaccinated, under penalty; paupers to be vaccinated free.

Feb. 17, 1877, p. 377. City's power to establish voting places for municipal elections.

Oct. 18, 1879, p. 276. Corporate limits extended.

Oct. 17, 1879, p, 306. City's power to build aqueduct; damages to property, how assessed.

Oct. 17, 1879, p. 333. Clerk of City Court may require deposit of costs, etc.

Sept. 29, 1881, p. 391. Registration and election law for municipal elections.

Sept. 29, 1881, p. 393. Jailor and County Jail; repeals law vesting in Mayor and Aldermen management of county jail, etc.; Sheriff of Chatham county to be ex-officio jailor; appointment of deputy jailor; his oath and bond; jail guard; reports of Sheriff.

Payment of jail expenses by county.

County Commissioners to supply jail with provisions; power to make rules and regulations for jail.

Sept. 30, 1881, p. 397. City authorized to tax S. F. & W. R. R. Co.

Sept. 15, 1881. p. 571. City Court; jurisdictional limits to embrace Chatham county.

Equitable defenses may be pleaded in; power to mould verdict as in equity decrees.

ACTS.

Judge to be appointed by Governor with consent of Senate; qualifications of Judge.

Judge not to practice law. His salary fixed.

City tax fee and attorneys fee abolished; plaintiff to make deposit of costs, proviso. Sheriff of said Court to serve process.

Juries, how drawn.

Central Cotton Press Company authorized to construct bridge over Savannah and Ogeechee canal; damages to Canal Company, how assessed. Sept. 29, 1881. p. 641.

Cotton Press Company liable for damages or injury caused by negligent construction of bridge. Transportation over bridge. This Act extends to successors.

Jurisdictional limits extended one mile beyond corporate limits for abatement of nuisances, etc. Section 4875 of Code of 1873 amended. Dec. 12, 1882, p. 46.

Drainage; power to construct and cost, by whom paid. Dec. 9, 1882, p. 259.

Power to construct cross drains and main trunk outlets; cost of same, when and how divided.

Rates of assessments, how computed; means of flushing supplied.

Private drains, when accepted.

Notice to owners of lots; right of appeal.

Connections with drains provided for.

City to keep drains in repair. Assessments, when due and how collectible; appeals, executions, levies and sales.

Registration and election law. Dec. 9, 1882. p. 262.

City Court; Judge not to practice law; salary of Judge $3,000.00, and how paid; special tax to be levied for. Expenses of Court, how paid. Jurors for City Court, how provided, length of services, and per diem; penalty for juror failing to appear. Sept. 18, 1883. p. 532.

Deposit of cost in City Court; Act of Sept. 15, 1881, amended. Aug. 17, 1883, p. 526.

Corporate limits of city extended. Sept. 21, 1863, p. 410.

Added area exempt from taxes for 10 years.

Residents not to vote until taxable.

Building across projected streets, damages when condemned confined to previous value when survey of street made.

Fire Marshal, how appointed; his duties and powers; rules for his government to be made by Council; Council may join his office to another now existing; his pay; may investigate cause of any fire in Chatham county. Sept. 28, 1883, p. 488.

Drainage. System of primary drains, how constructed; application of property owners; assessment of cost. Use of existing sewers; construction of new main trunk outlets, etc.; apportionment of cost. Ratio of computation for assessment. Proviso where two drains touch same lot. Means for flushing to be provided. City's power to abolish privies and dry wells. Previously constructed primary drains, how received as part of system. Notice of intended construction of drains. Appeals. "T's" to be supplied opposite each lot. No fees for connection. Cost of repairs to be borne by city. Extension of drains beyond city limits; right of way; notice of construction; disputed right of way; appeals to Superior Court; penalty for failure to abolish privies and dry wells. Collection of assessments. Dec. 12, 1884, p. 294.

Acts.	
Sept. 5, 1885. p. 362.	Power to pave, grade, etc., streets, lanes, etc., to put down curbing, cross drains, etc.; cost of paving, how assessed; what request by lot owners, and what vote of Council necessary. Duty of street railways in paving tracks. Equalizing assessments; discretion of authorities in ordering improvements. Lien of assessments; executions for; levies, sales and counter affidavits.
Oct. 6, 1885, p. 386.	Cotton Exchange authorized to build certain bridge, etc., how same must be done.
Aug. 29, 1885, p. 612.	Registration and election law for city.
Sept. 27, 1887, p. 101.	Jurisdiction ceded to United States over lot of land for Postoffice, etc.
Oct. 1, 1887, p. 537.	Power to pave, grade, etc., streets and lanes by two-thirds vote of Council; power to require payment of two-thirds of cost by property owners abutting. Assessments for cost. Requirements of street railway companies. Frontage of intersecting streets and lanes assessed on city; payment of city's pro rata. Renewals and repairs, expenses, how divided. Powers conferred on city by Act of Sept. 5, 1885, confirmed.
Oct. 24, 1887, p. 646.	Old Cemetery; consent to appropriation of by county for site of Court House, subject to popular election. Exhumations, regulations as to. This Act not to affect litigation as to title of land in question.
Sept. 20, 1887, p. 866.	Authority for United States to condemn private property for public building. Value, how appraised. Private residences exempt.
Dec. 17, 1888, p. 344.	Grant to county of eight feet of President street authorized for site of new Court House.
Sept. 19, 1889, p. 143.	Oyster leases and lands, Act of Feb. 23, 1873, as to, repealed.
Sept. 19, 1889, p. 828.	Grant to Andrew Hanley of strip of land by city confirmed.
Aug. 20, 1889. p. 784.	Grant to Savannah Volunteer Guards confirmed.
Oct. 24, 1889, p. 879.	City authority to establish and control harbor lines, to prevent piers being built beyond such lines, and to prevent shoaling of river, etc.
Nov. 13, 1889, p. 1095.	Amends Registration law. Act of Aug. 29, 1885, Sec. 2.
Nov. 4, 1889, p. 1137.	Act of Feb. 17, 1877, amended. Number of voting places in Court House increased.
Sept. 26, 1889, p. 1157.	City Court, Act of Sept. 18, 1883, amended. Term of Judge increased and permitted to act as conveyancer.
Oct. 26, 1889, p. 1399.	Provides for sale of "The Arsenal" to Savannah Volunteer Guards, etc.
July 27, 1891, p. 201.	Jurisdiction of certain land ceded to the United States.
Dec. 4, 1890, p. 590.	Veto power given to the Mayor. How ordinances may be passed over veto. Mayor must veto within five days. Veto after Council meeting may be overruled at next meeting.
Dec. 24, 1890, p. 591.	Male residents may be required to do street work or to pay commutation tax. Collection of street tax.
Dec. 27, 1890, p. 592.	Western boundary of city, north of Louisville road, to be as before Act of Sept. 21, 1883.

	Acts.
Grant of land on Bull street to Savannah Theater Company confirmed.	Dec. 15, 1892, p. 174.
City registration and election law.	Dec. 12, 1893, p. 296.
City authorized to erect and maintain electric light plant. May contract for furnishing lights, etc.	Dec. 11, 1893, p. 306.
City authorized to charge telegraph, telephone, railway and light companies for use of thoroughfares for poles.	Dec. 11, 1893, p. 307.
Subordinate City Officers, time of electing changed. Terms of office. Expirations of terms of present incumbents, etc. Vacancies in subordinate offices, how filled.	Dec. 1, 1894, p. 181.
Registration and election law of Dec. 12, 1893, amended.	Dec. 1, 1894, p 230.
City Court Sheriff's sales, how advertised.	Dec, 16, 1895, p. 35.
Old Cemetery, title of fixed.	Dec. 5, 1894, p. 286.
Commissioner of Public Works, office of created.	Dec. 5, 1895, p. 287.
Board of Fire Commissioners created.	Dec. 4, 1895, p. 292.
Board of Tax Assessors and Receivers created.	Dec. 10, 1895, p. 297.
Board of Water Commissioners created.	Dec. 16, 1895, p. 300.
Park and Tree Commission created, how appointed, terms, qualifications, powers and duties.	Nov. 30, 1895, p. 306.
Board of Police Commissioners created.	Dec. 2, 1895, p. 309.
Condemnation of property for street purposes.	Dec. 11, 1895, p. 316.
Arrests without corporate limits.	Nov. 30, 1895, p. 317.
Grant of certain land for straightening Abercorn street.	Nov. 30, 1895, p. 317.
Appeals from Police Court abolished.	Nov. 30, 1895, p. 318.
Jurisdiction of Police Court extended.	Nov. 30, 1895, p. 318.
City's jurisdiction for sanitary purposes extended.	Nov. 30, 1895, p. 319.
Park and Tree Commission granted additional powers.	Dec. 23, 1896, p. 243.
Expenses of City Court to be borne by county of Chatham, after April 1, 1898.	Dec. 16, 1897, p. 496.
City Court Clerk and Sheriff to be elected by the people.	Nov. 29, 1899, p. 411.
Registration and election law.	Dec. 15, 1900, p. 415.
City may buy land outside corporate limits for public purposes.	Dec. 6, 1900, p. 421.
City Officers, their election, terms, etc.	Dec. 19, 1900, p. 422.
Grand Jury in City Court abolished.	Dec. 20, 1900, p. 148.
City Officers, their election, terms, etc.	Dec. 17, 1901, p. 627.
Center street closed.	Sept. 16, 1901, p. 628.
Corporate limits extended.	Dec. 12, 1901, p. 628.
Police Court, Alderman may preside, when, etc.	Dec. 10, 1902, p. 595.
Election of City Officers (general law applying to Savannah.)	Dec. 17, 1902, p. 109.
Salary of Aldermen. Each Alderman to receive $10.00 for each and every "regular meeting" of City Council.	Aug. 6, 1903, p. 65.

ACTS.

July 30, 1903, p. 666. Land granted to Mayor and Aldermen for City Hall.

Aug. 15, 1903, p. 152. Police Court, may imprison with labor in the chaingang of Chatham county, upon the public works of said county, or of the city of Savannah, and may be committed directly from Police Court to chaingang into custody of the county authorities.

Aug. 9, 1904, p. 201. After Jan. 1st., 1905, Judge of City Court of Savannah to be paid annual salary of $5,000, to be paid in monthly instalments by County Treasurer.

July 27, 1904, p. 607. Sale by city of portion of Wright street to Savannah Gas Company, confirmed.

Aug. 22, 1905, p. 1148. Power to sell portion of Thirty-second street.

Aug. 22, 1905, p. 351. Election of Judges of City Court of Savannah.

1. Election 1st. Wednesday in October, 1906, at general State election, and each four years thereafter.

2. Vacancy by death, resignation, etc., Ordinary to call special election, not less than 20 and not more than 30 days, for ad interim vacancy.

Governor appoints.

3. Qualifications for Judge. Must have been a practicing attorney for seven years, citizen of Chatham county for five years, and attained thirty years of age.

Aug. 21, 1905, p. 352. City Court of Savannah. Defaults may be opened during the term at which entered, upon payment of costs or at discretion of Judge.

2. After term when entered, may be opened on same term and conditions as Judge of Superior Court can enter.

Aug. 11, 1906, p. 1033. Police Court of Savannah. Jurisdiction to try offenses against city laws and ordinances within corporate limits, and three miles therefrom, and extending into the County of Chatham, and to punish, etc. To investigate violations of criminal laws of State committed within county.

2. Recorder. Sessions, election of, term of office, qualifications. Mayor may designate Alderman to preside in absence of Recorder. Mayor may prescribe with, and pronounce judgment when they differ.

3. Oath.

4. Powers of Recorder. To impose fines and imprisonments; to punish contempts by fine up to $25, and imprisonment up to ten days, either or both.

Power as a Justice of the Peace as to issuing warrants, examinations and commitment for trial and admit to bail.

5. Right to suspend, vacate or reduce fines and imprisonments. Fines already paid shall not be refunded except by City Council, upon written recommendation of Recorder or other presiding officer.

6. The dockets and entries required to be kept.

7. Complaint or information; subpœnas, contempt, and arrest for.

8. Clerk, a city officer, election, term, oath, duties and powers, bond.

9. Chief and members of police force, to be ministerial officers of Police Court.

10. Certioraris.

11. Deposits of money in lieu of appearance bond . When non-appearance, to be paid over to City Treasurer.

ACTS.

12. Appearance bonds, scire facias, and forfeiture. Judgment and execution.

13. Appearance bonds in offenses against State laws.

14. Mayor and Aldermen, power to pass ordinances, rules and regulations to carry into effect powers herein granted.

Aug. 20, 1906, p. 1039. Mayor and Aldermen authorized to grant to Trustees of Y. M. C. A. ten feet on Bull street, front of lot 23, Jasper Ward.

Aug. 21, 1906, p. 1039. Council authorized to permit areas under sidewalks to be excavated and used by owners, under such terms and conditions as Council may prescribe.

Aug. 26, 1906, p. 1039. Deed by Mayor and Aldermen to D. G. Purse, Sept. 12, 1874—in 4 Q's, folio section 323, etc., confirmed.

APPENDIX III.

List of Local Laws Enacted for Chatham County Down To and Including the Year 1906.

LOCAL ACTS FOR CHATHAM COUNTY SINCE 1850.

(For prior Acts, see List of Local Laws for Savannah.)

Acts.	
Dec. 16, 1851, p. 330.	Inferior Court to set aside permanent common school fund, etc.
Jan. 7, 1852, p. 449.	Justices of Peace, etc., holding county, city or town office, prohibited from presiding at elections.
Jan. 14, 1852, p. 483.	Per diem of jurors.
Jan. 19, 1852, p. 449.	Lumber measurers may be clerks of lumber buyers or mills. Act of Feb. 8th., 1850, repealed.
Jan. 22, 1852, p. 524.	Road Commissioners empowered to shut up creek between Whitmarsh and Outland Islands. Hands on Skidaway exempt from road duty for one year, except on island.
Feb. 16, 1854, p. 568.	Compensation of Tax Receivers increased.
Feb. 17, 1854, p. 560.	Road laws amended.
March 1, 1856, p. 255.	Ungranted lands, to ascertain and dispose of to charitable societies.
March 5, 1856, p. 403.	Magistrates' and constables' insolvent costs to be paid by county, when (amending Act of Dec. 21, 1835.)
March 5, 1856, p. 510.	Residents of Skidaway Island exempt from road duty on main-land.
Dec. 17, 1857, p. 248.	Solicitor-General's fees, how paid.
Dec. 22, 1857, p. 237.	Act of Dec. 20, 1849, giving election of Treasurer to people, repealed as to Chatham county.
Dec. 22, 1857, p. 237.	Sheriff's fees and Deputy Sheriff's fees.
Dec. 22, 1857, p. 247.	Certain distress warrants, how, by whom, and on what, levied; notice; imprisonment; Jailor's duty. 2. Constable neglecting duty, to be ruled. 3. His fees; taxed in bill of costs; when defendant insolvent, how paid.
Dec. 22, 1857, p. 326.	Survey of Tybee Island authorized.
Dec. 9, 1858, p. 7.	Act. Dec. 22, 1857, repealed, except as to Chatham county.
Dec. 11, 1858, p. 49.	$100,000 of net annual earnings of W. & A. R. R. to be added to school fund; how expended, exception as to Chatham county.
Dec. 11, 1858, p. 153.	Constable neglecting or refusing to collect money on distress warrants, for fines, how ruled. Power to imprison constable for contempt. 2. Duty of Sheriff to serve rules and attachments; fees therefor.

Acts.	
Dec. 11, 1858, p. 156.	Tales Jurors. How selected, drawn and summoned for trial of criminal cases. To serve only in case regular panels are exhausted.
Dec. 11, 1858, p. 158.	Fees of Ordinary.
Dec. 3, 1859, p. 277.	Tax Receivers to receive same commission as Tax Collectors, on taxes extraordinary by Superior Court.
Dec. 19, 1859, p. 286.	Pay of persons who take down testimony in Superior Court, in criminal cases, how fixed.
Dec. 17, 1860, p. 227.	Power to levy extra tax for three years of $10,000 per year, for jail.
Dec. 13, 1866, p. 68.	Sec. 1. Act of Dec. 17, 1857, as to fees of Solicitor-General, repealed.
Dec. 18, 1866, p. 55.	Sec. 1. County Judge to make list of persons subject to jury duty and place same in jury box. Sec. 2. Compensation for this service.
Oct. 10, 1868, p. 26.	Sec. 1. Bills of Solicitor-General of Eastern Judicial Circuit, for prosecution of criminal cases in Superior Court of Chatham county, how paid. Remainder of funds from fines, etc., how applied.
Oct. 17, 1870, p. 453.	Roads and bridges from Isle of Hope to main road on Skidaway Island made public roads.
Oct. 27, 1870, p. 456.	Width of public roads changed to 20 feet, including "Middle Ground Road."
Dec. 9, 1871, p. 219.	Ordinary to issue extra tax for paying insolvent criminal costs of Ben. L. Cole, late Sheriff, and W. H. Bulloch, late Clerk of Superior Court.
Dec. 9, 1871, p. 235.	Fee bill in criminal cases of Clerk and Sheriff of Superior Court, and how paid.
Dec. 13, 1871, p. 39.	Terms of Court.
Dec. 13, 1871, p. 214.	Ordinary to levy annual tax, not over $1,500, for Georgia Infirmary, as grand jury may recommend.
Dec. 13, 1871, p. 234.	Costs of Court Officers. Act of Oct. 27, 1870, as to payment of, repealed.
Dec. 13, 1871, p. 235.	Sec. 1. Coroner indictable for failure to hold inquests in certain cases. Sec. 2. His duties and extra fees. Sec. 3. Allowances for boat hire, etc.
Dec. 13, 1871, p. 242.	Power to abolish, alter or change roads and bridges from Isle of Hope across Long Island to main road on Skidaway, notwithstanding Act of Oct. 17th., 1870.
Dec. 13, 1871, p. 243.	Superior Court Jurors. How drawn, length of service; compellable to serve on 24 hours' notice.
Aug. 23, 1872, p. 398.	Catching fish by seining in Skidaway river within one mile of Isle of Hope, or in river within one mile of Montgomery, prohibited under penalty.
Aug. 23, 1872, p. 399.	Ordinary to provide, free from expense to city of Savannah, a room in the Court House for sessions of the City Court of Savannah; also offices for Clerk and Sheriff, and jury rooms.
Aug. 23, 1872, p. 496.	Moses M. Belisario, Henry Ambros and John Smith, empowered to plant oysters in the middle of Warsaw river, in front of Thunderbolt, in front of the lots owned by them in Thunderbolt, provided they sink, and keep always, bouys at the terminal point of said bed.

ACTS.

2. They to have exclusive right to oysters so planted, and misdemeanor for any other persons to take said oysters.

Feb. 21, 1873, p. 53. Superior Court. Terms to commence on second Mondays in February, May and November in each year.

2. Judge of Superior Court authorized to adjourn court from time to time, such recesses as seem necessary to him.

3. Judge authorized to draw grand and petit jurors at any time during sessions of the Superior Court of Chatham county.

4. Rules nisi upon realty to be published once a month for three months, or served upon mortgages over two months previous to time money directed to be paid into court.

Feb. 24, 1873, p. 58. Chatham county, with three others, to constitute the Eastern Judicial Circuit.

Feb. 18, 1873, p. 239. Surrender to Board of Commissioners of Public Roads, by Skidaway Road Company, of all rights between the four and eight mile posts on the Skidaway road, confirmed and The Shell Road Company discharged from further obligation to repair said four miles.

Feb. 19, 1873, p. 157. Section 346 of Irwin's Revised Code amended to except Chatham county as to the establishing and changing election precincts unless recommended by two successive grand juries of county.

Feb. 21, 1873, p. 235. Shooting or trapping of deer, partridges or wild turkeys between April and October prohibited under penalty.

Feb. 22, 1873, p. 238. Jailor to turn over to Road Commissioners, prisoners jailed for short terms, to work on county roads, when.

2. Requisition on jailor for prisoners.

3. Jailor to issue rations for such prisoners to Road Commissioners.

4. Road Commissioners to create no salaried office except for guard of prisoners.

5. Persons sentenced to jail by Superior Court, City Court, or Recorder's Court, liable to work on public roads.

Feb. 22, 1873, p. 239. Superior Court. Persons sentenced to jail for over five days liable to work on public roads.

Feb. 22, 1873, p. 239. City Court. Persons sentenced to Jail for over five days liable to work on public roads.

Feb. 24, 1873, p. 58. Judge of Superior Court may adjourn court from time to time to take recesses and draw and discharge jurors, both grand and petit, as the necessity of the business may require.

Feb. 25, 1873, p. 234. Ordinary authorized to widen bridge across Skidaway river to twenty feet for free passage of timber rafts.

Feb. 27, 1873, p. 235. Board of Commissioners created.

Sec. 2. To be appointed by Governor for term of four years; their oath; to receive no compensation, but exempted from any other public service.

3. Board to have same jurisdiction as exercised by Ordinary for county purposes to exclusion of Ordinary; Ordinary to have none of the powers conferred upon the board by this Act.

4. Quorum of board; no certificate for payment of dues against county to be issued without consent of three Commissioners.

ACTS.

5. Exclusive Jurisdiction:
   1. In controlling county property.
   2. In levying taxes for county purposes, with approval of grand jury.
   3. In auditing the accounts of officers having the collection, custody or disbursement of county money, etc.
   4. In auditing claims against county.
   5. In establishing roads, bridges and ferries.
   6. Support of poor and promotion of health.
   7. In regulating peddling and licenses therefor; licenses for sale of spirituous liquors; and for exhibitions of shows.

6. Clerk of Board, his oath, compensation, term of office and duties; records of proceedings to be kept.

7. Place and time of meetings.

8. Supervisors of elections and compensation of same.

9. Vacancies, how filled.

10. Allowances to Ordinary and Clerk of Superior Court for stationary and full record books, and insolvent criminal costs.

11. Power to employ counsel for county.

12. Registration of voters and commissioners' duties as to same.

13. Distribution of poor fund.

14. Duties as to bonds, securities and oaths of county officers.

15. Power to establish, or change, or abolish election precincts.

Game law, Act of Feb. 21, 1873, amended. Feb. 11, 1874, p. 389.

Sec. 1. County Jail put under control of Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah. Feb. 13, 1874, p. 386.

2. Jailor of Chatham county to be elected by Mayor and Aldermen, his term of office.

3. Elections, when held; vacancies, how filled.

4. Jailor's annual salary.

5. Deputy and his salary.

6. Other jail officers, how appointed; their bonds.

Section 4890 of Code amended to Justices of the Peace and to issue writs of possession for recovery of property in Savannah. Feb. 25, 1874, p. 24.

Powers of Judge of Superior Court in cases of certiorari from City Court. Feb. 28, 1874, p. 43.

Sec. 1. County Commissioners, power to issue writs of habeas corpus. Feb. 28, 874, p. 336.

2. To take charge of lunatics after lunacy adjudged. To fix per diem of juries.

3. Registration of voters for State and county elections.

4. Registration to be in presence of one or more Commrissioners.

5. Exclusive power to appoint special constables for county, and to fill vacancies in case of death, etc.

6. Salary of Clerk of Board.

Ordinary's fees in certain cases. Feb. 28, 1874, p. 361.

Inspector of Fertilizers; his fees. Feb. 28, 1874, p. 387.

Sec. 1. Sheriff's criminal fee bill; costs to be paid out of County Treasury upon bills approved by Judge. Mch. 2, 1874, p. 360.

ACTS.

2. Per diem of Sheriff and deputy, and how paid.
3. Sheriff to attend Court of Ordinary, County Commissioners, etc., his per diem, and how paid.
4. Sheriff's fees in civil cases.

Mch. 2, 1874, p. 385. County Commissioners, duty as to Skidaway Ferry Road.

Mch. 2, 1874, p. 387. Coroner's inquest. Act of Dec. 13, 1871, repealed.

Feb. 25, 1875, p. 280. Act of March 2nd., 1874, as to civil and criminal fees of Sheriff, etc., repealed.

Feb. 25, 1875, p. 281. Sec. 1. Tax Collector's compensation on county tax not to be over $500.
2. Tax Receiver to get no compensation on county tax.

March 1, 1875, p. 97. Sec. 1. All jury exemptions of members of special organizations, repealed, except fire department.
2. Jury service to be controlled by general law.

March 2, 1875, p. 295. Hunting or fishing on enclosed lands, etc., of another, without consent, prohibited under penalty.

March 2, 1875, p. 296. Fishing with seines, gill nets, etc., prohibited within one mile of Isle of Hope, Montgomery, Beulah, or on Herb river or its creeks. Act of Aug. 23rd., 1872, amended.

Feb. 21, 1876, p. 317. Registration Act of Feb. 21, 1873, amended. Time and manner of registration amended.

Feb. 23, 1876, p. 316. Sec. 1. Act of Feb. 22nd., 1873, amended. Certain prisoners in Chatham jail subject to work under County Commissioners.
2. May be employed on public works.
3. Persons sentenced to labor by Mayor's or Recorder's Court, how disposed of.

Feb. 28, 1876, p. 318. Sec. 1. Persons liable to road duty. Proviso as to time.
2. Appointment and oath of summoners.
3. Duty of summoners. Form of summons. Shall make list of hands and defaulters.
4. Defaulters, how dealt with. Commutation money.
5. Commissioners may issue execution in alternative. Form of execution.
6. Penalty for officer failing or refusing to levy execution.
7. Jailor shall imprison defaulters. Penalty for refusing.
8. Fines, how disposed of.
9. Board of Road Commissioners confirmed.

Feb. 28, 1876, p. 320. Governor authorized to purchase standard weights and measures for Chatham.

Feb. 28, 1876, p. 359. Sec. 1. Certain Acts having reference to payment of costs by Chatham county, or Savannah, repealed.
2. Justices' costs in criminal cases.
3. Costs of drawing, witnessing and approving bond.
4. Costs in cases where commitment is waived.

Feb. 17, 1877, p. 307. Sec. 1. County Commissioners, power to establish two or more, not to exceed four, voting places at Court House. Elections, superintendence, county, etc., provided for.
2. Power to establish other places for voting in Chatham county.

Feb. 19, 1877, p. 183. Sec. 1. County Commissioners powers to remove quarantine smallpox patients.
2. Vaccination made compulsory in Chatham county under penalty.

ACTS.

3. Physicians to report to Commissioners unvaccinated persons outside city, under penalty.
4. Paupers to be vaccinated free.

Feb. 26, 1877, p. 92. Terms of Court.

Feb. 23, 1877, p. 308. Special Drainage Commission appointed to drain county; State tax of said county for 1877 appropriated and paid over to Commission; their power as to location of drainage.

Sept. 16, 1879, p. 329. Terms of Court.

Oct. 17, 1879, p. 333. Sec. 1. Clerk of Superior Court and Clerk of City Court authorized to require deposit for payment of costs, etc.
2. Clerks to require costs to be paid in advance, except in case of poverty.

Sept. 12, 1881, p. 654. Sec. 1. Limits of Militia Districts defined.

Sept. 18, 1883, p. 545. Sec. 1. Hunting on uninclosed lands, when forbidden by owner, unlawful. Penalty for violation. Notice of prohibition, how given.
2. Knowledge of accused that he was a trespasser, essential to conviction.

Sept. 28, 1883, p. 522. Sec. 1. Tax to support public schools, pay salary of Judge of City Court, pay jurors and coroner, support prisoners, etc., by whom levied and collected. Commissioners to submit budget to grand jury annually. Limitation of tax.
2. Tax, when and by whom assessed. Notice of sum to be raised, how given.

Sept. 29, 1883, p. 671. Sec. 1. Power to issue bonds for $40,000, to build jail. Interest on, when signed, how payable. Record to be kept. Bonds, when issued.
2. Payable in lawful currency. When receivable.
3. Power to levy tax, to pay interest and principal.
4. May redeem and cancel bonds before maturity. Record of bonds cancelled.
5. Power to lend sinking fund on security.
6. Registration of bonds. How transferrable, when registered.
7. Pledge of payment.
8. Bonds non-taxable.
9. Elections to determine question of issuing bonds. Two-thirds vote required. Result, how published.

Sept. 5, 1885, p. 640. Sec. 1. Right-of-way of County to drains, etc., outside of Savannah.
2. Control of drains, etc., vested in County Commissioners. Powers.
3. Care of drains, etc., on private lands.
4. Owners of toll roads compelled to keep ditches in good condition.
5. Failure to use care, drains may be repaired by county, and costs charged to owner of lands or toll roads.
6. Penalty for injury, etc., to drains, etc.
7. Rights of Savannah as to drains, etc., preserved.

Oct. 7, 1885, p. 646. Sec. 1. Issue of bonds for $50,000 authorized. Interest, etc. For purpose of improving Court House.
2. Payment of bonds.
3. Taxation authorized to pay interest and provide sinking fund.
4. Redemption, etc., before maturity. Destruction and record of redeemed bonds.
5. Power to make loans from sinking fund.

ACTS.

6. Registry of bonds. Transfer of, after registry.
7. Disposition of surplus.
8. This Act to be a contract.
9. Election on issue of bonds, when and how held. Effect of election.

Nov. 26, 1886, p. 309. Sec. 1. Act of Dec. 16, 1851, amended. School fund held under said Act to be turned over to Board of Education.
2. Use of funds.
3. Right of County Commissioners as to extra tax, or to use extra county funds for education, not affected.

Sept. 29, 1887, p. 672. Sec. 1. Act defining fees of Ordinary repealed.
2. Fees of Ordinary fixed.

Sept. 29, 1887, p. 673. Sec. 1. Three Tax Assessors, by whom elected. Qualifications for office. Two members of board to be from Savannah. Oath of office. Compensation $3.00 per day.
2. Meetings, when held.
3. Duties of Assessors in reviewing returns, etc.
4. Proceedings where full return is not made.
5. Receiver of returns of county to be Secretary of Board. Compensation.
6. Hearing of dissatisfied parties, etc.
7. Vacancies, how filled.

Dec. 3, 1888, p. 277. Sec. 1. Act of Feb. 21, 1873, amended. Section 2, stricken. Commissioners to be appointed by Governor on recommendation of grand juries. Terms; vacancies, how filled. Oath of office.

Nov. 22, 1892, p. 230. Act of Dec. 3, 1888, amended. Section substituted for Sec. 1. Election of County Commissioners by people. Voters. Vacancies, how filled. Oath of office. Compensation.

Dec. 17, 1892, p. 232. Sec. 8, Act of Feb. 21, 1873, amended. Who shall be supervisors of elections.

Dec. 12, 1893, p. 396. Sec. 1. Regulations for registration. Registration Commission composed of Judges of Superior and City Courts and Ordinary. Two registrars appointed biennially. Conflicting interests to be given representation. Office holders may not be registrars. Custody of registration books. Registrars may be removed at discretion of Commission. Compensation. Oath of registrars.
2. Opening and closing of books.
3. Voters must register. Applicant must show payment of taxes.
4. Publication of registration lists.

Dec. 8, 1894, p. 220. Sec. 1. Registration books made prior to 1893 to be turned over to Registration Commissioners, and to be placed in Ordinary's office under seal.

Dec. 15, 1894, p. 203. Sec. 1. Office holders ineligible to any office of county.
2. Officer of county ineligible to other county office.

Dec. 13, 1895, p. 418. County Commissioners authorized to purchase or condemn private toll roads in the county.
2. Failure to agree; condemnation proceedings.

Dec. 23, 1896, p. 274. County Commissioners to be elected by the people, etc.

Dec. 20, 1897, p. 44. Eastern Judicial Circuit to be composed of Chatham county alone.

Dec. 18, 1900, p. 161. County Treasurer authorized to appoint a clerk removable by him, with annual salary of $900, payable out of general county funds.

ACTS.

2. Salary to be paid monthly by orders of County Commissioners on County Treasurer.

Dec. 19, 1900, p. 162. County Commissioners, terms of present Commissioners expire Dec. 31st., 1900, incumbents to hold until their successors are elected and qualified.
2. Terms of Commissioners elected Oct. 3d., 1900, to begin Jan. 1st., 1901, and continue four years until successors elected and qualified.

Dec. 4, 1901, p. 224. Office Supplies for Ordinary and Clerk of Superior Court. Amends Act creating County Commissioners, Section 10, Feb. 21st., 1873, p. 237.

July 30, 1903, p. 397. Deputy Jailor, salary raised from $800 to $900. Jail guards, salary raised from $40 to not exceeding $60 per month, to be fixed by County Commissioners, etc.

July 26, 1904, p. 251. County Commissioners, salary $10 for each regular meeting of board, and $5.00 for each extra called, recessed or adjourned meeting.

Aug. 12, 1904, p. 66. Superior Court, terms of, increased from three to four, to be held on first Mondays in March, June, October and December.

APPENDIX IV.

Franchises and Privileges Granted by the City of Savannah.

ACTS.	
City Code, 1871, pp. 423, 424, 427.	S. S. & S. R. R. Co.
Rebarer's Digest, p. 146.	Savannah & Thunderbolt R. R. Co.
Ibid., p. 151.	Coast Line R. R. Co.
City Code, 1871, p. 429. Rebarer's Digest, p. 141.	A. & G. R. R. Co.
Ibid., p. 143.	J. J. Dale & Co.
Ibid., p. 145.	Dixon & Johnson Co.
Jan. 7, 1885, Jan. 14, 1885. May 2, 1888. Nov. 14, 1888.	C. R. R. & Banking Company to run tracks along certain streets.
June 30, 1886. Sept. 11, 1886, Oct. 8, 1886.	Savannah, Florida & Western, track to wharves.
March 21, 1888.	City & Suburban Ry. to connect tracks by curves at intersection of Liberty and Whitaker, and Liberty and Abercorn.
Sept. 21, 1887.	Savannah Street & Rural Resort R. R.
March 19, 1890.	South Bound Ry., tracks on certain streets.
July 9, 1890. Jan. 20, 1852,	Savannah Street & Rural Resort Ry., to use electricity.
July 9, 1890. Jan. 20, 1892.	City & Suburban Ry. to use electricity.
Sept. 22, 1890.	Savannah Street & Rural Resort Ry. to use Jones, Barnard and Anderson streets.
Jan. 9, 1891.	Middle Georgia & Atlantic R. R. grant on Hutchinson's Island.
March 2, 1892.	Macon, Dublin & Savannah Ry., extension of time.
Feb. 18, 1891,	W. W. Aimar & Co., track across Wheaton street.
June 8, 1892.	Electric Ry., to go through Market.
Jan. 4, 1893.	C. R. R. & Bkg. Co., gates at Bay street extension.
Feb. 1, 1893. March 15, 1893.	Savannah Street Ry. & Electric Ry., precedence at crossings.
Feb. 1, 1893. Nov. 8, 1893. April 25, 1894.	F. C. & P. Ry., to use certain streets.
Dec. 6, 1893.	Savannah Street Ry., height of trolley wires.
Jan. 4, 1893.	Suburban & West End Ry. Railroad street and Louisville road.
May 24, 1893.	South Bound Ry., tracks on certain streets.
Feb. 24, 1894. Feb. 27, 1895. June 3, 1896.	Macon, Dublin & Savannah Ry., extension of time.
March 13, 1895.	South Bound Ry., time extended.
Dec. 30, 1896.	Electric Ry. Co., purchasers to run through Market.

	ACTS.
Savannah Traction Co., resolution.	Feb. 11, 1897.
Suburban & West End Ry., to use certain streets.	June 24, 1899.
Savannah, Thunderbolt & I. of H. Ry., resolution.	Nov. 3, 1897.
Central of Ga. Ry. track to Water Works; resolution.	May 18, 1898.
Ga. & Ala. Terminal Co., Hutchinson's Island property.	Oct. 19, 1898.
Central of Ga. Ry., privileges on certain streets.	Dec. 28, 1898.
Brush & Electric Power Co.	Nov. 16, 1898.
Edison Electric and Illuminating Co.	Nov. 19, 1898.
American Telegraph & Tel. Co.	March 22, 1899.
Southern Bell Telephone & Tel. Co., subways and conduits.	April 20, 1900. May 27, 1903.
Vernon Shell Road Co., street car line.	Feb. 20, 1901.
Savannah, Thunderbolt & I. of H. Ry., resolution.	March 22, 1901.
Savannah, Thunderbolt & I. of H. Ry., resolution.	May 1, 1901.
Southern Pine Co., track over Wheaton street.	May 1, 1901.
Savannah Electric Co., franchise.	Jan. 22, 1902.
Savannah Electric Co., acceptance.	Feb. 5, 1902.
Savannah Electric Co., acceptance.	Feb. 11, 1902.
Savannah Electric Co., franchise, resolution.	July 18, 1902.
Savannah Electric Co., franchise, resolution.	Dec. 24, 1902.
Savannah Electric Co., garbage contract for 10 years.	Jan. 21, 1903.
Savannah Electric Co., to lay double and single tracks.	May 25, 1904.
Savannah Electric Co., Gwinnett Street Subway.	1894, p. 365.
Savannah Electric Co., overhead runway River street.	Sept. 23, 1904.
Savannah Electric Co., track on Ann street.	Dec. 7, 1904,
Southern Bell T. & T. Co., conduits on Whitaker to Gordon.	Dec. 27, 1904.
Mutual Fertilizer Co., track, Old Water Works tract.	March 1, 1905.
Locomotive Works & Supply Co., track across Wheaton street.	May 10, 1905.
De Forrest Wireless Tel. Co., lease and conditions.	Feb. 5, 1905.
Georgia Pine Co., wharf.	June 31, 1906.
Savannah Electric Co., waiting station.	Aug. 2, 1905.
Savannah Lighting Co., franchise.	Aug. 18, 1905.
Acceptance by.	Sept. 27, 1905.
Atlantic Coast Line Co., to build shed over Bilbo canal.	Sept. 13, 1905.
American Can Co., on Old Water Works tract.	Dec. 6, 1905.
Decatur Car Wheel & Mfg. Co.	March 28, 1906.
Burglar Alarm & District Tel. Co.	Aug. 20, 1906.
Hewitt Detective Service, Police, Patrol and Burglar Alarm Co.	Aug. 20, 1906.
M. Ed. Wilson, franchise line of automobiles. (Resolution.)	Oct. 10, 1906.

INDEX.

INDEX.

SECTION

ACCOUNTS—
- How audited and paid .....372, Rule 12
- Clerk of Council's duty as to .....372, Rule 12, 393
- Committee on, duties of .....372, Rule 12

AQUEDUCT—
- City's power to build and right of way for 90

ALABAMA SLINGS—
- Throwing missiles by, penalty 1648

ALDERMEN—
- Not to be security on official bond, etc.....372, Rule 21, 335
- Not to be concerned in public contracts .....372, Rule 14, 336
- Not to be absent from meetings of Council without leave 372, Rule 7
- Absent three meetings, seat declared vacant .....372, Rule 7
- (See Mayor and Aldermen, Council).
- Compensation of 8
- Election of .....2 to 27
- Powers as Justices of Peace 85
- Ineligible for other city office 190
- Voting when personally interested, illegal 203
- When personally liable 204

ANIMALS—[See Chapter 52].
- Running at large, to be impounded 1120
- Penalty for permitting to go at large 1119
- Cruelty to, penalty 1649
- Dead, throwing of into streets, penalty 903
- " to be reported to Police Barracks.....993
- " Scavenger to remove 992
- Dogs not allowed within thirty feet of market 1124
- " to have collars with owner's name 1122
- " owner punishable for injuries by 1122
- " Mayor may order to be killed, when 1123, 353
- Driving horses or mules in droves through streets regulated.1128
- Hitching to trees, penalty 1125, 1127
- Hogs not to be kept in city 1121
- Impounded, when 1120
- " fees for maintaining 995
- " to be sold when and how 419
- Overloading or cruelly beating, etc., penalty 1649
- Horses to be hitched to hitching posts 1126
- Dead, to be reported to Police Barracks 1129
- To be kept off squares, grass plats or parks.....1130
- Poultry not to be allowed to run at large 1131
- Prohibited from parks, squares, grass plats and cemeteries.1205
- Squirrels in parks and squares, etc., penalty for killing or injuring 1650

SECTION

ANNUAL BUDGET—
To be submitted by Finance Committee, when 378
To be set forth as a preamble to Tax Ordinance.....378
A condition precedent to enforcement of Tax Ordinance...378
ANNUAL REPORT OF MAYOR—
Contents and when to be published 356
APOTHECARY—
Liquor license, when required to take out.....1580
" not to sell on Sunday except by prescription 1636
APPEAL—
Aqueduct, from assessment of damages for right of way of...90
Drains and sewers, from intended construction of 63
" from assessment of damages for right of way of.....66
Rice culture, from prohibition of 33
Streets, etc., from assessment of damages for opening, etc., new 44
Street and Lane Committee, from acts of 447
Engineer, from acts of 447
Trial of, special meetings of Council for .....372, Rule 24
Application for office, etc., how made 338
AREAS IN LANES—
Construction of, regulated .....1060 to 1062
AREAS UNDER SIDEWALKS—
City's power to permit 95
ASSEMBLAGES—
In squares or parks, permit necessary, when 1223
In streets or squares after sunset, permit necessary when.364 (4)
ASSESSMENTS FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.—
Privies, for erecting 1000
Privies, for cleasing, cementing and repairing of.....1001, 995
Privies, for connecting with sewer 58
Rank and lien of 42
Sales for 179
Sewers and drains, for construction of 58, 60
Sewers and drains for construction of, how collected....58, 60
Sidewalks and pavements, city's power to levy, etc., for...86, 51
Sidewalks for paving of 86, 1027
Streets for paving and repairs of, city's power to make 86, 51, 1027, 46
Streets for paving and repairs of, lien of 50
Streets, for paving and repairs of, how enforced and how resisted 51
ASSESSORS (TAX) BOARD OF—
[See Tax Assessors].
ASSESSMENTS (TAX)—
[See Tax Assessors].
ATTORNEY—
[See City Attorney].
AUCTIONEERS—
Auction sales, who may hold 1587
[Consult Annual Tax Ordinance].
AUTOMOBILES—[See Chapter 53].
Gasoline in automobile repositories, regulations.....699
Rate of speed 1153
Lamps, bells and horns 1154
To keep to the right 1155, 1159
To register and display number or initials of owner.....1156
Not to obstruct pedestrians 1159

SECTION

AUTOPSIES—
Contemplated, physicians to report to Health Officer.....958
AWNINGS—
Of wood, prohibited 1088
Of cloth, how constructed 1089
BADGES—
For street hawkers 561
For dogs, and laws as to 1584
For vehicles, Treasurer to furnish 1137
For vehicles, penalty for not affixing 1137
Automobiles to have number, etc., affixed 1156
BALLS—
Where boisterous shouting, etc., Mayor's permit required..1622
BALL, GAMES OF—
Prohibited in parks, squares and streets 1079
Prohibited in Park Extension 1222
BAR ROOMS—
[See Retailing of Liquors].
BASE BALL—
Prohibited in Park Extension 1222
Prohibited in any park, square or street 1079
Pool selling on games of, penalty.....1627
BICYCLES—
Forbidden on sidewalks, squares or parks 1206
Permitted in Park Extension 1221
At night to display lights and ring bells 1148
Rate of speed, 10 miles an hour 1150
To keep to the right 1159, 1151
Not to be used over parks, squares, grass plats or cemeteries 1206
BILBO CANAL—
Placing obstructions at or near mouth of, penalty.....1020
Swimming in, forbidden 1633
BILL BOARDS—
Erection of, Mayor's permit required for 1096
In streets, prohibited when 1096
BLIND TIGERS—
A nuisance, and how dealt with .....217 to 219
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTAGE—
(See Pilot Commissioners.)
BOARD OF EDUCATION—
(See Education.)
BOARD OF SANITARY COMMISSIONERS—
(See Sanitary Commissioners.)
BOARD OF TAX ASSESSORS—
(See Tax Assessors.)
BOARD OF PLUMBING EXAMINERS—
(See Plumbing Examiners.)
BOARDING HOUSES—
To report sick transient persons, when 911
To give bond for expenses of sick, when 912
BOARDING RAILWAY TRAINS, at improper places.....1651
" street cars in motion, minors 1652
BOATS—
(See Vessels.)
BONAVENTURE CEMETERY—.....145
(See Cemeteries.)
BONDS—MUNICIPAL DEBT—[See Chapter 70.]
249 to 268, 1601 to 1616

SECTION

BONDS—OFFICIAL—
All city officers and contractors to give.....332 to 335
Approved, by Mayor 334
Surety on, Alderman or city officer not to be 335
Form and conditions of 333
If surety company security on, premium to be paid by city..333
Clerk of Council to be custodian of 388
BONFIRES—
Building of, unlawful 687
Prohibited in parks, squares, grass plats and cemeteries..1207
BOOTHS, TENTS, ETC.—
Not to obstruct streets, lanes and squares without permit..1068
BREAD—
To be sold by weight 586
Deficient in weight, penalty 587
BRANDER OF WOOD-RACKS OR WAGONS—
Mayor to appoint 362
BUDGET—
Of expenses, when to be submitted 378
Condition precedent of Tax Ordinance 378
To be set forth as preamble to Tax Ordinance 378
BUILDING INSPECTOR—
(See Chapter 31.)
Election and term of office 705
Office and records 707
Duties 708
On Board of Fire Escapes 764
Right to enter buildings 771
BUILDINGS AND BUILDING REGULATIONS—
(See Chapter 31.)
Areas in lanes, construction of .....1060 to 1062
Cellars .....1060 to 1066
Materials in streets, regulated 1068, 1069
Materials in streets to have light at night 1068
Untenanted to be ventilated, how often.....896
Untenanted to be whitewashed, when 897, 898
Plumbing, drainage and sewerage work on ..868, 862, 866, 1009
Electric work and inspection .....650 to 656
Fire limits 704
Building Inspector .....705 to 708
Building permits 706
Buildings in fire limits, brick, stone or iron required.....709
Wooden buildings damaged, when repairs allowed 710
Height of stories and buildings 711, 716, 717
Walls, thickness of 712
Walls, other provisions for .....732 to 736, 718 to 724
Chimneys and flues .....726 to 728
Foundations .....729 to 731
Piers and buttresses 737
Supporting columns 738
Roofs and appendages 709, 741
Roofs to have scuttles or steps 746
Bay windows 742
Awnings, permit 743
Leaders and gutters 744
Cornices to be incombustible 745
Dangerous structures .....752 to 754
Bricks and mortar 756
Floor strength 749

SECTION

Walls of wooden buildings 758, 759
Fire escapes 763, 764
Certain trades not allowed within fire limits 767
Stoves, furnaces and ranges 768, 779, 780
Boiler houses 769
Elevators .....774 to 776
Public Halls, exits from 773
Dangerous chimneys, failure to remove 778
Inspectors' right to enter buildings 771
Plumbing regulations 868
Lines of lot to be first ascertained by City Engineer.....440
Unlawful to build until grade of street ascertained.....443
Party walls .....138 to 140, 721
Building rubbish, in streets 1068, 1069
BURIALS—
Of dead, to be within 36 hours.....904
Bodies brought into city, 24 hours.....905
Duty of next of kin 906
Contagious diseases, public funerals prohibited 907
Undertaker not to use public carriage, when 908
Disinterred bodies 909
Burial orders granted by Health Officer. 954, 955
(See Funerals.)
BUTCHERS—
(SeeMarket.)
BUTCHER PENS—
Prohibited within one mile of city 517
BY-LAWS AND ORDINANCES—
City's power to make 37
CALCIUM CARBIDE—
Keeping and storage regulated.....689 to 693
Liquefied acetylene prohibited 693
CANALS OR BASINS—
Beds not to be exposed, when 914
Tide flood gates, to be opened, how often 915
CATTLE—
(See Animals.)
CELLARS—
Failure to close or keep in safe condition, penalty 1066
Occupant of premises, etc., deemed offender 1066
Householder to keep clean 925, 926
Areas under sidewalks, city's power to permit 95
Areas under lanes .....1060 to 1062
CEMETERIES—
(See Chapter 58.)
Power to purchase lands outside of city for 78, 79
Owners or keepers to keep record of interments 141
Record to show what 141
To report interments weekly to Clerk of Council 142
Failing to report, penalty 143
Police Court jurisdiction of such offenses 143
Keepers exempt from jury duty 144
Bonaventure and Roman Catholic, laws as to confirmed....145
Titles to lots, Clerk of Council to record 396, 1269
Transcripts of record of interments, Clerk to record 1269
Colonial Park, rights and duties of city as to 146
Laurel Grove Cemetery dedicated.....1239
Map of to be recorded 1240
Plan of confirmed 1241

SECTION
Avenues and lots, how named and numbered 1242
Lots, how valued and sold 1243
Dedication of portions for adornment 1244
Titles and conditions upon which held.....1245
No re-sale at advanced price 1246
Moneys from sale kept separate and how used 1247
Colored Cemetery set apart 1248, 1250
Use for any other purpose unlawful 1249
Colored Cemetery, additional land dedicated 1250
Keeper for Colored Cemetery, and fees 1251
No interments except in Laurel Grove and Hebrew Cemetery 1252
Hebrew Cemetery 1253
Israelite sections in Laurel Grove 1255
Size of lots and how sold 1254
Keeper of Laurel Grove, duties, etc.....1256, 1257
Oath of Keeper and employes 1258
Rates of burial 1259
Interments, manner of 1260
Paupers, where interred 1261
Strangers, new residents, etc., where interred 1262
Reverted or unsold lots 1263
Public vault 1264
Fees for use of public vault 1265
Remains not to be kept in over one month 1266
Undertakers, etc., to keep record of interments elsewhere 1267
Undertakers to furnish monthly transcripts to Clerk of Council 1268
Clerk of Council to record transcripts 1269
Heads of families to report burials elsewhere 1270
Sextons to demand burial permit 1271
Disinterring remains without permit of Health Officer, penalty 1272
Trustees of cemetery lots, city may act as 194
Police for Laurel Grove Cemetery 479
Penalties for violation of ordinances as to 1273
Colonial Park, status of 146, 1227
(See Rules of Park and Tree Commission.)
CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY—
Crossing on Bay street extended, to keep gates at.....1116
CERTIORARI—
From judgment of Police Court 115
Bond, supersedeas and pauper affidavit .....220 to 222
CHATHAM COUNTY—
Vaccination compulsory on inhabitants of 74
Physicians to report unvaccinated persons to County Commissioners 73
Fire Marshal may investigate fires within 130
List of Local Laws enacted for, see Appendix 4
CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL—
When elected and duties 372 (2)
Special powers as Justice of Peace, when 96
CHIEF FIREMAN—
(See Fire Department.)
CHIEF OF POLICE—
(See Police.)
CHIMNEYS—
(See Chapter 33.)
Contractors, two to be elected 794

SECTION
Contractors, responsible for fires, when 797
Contractors, to give notice of sweeping 798
Contractors, fees of 801, 799
Contractors, to be fined for neglect of duty 797, 802
Firemen, power of to examine and pull down 638
Required to be swept, how often 795, 796
Sweeping optional, when 800
Owner liable for one-half fees, where occupant refuses to pay.799
Dangerous, failure to remove 778
Construction of .....726 to 728
CIRCUS—
Exhibitions or parades, Mayor's permit requisite 364, 1588
Exhibitions or parades without permit, penalty 1589
CITY ATTORNEY—
(See Chapter 18.)
Attendance upon Council, when required.....372, Rule 15, 407
Duties of 406
Opinions of, how obtained 408
Reports by, in what order submitted 409
Sanitary Board may require services of, when 881
Vacancy in office, how filled 410
CITY COURT—LAWS RELATING TO—
(See Appendix.)
CITY DISPENSARY—
(See Dispensary.)
CITY DOMAIN—
City, power of to hold or sell property 77
City, may sell its own, but not property dedicated to public use 77
City may alienate property bought at its own tax sales, how 186, 187
City property, book of to be kept 399
City property, sales of, how made 426, 427
Ground rent, selling on reservation of, forbidden 423
Ground rent, lots re-entered for, how sold .....420 to 424
Ground rent, lots re-entered for, notice of re-entry.....424
Not subject to levy and sale 202
May acquire lands outside city limits 78, 79
Purchase of lands outside city, must be by ordinance.....79
CITY ENGINEER—
(See Engineer.)
CITY GOVERNMENT—
Organization of confirmed 122
CITY MARSHAL—(See Marshal.)
CITY OFFICERS—(See Officers.)
CITY PHYSICIANS—
Four to be elected 967
Rules for, by whom prescribed 968
Power to send patients to hospital, when 968
Rules and regulations for 970
To treat policemen, free 501, 969
Medical attention to firemen free 969
CITY PRINTER—(See Chapter 23.)
Bond 450
To publish what 451, 452
Copy, when to be furnished to 453
CITY PROPERTY—
Exempt from taxation by State 87
Power to hold real or personal 77

SECTION
City may dispose of 427
Bought at tax sales, city may dispose of how 187, 186
Sales of, how made.....427, 187
Pasting advertisements on city buildings, walls or trees prohibited 1097
Injuring or destroying city lamps or lamp posts 1642, 1643
Injuring, etc., public trees or other property 1645
Defacing public buildings 1644
Cutting, etc., public trees, palings, benches, etc. 1645
Not liable to levy and sale 202
Clerk to keep a book of 389
Condemned live stock, how sold 427
May acquire lands outside city limits 78, 79
Purchase of lands outside city, ordinances requisite 79
CITY TREASURER—(See Treasurer.)
CLERK OF COUNCIL—(See Chapter 16.)
Accounts, duty as to .....372, Rule 12, 393
Applications for office, to receive all.....390
Bids and proposals, to transmit to Mayor .....372, Rule 11
Bond of, and how approved 381
Bonds of officers, custodian of 388
Cemeteries, duty as to 396, 1269
City bonds, to be attested by.....397
City Printer, to furnish with copies of proceedings 383, 384
City Printer, to furnish with copies of ordinances 384
City property, to keep a book of 399
Committee, to furnish with copies of resolutions....372, Rule 19
Council, to attend all meetings of .....372, Rule 15, 384
Council, to read over minutes of .....372, Rule 4
Council, to record minutes of 384
Dry culture contracts, duty as to.....395
Duties of 384, 382
Elections, duties as to 15, 21
Fees 398
Fees to be paid to Treasurer 400
Licenses, duty as to 391
Office and office hours .....382, 372, Rule 17
Officers elected, to be sworn in by 390
Petitions to Council, to receive all 382
Records, to keep in safes 385
Records, removed from office, liable for 386
Records, to report a list and condition of annually 387
Titles of city lots, duty to make out 394
Anonymous communications, not to receive or file..372, Rule 23
Street hawkers, to register 392
Employes subject to Clerk's orders 399
No compensation except salary 401, 402
Assistant Clerk of Council 403, 399
CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT—
Duties as to city elections 20, 21, 22
COMMISSIONERS OF MASSIE SCHOOL—
How appointed, duties, etc. 360, 1556, 1557
COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTAGE—(See Pilotage.)
COLONIAL PARK—
Title to and status 146
Decree fixing status 1227
COMMON—
Town common ascertained 77
Alienation prohibited unless authorized by Act of Legislature.77
Former conveyances confirmed 77

SECTION
COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL—
(See Council.)
CONDEMNATION OF PROPERTY—
City's power to condemn for laying out streets, lanes or squares 44
Damages, how assessed 44
For drainage system 57, 66
For aqueduct 90
CONDUITS FOR UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC WIRES—
Regulations as to .....1164 to 1173
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—
Power to make regulations as to 99
Power to establish hospitals and pest houses for 273, 288
(See Small Pox, Sanitary Commissioners.)
(See Sanitary Regulations.)
CONTRACTORS—
(See Contracts.)
CONTRACTS—
Application for, how made 338
Advertisements for proposals .....372, Rule 11
Clerk of Council to receive proposals .....372, Rule 11
Clerk to transmit bids and proposals to Mayor....372, Rule 11
Mayor to lay bids and proposals before Council .....Rule 11
City officers not to be concerned in .....372, Rule 14, 335, 336
Contractors to give bond.....334
Security on bonds of and how approved 334, 335, 363
Aldermen not to be interested in public contracts.....
372, Rule 14, 336
CORPORATE LIMITS 28, 29, 30, 31
CORN, SALT, ETC.—
Inspectors of, law as to .....436 to 444
CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH—
Name and style .....1, 372, Rule 1
Organization of city government confirmed 122
Corporate limits 28, 29, 30, 31
Jurisdictional limits, as to vessels, rafts, crews and porters, Savannah river 32
Jurisdictional limits over rice culture one mile beyond corporate limits 33
Jurisdictional limits as to abatement of nuisances, two miles beyond 35
Jurisdictional limits for regulation of shops, bar rooms, etc., two miles beyond 34
Jurisdictional limits, as to licensing to retail liquor, two miles beyond 34
Jurisdictional limits, as to preservation of good order on Sabbath, two miles beyond 34
Jurisdictional limits, for sanitary purposes, two miles 35
Jurisdictional limits as to quarantine ..... 99, 274 to 291
Jurisdictional limits as to riots, affrays and disorderly conduct, two miles 36
Police may arrest within two miles for riots, affrays and disderly conduct 36
(See Jurisdiction of the City of Savannah.)
POWERS OF, UNDER CHARTER—
Aqueduct, to build and have right of way for.....90
Areas under sidewalks, to permit 95
Bar rooms, to regulate 34, 82
Bar rooms, to license 34, 82

SECTION
Bonds, to issue 76
Borrow money, power to 76
By-laws, ordinances, regulations, etc., to make 37, 97
Power to condemn for streets 44
Docks at foot of street, to close or lease 104
Docks at foot of street, to collect dockage or wharfage on..104
Drainage, to establish system of 56
Dry wells 56
To condemn property for drainage 57
Encroachments, to remove 43
Electric plant for lighting 91
Fire Department, to appoint officers for and regulate..123, 124
Fire Marshal, to appoint 125, 126,128
General welfare clause 37
Harbor Master, to appoint 80
Health Officer, to appoint 80
Inspectors, etc., to appoint 80
Internal improvement, to subscribe for works of 76
Lands outside city limits, to purchase 78, 79
Lazaretto, to purchase and have jurisdiction over 69, 70, 71
Lighting city, to contract for 91
Liquor, to regulate and license sale of 82, 34
Market, to control, manage and regulate....75
Nuisances, to abate and enforce payment of costs....
43, 98 and note
Obstructions, to remove 43
Officers for police and good government, to appoint 80
Paving streets and assessing cost....45 to 51, 82
Paupers, to prevent influx of 100
Peddlers and itinerant traders, to regulate 82
Penalties, pains and forfeitures to inflict 83, 97
Pilotage, Commissioners of, to appoint 80
Police and good government, officers 80
Port Wardens, to appoint 80
Privies and privy vaults 56
Property, real or personal, to hold or dispose of 77
Property dedicated to public use cannot alienate 77
Quarantine, to establish system of 99
Recorder, to elect 107
Retailing of liquors, to regulate licensing of 82
Sanitary regulations, to make 99
Savannah river 32, 43
Sewers to construct system of, and assess cost on lot owners ....56 to 66
Sewers to have right of way beyond corporate limits for....66
Shops, taverns, etc., to regulate within jurisdictional limits..82
Sidewalks, to pave and collect costs of 86
Streets, lanes, ways, etc., to lay out, establish, widen, extend or straighten 43
Street labor or commutation tax 92
Street railways, to construct and use or form ....52 to 55
Taxing powers 40, 41, 42
Vacancies, power to fill 81
Vendue Masters, to appoint 80
Water closets 56
Wharfage and dockage, to regulate rates of 101
Wharves, to control and regulate 43, 101, 103
Wharves, to repair and have a lien for repairs 102
Wharves, to lease or dispose of certain 104

SECTION
Work houses, etc., to establish and punish by labor in....88
To remove smallpox patients to hospital 71
Ordinances and police regulations 37, 97
Police Court, power to pass ordinances as to 119
Dividing walls and fences, may make ordinances as to 140
Sewers, drains, water closets, privies, and dry wells, to regulate, change or discontinue 56
[See Jurisdiction of the City of Savannah.]
[See Mayor and Aldermen.]
POWERS, RIGHTS AND RESTRICTIONS OF UNDER GENERAL STATE LAWS—[See Chapter 12.]
Ballast, discharge of in navigable water, to prohibit 1522
Gunpowder, to regulate keeping of 292
Inspectors and measurers of every kind, to appoint 304
Inspectors to prescribe duties, fees, etc., of 304, 311
Inspectors of flour, to appoint....314 to 323
Inspectors of liquors, to appoint .... 324 to 327
Inspectors of lumber, etc., to appoint ....304, 295 to 297
Inspectors of naval stores ....293 to 303
Forfeiture and collection of bonds in Municipal Courts....156
Convicts, city, may appoint whipping bosses, make rules for convicts and guards ....159 to 162
Tax assessors, power to appoint, etc. 163, 164
Taxing power .... 165 to 168, 172 to 175
Executions for paving, sewers, privy vaults 169
Pavements worn out, power to renew 171
Tax railroads ....172 to 175
Garnishments for city taxes 176, 177
Sales for city taxes 179
Corporation may buy in property sold for city taxes..186, 187
Re-sales of such property 187
May accept gifts with conditions 191
Trustees, may act as 192, 193, 194
Cannot restrict subsequent Council 195
Cannot grant right to obstruct public street 197
Discretion of, equity will not interfere with 198
Discretionary acts, city not liable for 199
Municipal property, not liable to levy and sale 202
Pawnbrokers, to license, regulate tax, etc. 206
Statute of Limitations as to 207
Tax executions ....208 to 211
Fire escapes ....212 to 216
Sale of liquor on Sunday, power to punish 223
Public libraries, to appropriate moneys for 226
Domestic wine, license sale of 227, 228
Lenders on personal property, license and regulations.230 to 247
Municipal debt, how incurred, election, etc. 248
Municipal bonds ....249 to 268
Public school system 270
Lanes and alleys, power to enclose 271
Destroy property for public good 272
Hospitals and pest houses 273, 288
Quarantine ....274 to 291
Gunpowder, to regulate keeping of 292
Street railways, city's consent to construction necessary.328, 330
Street railways, subject to rules, regulations, taxes, etc., of city 329
Election of city officers, time fixed for 154
Nuisances, abatement of by Police Court, Code of Ga. of 1895 4762

SECTION

COUNCIL—[See Chapter 15.]
Cannot restrict subsequent Council 195
Chairman and Chairman pro tem. .....372, Rule 2, 696, 85
City Officers, to elect 80, 154
City Officers, may inquire into suspensions of by Mayor.....350
Drainage, to investigate charges of impeding 369, 1018
Encroachments, may authorize under special circumstances.1063
Elected, when and how .....2 to 27
Elections for, when and where held .....2 to 27
Elections for, qualifications of voters at 10
Elections for, registration of voters 11
Eligibility of Councilmen and Aldermen 190
Fiscal year ends December 31st. 378
Foundries, permit of requisite for erection of 637
Keeper of powder Magazine, appointment subject to approval of 783
Nuisances, to direct abatement of, when 96
Oath and organization of newly elected Board 5
Order of Business 374
Qualifications of members of 8
Quorum for business .....2, 372, Rule 3
Rice culture, appeal from prohibition by 33
Rules of Order 373
Term of office 2
Vacancies in, how filled 4
Cannot restrict subsequent Council 195
Equity will not interfere with discretion of 198
Liable for what acts 200, 201
RULES OF COUNCIL [See Chapter 15.].....372
Accounts .....372, Rule 12
Anonymous communications .....372, Rule 25
Chairman and Chairman pro tem .....372, Rule 2
Committees .....372, Rule 6
Committees, copies of resolutions to be furnished to..... 372, Rule 20
Contracts, bids and proposals .....372, Rule 11
Elections by .....372, 167, Rule 13
Mayor, powers of .....372, 167, Rule 24
Meetings and absence from .....372, Rule 7
Meetings, extra .....372, Rules 9 and 10
Meetings, special .....372, Rule 24
Members not to be concerned in contracts.....372, Rule 14
Members not to be sureties on bonds .....372, Rule 21
Minutes ..... 372, Rule 4
Motions, bills and ordinances .....372, Rule 5
Officers, required to attend .....372, Rule 15
Offices in City Hall and hours .....372, Rule 17
Ordinances and subject matter of .....372, Rules 5 and 18
Quorum .....372, Rule 3
Rules, what may be dispensed with .....372, Rule 22
Rules, how altered .....372, 167, Rule 23
Sessions open .....372, Rule 16
Style of Corporation .....372, Rule 1
Summons .....372, Rules 8, 19
Yeas and nays .....372, Rule 10
RULES OF ORDER 373
ORDER OF BUSINESS 374
[See Corporation of the City of Savannah.]
[See Mayor and Aldermen.]

SECTION

COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL—
To be appointed by Mayor .....357, 375, 372, Rule 6
Of how many composed 375
Not to expend over $100 without special authority..... 372, Rule 11, 377
To be furnished with copies of resolutions by Clerk.372, Rule 20
Special Committee to attend public sales 376
Mayor ex-officio Chairman of 358
COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS—
Duties of .....372, Rule 12
COMMITTEE ON DRAINAGE—
Chairman, power to suspend employes 379
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE—
Mayor Chairman of 658
To submit budget of expenses for year 378
To approve bonds of contractors 363
COMMITTEE ON FIRE—
To approve appointments to Fire Department.....625
Duty as to licenses for manufacture and storing of oils.559 to 562
Rules of Department, subject to approval of.....628
Purchase of supplies, etc., under direction of 628
Electric Inspector's orders, under direction of.....649
COMMITTEE ON HARBOR AND WHARVES—
Chairman, power to suspend employes.....379
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH—
Chairman's duties as to City Dispensary .....971 to 976
To name and number cemetery streets and lots 1242
To prescribe manner of interments 1257
Power to sell reverted or unsold cemetery lots 1263
Inspector of Plumbing, etc., belongs to department of..857, 861
Inspector under jurisdiction of 861
Chairman, member of Board of Plumbing Examiners.....859
COMMITTEE ON LIQUOR LICENSES—
Duties of 380
COMMITTEE ON MARKET—
With Mayor to appoint Inspectors of Hides and Tallow.....565
Discretion as to articles to be sold at market, etc.....516
To designate place for vehicles and animals 522
Orders of, by whom enforced 489, 490
May designate badges for street vendors 529
To rent stalls 533
To reserve three stalls for planters 543
May establish green groceries how 554
Green groceries under superintendence of 555
To require Clerk to charge for refrigerator privileges.....541
Assistant Clerk, appointment subject to approval of 547
Assistant Clerk, removal of 548
Disposal of articles levied on for fees 553
COMMITTEE ON POLICE—
Duties of 461
Appointments to force, subject to approval of 464
Regulations for force, make with Mayor 465
COMMITTEE ON STREETS AND LANES—
Appeal from acts of, right of 447
Building material, permit of requisite to obstruct streets by.1268
Encroachments, to superintend removal of 1057
Houses, duty as to numbering of .....1106 to 1109
Poles, consent requisite for erection of 1090
Poles, may change location of 1091
Railways, street, quality of rails to be approved by 1175
Sidewalks, changing level without permit of, penalty 1031

SECTION
Signs, disused, discretion as to removal of 1086
Streets, excavations in, permit of requisite 1071
Streets, digging or removing sand from, Chairman's permit requisite 1070
Trees, unlawfully planted, may remove 1099
Chairman, power to suspend employes 379
New house drainage system, to cause maps to be kept 1009
Permits for connections with 1009
COMMITTEE ON WATER—
Annual report 805
Application for water 823, 824
Bills, duties as to 807
Chairman 806, 379
Employes, to appoint and remove certain 810
Fountains, used only at discretion of 821
Fountains, use of may be suspended by, when 821
Not to be interested in contracts 809
Powers of 803, 804
Premises, may shut water off from, when 834
Repairs, duties as to 808
Water Works, to make rules and regulations for 804
Chairman, power to suspend employes 379
Chairman, member of Board of Plumbing Examiners 858
Inspector of gas and electric meters, appoint, remove, etc.. 870 to 875
CUSTODIAN OF CITY HALL—
Appointment, salary, etc. 370
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—
Overloading, beating, bruising, etc. 1649
DAMAGE CASES—
To be presented to Council for adjustment, before suit 155
If not settled within 30 days, suit may be brought 155
DAMAGES—
For property taken for opening, etc, streets, how assessed.. 44
For property taken for drainage system 57
For property taken for right of way of aqueduct 90
Caused by railways using streets, to be paid by railways.... 1177
From excavations of areas in lanes, owner to indemnify city 1060 to 1062
City not liable for torts of public officers 196
City liable for what acts 199, 200, 201
DANGEROUS BUILDINGS—
May be pulled down, when ..... 752 to 754
DEDICATIONS TO PUBLIC USE—
City cannot alienate without authority from Legislature..... 77
DETECTIVE FORCE—
Mayor to appoint four police privates for 480
DETONATING OR FULMINATING SUBSTANCES—
Sale or use prohibited ..... 686 (a)
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—[See Chapter 44.]
On Board of Fire Escapes 764
Office created, term, etc. 977
Oath and bond 978
Clerk of 979
Director's powers and duties 980
To devote entire time to city 981
Accounts, how paid 982
Director's report to Mayor 983
Repair paved streets dug up 984

SECTION
Control of Scavenger Department 985
Maps of new house drainage system 1009
Permits for sewerage connections 1009
Record of sewerage connections, to keep 1010
Removal of obstruction in streets 1068, 1069
Removing or depositing sand in street, etc. 1070
Excavations at pavements or crossings 1071
House numbering, duty as to ..... 1106 to 1109
To notify street railways of bad condition of road bed 1176
Street railways, to docket for bad condition of tracks 1176
DISPENSARY—[See Chapter 43.]
Police privates furnished with medicines free 501
Keeper of, oath, bond, etc. 972
Rules for, by whom made 971
Obtaining medicines by misrepresentation, penalty 974
Unlawful for keepers to sell medicines 975
Unlawful to supply any but sick poor 975
Rules for 976
Board of Sanitary Commissioners to prescribe Rules for.... 971
Assistant keeper and porter 972
DISORDERLY CONDUCT—[See Chapter 71.]
Penalty for 1617
In and around Forsyth Park, penalty 1208, 1219
At fires, penalty 1618
At billiard rooms or bowling alleys, penalty 1621
In parks, squares, cemeteries, etc. 1208
Keeping disorderly house 1617
In houses or enclosures 1619
Officers' duty to request admission 1620
DISORDERLY DRIVING OR RIDING—
Lawful rate of speed on streets 1162
[See Laws of the Road.]
DISORDERLY HOUSES—
Penalty for 1617, 1619
Police to enter 1620
DISTRESS WARRANT—
For rent ..... 131 to 136
DISTURBING PUBLIC PEACE—
Penalties for 1617, 1618, 1619
DISTURBING PUBLIC WORSHIP—
Penalty for 1624
DOCKAGE—
City's power to regulate rates of 101
City's power to collect 104
DOCKS—
City's power to close, lease or dispose of at foot of streets.. 104
Sufficient number to be kept open for public use 104
[See Wharves.]
DOGS—
Mayor may order killing of, when 353, 1584
To have collars with owner's name 1584
When to be returned for taxes 1585
Returns of for taxes, oath to 1585, 1586
Badges, impounded, if found without 1584
Police to kill or impound when 1584
Not permitted within thirty feet of market 530
DOMESTIC WINE—
License for sale, etc 227, 228, 229

SECTION

DRAINAGE—[See Chapter 47.]
City's power to establish system of 56, 57
Use of existing drains 59
Assessment of cost of construction 58
Apportionment of cost 60
Flushing of drains 61
Drains previously constructed 62
Notice of intended work and appeals therefrom 63
"Ts" to be supplied 64
Repairs 65
Right of way beyond corporate limits 66
Assessments for, how collected 68
Impediments to, Mayor to summon before Council for..369, 1018
Bilbo Canal, obstructions at mouth of, penalty....1020
Of Springfield Tract, unlawful to impede 1017
Of Springfield Tract impediments, how removed 1018
Of Springfield Tract impediments, expense of removing, how collected 1019
Notice to abolish privies and dry wells 67
Notice to connect with drainage system 67
Plans to be approved by Inspector of Plumbing 866
New house drainage system—maps to be kept in certain offices 1009
Permits for connections, issued by Director of Pub. Works.1009
Connections with, how made; records to be kept....1010
Connections with, regulations as to 1011
Property owners must connect within what time....1013
Owner failing, city to connect at owner's expense....1014
Sewer connections on paved streets to be done by city. 1015, 1016
[See Sewers.]
DREDGES AND SCOWS—
U. S. Regulations as to 1472
How operated, moorings and lights 1469, 1470
[See Harbor Regulations.]
[See Savannah River, Vessels.]
DRUGGISTS—
Liquor license, required to take out when 1580
Liquor, not to sell on Sunday, except by prescription....1636
Soda water fountains permitted on Sunday 1634
DRY CULTURE—[See Chapter 48.]
Contracts, Clerk's duty as to 395
Mayor to rigidly enforce ordinances as to 367, 368
Rice culture, city's power to prohibit 33
Rice culture, appeals from prohibition of 33
Rice culture, prohibited within two miles of city....1022
Rice culture prohibited, penalty on owner or planter.1023, 1024
Rice culture, Mayor to notify to desist from 1025
Rice culture, crop to be destroyed, when 1026
DRY WELLS—
City's power to control, regulate or abolish 56
Cleansing and repairing of, to be done by city alone....999
Cleansing and repairing of by others, penalty....1002
Cleansing and repairing of, assessment of costs for 1000
Cleansing and repairing of, assessment of costs for, deduction for prompt payment 1001
Failure to abolish after notice 67
Permitted when 998
EDUCATION, BOARD OF—[See Chapter 67.]
Incorporation of 1547, 1548

SECTION

Powers 1547
Control of buildings 1548
May demand and receive educational fund....1549
Powers extended over Chatham county 1550
Declared a substitute for County Board 1551
Powers altered or repealed only by express enactment ..1552
Vested with Free School Fund 1553
Use of said Fund 1554
Rights of County Commissioners as to extra tax not affected 1555
Massie School Commissioners of, how appointed....360, 1556
Massie School, Commissioners of, ex-officio part of Board of Education 1557
Chatham Academy, Trustees of, grant of lots to 1558
Lots revert to city, when 1559
Public libraries, city's power as to 226
Independent school system 270
Fire drills in schools to be held twice a month....701
Free Public Library 1560
Library for colored citizens 1561
ELECTIONS—[See Chapter 1.]
For Mayor and Aldermen—....2 to 27
Take place second Tuesday in January biennially....2, 19
How elected ....2 to 27
In case of tie for Mayor 4
Vacancy in office of Mayor or Alderman, how filled..... 4
Eligibility of Mayor and Aldermen 8
When and where held ....2 to 27
How and by whom managed ....16 to 27
Police, Mayor to control at election....23
Voters, qualifications of 10
Voters, list of 11
For City Officers—
When to take place 154
In case of vacancy 331
For Issuance of City Bonds—[See Bonds.]
ELECTRIC INSPECTION AND REGULATIONS—
[See Chapter 29.]
Electric Inspector, Superintendent of Fire Department is...648
Under direction of Mayor and Fire Committe 649
Inspector's powers 650
Right to enter buildings, manholes, or subways 651
May remove wires and turn off currents 652
Alteration in wiring, permit required 653
Certificate of inspection and fees 654
Standard for electric construction 655
Penalties 656
ELECTRIC WIRES—
Underground conduits or subways ....1164 to 1173
ELECTRIC METERS—
Inspection of ....870 to 875
ELECTRIC RAILWAYS—
[See Street Railways.]
ELEVATORS—
Inspection of 774
Certificate of inspection to be posted 775
Unsafe elevators, unlawful to use 776
ENCROACHMENTS—[See Chapter 50.]
Cellars, failure to close or keep in safe condition, penalty..1066

SECTION
Cellars, occupant of premises, etc., deemed offender.....1066
Council may authorize under special circumstances.....1063
Excavations of areas into lanes, regulated .....1060 to 1062
Portico or step forbidden when 1059, 1063
Portico or step, how removed and execution for cost of....1058
Portico or step, Council may permit, when 1064
Portico or step, south of Anderson street, penalty 1065
Removal of, city's power as to 43
Removal of, how effected 1057
Removal of, Marshal's duty as to 1057
Removal of, Marshal's execution for cost of.....1058
Removal of, police to aid in 1057
Water closet, projecting over line of streets, forbidden....1006
Wharves along river 43
On streets or lanes unlawful 1058
ENGINEER, CITY—[See Chapter 22.]
Appeal from acts of, right of 447
Assistant City Engineer 449
Bond of ... .438
Buildings, to ascertain grades for 443
Committees of Council, duties required by, to perform.....439
Council to attend meetings of .....372, Rule 15
Encroachments, to report all 441
Encroachments, to superintend removal of 442, 1057
Fees of 440
Lots, to furnish lines for 440
Lots, to stake off in five days after application 440
Oath of 332, 333
Office and office hours .....372, Rule 17
Pavements of streets, to be graded by 444
Stakes set by, penalty for interfering with 448
Street railways, to fix grades for 445, 1175
Street railways, to supervise construction of 1175, 1176
Wharves, to establish lines for building, etc 1530, 1527
Wood racks and wagons, to measure and certify.....446, 362
EXCAVATIONS—
Lights to be placed at by night 1172
Manner of filling, regulated.. 1173
Obstructions of streets by holes, pits, etc., penalty.....1068
EXECUTIONS— 437
Appearance bonds forfeited 117, 156
Assessments, rank and lien of 50
Dry wells, for cost of cleansing, cementing and repairing 1000, 1001
Encroachment by steps or portico, for cost of removing.437, 1058
Fines in Police Court, Clerk to issue 109
Fines in Police Court, levied by distress warrant 84
Harbor Master, for fees of 1465
Houses, for cost of numbering... .....1106 to 1109
Market ordinances, for violation of 553
Marshal's duty as to 516
Nuisances, for cost of abating.....96
Paving of sidewalks, for costs of 437, 51
Paving and widening of sidewalks, for costs of.....437, 51, 48
Privies, for cost of erecting 1000, 437
Privies, for cost of cleansing, cementing or repairing..1000, 437
Taxes, rank and lien of 42, 211
Treasurer to issue when 437
Water rent 852

SECTION
Bear what interest 178
Statute of limitations.....207
Dormant tax fi. fas. 208
Tax fi. fas., laws as to judgments applicable to.....209
Alias tax fi. fas., how issued 210
Garnishment on tax fi. fas. 176
EXHIBITIONS—
Mayor's permit requisite for, when 1590
Illegal, audience to be dispersed and performers arrested..1592
Circus and permit for 1588, 1589
EXTENSIONS OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH—
Corporate limits 28, 29, 30, 31
[See Chapters 59, 60 and 61.]
FEES—
Of office to be paid into City Treasury daily .....340 to 344
Penalty for failing to pay over 341
Treasurer to report to Council officers failing to make daily deposit 343
FIRE REGULATIONS—[See Chapter 30.]
Detonating or fulminating substances, sale or use prohibited .....686 (a)
Bonfires, building of, unlawful 687
Calcium carbide, keeping or storing regulated .....689 to 693
Liquefied acetylene prohibited in city.....693
Gasoline, naphtha and benzine, storage and use regulated....695
Gasoline engines, regulations 696
Gasoline stoves and lamps 697
Gasoline ordinances apply to what territory 698
Gasoline in automobile repositories 699
Fire drills in schools 701
Fire drills in buildings having female operatives 702
Certain trades not allowed within fire limits.....767
Fireworks, setting off regulated .....686, 686 (a), 1207
FENCES AND WALLS—
Glass bottle fences forbidden 946
Party walls and fences .....137 to 140
FILTH—
Throwing in streets, etc., penalty 901
Gutter conveying into streets, penalty 902
To be removed by Scavenger 986
FINANCE COMMITTEE—
[See Council, Committes of.]
FINES—
City's power to inflict limited 83
May be with alternative punishment 158
Levied by warrant of distress or execution 84
In Police Court 109
Recorder's power to suspend, vacate or change 109
FIREARMS, ETC.—
Discharging in parks, squares, grass plats and cemeteries forbidden 1207
FIRE DEPARTMENT—[See Chapter 28.]
City's exclusive power to control 123, 124
Department consists of what 624
Officers and men; how chosen and qualifications 625
Salaries, oath and bond 626
Members violating rules, penalty 627
Superintendent, powers and duties 628
Assistant Superintendent, powers and duties 629

SECTION
Clerk, his duties 630
Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph 631
Duties of Foremen and Assistant Foremen 632
Pensions for superannuated or disabled firemen 633
Burials and death benefits 634
Right of way going to fires 635
Authority to blow up houses, when 636, 272
Authority to enter houses and remove combustibles.....637
Power to remove chimneys, smokestacks, etc. 638
Driving vehicles, etc., through streets at fires 639
Interfering with firemen in discharge of duty 640
Signal box keys, using without authority 641
Giving false alarms, willfully, etc. 642
Use of rotary gong by others, prohibited.....643
Poles, inspection of by department 644
Dangerous poles, notice to remove 645
Failure to remove, penalty 646
Damages from defective poles, liability 647
Superintendent to be Electric Inspector 648
Superintendent, on Board of Fire Escapes 764
City Physicians to give medical attention free 969
Houses having dangerous or explosive matter in.....637
FIRE MARSHAL—[See Chapter 7.]
City's power to appoint 125
Power to arrest and commit for arson 126
Duties of 126
May be joined with another office 129
May use police as officers of his court 127
Council to make rules for government of 128
May investigate fires in Chatham county 130
FIRE REGULATIONS—[See Chapter 30.]
Combustibles to be removed from houses, when 637
Explosive, or combustible materials, authority to search for and remove 637
Fire escapes .....212 to 216, 763 to 766
Fire limits, wooden buildings prohibited therein.....704, 709
Fire limits, wooden buildings improvements of within.....710
Fire limits, wooden buildings permits for repairs of within...710
within 710
Foundries, permits required for erection of 657
Gunpowder, keeping of regulated .....637, 783 to 793
Petroleum, manufacture, storage, sale, etc., regulated.661 to 664
Pitch, tar, turpentine, etc., not to be boiled or set on fire....660
Steam engines, permits required for erection of 658
Coal to be used where artificial draught 659
Vessels at wharves, fires on regulated 665, 666
Vessels, smoking upon prohibited, when 672, 677
Vessels, use of matches in holds of, prohibited, when.....668
Vessels, lighters to be covered with tarpaulins, when.....671
Wharves, depots, etc., smoking about, prohibited, when.....667
Wharves, notices to be posted at 669
Lighters with inflammable cargo to be covered.....671
Smoking on vessels loading cotton 672
Spark arresters on steam or donkey engines 674
Vessels loading cotton to keep fire hose coupled.....675
Hatch combings to be protected 676
Closed lanterns to be used in holds of vessels.....678
Painting in holds while loading cotton prohibited.....679
Hatches to be covered when work stops.....680

SECTION
Barrels of water to be kept near hatches.....681
Spark arresters on vessels 682
Spark arresters on funnels and smokestacks.....684
Spark arresters on tug and tow 685
FIRE DRILL IN SCHOOLS—
To be held twice in each month 701
FIRE ESCAPES—
State regulations .....212 to 216
City regulations 763
Board of Fire Escapes 764
Penalty for not providing or repairing 765, 766
FIREWORKS—
Setting off regulated 686, 1207
Detonating and fulminating substances prohibited .....686 (a)
FISCAL YEAR—
Of city, ends December 31st 378
FLOUR—
Inspection of, law as to .....314 to 323
Adulterating purity of, penalty 585
FOOD INSPECTION—SANITARY 965
FOOT BALL—
Games of prohibited in Park Extension 1222
Games of prohibited in parks, squares or streets.....1179
FOUNDRIES—
Permit of Council requisite for 657
FUNERALS—
Public, forbidden in case of contagious diseases 907
Public carriage, undertaker not to use when 908
Processions with music at, on Sunday, forbidden without Mayor's permit 364
Carrying disinterred bodies through city, prohibited, when..909
Burial order, requisite for interment 1271
Burial order granted by Health Officer 954, 955
[See Burials.]
GARBAGE—
Throwing into streets, etc., penalty 901
To be removed by Scavenger 986
Where to be carried 986
Disposition of 986
GARNISHMENT FOR CITY TAXES.....176, 177
GASOLINE, NAPHTHA AND BENZINE—
Ordinances as to .....695 to 699
GAS METERS—INSPECTION OF—.....870 to 875
GAS PIPES—
To be laid on paved streets by city.....1015 to 1016
GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY—
Free Public Library, contract as to 1560
GOATS—
At large to be impounded 1120
Not claimed at Pound to be sold by Marshal 419
GRASS PLATS—[See Chapter 56.]
Injuring trees, plants, shrubs, etc., on 1203
Trespassing upon, forbidden 1204
GREEN GROCERIES—[See Chapter 26.]
How established, bond, etc 554
Under superintendence of Market Committee 555
Market Committee, discretion as to articles to be sold at....516
Certain meats to be sold only at market and green groceries.556
License and what may be sold under 557

SECTION
License tax 558
Penalty for violating ordinance as to 559
Not taxable as, unless sells fresh meats..... 558
Inspector and Weigher of Hides to visit 567
GROUND RENT—
Sales for non-payment of 420
Sales for, minimum price to be fixed 422
Notice of re-entry for non-payment of 424
Future sales on reservation of, forbidden 423
GROUND RENT LOTS—[See Chapter 59.]
Franklin, Warren and Washington Wards laid off into lots. 1275
How sold, valuation and increase money 1276
Title and reversion for non-payment of ground rent... 1277
Purchasers to give bond 1278
Seven lots on Bay, in Franklin Ward, how sold..... 1279
Columbia, Green and Liberty Wards laid off into lots..... 1281
Lots, how sold 1282
Elbert Ward laid off into lots 1284
Lots, how sold 1285
Title 1286
Bond for payment of rent quarterly 1287
New Franklin Ward laid off into lots 1293
Fig Island, 22 acres sold 1298
Terms of sale 1299
Brown and Jackson Wards laid off 1301, 1303
How sold 1302, 1305
Jasper, Lafayette and Pulaski Wards 1306, 1325, 1312
Lots, how sold 1307, 1313
Crawford Ward laid off into lots 1315
How valued and sold 1316
Chatham and Monterey Wards 1318
How valued 1319
How sold 1320
Trust lots in 1322
Depth of lots on Gaston street 1323
Endorsement on conveyance for 20 feet 1324
Calhoun, Troup and Wesley Wards..... 1326
Lots, how valued and sold 1327
Springfield Tract, lots how valued and sold 1330
Sales already made confirmed 1331
Lots 19 and 20 laid off into lots 1332
How numbered and bounded 1333
Previous sales confirmed 1334
Forsyth Ward 1337
Lots in, how valued and sold 1338
Charlton Ward 1339
Lots, how valued and sold 1340
Titles to half lot in fee simple, how obtained 1459
Titles to half lot in ground rent, how obtained..... 1460
Divisions not to have less than 20 feet front 1461
GUANO—
Storing of prohibited within certain limits 1628
GUNPOWDER—[See Chapter 32.]
Superintendent of, or keeper of magazine, how appointed and term 783
Superintendent of, duties 784
Superintendent of, to wear woolen socks, when 785, 786
Superintendent of, fees 787
City's power to regulate keeping of 292
Keeping in city regulated 789

SECTION
Dealers not to keep over 25 pounds in store 788
Carried through streets must be covered 790
Duty of masters of vessels as to 791
Shipping from wharves 792
In transitu to interior 793
Fire Department, power to enter and remove where unlawfully kept 637
HACKS—[See Chapter 53.]
Qualifications of drivers 1133
Obliged to carry on application 1134
Rates of fare 1135
Rates, to be posted inside 1136
Drivers to wear badges and numbers 1137
Penalty for extortion 1145
Hack stands ..... 1138 to 1141
Keeping in motion about hotels, forbidden 1142
To display lights at night 1143
Numbers to be painted on lamps 1144
At depots, drivers to remain at doors 1146
HARBOR LINES—
Power to establish 105
HARBOR MASTER—[See Chapter 63.]
City's power to appoint 80
Ballast, to incorporate in his rules law as to handling of.... 1535
Bond of 1462
City's power to appoint 80
Fees of 1464
Fees of doubled if not paid on demand and execution to issue 1465
Fees of to be reported to City Treasurer daily..... 1466
Rafts, permits for breaking up to be obtained through..... 1542
Rules for, how prescribed 1463
Harbor regulations 1467
HARBOR REGULATIONS—[See Chapter 63.]..... 1467
Pilots required to moor vessels 467 (1)
Pilots to notify masters of vessels to report to Harbor Master 1467 2
Vessels at Five Fathom to moor near south shore..... 1467 3
Vessels opposite city to load or discharge only at..... wharves 1467 3
Vessels at wharf not to have anchor in river..... 1467 3
Vessels coming to anchor, duty of..... 1467 4
Vessels refusing to move when ordered, Harbor Master may remove 1467 4
Vessels wishing to move, to notify Harbor Master..... 1467 5
Vessels at wharf not to be moved without permission of Harbor Master 1467 6
Vessels not to be docked without permission of Harbor Master 1467 7
Vessels not to lie in river opposite city over 24 hours.. 1467 8
Vessels with powder on board 1467 8
Vessels which entitled to inside berth at wharf..... 1467 9
Vessels alongside another to put out fenders..... 1467 10
Vessels, ballast, rubbish or dirt from not to be thrown in river 1467 11
Vessels, ballast from not to be landed without permit of Harbor Master 1467 20
Vessels smoking out rats to be first hauled into stream. 1467 12
Vessels not to boil tar, pitch, etc., on deck 1467 13

SECTION

Vessels at wharf taking lumber from rafts 1467 15
Vessels, how many to lay alongside of each other.....1467 17
Vessels, fires on to be in iron caboose 1467 18
Vessels overlaying city wharves to pay wharfage.....1467 19
Vessels allowed berth or to change berth when.....1467 21
Vessels at anchor to have lights set 1467 23
Vessels to have shipkeeper on board 1124 14
Rafts, not to be broken up in front river 1467 14
Wharves not to be encumbered.....1467 16
Harbor Master, authority to be obeyed 1467 22
Harbor Master, to settle disputes amongst masters....1467 25
Penalty for violating regulations 1468
Dredges and scows, how operated 1469
Dredges and scows, moorings and lights.....1470
U. S. Regulations as to dredges and scows 1472

HEALTH—
Laws for preservation of, city's power to make.....37
Laws, administration of superintended by Sanitary Board...876
Nuisances injurious to, penalty and how abated..43, 96, 950, 951
Quarantine system, city's power to establish 99
Sanitary regulations, city's power to make.....99
Health Officer, power to appoint 80
Hospitals and pest houses .....69 to 71, 273, 278

HEALTH OFFICER—[See Chapter 40.]
Burial orders to be signed by.....954, 955
Certificates of death, to furnish when 953
City's power to appoint 80
Complaints, to keep a book of 885
Paupers, to vaccinate free, when 74
Pest house, may send patient to at vessel's expense....957, 887
Premises, power to examine 884
Quarantine, duties as to 886
Executive officer of Sanitary Board, his power 884
Salary of 952
Autopsies, Health Officer to be notified 958
Births, physicians to report 959
Midwives to report births.....959
Physicians and midwives to register with 961
Placard infected houses 963
Bacteriologist, may employ 964
Sanitary Food Inspector to report to 965
Remains, permit of requisite for disinterment of.....908
Remains, disinterred, permit for carrying through city.....909
Sanitary Board, is a member of ex-officio 876
Sanitary Board, superintended by 884
Sanitary Board, to make weekly reports to 888
Smallpox hospital, to keep register of 887
Vaccine virus, to keep on hand a supply of 956
Possession of houses to prevent spread of disease.....272
Health Officer, physical examination of police 468, 469
Member of Board of Plumbing Examiners 858
Milk dealers must register with, etc.....930 to 943
Unsanitary matters, dangerous to public health.....950, 951

HEALTH REGULATIONS—
[See Sanitary Regulations.]

HEARTHS—
How required to be constructed 750

HIDES AND TALLOW—
Weigher and Inspector of, how appointed and duties..565 to 569

SECTION

HOGS—
Not to be kept in city 1121

HORSES, MULES, ETC.—
Tying to tree boxes, penalty 1125, 1127, 1126
Driving through streets in droves regulated 1128

HOSPITALS—
Power to acquire land outside of city for.....78, 79
City's power to establish .....69 to 71, 273, 288
City physicians may send patients to, when 968
Smallpox, city to provide 273, 288
Smallpox, Health Officer to keep a register of.....887
Private, location must be approved by Sanitary Board.....919
Private, under supervision of Sanitary Board 920

HOUSES—
Box or barrel for dirt, rubbish, etc., occupants required to keep 987, 988
Cellars, required to be kept clean 925, 926
Ladders and scuttles, required to have 746
Limewashed, when required to be 897
Moving through street without permit prohibited.....1177
Numbering of, law as to .....1106 to 1109
Privies, lime to be thrown into when 1004
Ventilated, to be, when untenanted 896
Yards, occupants to keep clean.....925, 926
Premises to be kept clean 925, 926
[See Building Regulations.]

HUCKSTERS—
[See Market, Chapter 26.]

ICE—
Sold, to be weighed on demand of buyer.....618
Refusing to weigh, penalty 619

IMPRISONMENT—
City's power to impose limited 83
City's power to impose with alternative of fine 158

INDECENT BEHAVIOR—
In parks, squares and cemeteries 1219, 1208

INDECENT EXPOSURE—
Appearing naked in streets, lanes, squares or docks, penalty.1630
Exposure of person, penalty 1630
Swimming in river before sunset 1632
Swimming in Ogeechee Canal, penalty 1631
Swimming in Musgrove Creek, Springfield Canal or Bilbo Canal 1633

INSPECTIONS AND INSPECTORS—[See Chapter 12.]
City's power under charter to appoint 80
City's power to appoint for any article 304
Election of Inspectors and measures 579
Office, how forfeited 584
Unauthorized inspectors, penalty 578
Not to be concerned in sales, bond, etc. 580
Neglect of duty, penalty.....581
Licenses of 580
No person to sell without inspection 582
Neglecting to pay fees of, penalty 583
Of Cotton, Rice, Etc. .....305 to 313
Of Flour, Etc. .....314 to 323
Flour, adulterating purity of, penalty 585
Of Hides and Tallow—
Inspector, appointment and duties of .....565 to 569

SECTION

Of Liquors ..... 324 to 327
Of Lumber and Timber 304, 295, 296, 297
Inspectors, qualifications and bonds 571
Inspectors, personal inspection required 572
Inspectors, penalty for not personally inspecting 573
Inspectors, fees of 576
Raft timber, how classed, etc. 574
Square timber, how measured 575
Of Naval Stores ..... 293 to 303
Inspectors, number, election, bond and oath of 577
Of Salt, Grain, Etc. 523
Gas and electric meters ..... 870 to 875
Electric inspection ..... 650 to 656
Building Inspector 705, 706
Plumbing Inspector ..... 857 to 865
Meat Inspector 550, 551
Sanitary Inspectors 882
Sanitary Food Inspector 965
Inspector—Electric. ..... 650 to 656

INSPECTOR OF MEATS, PROVISIONS, ETC.—
Clerk of Market to be, ex-officio 550
Duties 551
Inspection of Meters, Gas and Electric—[See Chapter 36.]
Gas and electric meters subject to inspection 870
Inspector of meters, appointment, salary and term 871
Attached to Water Department 872
Inspection, how conducted 873
Company collecting more than registered, penalty ..874, 875

INSPECTOR OF PLUMBING—
[See Plumbing Inspector.]

INSPECTOR FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH—
[See Fire Department.]

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—
City's power to subscribe and issue bonds for 76

JUNK DEALERS—
Daily reports to police required 606
Penalty 607

JURISDICTION OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH—
Corporate limits 28, 29, 30, 31
Jurisdictional limits as to vessels, rafts, crews and porters 32
Jurisdictional limits over rice culture one mile beyond corporate limits 33
Jurisdictional limits to abate nuisances two miles beyond corporate limits 35
Jurisdictional limits to regulate shops, bar rooms, two miles beyond corporate limits 34
Jurisdictional limits to grant retail liquor licenses two miles beyond corporate limits 34
Jurisdictional limits to preserve good order on Sabbath two miles beyond corporate limits 34
Jurisdictional limits as to quarantine ..... 99, 274 to 291
Over Lazeretto 69
As to drains, sewers, water closets, privies and dry wells 56
Limits as to riots, affrays and disorderly conduct, two miles beyond 36
Police may arrest within two miles of corporate limits 36
Police Court 106, 157
[See Corporation of the City of Savannah.]

SECTION

JURY DUTY—
Mayor and Aldermen exempt from 87
Engineer and Assistant Engineer of water works exempt from 89
Keepers of cemeteries, exempt from 144
Police force, members exempt from 89

KEEPERS OF CEMETERIES—
[See Cemeteries.]

KEEPER OF CITY DISPENSARY—
[See Dispensary.]

KEEPER OF POWDER MAGAZINE—[See Chapter 32.]
How appointed and for what term 361, 783
Duty 784
To wear woolen socks, when 785, 786
Penalty for not wearing 786
Fees 787

LANES—
Excavation of areas into 1060
Construction of such areas 1061
Owner of area to indemnify city from damages 1062
Vehicles not to drive through 1076
Lanes and alleys, power to enclose 271
Not to be used as thoroughfares 1076
[See Streets and Lanes, Various Regulations.]

LAUREL GROVE CEMETERY—
[See Cemeteries.]

LAZARETTO—
Corporate jurisdiction over place where situated 69
Authority to purchase land for, and powers over 70
Sanitary Board to control 887

LAWS OF THE ROAD—[See Chapter 53.]
All vehicles to keep to the right 1151, 1159
Vehicles not to obstruct foot passengers 1159
Fire Department, right of way going to fires 635
Rate of speed, riding or driving 1162
Street cars, right of way, and penalty for obstructing 1179
Street cars, rate of speed 1188, 1180
Automobiles ..... 1153 to 1159
Bicycles, etc. ..... 1149 to 1151

LENDERS ON PERSONAL PROPERTY—
Laws as to ..... 230 to 247

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FOR COLORED CITIZENS—
Provision for 1561

LIBRARY, FREE PUBLIC 1560, 1561

LICENSES—[See Chapter 69.]
Of auctioneers, law as to 1587
Of pawnbrokers, city's power 206
Of pawnbrokers, license and bond 1596
Of lenders on personal property ..... 230 to 247
Of circus and parade 1588, 1589
Of speculation in theater tickets 1597
Of persons selling water on river ..... 1590 to 1598
Of green grocers ..... 557 to 559
Of hawkers 561
Of hucksters 563
For retailing liquors, jurisdictional limits as to 34, 82
Power to regulate, control and license 82
Committee on Liquor Licenses, duties of 380
Applications for, contents of 1571
Applications to be filed when 1572

SECTION
Revocable by Council at any time 1574
Applicant to comply with law 1576
Sale of domestic wines .....227 to 229
For retailing liquors, how granted 1571, 1572
For retailing liquors, authorizes what sale 1570
For retailing liquors, druggist to take out, when 1580
For retailing liquors, form of 1577
For retailing liquors, violating terms of, penalty 1575
For retailing liquors, retailing without penalty 1578
For retailing liquors, sign on shop to indicate, when.....1581
Of plumbers 863, 864
[For Licenses generally see the Tax Ordinance.]
LIEN—
Of taxes and assessments 42, 211
Of assessments for paving streets, etc. 50
For repair of wharves by city 102
LIGHTING CITY—
Power to maintain electric plant 91
To contract for electric lighting 91
LIMITS OF CITY OF SAVANNAH—
[See Corporate Limits.]
[See Jurisdiction of the City of Savannah.]
LIMITATIONS, STATUTE OF—
Claims for or against city 207
Dormancy tax fi. fas. 208
LIQUOR—
Power to regulate, control and license sale of.....82
Jurisdictional limits as to granting retail licenses for sale of 34, 82
Licenses to retail, how granted 1571, 1572
Licenses to retail, druggist to take out, when 1580
Licenses to retail, form of 1577
Licenses to retail, authorize sale in what quantity.....1570
Licenses to retail, violating terms of, penalty 1575
Licenses to retail, retailing without, penalty 1578
Licenses to retail, signs on shop to indicate what 151
Inspection of, law as to .....324 to 327
Blind Tiger, a nuisance and how dealt with.....217 to 219
Sale of on Sunday, power to punish 223
Committee on Liquor Licenses, duty of 380
Domestic wines, license for retail of .....227 to 229
Applications for license to contain what 1571
Applications to be filed at what time 1574
Licenses revocable by Council at any time 1576
[See Retailing of Liquors.]
LOCAL LAWS OF COUNTY OF CHATHAM—
[See Appendix.]
LOCAL LAWS OF CITY OF SAVANNAH—
[See Appendix.]
LORD'S DAY—
[See Sabbath.].
LUMBER AND TIMBER—
Inspection of, law as to .....304, 295 to 297
LUNCH CARTS—
Regulations as to 594, 595
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF—[See Chapter 74.]
Injuring or destroying public lamps 1642
Injuring lamp posts, etc. 1643
Injuring, etc., public trees or other property.....1216, 1645

SECTION
Defacing buildings 1644
Defacing market buildings or stalls, penalty.....532
Cutting, etc., public trees, palings, benches, etc. 1645
Throwing stones, brickbats, etc. 1646
Alabama slings, using on streets, etc. 1648
Cruelty to animals 1649
Squirrels, penalty for killing or injuring.....1650
MARKET—[See Chapter 26.]
City's power to control, manage and regulate.....75
To be held daily 516
What may be sold at 516
Butchers, to enter into bond 534
Butchers, required to divide small meats, how 517
Butchers, not to skin meats in Market 518
Butchers to report marks of cattle slaughtered 519, 567
Butcher pens, prohibited within one mile of city.....517
Butchers, wagons and animals of, place provided for 522
Clerk of, election bond and oath 545
Clerk of, duties of 546
Clerk of, to record marks of animals slaughtered 519
Clerk of, to inspect unwholesome meats, etc., upon complaint. 551
Clerk of, to designate place for wagons and horses, etc., at..522
Clerk of, to determine disputes as to weight of poultry....536
Clerk of, to report parties re-selling articles bought at 538
Clerk of, to make returns of fees collected daily 542
Clerk of, to close Market at what hours 544
Clerk of, may levy upon articles for fees.....553
Clerk of, Inspector of Weights and Measures 550
Clerk of, ex-officio Inspector of meats and provisions..550, 551
Clerk of, opposing or obstructing, penalty for 516, 553
Committee on, with Mayor to appoint Inspector of Hides and Tallow 562
Committee on, discretion as to articles to be sold at 516
Committee on, to designate place for vehicles and animals.522
Committee on, to rent stalls 533
Committee on, to reserve three stalls for planters 543
Committee on, may establish green groceries how 554
Committee on green groceries under superintendence of....555
Committee on, orders of, by whom enforced 489, 538
Defacing buildings or stalls, penalty 532
Dogs, not permitted within 30 feet of.....530
Farmers only may sell outside of 561, 562
Fees and charges, and how collected 540, 516. 541
Green groceries .....554 to 558
Gunpowder, explosive oils, etc., prohibited in 531
Hours for opening and closing, prescribed 544
Hucksters, to sell inside of 561, 562
Inspector and Weigher of Hides and Tallow, how appointed and duties 565, 566, 567, 568, 569
Meats, certain, to be sold only at Market and green groceries.556
Offal, not to be brought to 520
Police detailed at, duties of 489, 538
Poultry, dead, to be sold only by weight 536
Re-selling articles bought at, prohibited 537, 539
Rules and regulations of 570
Rules and regulations, penalty for violation of 528
Selling through city after Market hours, regulated.....529
Selling vegetables through city during Market hours prohibited 529

SECTION
Sleeping on stalls, penalty 527
Smoking in prohibited 531
Stalls, renting of 533
Stalls, three to be reserved for planters 543
Stalls, sleeping on, penalty 527
Unwholesome provisions, penalty for selling.....549
Vendors to have and use their own scales 526
Weights and measures in 524, 525
Violation of Market ordinances, penalty 528
Butcher boys and helpers, how dressed 535
Clerk and police to report violations of ordinances.....538
Refrigerator privileges, charges for 541
Assistant Clerk, duties and bond 548
Assistant Clerk, salary 552
Street hawkers, licenses and badges 561
Hucksters, license, badges and privilege 563
Hucksters to use standard measures 564
Inspector of Meats and Provisions, Clerk to be ex-officio.550, 551
MARSHAL—[See Chapter 19.]
Animals, duty as to sales of impounded 419
Assessments for street paving to collect.....51
Assessments for drainage or sewerage to collect 68
Bond of 411
Encroachments, duties as to removal of.....1058, 417, 1057
Execution of legal process, duty as to 417
Fees of office 418
Market, duties as to.....413
Meetings of Council, required to attend all .....372, Rule 15
Nuisances, duty as to abatement of 417
Office, to be kept in City Hall .....372, Rule 17
Office hours .....372, Rule 17
Pavements and sidewalks, duties as to 1030
Pound, duties as to selling animals at 419
Privies, to enforce executions for cleansing and cementing..417
Sales by .....419 to 427
Sanitary Board, may require attendance of when.....881
Sanitary regulations, duty as to 414
Sewer and drainage assessments, to levy executions for 68
Taxes, duty as to collection of 415
Water rents, to serve executions for 417
How ruled by court for moneys arising from sales under execution 170
Deputy Marshals 416
MASSIE SCHOOL—
Commissioners of 360, 1556, 1557
MAYOR—[See Chapter 14.]
Annual report of, contents and when published 356
Bids and proposals to be laid before Council by....372, Rule 11
Bill boards, on streets, permit for necessary 1096
Bonds of officers and contractors to be approved by.....
333, 334, 335, 363
Brander of wood racks and wagons to be appointed by.....362
Committees of Council to be appointed by 357
Committee on Finance, ex-officio Chairman of 658
Compensation of 8
Council, extra meetings of to be called by .....372, Rule 9
Control of Police at city elections.....23
Custodian of City Hall, to appoint 370
Detective force, to be appointed by 480

SECTION
Dispensary, to appoint porter of 972
Dogs, may issue order for killing of 353
Drainage, to summon before Council persons impeding.....369
Dry culture, to enforce ordinances as to 1025
Election for, how and when held and for what term.....2, 3
Election for, in case of tie 4
Election for, in case of vacancy from death, resignation, etc.. 4
Electric Inspector, under direction of 64, 9
Excavation in streets, etc., may give permission for, when..1071
Exhibitions illegal, to be dispersed by 1592, 365
Fire Department, officers and men appointed by 625
General Supervisor, duty as 354
Green grocers, may grant and revoke licenses of, when.....554
Houses untenanted, to order ventilated or whitewashed, when 896
Hospitals, sending of patients to, by city physicians, subject to approval of 968
Inspector of Hides and Tallow appointed by, when...565 to 569
Inspector of Plumbing appointed by 859
Justice of Peace, special powers as 85, 96
Keeper of Powder Magazine, to appoint 361
Massie School Commissioners to be appointed by.....
360, 1556, 1557
Massie School Commissioners to be a member of, when....1556
Nuisances, to notify parties to abate 949, 950
Offenses against State laws, may commit or bind over for..85
Office, term of 2
Office, have one in City Hall 355
Officers of city, has superintending power over.....350
Officers of city, to approve bonds of .....333 to 335
Officers of city, may suspend for violation of duty, misconduct, etc. 344, 350
Ordinances, to publish in pamphlet form annually 356
Ordinances, to read and sign when transcribed ....372, Rule 5
Park and Tree Commissioners, to appoint 147
Park and Tree Commissioners, his power to examine records of 152
Permits from, when necessary 364
Physicians to report unvaccinated persons to 73
Police Court, to preside in, where 107
Police Court, jurisdiction and powers in.....107
Police Department, is head and superintendent of.....
350, 351, 354, 460
Police Sergeants and privates appointed by.....464
Police Sanitary Inspectors appointed by.....882, 496
Police vacancies in force, power to fill 460
Police may station by written order 460
Police may fine, suspend or dismiss, when 51, 460, 466, 467
Public duties, to see that they are performed 354
Public resorts, may close up when 352, 1623
Recorder, Mayor differing with, to pronounce judgment....107
Rice culture, to notify persons to desist from, when ..367, 368
Salary of, to be determined by Council 8
Sanitary Commissioners, Board of, to be appointed by..559, 876
Sanitary Commissioners, Board of, Chairman of, ex-officio.876
Sanitary Commissioners, to order police to assist, when....881
Shows, illegal, to be dispersed by 365
Sunday, to close places of secular amusement on.....366
Superintendent of Gunpowder, to be appointed by.....783

SECTION

Term of office 2
Vacancy in office of, how filled 4
Veto power, over ordinances and resolutions 38, 39
Warrants, power to issue.....96
Power to cause suspected places to be entered 96
Riot emergency 269
Closing City Offices at certain hours, etc. 348, 349
To receipt for public moneys, when 371
Sanitary Food Inspector, to appoint.....965

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN—
How and when elected .....2 to 27
How and when elected in case of a tie..... 4
How and when elected in case vacancy from death, resignation, etc. 4
Eligibility and qualifications of 8
Election for, law as to .....2 to 27
Organization and oath of newly elected Board 5
Chairman of Board and Chairman pro tempore 6
Quorum for business 2
Council, rules of 372
Council, rules of order 373
Council, order of business 374
Exempt from jury duty 87
Compensation of 8
Former conveyances by, confirmed 77
Powers as Justice of Peace 85
Voting when personally interested, illegal 203
When personally liable for acts.....204, 200
[For jurisdiction and powers: See Corporation of the City of Savannah.]
[For duties: See Council.]

MEDICAL DOCTORS—
[See Physicians.]

MESSENGER OF COUNCIL—[See Chapter 17.]
Bond of 404
Duties of 404
Office in Exchange and office hours .....372, Rule 17
Required to attend meetings of Council .....372, Rule 15
To summon members to meetings of Council.....372, Rule 15

MIDWIVES—
To register with Health Officer.....961
To report births to Health Officer 959

MILITARY COMPANIES—
As police reserve 511

MILITARY PARADE GROUND—
Laid out, etc 1218

MILK AND MILK DEALERS—
Must register with Health Officer 930
Unlawful to sell impure 931
Regulations as to .....930 to 943

MUNICIPAL DEBTS—
How incurred, election for, etc. 248
Limitation of 267, 268

MUNICIPAL BONDS—
Election for issue of bonds .....249 to 252
Collection by holders 252
How validated .....254 to 264
Bonded debt, how compromised, etc. .....262 to 265
Limitation of municipal debts 266
Bonds, how paid 267, 268

SECTION

NEGLIGENCE—
City liable for acts of, when 199, 200, 201

NAVAL STORES—
Inspectors and inspections of, law as to .....293 to 303

NUISANCES—[See Chapter 39.]
Power of city to remove 43, 96
Power to abate and compel payment of costs .....96, 98 and note
Complaint book of, to be kept by Health Officer 885
Dangerous buildings, how removed .....752 to 754
Guano, storing prohibited within certain limits 1628
Health, nuisances dangerous to, Sanitary Board to examine into 884
Premises, penalty for maintaining on 948
Premises, occupant required to remove 949
Premises, power of Health authorities to examine.....884
Blind tiger is, and how dealt with .....217 to 219
Unsanitary, dangerous to public health.....950, 951
Police Court to abate when.....Code of Ga. of 1895, 4762
Mayor may issue order for abatement of 950
Marshal or police to remove when ordered.....950

OATH OF OFFICE—
Of officers generally 332, 333
Of Mayor and Aldermen 5

OBSTRUCTING OFFICER—
Penalty for 347

OBSTRUCTIONS IN STREETS, ETC.—
City's power to remove 43
By building material, merchandise, etc. 1068
Marshal's duties as to removal of 1057
Police to aid in removing. [See Encroachments.]
City cannot grant right to maintain 197

OFFAL—
To be removed by Scavenger, and to what place.....986
Disposition of 986
Throwing into streets, penalty 901

OFFICERS—[See Chapter 13.]
Power to appoint 80
Applications for office, when to be filed.....338
Appointment to office continues how long 80, 81
Bonds of, and how approved 363, 332, 333, 334, 335
Diverting tax money to other purposes, malpractice.....167
Ineligibility of Aldermen for other office 190
Council not liable for torts of public officers 196
Election of, when to take place 154
Fees of office, to be paid into City Treasury daily 340
Fees of office, penalty for not paying over .....341 to 344
Mayor may suspend for violation of duty.....350, 344
Mayor has superintending power over 350
Not to contract debt for city over $100 unless specially authorized 377
Not to be absent from city over 24 hours without leave....345
Not to be concerned in contracts with Council 336
Not to be security on bonds of officers or contractors.....335
Oath of office 332, 333
Oath of office to be administered by Clerk of Council.....390
Obstructing, penalty for 347
Office in Exchange, who required to have.....372, Rule 17
Office hours 348, 349
Official correspondence to be preserved 346

SECTION
Public moneys collected, to be paid over daily 342
Salaries 337
Salaries to be paid bi-monthly 339
Term of office 154
Vacancy in office, temporary appointment to fill 331
Vacancy in office, election to fill 331
Vacancy in office, power to fill 81
OILS—
Manufacture, storage and sale of, regulated .....661 to 664
OPIUM DENS—
Dens, or joints, forbidden 1629
ORDINANCES—
Power to make 37
Existing, continued in force.....93
Subject matter of .....372, Rule 18
How passed .....372, Rule 5
To be transcribed, signed and published .....372, Rule 5
To be published annually in pamphlet form 356
How evidenced 94
Mayor's veto power 38, 39
PAINS AND PENALTIES—
Power to inflict for violations of law 83, 109
Power to inflict limited to what 83
Power to punish by labor in workhouses and treadmills.....88
Power to punish by work on public streets 88
Power to punish by alternative sentence 158
Imprisonment with labor 120, 121
Fines levied by distress warrant or execution 84
PARADE GROUND—
Military, or Park Extension 1218
PARAPET WALLS—
On streets or wharves, to have banisters.....1105
PARK AND TREE COMMISSION—[See Chapter 56.]
Commissioners, how and when appointed 147
Oath 148
Powers 149
Records, meetings, quorum, etc. 150
Control of its own expenditures and laborers.....151
Reports and estimates 152
Mayor's powers, and access to books and records.....152
How removed from office.....153
Rules to have force of ordinances.....1201
Rules—Tree planting 1202
Injury to trees, plants, etc. 1203
Trespassing upon grass plats 1204
Animals 1205
Bicycles, hand carts, etc... 1206
Bonfires and fireworks.....1207
Disorderly conduct 1208
Paper and rubbish 1209
Injury to fences, monuments or property.....1210
Removing signs 1211
Permits 1212
Police power over parks, squares, cemeteries, etc.....1213
Bonds to repair damages.....1214
Penalty for violation of Rules.....1215
Commission to report annually on Williams trust.....1216
PARKS—[See Chapter 52.]
Animals, prohibited from parks, squares, grass plats and cemeteries 1205

SECTION
Assemblages in, without Mayor's permit, forbidden.....1223
Baseball and similar games, prohibited in.....1222
Bicycles, etc., forbidden in 1221, 1206
Bicycles, etc., permitted in Park Extension 1221
Beating carpets, forbidden in 1224
Forsyth Place, laid out 1217
Forsyth Place, police to preserve order in 1219
Forsyth Place, police to disperse crowds obstructing.....1220
Military Parade Ground, laid out 1218
Park Extension, bicycles, etc., permitted in 1221
Park Extension, baseball and other games, prohibited in.1222
Thomas Square, a public park 1380
Vehicles, driving through prohibited.....1204
Police power over 1213
Estill Park dedicated 1225
Estill Park put under P. & T. Commission.....1226
Colonial Park, decree as to.....1227, 146
Colonial Park, City Pound lot added to 1228, 1229, 1411
Squirrels in, penalty for killing or injuring 1650
Myers Park 1230
Cann Park 1231
Emmet Park 1232
Plan for adopted 1233
Dasher Park 1234
Dixon Park 1235
Grayson Park 1236
Granger Tract, three parks in.....1237
Wells Square 1385
[See Rules of Park and Tree Commission.]
PARTY WALLS AND FENCES—[See Chapter 9.]
Council may make rules to 140
Contracts to be recorded and are covenants with the land..137
One party may build alone and require other to contribute, when 138
One party may repair alone and require other to contribute, when 139
PAUPERS—
City's power to prevent influx of 100
Landing from railways, penalty on conductor, etc.....1626
Landing from vessels, penalty on masters, etc. 1625
Vaccinated free, when 74
Interred where 1261
PAVEMENTS—
Of Sidewalks—[See Chapter 49.]
Power of city to order paving and repairs of..86, 1027, 51
Execution for paving 86, 1027
Grade, to be fixed by City Surveyor 444
Grade fixed by City Surveyor to be maintained 1031
Grade, penalty for changing 1031
Marshal, duties as to.....1030
Marshal to notify to pave or repair.....1030
Marshal to levy executions, when 1030
Notice, and how served 1030
Repair, to be kept in 1029
Repair, required to be made after 10 days' notice.....1030
Width of, regulated .....1032, 1033 to 1056
Of Streets—
Power of city to require .....45 to 51
Power of city to assess two-thirds of costs on lot owners 45 to 51, 171

SECTION
Powers of city under Act of Sept. 5, 1885, confirmed....49
Assessments for cost of laying, lien of 50
Assessments for cost of laying, how enforced 51
Assessments for cost of laying, how resisted 51
Renewals or repairs of, cost how borne.....48
Sewer connections on, making of regulated.....1015, 1016
Power to renew when worn out.....171
PAWNBROKERS—
City's power as to 206
License, bond and business sign 597
Business hours, police inspection, etc. 598
Records and pawn tickets 599
Not to sell articles imported from other cities.....600, 601
Penalties 601
Daily reports to Superintendent of Police 602, 604
Shipping away unredeemed pledges 603, 604
Ostensible, liable to tax 605
Mayor may prohibit sale of firearms .....620 to 622
Premises may be searched for firearms 621
Lenders on personal property, license and regulations.230 to 247
License, bond, etc.....1596
PEDDLERS—
City's power to regulate conduct of 82
Not to occupy streets, squares, etc., with stands.....1103
PENALTIES—
Power of city to punish violations of ordinances, etc. 97, 83
PEST HOUSE—
Power to acquire land outside city for 78, 79
City's authority to establish 273
Sanitary Board to control.....887
[See Lazaretto.]
PETITIONS—
Clerk to receive and place before Council 382
PETROLEUM—
Manufacture, storage, etc., of, license, required for 661
Manufacture, storage, etc., of, license application for 661
Manufacture, storage, etc., of, license, contents of 663
Manufacture, storage, etc., of, license, granted when 662
Manufacturing, etc., without license, penalty for 664
Buildings required for 661
PHYSICIANS—
To report unvaccinated persons to Mayor.....73
To report cases of infectious disease to Sanitary Board.....879
To notify Health Officer of autopsies 958
Report births to Health Officer 959, 990
To registeer with Health Officer 961
PILOTAGE—[See Chapter 65.]
Rates of 1526
Commissioners of—
City's power to appoint 80
Appointed, how 1485
Present commissioners to stand 1524
Number of 1485
Elections of, held only to fill vacancies 1486
Seat, how vacated 1486
Vacancy, how filled; oath, etc.....1486
Powers of, licensing of pilots 1487, 1489
To prescribe regulations for pilots 1489
To keep record of rules adopted, etc. 1506

SECTION
Rules of, for port of Savannah 1525
To hear and decide cases of damage by pilots 1505
To suspend pilots, when 1488
To fix pilotage fees 1489
Rates of pilotage revised by.....1526
To make rules for Harbor Master.....1463
Secretary, and fees of 1507
Appeal from judgment of.....1514
Office, and records of 1508
May require attendance of witnesses.....1509
Defaulting witness, how punished 1510
May cite witness to answer interrogatories.....1511
Service of subpoenas 1512
Fees for serving subpoenas 1513
Commission to take testimony.....1515
Vessel discharging ballast in harbor, duty to proceed against 1519
Suits, in name of 1523
Fines, appropriation of 1516
PILOTS—[See Chapter 65.]
Appointed, who may be 1517
Branch pilots, how appointed 1518
Bond of 1496
Carrying off or detaining, penalty for 1501
Concealing offense of vessel, penalty 1521
Damage by, cases of, how settled.....1505
Default of, how punished 1504
Duty of 1498
Fees for carrying vessel to another port 1503
Fees for delivering letters off bar 1494
Fees for taking pilot from vessel 1502
Fees to be paid before vessel leaves 1493
Fees, no power to receive unless duly licensed 1487
Fees, Commissioners of Pilotage to fix, how 1489
Harbor Master, to notify masters to report to.....1467
License and oath of.....1495
License, deprived of, when 1488
License, forfeited by non-user, absence, etc. 1497
Number of, fixed.....1487
Permanent rules of 1525
Qualifications required of 1517
Rates of pilotage.....1526
Required to offer their services 902
Right and duty of 1499
Vessel refusing to take pilot, penalty 1490
Vessel, pilot bringing in may take out 1491
Vessel, pilot required to moor 1492
Vessel, departure of, pilot to be notified of.....1500
Vessel, discharging ballast overboard, penalty.....1519
PLUMBERS—[See Chapter 35.]
Examined and licensed by Board 863, 864
Permits, must obtain from Inspector 867
Plans for work must first be submitted to and approved by Inspector 866
Regulations as to work and material 868
Penalties 869
PLUMBING EXAMINERS, BOARD OF—[See Chapter 35.]
Consists of whom 858
To examine and license plumbers 863, 864

SECTION

PLUMBING INSPECTOR—[See Chapter 35.]
Belongs to department of Public Health 857, 861
Appointment and salary 859
Oath, qualifications and bond 860
Under Committee on Public Health 861
His duties 862
Inspection fees 865
Drainage, plumbing and sewerage work, to be approved by Inspector 866
Plumbers to get permits from Inspector 867
Regulations for work and material.....868
Map of new house drainage system 1019
To inspect plumbing connections with drainage system, etc..1010
POLES—
Erection of, permit necessary for 1090
Location may be changed by city 1091
Prongs and hooks on 1092
Not to be placarded 1093
To be painted, numbered, etc. 1094
To be inspected by Fire Department 644
Dangerous poles, notice to remove 645
Failure to remove, penalty 646
Damages from defective poles, liability 647
On Bay between Drayton and Whitaker to be removed....1095
POLICE—[See Chapter 25.]
City's power to appoint 80
Appointments and promotions, how made.....464
Aid of citizens, may demand when 498
Animals hitched to trees, to inform against owners of.1125, 1127
Animals to impound when 1120
Arrests, detentions and recognizances 454
May arrest within 2 miles of city limits for riots, affrays and disorderly conduct 35
Assistant Chief, senior sergeant 463
Bonds of.....471
Chief of Police, has control of, subject to Mayor.....482, 460
Chief, election, term of office, etc. 462
Chief of Police, duties of 484, 513
Chief of Police, to station police 483
Chief of Police, to preserve property of department.....485
Chief of Police, recommend appointments of 464
City not liable for torts committed by 196
Committee on Police, duty, etc. 461
Detectives, Mayor to appoint four from 480
Depots, to keep open way for passengers at 492
Disabled in discharge of duty, to receive half pay.....506
Discharge for public good 466
Disorderly house, duty to enter, etc. 1620, 495
Dispensary, entitled to medicines from, free 501
Dogs, to kill, when ordered by Mayor 353
Encroachments on streets, etc., to aid in removing 493
Extra policemen—emergencies 481
Firearms, to report persons using in city 494
Fire Marshal's Court, are officers of, when appointed.....127
Forsyth Place, to preserve order in 1219
Funeral expenses of, when allowed 505
Goats, to kill or impound, when 1120
Horses for, furnished by city 500
Houses, to report walls or fences of in unwholesome condition 496

Jury duty, exempt from 89
Market, detail for, and duties of 489, 490
Mayor, head and superintendent of 350, 351, 460
Mayor, control of police at elections 23
Mayor to appoint police 464
Mayor to appoint four detectives from 480
Mayor, power to fine, suspend or dismiss....351, 460, 466, 467
Mayor, to fill vacancies in 460
Mayor, may station by written orders 460
Militia duty, exempt from 89
Oath of 471
Obstructions to streets, duty of to report.....491, 1068
Obstructions to streets, duty to assist in removing.....493
Officers, duties of 486
Officers, terms of office 466
Pension for 30 years' service 502
Pension for 20 years' service 503
Pension term of service, how reckoned 504
Pension when disabled in discharge of duty.....506
Police Court, are ministerial officers of.....114
Privates, Mayor to appoint, how 464
Privates, term of office, good behavior, etc. 466
Privates, duties of 487
Privates, to be treated by City Physicians free.....501, 969
Privates, entitled to medicines from dispensary free.....501
Qualifications of 468, 469, 470
Resisting, opposing or molesting, penalty for 498
Rules for government of, by whom made 465
Sanitary Board may require services of when 681
Sanitary Inspectors, how appointed, and duties of.....882
Seamen, to arrest persons abducting 497
Sergeants, how appointed, and term of office 466
Subpoenas for witnesses, to serve when 114
Suspensions of, for bribery, misconduct or negligence.....488
Sworn in by Clerk of Council 390
Vacancy from suspension, etc., how filled 460
Whistles, duplex, blowing of by others prohibited.....499
Vagrancy, to enforce State law as to arrests for.....224, 225
Medical examination and physical requirements.....468, 469
Health Officer to examine 468, 469
Laurel Grove Cemetery police 479
City Physicians to give medical aid to 501, 969
Retired Officers, roll of .....507 to 510
Police Military Reserve 511
Barracks fees as to non-residents 512
Separation of races on street cars 513
Unclaimed property at barracks, how disposed of.....514
Spitting on sidewalks, etc.—police to docket offenders..944, 945
Duty as to vehicles and keeping thoroughfares open..1158, 1160
Police for Central of Georgia Railway 472, 473
Police for Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. 474
Police for Merchants and Miners Transportation Co.....475
Police for Ga. & Ala. Terminal Co. 476
Police for Florida Central & P. R. R. Co. 477
Police for Southern Cotton Oil Co. 478
POLICE COURT—[See Chapters 5 and 24.]
A court of record, jurisdiction 106, 157
Recorder, qualifications and election.....107
Recorder, absent, Mayor may designate Alderman to preside.107

SECTION
Mayor's power to preside and pronounce judgment.....107
Recorder's oath 108
Powers of Court, to fine and imprison.....109
Powers of Court, to punish for contempt 109
Powers of Court, as J. P. as to State offenses.....109, 157
Powers of Court, to suspend, vacate or change sentences..109
Dockets, how kept. 110
Subpoenas for parties and witnesses.....112
Contempt cases 112
Clerk, election, duties, oath and bond 113
Ministerial officers, Chief and police force 114
Certiorari, bond and supersedeas .....115, 220 to 222
Deposits, in lieu of appearance bonds 116
Bonds, how forfeited 117, 156
Appearance bonds for State offenses.....118, 157
City's power to pass ordinances as to Police Court.....119
Sentences to labor, how enforced 120
Sentence to labor on city works 121
Nuisances, abatement of.....Code of Ga. of 1895, §4762
Powers under general State law 157
Alternative sentences in 158
Arrests, detentions, recognizances 454
Deposit in "drunk" cases 455
Fees of Clerk 456
Fees to be paid over to City Treasurer 457
Clerk's salary his only compensation 458, 459
Forfeiture and collection of bonds in 156
Police Military Reserve 511
POLICE REGULATIONS—
Power of city to make 97
POLLS—
Illegal conduct at 27
PONDS OR BASINS—
Not to be excavated within city limits, when 913
Beds of, not to be exposed, when 914
Tide flood gates to be opened, how often.....915
POOL SELLING—
On baseball games, prohibited 1627
PORT WARDENS—[See Chapter 64.]
City's power to appoint 80
Bonds of 1473
Certificate, not to give, unless they survey 1482
Clerk of, bond and oath 1475
Clerk of, to collect sums due 1479
Elected, how 1473
Fees of 1483
Neglect of duty, penalty 1481
Oath of 1480
Office hours 1476
Records 1474
Seal 1474
Surveys, one or more to make 1477
Surveys, how held 1478
Division of service and fees 1484
POSSESSION, WRIT OF—
Against tenants .....133 to 136
POUND—
Animals hitched to trees, etc., impounded 1125, 1127
Cattle, impounded, when 1120

SECTION
Dogs, impounded, when 1122
Goats, impounded when 1120
Marshal to sell if not claimed 419, 994
Fees for maintenance of animals 998
Scavenger Department has charge of 994
PRIVY VAULTS—[See Chapter 46.]
City's power to regulate and abolish 56
Abolish after notice, penalty for failing to 67
Assessments for cleansing, repairing or cementing.....1000
Assessments, execution for 1000
Assessments, deduction for prompt payment of.....1001
Cleansing, etc., to be done only by city 999
Cleansing, penalty when done by others than city.....1002
Construction of, regulated 996
Discontinued, and connected with sewer, when required.67, 1013
Discontinued, owner refusing, to be done by city.....1014
Dry wells permitted, when 998
Emptying waste water into, unlawful 1003
Lime to be thrown into during certain months.....1004
Cementing bottom, unlawful 997
Throwing slops, etc., into, unlawful 1005
Unlawful to build when 1009
Water closets to be substituted by what time.....1013
Water closets projecting over line of street 1006, 1007
Obstructing water closets 1008
PROCESSIONS—
With music after 8 o'clock p. m., permit necessary....1100, 1101
PROPOSALS AND BIDS—
[See Contracts.]
PROPERTY, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE—
Private, taken for opening streets, etc., damage how assessed 44
Private, taken for drainage system, damage how assessed..57
Private, taken for acqueduct 90
Defacing buildings, penalty for 1644
Public lamps and lamp posts, penalty for injuring, etc.1642, 1643
Public trees, boxes, benches, etc., penalty for injuring, etc..1645
[See City Property.]
[See City Domain.]
[See Malicious Mischief.]
PROVISIONS—
Unwholesome, penalty for selling 742, 743
Sanitary Food Inspector 965
Meat Inspector 550, 551
PUBLIC DOMAIN—
Town common ascertained 71
Alienation, except by Act of Legislature, prohibited 71
Former conveyances of, confirmed 71
No street, lane or thoroughfare to be alienated.....71
City's power to close lanes or alleys, when 271
May acquire lands outside city, how purchased 79
Area under sidewalks, authorized to permit 95
PUBLIC DUTIES—
Mayor to see to performance of all 350, 354
PUBLIC GOOD—
City's power to borrow money and issue bonds for 76
PUBLIC LIBRARIES—
City's power to appropriate for 226

SECTION
PUBLIC PEACE—
Penalty for disturbing 1617
PUBLIC RESORTS—
Authority of Mayor to close, when 352
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—[See Education.]
PUBLIC WORSHIP—
Penalty for disturbing 1624
PUSH CARTS—
Vendors from, not to remain stationary 592, 593
Sale of fish from, prohibited....596
Lunch carts, regulations as to 594, 595
QUARANTINE—
City's power to establish system of 99
City's power to establish under general law....274 to 291
Now controlled by U. S. Hospital Marine service....966
RAFTS—
City's jurisdiction over, as far as Tybee 32
Breaking up of in front river, prohibited 1542
Breaking up of, Mayor's permit necessary 1542
At mouth of Bilbo canal, prohibited 1543
RAILROADS—[See also Street Railways.]
Carriage, power of city to construct....52
Carriage, city may use or farm privileges 53
Carriage, question of carrying freight, how determined....54
Carriage, rates of fare and freight, how fixed....55
Tax, power to ....173 to 175
City's consent to construction necessary 328, 329, 330
Subject to city laws and burthens ....328 to 330
Separation of races on street cars, police to enforce....513
Not to obstruct street crossings 1114, 1115
Boarding railway trains at improper places....1651
Minors getting on and off cars in motion....1652
RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS—
City's power to suppress by ordinance 97
RECORDER—
[See Police Court.]
RECORDS OF COUNCIL—
To be kept in safes 385
Removal from office, unlawful 386
List to be reported by Clerk, annually, also condition of....387
REGISTRATION OF VOTERS....11
RENT—
Distress warrant for 131
Claim to property distrained....132
Lien of distress warrant 133
Writ of possession to landlord 133
Dockets of writs and warrants to be kept 134
Applicant to make oath 135
Contracts for, to bear interest 136
Actions for recovery of, triable at first term....136
RESISTING OR OBSTRUCTING OFFICER—
Penalty for 347
Police 498
Clerk of Market 516, 553
Sanitary Board or Health Officer 884
RETAILING OF LIQUORS—
City's power to license and regulate in jurisdictional limits.34, 82
Licenses for, how granted 1571, 1572
Licenses for, druggist required to take out, when....1580

SECTION
Licenses for, form of 1577
Licenses for, authorize sale in what quantity 1579
Licenses for, violating terms of, penalty....1575
Licenses for, retailing without, penalty....1578
Applications for license, contents of 1571
Application to be filed by Dec. 1st., annually 1572
Tax to be paid before Jan. 15th....1573
Revocable by Council at any time....1574
Applicant to comply with law....1576
Barrooms to close from 12 m. to 5 a. m. 1562
Committee on Liquor Licenses, duties of 380
"Blind tiger," a nuisance ....217 to 219
"Blind tiger," how dealt with ....217 to 219
Sunday, sale of liquor on 1636
Hotels may furnish liquor at regular meals 1636
Barrooms to keep shades, blinds and screens raised on Sunday 1637
Druggist may sell liquor Sundays, on prescription....1636
Signs on shop to indicate what 1581
Domestic wines, license for sale of, etc....230 to 247
RICE—
Culture, city may prohibit within one mile of corporate limits.33
Weighing and inspection of ....305 to 313
Tare on 308
Turn of scales, no deduction for 310
RICE CULTURE—
[See Dry Culture.]
RIDING OR DRIVING—
Lawful rate of speed 1162
RIGHT OF WAY—
For drainage system beyond corporate limits....56
For acqueduct beyond corporate limits 78
For street railways, and penalty for obstructing 1300
Fire Department going to fires 635
RIOT—
Police may arrest for within 2 miles of corporate limits....36
Mayor's power in case of 269
RIVER—
[See Savannah River.]
ROAD, LAWS OF THE—[See Chapter 53.]
Fire Department, right of way going to fires....635
Rate of speed, riding or driving 1162
Street cars, right of way and penalty for obstructing 1179
Street cars, rate of speed 1180, 1188
All vehicles, to keep to the right 1151, 1159
All vehicles, not to obstruct foot passengers 1159
Automobiles, rate of speed, etc. ....1153 to 1159
Automobiles to keep to right 1155
Automobile lamps, bells and horns 1154
Bicycles, lights and bells 1149
Bicycles, rate of speed 1150
Bicycles, to keep to right 1151
ROLLER SKATING—
On asphalt streets, prohibited 1111
ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY—
Act incorporating continued in force....145
[See Cemeteries.]
ROOFS—
[See Building Regulations.]

SECTION
RULES OF COUNCIL—.....372
RULES OF ORDER—
Of Council 373
SABBATH—[See Chapter 73.]
Druggists, not to sell liquor except on prescription.....1636
Jurisdiction of city as to preservation of order on, 2 miles beyond corporate limits 34
Medicine, ice and milk may be sold on 1635
Sales of goods, prohibited on 1534
Secular amusements, prohibited on 1639
Secular amusements, Mayor to close hall and expel visitors, when 366, 1640
Secular amusements, license of hall owners to be revoked, when 1641
Shops, stores, etc., to close doors and windows on.....1634
Sale of liquor on, city's power to punish.....223
News depot, not unlawful to keep open 1634
Sale of cigars and tobacco permitted.....1634
Soda water fountain permitted 1634
Milk, fresh meat, bread and ice, sale of permitted.....1635
Sale of liquor, prohibited 1636
Hotels may furnish liquor to guests at regular meals.....1636
Barrooms to keep shades and blinds raised.....1637
SALARIES—
Of city officers, when and how fixed.....337
Of city officers, payable bi-monthly 339
SALES, PUBLIC—[See Chapter 20.]
Advertised how 425
Under assessments for drainage or sewerage work.....68
Under assessments for sidewalks or street pavements.....51
For ground rent, and minimum price to be fixed.....420 to 424
For ground rent, notice of re-entry.....424
Ground rent, on reservation of, forbidden.....423
Pound, of animals at 419
Of real estate, special committee of Council to superintend all 426
For taxes, time, place and manner of 179
For taxes, privilege of redemption .....181 to 185
For taxes, city may bid in property.....186
For taxes, property bought in by city, may be sold, how....187
Under lien for repairs of leased wharf 102
Sales of city property.....427
Around Court House, of personalty, certain sales prohibited.609
SALT, CORN, ETC.—
Law as to inspection and measurement of.....523
SANITARY COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF—[See Chapter 37.]
Appointed by Mayor 359, 876
Chairman of, Mayor is ex-officio 876
Chief Sanitary Inspector 883
Citizens to report cases of disease to, when 880
City physicians, rules for prescribed by 968
Constitution, duties and powers of 876
Dead from other cities, permit for bringing necessary, when.889
Disease, to prevent spread of 877
Dry wells, sanction of necessary for, when 998
Expenditures by, must be specially authorized 890
Health officer, ex-officio member of 876
Health officer, is executive officer of 884
Health Officer, to make weekly reports to.....888

SECTION
Infected persons, removing without permit of, penalty.....878
Mayor, ex-officio member of 878
Mayor, ex-officio Chairman of 876
Meetings 891
Pest House, to be controlled by.....887
Physicians to report cases of disease to, when 879
Police sanitary inspectors 882
Premises, penalty for refusing to permit examination of.....884
Quarantine, to superintend matters of 886
Requirements of, penalty for failing to comply with 877
Services of city officers, may require, when 881
Vacancies, and how filled 876
Book of Complaints 885
Mayor's proclamation of quarantine, penalty for violating...892
Quarantine proclamations, to have force of ordinances.....893
Circulation of false reports, penalty.....895
Private sanitariums, location must be approved by 919
Private sanitariums, under supervision of Board 920
SANITARY FOOD INSPECTOR—
Appointment and duties.....965
SANITARY REGULATIONS—[See Chapter 38.]
City's power to make 99
To regulate within 2 miles of city limits.....35
Basins or ponds, not to be excavated 913
Basins, or ponds, beds of not to be exposed 914
Basins, or ponds, tide gates to be opened, how often.....915
Boarding houses, to report sick seamen, etc.....911
Boarding houses, to give bond for expenses, when 912
Buildings, untenanted, to be ventilated 896
Buildings, untenanted, to be whitewashed 897
Buildings, untenanted, owner absent, Health Officer to have it done 898
Cellars, to be kept clean 925, 926
Disinterred bodies, penalty for carrying through city.....909
Funerals in contagious cases, public, not allowed.....907
Garbage, how disposed of.....986
Manure heaps, to be sheltered 917
Offal, how disposed of 918
Police sanitary inspectors, appointment and duties....882, 883
Premises, penalty for refusing to permit examination of.....884
Premises, where fish, crabs, etc., kept, to be kept clean....900
Privies, emptying waste water into unlawful 1003
Privies, lime to be thrown into during certain months....1004
Rice chaff, not to be exposed 916
Sanitary Board to supervise all 876
Stables, litter of to be removed, how often 899
Streets, throwing dead animals into, penalty 903
Streets, throwing filth, garbage, etc., into, penalty.....901
Streets, gutters conveying filth into, penalty 902
Undertakers, not to use public carriage, when 908
Yards, to be kept clean 925, 926
Vaccination compulsory 72, 73, 74, 922
Burial of dead to be within 36 hours 904, 905, 906
Removal of dead for interment elsewhere 910
Private sanitariums or hospitals, license, etc. .....919 to 921
Cutting of weeds or vegetation.....923, 924
Houses, yards, etc., to be kept in sanitary condition ..925, 926
Unsanitary matter to be put in boxes or barrels.....927 to 929
Milk and milk dealers regulated.....930 to 943

SECTION
Spitting on sidewalks, street cars, etc. 944, 945
Fences with broken glass bottles, etc. 946
Crews of vessels to sleep ashore, when 1544
SANITARIUMS—PRIVATE— 919, 920
SAVANNAH RIVER—[See Chapter 66.]
City's jurisdiction over vessels, rafts, etc., lying in.....32
Ballast, rubbish or dirt, not to be thrown into ..1534, 1536, 1537
Ballast, penalty for discharging in harbor 1536
Ballast, city's power to prohibit discharge of in navigable water 32
Harbor regulations 1467
Obstructions in, action for 43
Speed of steamers passing line of wharves 1541
Speed of steamers quarantine station.....1541
Vessels at anchor to have lights set 1538
Vessels under weigh to keep lights suspended 1539
Vessels always to have shipkeeper on board.....1467 (24)
Vessels not to lie in river, opposite city, over 24 hours.1467 (8)
Vessels at Five Fathom to anchor near south shore..1467 (3)
Vessels at wharf not to have anchor in river 1467 (3)
Wharves, encroachments, obstructions, etc.....43, 101 to 105
Quarantine and sanitary regulations on, city's power.....99
Power to pass ordinances to prevent shoaling.....105
Harbor lines of 1889.....1527
Unlawful to build beyond harbor lines.....1528, 1531
Rafts, breaking up in river prohibited 1542
Rafts at mouth of Bilbo canal, prohibited 1543
Screven's Ferry dock 1545
Scows and Dredges, U. S. Regulations 1472
Scows and Dredges, how operated 1469
Scows and Dredges, moorings and lights.....1470
Fire Regulations as to vessels, etc.—[See Chapter 30.]
SCAVENGER DEPARTMENT—[See Chapter 45.]
Director of Public Works to control 985
Scope of Department and duties 986
Occupants of houses to keep box or barrel for garbage.....987
Two boxes for combustible and incombustible matter 988
Removing or interfering with boxes or barrels.....991
Dead animals, to remove 992
Dead animals, to be reported to Police Barracks 993
Pound, has charge of 994
Pound fees for maintenance of animals 995
Disposition of garbage, etc. 986
SCHOOLS—
[See Education.]
SCOWS AND DREDGES—
[See Dredges and Scows.]
[See Savannah River.]
SEAMEN—
Police to arrest persons abducting 497
SELLING WATER ON SAVANNAH RIVER—
Specific tax 1598
Water rates, to be fixed by Committee 1599
SEWERS—[See Chapter 47.]
Power of city to establish, regulate or abolish 56, 57
Power of city to construct and assess cost on lot owners.58, 59
Apportionment of cost of construction.....60
Assessments for cost of construction, how collected.....58
Connections, when how made 1011

SECTION
Connections, on paved streets to be done by city 1015, 1016
Drains previously constructed 62
Existing, use of 59
Flushing of 61
Notice of intended work and appeals 63
Repairs of 65
Right of way beyond corporate limits 66
"T's" to be supplied 64
Water closets connecting with, to have ventilating pipes.....868
Inspector of Plumbing to approve plans and work for sewerage 866
Plumbing regulations 868
Notice to abolish privies and dry wells.....67
Notice to connect with drainage system 67
New house drainage system, maps kept in certain offices..1009
Permits for connections, how issued 1009
Connections with, Regulations as to 1011
Plans and work to be approved by Inspector of Plumbing..866
Records of connections kept by Director of Public Works..1010
Property owners to connect in what time.....1013
Owner failing, city to connect at owner's expense.....1014
Sewer connections on paved streets to be made by city.1015, 1016
SHOPS, STORES, ETC.—
Jurisdictional limits of city as to regulation of, two miles....34
Jurisdictional limits, city's power to regulate within.....82
SHOP-KEEPERS—
Soliciting trade from sidewalk, unlawful 608
SHOWS—
Mayor's permit requisite for 364, 1590
Mayor's permit, penalty for performing without.....1591
Illegal, audience to be dispersed and performers arrested....365
SIDEWALKS—[See Chapter 49.]
Power of city to order paving and repairs of.....86, 1027
Power of city to collect cost of paving, etc., by execution 86, 1027
Assessment for cost of paving, how enforced 51
Assessment for cost of paving, how resisted 51
Bicycles, etc., prohibited on 1043, 1044
Display of merchandise on, regulated 1041
Grade to be fixed by City Engineer 444
Grade fixed by surveyor to be maintained.....1031
Grade, penalty for changing 1031
Marshal, duties as to 1030
Marshal, to notify persons to pave or repair 1030
Marshal, to levy executions, when 1030
Obstructing, penalty for 1042
Repair, to be kept in 1029
Repair, required to be made after notice 1030
Width of, regulated .....1032 to 1056
Velocipedes, trucks, wheelbarrows, etc., prohibited on.....1043
Paved, to be 1028
Kept in good order, to be.....1029
Lot owners' duty to keep in repair 1030
Height of not to be changed from City Engineer's grade..1031
Width 1032
Width on particular streets .....1033 to 1056
Director of Public Works to inspect 1030
Director of Public Works to notify lot owners to repair..1030
Director of Public Works to repair, owner failing 1030

SECTION
Execution for expense, Treasurer to issue 1030
Execution for repairs, Marshal to collect.....1030
SIGNS—
Dangerous signs unlawful 1085
Disused, to be removed 1086
Suspended from buildings 1084
Upon posts, regulated 1083
Upon posts, location of posts and height of signs 1083
No vested rights in 1087
SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS—.....1544 to 1559
SINKS—
[See Privy Vaults.]
SLOPS—
Throwing into streets, etc., penalty 901
Hauling of through streets, regulated 1082
SMALLPOX—
Concealing of indictable 284
Hospitals for, to be provided by city 288, 273
Lazaretto, patients to be kept at 69, 70
Unvaccinated persons to be reported by physicians.....73
Vaccination compulsory 72
Vaccination of paupers free 74
Vaccine, how distributed by Governor 291
Removal to smallpox hospital 71
SCHOOLS—
[See Education.]
SCUTTLES AND LADDERS—
Law as to 746
SODA WATER FOUNTAINS—
Permitted on Sunday. 1634
SPECULATORS IN THEATRICAL TICKETS.....1597
SPITTING—
On sidewalks, in street cars, etc.....944, 945
Police to docket offenders 945
SPRINGFIELD PLANTATION—
Exempt from taxation by State 87
Drainage of, unlawful to impede 1017
Drainage of impediments, how removed 1018
Drainage of impediments, expenses of removing, how collected 1019
Ground rent, lots in.....1330 to 1334
SPRINGFIELD CANAL—
Swimming in prohibited when 1633
SQUARES—[See Chapter 57.]
City's power to lay out, widen, extend, etc. 43
Power to condemn land for laying out.....44
Animals, driving through, prohibited 1205
Assemblages in, without Mayor's permit, prohibited.....
364 (4), 1223
Assemblages in, for playing ball games, etc., prohibited....1079
Baseball and similar games, prohibited in 1079
Beating carpets in, forbidden 1224
Booths, tents, etc., not to obstruct, without permit.....1068
New, damages for laying out, how assessed 44
Trucks, forbidden in 1205
Vehicles, driving through, prohibited 1204
Bicycles, etc., forbidden in 1206, 1221
Wheelbarrows, forbidden in 1206
[See Parks: Park and Tree Commission Rules.]

SECTION
SQUIRRELS—
In parks, squares, streets, or cemetery, penalty for killing or injuring 1650
STABLES—
Litter, dung, etc., to be removed from, how often.....899
STATE LAWS—
General, relating to municipal corporations, Chapter 12.
STEAM ENGINES—
Permit required for erection of 658
Coal to be used when artificial draught 659
STEAM VESSELS—
Speed of passing line of wharves, regulated 1541
Speed of passing quarantine station 1541
STEPS AND PORTICOS—
Encroachments by, forbidden 1059
Encroachments by, how removed, and execution for cost of.1058
Encroachments by, Council may permit, when 1064
Encroachments by, south of Anderson street, penalty....1065
STOVES AND STOVE PIPES—
Regulation concerning 768, 779, 780
STREETS AND LANES—[See Chapter 51.]
Power of city to lay out, establish, widen, extend or straighten 43
Power of city to enclose lanes or alleys, when 271
To require street labor or commutation tax.....92
Alienation of, prohibited, except by authority of Legislature..77
Damages for opening, etc., how assessed 44
Declared part of city common 77
Grade and level of, to be fixed by City Engineer 444
(For Committee on, see Council).
(For paving of, see Pavements).
General Regulations—
Advertisements, pasting on buildings, walls or trees prohibited 1097
Awnings, law concerning 1087, 1088, 1089
Baseball and similar games, prohibited in.....1079
Beating carpets in, forbidden 1224
Bill boards, prohibited in, except by permit.....1096
Building materials in, regulation as to 1069
Building materials in, to have lights at night.....1069
Dead animals, penalty for throwing into 903
Excavations in forbidden, except by permit.....1071
Excavations in, lights to be placed at night.....1072
Excavations in, manner of filling regulated 1073
Filth, gutters conveying into, penalty 902
Filth, penalty for throwing into 901
Garbage, penalty for throwing into 901
Hauling sand, manure, slops, etc., through, regulated..1082
Horses and mules, driving in droves through, regulated.1128
Houses not to be moved through without permit.....1177
Houses to be numbered .....1106 to 1109
Lanes not to be used as thoroughfares.....1176
Laws of the Road—[See Laws of the Road.]
Offal, etc., not to be thrown into 901
Obstructions of, penalty for 1068
Parapet walls, to be protected by banisters 1105
Paved streets, laying of sewer, gas or water pipes on, regulated 1015, 1016
Paved streets, laying of railroad tracks on 1015

SECTION
Paved streets, penalty for unlawfully digging up 1071
Peddlers, not to occupy with tables, etc. 1103
Poles, law concerning .....1090 to 1095
Processions on, law concerning 1100, 1101
Rubbish, penalty for throwing into 1080
Sand, removing or depositing without permit, penalty..1070
Sewer connections, manner of making regulated..1015, 1016
Sewer pipes, laying of on paved streets, regulated.1015, 1016
Signs, regulations as to .....1083 to 1087
Throwing down articles from upper stories.....1078
Throwing water, slops, etc., out of windows.....1078
Trees, how planted 1098
Trees planted in violation of ordinance, how removed..1099
Vehicles, left standing in 1074
Vehicles not to drive through lanes.....1176
Washing or drying clothes in, prohibited.....1102
Water pipes, laying of on paved streets regulated..1015, 1016
Waste paper, rubbish, trash, etc., throwing in.....1081
Sales around Court House, not under legal process....1104
Defacing streets or pavements by advertisements.....1110
Roller skating on asphalt streets prohibited.....1111
Throwing glass, tacks, etc., on, prohibited.....1112
Asphalt pavements, mixing mortar, making fires, etc., on 1113
Railroads not to obstruct street crossings.....1114, 1115
C. of Ga. R. R. crossing on Bay street to keep gates....1116
Street labor or commutation tax, power to require.....92
STREETS AND LANES, COMMITTEE ON—
[See Council—Committees on Streets and Lanes.]
STREET HAWKERS—
To register with Clerk of Council 563
Badges and measures 563, 564
STREET RAILWAYS—[See Chapter 55.]
City's power to construct and maintain.....52 to 55
Consent of city to construction necessary.....328 to 330
Separation of races on cars and police to enforce.....513
How constructed and operated.....1174
Quality of rails, lumber, etc. 1175
Roadbed, how constructed and kept 1176
Damages to private individuals 1177
Subject to police regulations 1178
Penalty for obstructing right of way.....1179
Cars and rate of speed 1180
Watering of tracks 1181
Speed in crossing other tracks 1182
Right of precedence at crossings.....1183
Two companies on same street, poles 1185
First company to receive compensation 1186
Expense of maintenance to be shared 1188
Rate of speed, electric railways.....1188
Age of motormen and conductors 1189
Cars to have both motormen and conductors.....1190
Weight of rails prescribed.....1191
Tracks to be even with paved street 1192
Separate accommodations for white and colored.....1194
Duty of conductors and motormen.....1196
Police to arrest passengers disregarding rule.....1197
Special cars for exclusive use 1198
Molesting signs on cars 1199

SECTION
Minors getting on and off cars in motion 1652
Railroad tracks, laying on paved streets 1015
SUNDAY LAWS—
[See Sabbath.]
SWIMMING—
In river before sunset 1632
In Ogeechee canal within city limits, penalty for.....1631
In Musgrove creek, before dark 1633
In Springfield canal before dark.....1633
In Bilbo canal before dark 1633
PARTICULAR STREETS—
Abercorn, named 1310
Anderson. 1297
Ann, extended 1372
Arnold, named 1297
Abercorn, lines south of Fortieth street 1417
Abercorn, extended 1427
Atlantic, named 1427
Atlantic, width of 1431
Augusta avenue, named 1441
Barnard, named 1310
Bay, Joachim changed to 1362
Berrien, named 1296
Bolton, continued 1348
Bowen, named 1387
Bull, named 1310
Bulloch, named 1377
Bulloch, width of 1421
Bulloch, extended 1427
Blun avenue, named 1404
Battery, named 1407
Bay, named 1362
Burroughs, named 1346
Burroughs, extended 1421
Burroughs, extended 1427
Barnard, extended 1427
Best, named 1428
Bee, named 1433
Bolton, named 1435
Bolton, width of 1435
Canal, named, and width of 1365
Canal, widened 1368
Canal, bridge across Ogeechee canal 1367
Canal, opened west of Ogeechee canal 1366
Canal, name changed to River 1369
Cemetery, named 1346
Charlton, named 1312
Cleburne, named 1346
Cohen, named 1387
Congress, named 1290
Cuyler, named 1346
Cann, named 1389
Church, named 1408
Colonial Place, named 1411
Cleburne, changed to Hull.....1415
Congress, named 1415
Cann Park, provided for 1422
Cemetery, changed to Magnolia.....1425
Cann Park, laid out 1428

	SECTION
Cedar, named	1434
Cedar, width of	1434
Cedar, extended	1435
Collins, named	1435
Collins, width of	1435
Culver, named	1450
Davis, named	1387
Drayton, named	1310
Drayton, extended	1427
Dixon, named	1424
Duffy, named	1435
Duffy, width of	1435
Duffy, continued	1348
East Broad, named	1280
East Broad, extended	1427
Eighth, named	1378
Eleventh, named	1378
Estill avenue, named	1432
Entelman, named	1445
First, named	1378
Fifth, named	1378
Florance, named	1377
Florance avenue, width of	1421
Florance, extended	1427
Floyd, named	1304
Fourth, named	1378
Feeley avenue, named	1405
Forty-second, width of	1419
Forty-third, named	1420
Forty-third, width of	1420
Forty-fourth, named	1420, 1428
Forty-fourth, width of	1420, 1428
Forty-fifth, named	1420, 1428
Forty-fifth, width of	1420, 1428
Forty-sixth, named	1420, 1428
Forty-sixth, width of	1420, 1428
Forty-seventh, named	1420, 1428
Forty-seventh, width of	1420, 1428
Forty-eighth, named	1420, 1428
Forty-eighth, width of	1420, 1428
Forty-ninth, named	1420, 1428
Forty-ninth, width of	1420, 1428
Fiftieth, named	1420, 1428
Fiftieth, width of	1420, 1428
Fifty-first, named	1420, 1428
Fifty-first, width of	1420, 1428
Fortieth, named	1432
Fortieth, width of	1432
Forty-first, named	1432
Forty-first, width of	1432
Gaston, named	1318
Gaston, continued	1348
Goodwin, named	1387
Gordon, named	1318
Gordon, continued	1348
Guerard, named	1387
Guerard, changed to Lumber	1388
Gwinnett, named	1435
Gwinnett, width of	1435

	SECTION
Habersham, named	1280
Habersham, extended	1348
Habersham, extended	1427
Haines, named	1384
Hall, extended	1348
Hamilton, named	1453
Hardin, named	1377
Harris, named	1306
Hartridge, named	1387
Houston, named	1280
Howard, extending through old jail tract	1373
Hull, named	1288
Hull, named	1415
Huntingdon, extended	1348
Harmon, named	1389
Harrison, changed to President	1415
Hopkins, named	1425
Hopkins, extended	1427
Harmon, named	1427
Harmon, width of	1431
Henry, named	1435
Henry, width of	1435
Henry, extended	1456
Jackson, named	1297
Jefferson, named	1280
Jefferson, extended	1427
Joachim, extended	1355
Joachim, Ogeechee Canal to be bridged over	1358
Joachim, widened	1361
Joachim, name changed to Bay street	1362
Jones, named	1312
King street, changed to Forty-third	1428
Lavinia, named	1382
Liberty, named	1288
Lincoln, named	1280
Lincoln, extended	1348
Lincoln, lines south of Fortieth street	1417
Lincoln, extended	1427
Lorch, named	1387
Lumber, named	1296
Lawton, named	1437
Lawton, changed to Forty-fourth	1428
Live Oak, named	1434
Live Oak, width of	1434
Live Oak, extended	1435
Lathrop avenue, named	1441
Louisville, Road	1413
Lumber, named	1388
Macon, named	1312
Meldrim avenue	1457
Miller avenue	1454
Montgomery, named	1280
Montgomery, continued	1348
Montgomery, extended	1421
Montgomery, extended	1427
Moore avenue	1452
Magazine avenue, named	1406
Margaret, changed to York	1415
Magnolia, named	1425

	SECTION
McAllister, named	1297
McDonough, named	1288
McKenna, named	1454
Nichols, named	1382
Ninth, named	1378
New Houston, changed to Park avenue	1414
New, changed to Hull	1415
Oglethorpe avenue, named	1412, 1415
Ogeechee avenue, width of	1421
Ogeechee avenue, changed to Hopkins	1425
Ott, named	1427
Ott, width of	1431
Old Road, not a public road	1440
Perry, named	1288
Plant, named	1384
President, named	1290
President, named	1415
Price, named	1280
Price, extended	1427
Pine, changed to Congress	1415
Park avenue, named	1414
Park avenue, named	1435
Park avenue, width of	1435
Paulsen, named	1427
Paulsen, width of	1431
Pritchard, named	1443
Philpot, named	1446
Rankin, named	1454
River, named	1369
Ryals avenue, named	1403
Ryals avenue, named	1444
Reynolds, named	1427
Roderick, named	1437
Roderick, width of	1437
Riordan, named	1437
Riordan, width of	1437
Second, named	1378
Seventh, named	1378
Sims, named	1346
Sixth, named	1378
South Broad, named	1288
South Broad, extended	1412
South Broad, changed to Oglethorpe avenue	1412, 1415
Spring, named	1387
Spruce, named	1387
Spruce, changed to Guerard	1388
Spruce, named	1389
State, named	1290
Sycamore, named	1387
Sheftall, named	1401
Styles avenue, named	1402
Styles avenue, declared a public road	1423
St. James, named	1410
St. Paul, named	1410
St. Nicholas, named	1410
St. John, named	1410
St. Michael, named	1410
St. Thomas, named	1410
Stevens, width of	1421

Stevens, extended	1427
Seiler, named	1432
Smith, named	1437
Smith, width of	1437
Spears, named	1437
Spears, width of	1437
Shiels, named	1449
Tattnall, named	1306
Taylor, named	1318
Tenth, named	1378
Third, named	1378
Twelfth, named	1378
Thirty-seventh, width between Florance and Bulloch	1418
Thirty-sixth, named	1426
Thirty-first, named	1432
Thirty-first, width of	1432
Thirty-second, named	1432
Thirty-second, width of	1432
Thirty-third, named	1432
Thirty-third, width of	1432
Thirty-fourth, named	1432
Thirty-fourth, width of	1432
Tirty-fifth, named	1432
Thirty-fifth, width of	1432
Thirty-sixth, named	1432
Thirty-sixth, width of	1432
Thirty-seventh, named	1432
Thirty-seventh, width of	1432
Thirty-eighth, named	1432
Thirty-eighth, width of	1432
Thirty-ninth, named	1432
Thirty-ninth, width of	1432
Thirty-ninth, extended	1439
Wadley, named	1363
Waldburg, continued	
Walker, named	1345
Water, named	1371
Wayne, named	1326
West Broad, named	1280
West Broad, extended	1421
West Broad, extended	1427
West Boundary, named	1447
West Boundary, extended	1359
West Fourth, named	1378
West Fifth, named	1378
West Sixth, named	1378
Whitaker, named	1310
Whitaker, lines re-established south of Anderson street	1416
Wilder, named	1382
Willard, named	1382
Williams, changed to Oglethorpe avenue	1415
Willow, changed to Thirty-sixth	1426
Waters avenue, laid out	1431
Waldburg, named	1435
Waldburg, width of	1435
Warfield, named	1437
Warfield, width of	1437
Winn, named	1448
Wright, named	1451
York, named	1415

TAX (Municipal)—
City's power to levy ....40, 165 to 168, 172 to 175
Assessors, Board of ....1562 to 1567
Budget of expenses, condition precedent to tax ordinance..378
Execution, lien and rank 42, 211
Garnishment for 176, 177
Lien of tax executions....42, 211
TAX EXECUTIONS—
To bear what interest 178
Marshal's duties as to 415
Marshal's deputies, for collection of 416
Rank, as debt due public, dormancy, etc. ....42, 208 to 211
Sales for, time, place and manner 179
Sales for, owner's privilege of redemption ....180 to 185
Sales for, city may purchase at, when 186
Sales for, property bought in, city may sell, how 187
Statement of purposes, a condition precedent 378
Subjects of 40
Telegraph, electric poles, etc. 41
Diversion of tax money, malpractice 167
Tax officers, City Marshals, etc., how ruled 170
Tax, railroads ....172 to 175
TAX ASSESSORS—[See Chapter 68.]
Power to appoint 163, 164
Decisions of to be final 163
Board created 1562
Oath and bond 1563
Compensation 1564
Office and attendance 1565
Records 1566
Duties and powers 1567
Penalty for false returns 1568
Failure to make returns, double tax 1569
Digest to be filed with Treasurer....1570
TAX DEEDS—
Recitals in, not evidence of facts 189
TAVERNS—
City's power to regulate in jurisdictional limits (2 miles)....34
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES—
Power to tax telegraph poles 41
To pay tax on poles for occupying street 1593
Duty to make returns to Tax Assessors 1594
TENTS, BOOTHS, ETC. —
Not to obstruct square, street or lane without permit....1068
TERM OF OFFICE—
Of Mayor and Aldermen 2
Of city officers 154
THEATRES—
Exhibitions, Mayor's permit requisite for 1590
Exhibitions, performing without permit, penalty....1591
Exhibitions, illegal, audience to be dispersed and performers arrested 1592
Secular amusements on Sundays prohibited 1639
Secular amusements on Sunday, Mayor to close hall and expel visitors 1640, 1641
Speculators in theatre tickets 1597
TICKET BROKERS—
Regulations as to ....610 to 617

SECTION
THROWING STONES, MISSILES, ETC.—
In squares, streets, lanes or alleys, prohibited 1646
By Alabama slings, prohibited 1648
TIMBER AND LUMBER—
Inspection of, law concerning ....304, 295 to 297
TOWN COMMON—
Ascertained 77
TRADE REGULATIONS—[See Chapter 27.]
Inspection of lumber ....571 to 576
Inspection of naval stores ....577 to 583
Adulterating purity of flour 585
Bread to be sold by weight 586
Selling bread deficient in weight 587
Wood sold from rack or wagon, dimensions branded..589 to 591
Push cart vendors 592, 593
Sale of fish from push carts, forbidden 596
Lunch carts 594
Pawnbrokers ....507 to 605
Mayor may prohibit sale of firearms by pawnbrokers..620 to 623
Junk dealers 606, 607
Soliciting trade from sidewalks, by shop-keepers....608
Certain sales about Court House forbidden 609
Cut rate ticket brokers....610 to 617
Ice, weighed on demand of buyer 618
Penalty for refusing to weigh 619
[See also Inspectors and Inspections.]
[See Market.]
TREADMILLS—
City's power to punish offenders by labor, etc., in....88
TREASURER—[See Chapter 21.]
Accounts, various to be kept by....433
Accounts, to keep record of paid and unpaid ....372, Rule 12
Acting Treasurer 430
Bond of 428
City funds, to deposit in bank designated 435
Council, required to attend meetings of....372, Rule 15
General duties of 432
Executions, to issue, when....437
Executions, for drainage and sewer assessments 437
Executions, for cost of removing encroachments, etc....437
Executions, for paving sidewalks....437
Fees of officers to be paid over to, daily ....340 to 344
Office and office hours ....431, 432, 372, Rule 17
Public moneys, to receive and deposit 434, 371
Yearly balance sheet 436
Power to issue garnishment for city taxes 176, 177
To report to Council failure of city officers to make daily deposits of fees collected 343
Clerks and Porter, bonds of 429
Bank deposits and interest 435
TREES—
How planted 1098, 1202
Planted in violation of ordinance, how removed 1099
Pasting advertisements on, prohibited 1098
Hitching animals to, penalty 1125, 1127
Throwing stones at, prohibited 1646
Cutting, injuring or destroying, penalty 1645
Permit for planting from Park and Tree Commission necessary 1202

SECTION
Injuring trees 1203
[See Park and Tree Commission, Rules.]
TRICYCLES—[See Bicycles.]
UNDERGROUND CONDUITS FOR ELECTRIC WIRES—
Regulations .....1164 to 1173
UNDERTAKERS—
To keep record of interments in other than Laurel Grove Cemetery 1267
To furnish monthly transcript of interments to Clerk of Council 1268
Public funerals in case of contagious disease forbidden.908, 907
Hearses to be used in such cases 908
[See Burials; Funerals.]
VACCINATION—
Compulsory 72, 73, 74
VAGRANCY—
Law as to .....224 to 225
VEHICLES—[See Chapter 53.]
Badges for 1137
Certain articles to be transported lengthwise.....1147
Drivers, qualifications of 1133
Drivers, to have badges and numbers 1137
Drivers at depots, etc., to remain at doors of.....1146
Drivers, extortion by, penalty for 1146
Foot passengers not to be obstructed by.....1075
Lanes, not to drive through 1076
Obliged to carry goods on application, when 1134
Parks or squares, not to drive through.....1204
Speed, rate of, regulated 1162
Streets, left standing in, penalty 1074
To keep to the right 1151
Drivers for hire, obliged to carry on application 1134
Hacks, rates of fare 1135
Rates to be posted inside 1136
Hack stands .....1138 to 1141
Keeping in motion about hotels, prohibited.....1142
Hacks to display lights at night 1143
Numbers to be painted on lamps 1144
Penalty for extortion 1146
Certain articles to be transported lengthwise 1147
Bull street, trucks, wagons, etc., not to use 1148
Bicycles 1149, 1150
All vehicles to keep to the right 1151
On Oglethorpe avenue or Liberty street 1152
Automobiles .....1153 to 1159
Police to Keep thoroughfares open—
Rate of speed for horsemen, carriages, wagons, etc. 1162
[See Laws of the Road.]
VELOCIPEDES—[See Bicycles.]
VESSELS—[See Chapter 66.]
City's jurisdiction over vessels and crews 32
Ballast, city's power to prohibit throwing of into navigable waters 32
Ballast, discharging in harbor 1534, 1536, 1537
Ballast, landing of, regulated 1536
Fires on at wharves, regulated 685, 686
Gunpowder on board, Master's duty 791
Gunpowder, how shipped on 792
Lights on, regulations as to keeping of 1538, 1539

SECTION
Lighters, to be covered with tarpaulins, when 671
Loading cotton, fire regulations .....671 to 685
Matches, use of in holds, prohibited 567, 569, 978
Paupers, penalty on Master for landing 1625
Rafts, breaking up in river, prohibited.....1542
Smoking prohibited on, when 672, 677
Smoking prohibited about wharves, when loading, etc.....667
Smoking, notices to be posted at wharves.....667, 669
Speed of steamers passing line of wharves.....1541
Speed of steamers passing quarantine station 1541
Crews of vessels to sleep ashore, when 1544
Fire Regulations as to—[See Chapter 30.]
[See Savannah River.]
[See Harbor Regulations.]
VETO—
Power of Mayor 38, 39
VOTERS—
For Mayor and Aldermen, qualifications of 10
For Mayor and Aldermen, Registration Laws 13
Illegal, how punished 25
Elections for Mayor and Aldermen .....1 to 27
WALLS AND FENCES—
Glass bottles on, forbidden 946
[See Party Walls.]
WARDS—
Particular Wards—
Anson, laid out 1274
Atlantic, laid out 1352
Bacon, laid out 1380
Bacon, changed to Law Ward 1392
Berrien, laid out 1296
Brown, laid out 1303
Brownsville, laid out 1380
Bartow, laid out 1391
Barry, named and laid out 1396
Battery, named and laid out 1399
Ballantyne, named and laid out 1438
Calhoun, laid out 1326
Carmichael, laid out 1455
Charlton, laid out 1339
Chatham, laid out 1318
Choctaw, laid out 1345
Columbia, laid out 1283
Crawford, laid out 1283
Cumming, laid out 1380
Currytown, laid out 1296
Cuthbert, laid out 1345
Carpenter's Row, named 1391
Crawford Ward, east, named 1391
Canty, laid out 1438
Colding, laid out 1438
Cann, laid out 1438
Dale, laid out 1380
Dasher, laid out 1380
Demere, laid out 1380
Derby, laid out 1274
Decker, laid out 1274
Duncan, laid out 1380
Davis, named 1391

	SECTION
Dixon, named and laid out	1438
Davant, named and laid out	1438
Elbert, laid out	1284
Elliott, laid out	1345
Estill, laid out	1380
Falligant, laid out	1380
Flannery, laid out	1380
Forsyth, laid out	1337
Franklin, laid out	1275
Gallie, laid out	1345
Gaston, laid out	1296
Green, laid out	1283
Griffin, laid out	1380
Gue, laid out	1345
Gilmersville, named	1391
Garden, laid out	1395
Gartland, laid out	1397
Grayson, laid out	1438
Glatigny, laid out	1438
Garrard, laid out	1438
Granger, laid out	1438
Garfunkel, laid out	1438
Hardee, laid out	1455
Haywood, laid out	1352
Heathcote, laid out	1274
Harmon, laid out	1438
Harden, laid out	1438
Jackson, laid out	1303
Jasper, laid out	1306
Johnson, laid out	1352
Jones, laid out	1391
Kehoe, named and laid out	1437
Kelley, laid out	1352
Lafayette, laid out	1306
Lamar, laid out	1455
Law, laid out	1380
Lee, laid out	1352
Lester, laid out	1380
Lovell, laid out	1380
Lloyd, laid out	1391
Lawton, named and laid out	1438
Marshall, laid out	1345
Meldrim, laid out	1380
Mercer, laid out	1352
Middle Oglethorpe, laid out	1296
Monterey, laid out	1318
Minis, laid out	1391
Magazine, laid out	1391
Myers, named and laid out	1438
McKenna, named and laid out	1438
North Oglethorpe, laid out	1296
Norwood, named and laid out	1438
Oglethorpe, laid out	1274
Osborne, laid out	1455
Owens, laid out	1380
O'Neil, laid out	1345
O'Neil, named	1391
Oliver, laid out	1438
Padelford, laid out	1352

	SECTION
Percival, laid out	1274
Pulaski, laid out	1306
Purse, named and laid out	1438
Railroad, laid out	1345
Reppard, laid out	1380
Reynolds, laid out	1274
Roberts, named and laid out	1394
Rivers, named and laid out	1438
Schley, laid out	1352
Screven, laid out	1345
Solomons, laid out	1380
South Oglethorpe, laid out	1296
Stiles, laid out	1383
Stephens, named	1391
Swoll, named and laid out	1393
Southville, named and laid out	1400
Schwarz, named and laid out	1438
Schroder, named and laid out	1438
Telfair, laid out	1352
Thomas, laid out	1380
Troup, laid out	1326
Trustees' Garden, named	1391
Teynac, named and laid out	1398
Wadley, laid out	1380
Waring, laid out	1350
Warren, laid out	1275
Washington, laid out	1275
Weed, laid out	1352
Wesley, laid out	1326
White, laid out	1350
Wylly, laid out	1345
Walton, named	1391
Watson, named and laid out	1438
Wright, named and laid out	1438
WATER—	
Aqueduct, city's right of way for	90
Applications for water supply	823, 824
Building purposes, water used for	835
Committee on, annual report	83, 805
Committee on, to appoint and remove certain employes	810
Committee on, to approve material for service pipes	812
Committee on, bills, duties, as to	807
Committee on, Chairman	806
Committee on, fountains used only at discretion of	821
Committee on, fountains use of may be suspended by, when	821
Committee on, may shut off water from premises, when	834
Committee on, not to be interested in contracts	809
Committee on, powers of	804
Committee on, rates, subject to revision by	804
Committee on, repairs, duties as to	808
Committee on, Water Works, to make rules and regulations for	804
Connections, leaky, penalty for	815, 830
Connections, penalty for making unauthorized	811
Connections, to have stop cocks	813
Leaks required to be reported	820
Permits, fees for	814
Polluting, penalty for	818
Premises, officers may inspect	836

SECTION

Private fountains 821
Rates 837, 845, 846
Rates, executions for 852
Rates, payable semi-annually 846
Rates, deduction for prompt payment 837
Supply, may be withheld when 822
Tapping illegally, penalty for 840, 811
Turning on or off without license, penalty 840
Unauthorized taking of, penalty 819, 833
Wasting, penalty for 817, 830
Water Works, rules and regulations for, how made 804
Water Works, officers and employes of 810
Water Works, Engineer and assistant exempt from jury duty. 89
Water Works, destroying or defacing property of, penalty.. 842
Officers and employes 810
Making unauthorized connection 811
Material of service pipe 812
Leaky connections, penalty 815
False keys, penalty 816
Rules and Regulations of Water Works—
Applications for water, how made 823
No supply except upon application 824
Licensed plumber must be employed 825
Permit includes what 826
Alterations or extensions 827
Size and number of taps 828
What permitted to dwellings 829
Waste and leakage forbidden 830
Street sprinkling in front of lot 831
Size of hose for 832
Unauthorized use 833
Right to shut off reserved 834
Permits for building purposes 835
Inspector, right of entry 836
Water rates, and discounts 837
Notice of discontinuance 838, 846
Water motors, engines, etc. 839
Turning on or shutting off 840
Fire hydrants, interference with 841
Injury to property of 842
Hopper water closets forbidden 843
Violation of Rules, shutting off 844
Water Rates established 845
Rates, when payable 846
Meters, where unnecessary waste 847
Meters for certain kinds of business 848
Rate for cement sidewalks 849
Permit for laying 850
Penalty 851
Executions for water rent 852
Inspectors and police to report waste 853
Owners and agents liable for waste 854
WATER CLOSETS—
City's power to control, regulate, etc. 56
Projecting over line of streets forbidden 1006
Obstructing or stopping up, penalty 1008
Hopper closets forbidden ..... 843, 868 (e)
Regulations as to 868

SECTION

WATER PIPES—
How laid on paved streets 1015, 1016
WEIGHER AND INSPECTOR OF HIDES AND TALLOW—
How appointed and duty 565
Bond of 568
Butchers to bring hides, etc., to 567
Duty as to green groceries 567
Neglect of duty, penalty 569
Fees 866
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—
[See Market.]
WHARFAGE AND DOCKAGE—[See Chapter 66.]
City's power to regulate rates of 101
City's power to collect on certain wharves 104
WHARVES—
City's power to control and regulate ..... 43, 100 to 103
Building or repairing, lines for 1527, 1530
Building or repairing, penalty for building, etc., on other lines 1531
Lease of certain wharves by city, legalized 103
Obstruction of public wharves, penalty 1533
Property in certain wharves vested in city 103
Public docks, depositing merchandise on, prohibited 1532
Repairs of by city, lien for 102
Repairs of, how sold for, when under lease 102
Repairs of, right of Commissioners of Pilotage to sue for.. 103
Vessels at, regulations concerning. [See Fire Regulations.] 878
Water line of wharf lots established 1527
Water line of wharf lots diagram established 1530
Public wharves, certain to be kept open 104
Harbor lines, power to establish and control 105
Harbor lines established 1527
Penalty for building beyond 1528, 1531
Screven's Ferry Dock at East Broad street 1545
Fire Regulations as to ..... 668 to 685
WITNESSES AND INFORMERS—
Police Court, when 112
Subpoenas, how issued and served 112
WOOD—
Wood racks and wagons, person to brand how appointed.. 590
Wood racks and wagons, Surveyor to measure and certify.. 590
Wood racks and wagons, wood to be sold from 589
Wood racks and wagons, dimensions of 590
Selling without being measured, penalty 591
WORKHOUSES—
City's power to punish by labor and confinement in 88
YARDS—
Occupants of houses to keep clean 925, 926
Stable litter to be removed from, how often 889