

# Historical & Haunted Trail of Savannah

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## BSA Coastal Empire Council

### SAVANNAH HISTORICAL HAUNTED HIKE GUIDE SHEET

Savannah Georgia was settled by General Oglethorpe in 1733. He came up the Savannah River looking for a good place for a new settlement. He discovered a high bluff on the Savannah River, went back to Charleston, and brought about 100 settlers to area we know call Savannah. His planned city was established with “squares” that provided several advantages to the survival of Savannah. First, each square was used as an interior fort if Savannah was attacked by an enemy. Second, each square had a major government building or Church building designed into its development. This would guarantee that a major government facility would survive any major attack by an enemy force. Thus, Savannah’s unique planning created “north - south - east - west” roads and grids resulting in its present day squares.

Savannah is considered the second most haunted city in the US according to the History Channel. Even if you don’t believe in Ghost, there is plenty to see and do in the city there are building and homes that were designed in the 1700’s and 1800’s.

The Coastal Empire Council reminds all visiting Boy Scout Troops that Scouts are Trustworthy, Helpful, Friendly, Courteous, Kind, Obedient, and Reverent. Please pay the highest respect to all property, fences, and gardens you pass as you hike. Remember your manners, and hike in a single file when necessary. Do not disturb animal or plant life, and be advised that many door entrances to people’s homes are at “street level. Their front doors open directly onto sidewalks, so you are passing by many private residences in close proximity to their living space. Keep this in mind as you hike.

Respect all property; treat every Church and Synagogue with reverence. Most of all, take a lot of pictures! You will not find any city in the United States with a more picturesque presentation than Savannah, Georgia.

Have fun hiking and send your answers to the address listed at the end of the hike. For more information on patches for the “Savannah Historical Haunted Hike” contact the Coastal Empire Boys Scouts of America.

Before the Hike make sure you have good walking shoes, water (canteen or camelback pack), first aid kit, snacks, a map of historical Savannah, and money for lunch! This Hike should take you about 5 hours to complete. Boy Scout Troop 691, of Guyton Georgia, established this hike on 1 November 2008 in honor of the lovely city of Savannah and all of it’s heritage.

**NOTE:** Letters “A” mean that there are more than 1 item in the square/ area to look for.

## WHERE THE HIKE BEGINS!

Your hike will begin at the Robinson Garage located at York and Montgomery Streets.

DIRECTIONS: Exit the Garage and cross Montgomery Street heading west to Liberty Square

### 1. Liberty Square

In the 1930s, US 17 was built through the middle of this square and Elbert Square. As a result, each square was reduced to a small strip of land. The only monument in Liberty Square is the American Legion Flame of Freedom moved from Elbert Square to this square in 1985.

#### A. SCAD Student Center

120 Montgomery St.

The Congregation B'nai B'rith Synagogue was built in 1909 by Hyman Witcover as a four-story, exotic revival building with keyhole arches defining the windows, arabesque patterns in the window glass, tracery on the entrance elevation, intricate carved and corbelled detail along the top of the building, and Moorish-style domes on the west façade corners. The Orthodox congregation had separated from the Congregation Mickve Israel in the 19th century and established its own place of worship. When Witcover designed the synagogue, a prominent example of Moorish revival used for synagogue architecture was the 1870 Central Synagogue in New York City. The structure later housed Saint Andrew's Independent Episcopal Church, from 1970 to 2002. The light-filled interior reflects these religious usages. Two stories of balconies surround the central space, supported by polygonal wooden pillars with carved wood Byzantine capitals. Acquired by the college in 2003 after the church had vacated the premises, the unique building was renovated and restored. So Savannah had a Synagogue that looks like a Gothic Church and had a Church that looked like a Synagogue.

DIRECTIONS: Go North on Montgomery Street to Broughton St. turn west and proceed to Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.

### 2. William Scarborough House

William Scarborough House (Greek Revival). William Scarborough (1776-1838) was principal investor and president of the Savannah Steamship Company and owner of "Savannah," the first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Due to no one wanting to buy the "S.S. Savannah" William Scarborough lost all his money and his home. Friends and relatives of his bought the house and allowed William and his family to continue to live there. His wife is to have loved the house so much that she never left. A rocking chair in old room is seen rocking with no one in the chair and ladies foot steps are heard coming down the marble stairs.

**Question:** *What president considered this his Savannah White House?*

DIRECTIONS: Cross Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. and travel east on St. Julian St. until Franklin Square.

3. Franklin Square

A. First African Baptist Church.

The oldest black church in North America, They secured land on Franklin Square and erected their church, still on the same site, in 1859. It was constructed by slaves after they had completed their daily slave duties.

DIRECTIONS: Continue North on Montgomery St. to Bay Street Turn Right and travel to 21 West Bay Street.

4. The Moon River Brewing Company

The Moon River Brewing Company which was originally "The City Hotel". On Aug. 10, 1832 James Stark, was shot by Doctor Philip Minis while coming down the stairs for refusing to participate in a duel. Minis was tried and acquitted of murder. The ghost of James Stark has been seen coming down the stairs and going out the door. A maid at the old City Hotel on Bay Street is reported to have been found in tears outside the gate of the Colonial Cemetery when she followed an interesting young man home from the hotel. He walked into the cemetery and disappeared. James Stark is buried in Colonial Cemetery.

5. City Hall

City Hall was designed and built by local architect Hyman Wallace Witcover in 1901. The original cost estimate of \$205,167 included ornate statues of chariots and horses atop the structure. Budget considerations forced their deletion from the final plans, but they can still be seen in the architect's original rendering. City Hall is a Renaissance Revival building with classic proportions and detailing.

6. U.S. Customs House

Constructed in 1852 by John Norris, the structure is noted for its Greek Revival style and six monolithic granite columns. Across the street stand cannons presented to Chatham Artillery in 1791 by George Washington.

DIRECTIONS: Continue on Bay Street cross over bay street you will walk by Chatham Artillery's "Washington's Guns"

7. Chatham Artillery's "Washington's Guns"

These cannon were presented to the Chatham Artillery by President Washington after his visit to Savannah in 1791. They are located in a park just east of City Hall on Bay Street

**Question:** *What are the name of the French cannon?* \_\_\_\_\_.

## 8. Cotton Exchange

100 East Bay Street, on Factors Walk When Savannah reigned as the world's leading cotton port, locals dubbed the Cotton Exchange as "King Cotton's Palace," a testament to city wealth reaped from the lucrative white fluff. Established in 1872, the Cotton Exchange's permanent home wasn't erected until 1876 because directors insisted that (despite lack of available land) only a site on Bay Street in the port district heart would do. Georgia's General Assembly was successfully petitioned for air rights to construct a building above the Drayton Street slip. The red brick Queen Anne-style building, by architect William Gibbons Preston, is notable for stubby pilasters, intricate classical detailing, low relief decorative terra cotta work and steep gables.

The Terra-cotta Griffin that has stood here for more the 150 years was destroyed in a car wreck on the morning of Aug. 30, 2008. It cannot be replaced.

### A. The Old City Exchange Bell on Bay Street

The steeple across from the fountain in front of the Cotton Exchange contains The Old City Exchange Bell which was constructed in 1802 and hung in the bell tower of the City Exchange Building. The Bell is thought to be the oldest bell in the state. The bell was used to signal all important occasions, but principally in case of fire, to announce council meetings, and the closing time of businesses. A watchman was stationed in the cupola; he was to ring the Exchange bell to signal the location of fires.

DIRECTIONS: Take the Abercorn ramp down to River Street and continue east until The Shrimp Factory

## 9. The Shrimp Factory

313 East River Street. The shrimp Factory was a cotton warehouse before it was a restaurant and the ghost is believed to be a slave that was left in chains during the Christmas holiday, due to the cold weather and having no blanket to keep him warm, died in the warehouse. He is called "Joe" and is reported to turn on and off lights and fans.

**Question:** *What color is the awning above the door of the shrimp factory.*\_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTIONS: Keep traveling on River Street until you reach Savannah's most famous statue, the Waving Girl.

## 10. The Waving Girl Statue

Florence Martus was a woman who lives with her brother George, the Elba Island Lighthouse keeper. She would waved her apron to the incoming ships and sailors as a greeting. It is said that Martus waved to every ship, with hopes that one of them was bringing her long lost lover back home to Savannah. Her lover was forced to leave, and promised her one day to return to marry her. Martus, very much in love, waited and greeted every ship that came into the port of Savannah's harbor. Many people claim that Martus still haunts this spot near the Elba Island Lighthouse where she used to stand to greet the ships.

DIRECTIONS: Walk South of the Statue and you will see large cobble stone Walls

11. Fort Wayne

Across the street you will see the brick walls of Fort Wayne Behind and below the Pirate's House is what is left of the brick walls of Fort Wayne, named after Revolutionary War General "Mad Anthony" Wayne. Duels were sometimes fought below those walls in the early 19th Century.

DIRECTIONS: Climb the stair and return to Bay Street cross the street and turn east toward Broad Street. Turn south on E. Broad Street.

12. Pirate's House

The next building is the Pirate's House is haunted. Home of Captain Flint of Treasure Island fame He is said to inhabited the upstairs rooms where seamen once stayed "Many a man was killed within the home's walls, and even more were shanghaied the brutality of these English captains was far worse than that of the pirates they hunted."

Locals consider it a known fact that the secret passages and basement levels of the restaurant are haunted by both the swaggering captains who frequently visited the tavern and by the pirates and sailors who dined there. Capt. Flint ghost, made a shot of Jamaican rum disappear. "The whole shot vanished before our eyes."

**Question:** *What flags fly outside of the Pirate House?* \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTIONS: Turn west onto East St. Julian Street travel until Washington Square

13. WASHINGTON SQUARE

This square is on Houston Street between Congress and Bryan Streets. It is named for George Washington. The Seaman's House and Chapel are on the west side of the square. Around this square and on St. Julian Street, going west to Warren Square, are some of the oldest houses in the city.

DIRECTIONS: Turn west onto East St. Julian Street travel until 507 return to Washington Square and travel south down Houston St.

14. Hampton Lillibridge House

507 East St. Julian Street



it is the only house to have an exorcism performed on it. When the house was move here worker found in the foundation a crypt made of tabby (a mixture of lime and oyster shells) with eight skeletons inside. A sailor is reported to have hung himself on the third floor. The house is reported to have six ghosts residing there.

DIRECTIONS: Return to Washington Square and travel south down Houston St. to Greene Square.

15. GREENE SQUARE

A. The Second African Baptist Church

on the western Trust Lot dates from 1802. It was from this church that General William T. Sherman issued Field Order #15 which promised the newly freed slaves "Forty acres and a mule". Martin Luther King, Jr. gave excerpts of his famous "I Have A Dream" speech in this church in the 1960's.

DIRECTIONS: Travel south on Houston Street

16. CRAWFORD SQUARE

Located on Houston Street with the cross streets Hull and Perry, this square is the only one still fenced as all squares were at one time. Crawford Square was laid out in 1841 and named to honor William Harris Crawford who was Secretary of the Treasury in the administration of President James Madison.

DIRECTIONS: Turn West onto E. McDonough St. and then North onto Price Travel on until E. St. Julian St. turn west and enter Warren Square.

17. Warren Square:

A. School Teacher Cottage (is before you get to Warren Square)

On the corner of East St. Julian Street and Habersham Warren Square to find a small cottage that had been occupied by a school teacher. She had a passion for teaching, both black and white. However, she risked prosecution because (at that time) it wasn't legal to teach black students. So she taught them by using games. One game in particular taught the children how to count. She would go out and collect acorns and lay them on the floor, 10 in a row. By removing acorns they all learned to count. Later on in her life, the teacher became ill and couldn't teach anymore and eventually died in the cottage. It is said if you look on the sidewalk you will find nuts laid out in straight rows of 10. The ghost is known as the "Counting ghost."

B. 22 Habersham Street

(1790). Mustard-toned frame house; This house is one of the few not consumed by the fire that swept through Savannah in 1796. The inferno began in "Mr. Grommet's bake house," gobbling more than 200 houses in four hours.

DIRECTIONS: Go south on Habersham St.

18. Columbia Square

A. The Davenport House

324 East State St. The Davenport House has a long history that includes appearances of a spectral cat that cannot be explained. It is one of the city's finest examples of Federalist architecture.

B. The Kehoe House

123 Habersham Street.

The brick mansion is well known for ghostly presences in rooms 201 and 203. These presences have manifested themselves in many ways. There are reports of a female form in the rooms and the scent of roses that permeated the room. The Kehoe House is an 1892 Renaissance Revival mansion

DIRECTIONS: Turn West on E. President St.

C. The 17 Hundred 90 Inn

307 East President Street

Legend has it that two sisters from England Anne and Elizabeth Powell stayed in the inn and suffered a very tragic event during their stay. The Powell sisters came to the New World from England because their father had just died and they were searching for new opportunities. On their journey to Savannah, Anne Powell befriended a young German sailor named Hans. Their friendship quickly blossomed into love, and Hans even asked for Anne's hand in marriage. Later that week, Anne and Elizabeth chanced to encounter Hans wooing another young woman. Anne was heartbroken. The next night in the 17 Hundred 90 Inn, she opened the window and threw herself into the brick courtyard from a third floor balcony. Neighbors have reported seeing Anna on the porch. Unexplained chair rocking, window openings and noises on the stairs have been attributed to Anna as well.

There is also a ghost of a cook who is said to have dabbled in voodoo and her ghost still feels territorial. The owner said how being in the kitchen, she "felt a real strong push from behind and heard the jingle of bracelets."

DIRECTIONS: Return to Columbia Square and turn south and continue on Habersham St.

19. 228 Habersham ST

Conrad Aiken, one of America's most respected authors resided at with his parents at 228 Habersham ST whose father, Dr. William F. Aiken, was described "As an intelligent, even brilliant and very intense man, described as mental instability." Obsessed with the fear of being sent to an Asylum, Dr. Aiken enclosed himself behind a wall of paranoid assumptions. When asked "How are you?" he would response, "For an answer to that question I shall have to refer you to my lawyer." Dr. Aiken in February 1901 shot his wife and then turned the gun on himself. So you may run into the doctor or hear his voice counting out "One! Two! Three!" a scream and then a pistol shot.

DIRECTIONS: Continue South on Habersham St.

20. Chatham County Jail

235 Habersham Street.

Erected in 1887, Chatham County's four-story jail ranked among the east's most humane, with inmates divided by gender in well-ventilated blocks. It had 118 cells, an infirmary, and an attached external crime lab. A 93-foot clock tower was surmounted with a Byzantine-style dome, although a fire resulted in a new tower with a Moorish dome. Inmates were first locked up in 1888 and the prison remained active until 1976 when a larger jail was built on Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard. Vagrants took over the old jail until 1986 when it was donated as a preservation project to the Savannah College of Art and Design. Renamed Habersham Hall.

DIRECTIONS: Continue South on Habersham St.

21. Troop Square

A. Dog Fountain

There is a dog fountain on the east side of the square which is a unique water fountain for animals has two low-slung bowls for lapping, plus a filling mechanism.

B. Unitarian Universalist Church

307 E. Harris St. (Gothic design)

- (1) President Millard Fillmore, a Unitarian, attended an evening service at this church in 1854.
- (2) James Lord Pierpont, (1822-1893) was the organist, and also gave organ and singing lessons at the church. His song "One Horse Open Sleigh" was copyrighted in 1857 and re-titled two years later as "Jingle Bells, or The One Horse Open Sleigh."

DIRECTIONS: Continue South on Habersham St.

22. WHITEFIELD SQUARE

Whitefield square is named for Reverend George Whitefield, who in 1740 founded the Bethesda Home for Boys, America's oldest orphanage in continuous operation. Frame houses with wide porches and Victorian "gingerbread" abound in this neighborhood.

- A. The gazebo in the center of Whitefield Square is a favorite spot for exchanging "I do's."

DIRECTIONS: Continue South on Habersham St. Turn East on E Gaston to Price St. Turn south on Price go 1 block and turn west onto E Huntingdon St.



23. WARREN A. CANDLER HOSPITAL

- A. Georgia's first hospital, the second It was founded in 1803 as a seamen's hospital and poor house and was incorporated in 1808 under the name of Savannah Poor House and Hospital Society. During the War Between the States a portion of the Hospital was used for the care of Confederate soldiers.

There is a large great oak in the rear of the building that was a military stockade in 1864, for confinement of Union prisoners.

Legend has it that beneath Savannah lays a twisted old tunnel system where victims of the 1876 Yellow Fever epidemic were buried to prevent citywide panic at the sight of so many dead. One of these tunnels leads to Forsyth Park.

**Question:** *Warren Candler Hospital is the \_\_\_\_\_ oldest general hospital in continuous operation in the United States.*

DIRECTIONS: Continue West on E. Huntingdon Drive until Drayton St. turn South. You will be going parallel to Forsyth Park.

24. Mansion on Forsyth Park

At one time this building was the Fox & Weeks Funeral Home. If your family was "well off" and you die down the street at Candler Hospital during the Yellow fever epidemic of 1876 you would have been brought here to be buried in a cemetery, if your family could not pay for a grave then you were buried in secret in Forsyth park. This is a Victorian design mansion.

DIRECTIONS: Continue south on Drayton St. turn west onto Park ST Enter the Park on the Bull Street Entrance. Travel through the park until the Fountain.

25. Forsyth Park

- A. CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

The CONFEDERATE MONUMENT centered in the park behind the fountain, was dedicated in 1874 to honor the Confederate soldiers. It was made in Canada of Canadian materials and brought to Savannah by ship so as to never touch Yankee soil. Atop the monument is a bronze soldier done by David Richards.

## B. The Garden of Fragrance in Forsyth Park

The Garden was started in 1959 by the Garden Club Council of Chatham County, and was dedicated April 3, 1963. The garden was designed by the late Mr. George's Bignault, and was his final work as a Landscape Architect.

The Garden is surrounded by wells on three sides, helping to contain the fragrance of the plants and the fourth side is enclosed by the ornamental iron fence. The entrance is particularly enhanced by the handsome iron gates from the Old Union Station. It is tucked in the northwest part of the park and right next to the children's playground

**DIRECTIONS:** At the Fountain Travel NNE to the corner of E. Gaston ST and Drayton St. Travel East on E Gaston St.

## 26. The Gastonian

The Gastonian, comprised of two Regency-Italianate style mansions. Built in 1868, the mansions served as a residence until 1985. The exterior cracks along the mansions' façade and a crack along the fireplace in the original kitchen of the Gastonian were caused by an earthquake that struck the area in the late 1800s.

**DIRECTIONS:** Turn North on Lincoln St. and go up one block and turn West on Alice St. Turn North on Abercorn St.

**NOTE:** Lincoln Street was not named for President Abraham Lincoln, but was name for General Benjamin Lincoln an American General from the Revolution War who fought at the Siege of Savannah. When Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, he did not attend the surrender ceremony, but sent his second-in-command. General Washington refused to accept O'Hara's sword and sent his own subordinate, Benjamin Lincoln to receive the surrender.

## 27. Calhoun Square:

### A. Wesley Monumental United Methodist Church.

A memorial to John and Charles Wesley. Savannah's first Methodist Church, established in 1807. Gothic in architectural style, the stained glass "Wesley Window" contains life size busts of John and Charles Wesley, and at the top of the window a globe bears John Wesley's famous utterance, "The World is my parish."

NOTE: Rev. John Wesley was the Anglican pastor in Savannah. He had a broad approach to religion. While in Savannah he established the world's first Sunday School in 1736. His ministry became troubled because of his affection for a young lady named Sophia Hopkey. The young Wesley was much taken by Miss Hopkey but she did not return his affection as she loved another. She decided to marry William Williamson and Wesley refused to marry the couple. The couple was married in South Carolina and upon return, Wesley refused to give her communion. This public insult caused her new husband to sue Wesley for defamation of character. Wesley saw it as a church matter over which civil courts had no jurisdiction but the litigation proceeded and it greatly interfered with his ministry. Wesley left Savannah after one year and nine months and returned to England.

B. The Massie School

was first endowed in 1841 by a Scotsman planter named Peter Massie, who believed in offering poor children an education equal to that of their wealthier peers. The school building was designed by architect John Norris, whose design the Green-Meldrim House, the Andrew Low House, and the Mercer House. Norris designed the school in the Greek Revival style, and it was completed in 1856. During Savannah's occupation by Northern troops it was used as a military hospital, but was returned after the war to its intended use and remained in operation until 1974.

DIRECTIONS: Continue north on Abercorn St. to Lafayette Square

28. Lafayette Square:

Lafayette Square honors the Marquis de Lafayette, Aide to George Washington in the War for American Independence, the Marquis visited Savannah in 1825 and spoke to cheering Savannahians. Lafayette Square dates from 1837. The fountain was given by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Georgia.

A. Andrew Low House

Andrew Low was the father of William Mackay Low, who inherited his father's home, he married Juliette Gordon who later founded the Girl Scouts of America. Andrew Low's most famous guest was General Robert E. Lee, who was a frequent guest at the home while stationed at Fort Pulaski.

**Question:** *Who was living in this house in 1912 when she founded the Girl Scouts originally called Girl Guides. The group's first meetings were held in the carriage house that adjoins this property.*\_\_\_\_\_

## B. Hamilton- Turner House

The Hamilton mansion was the first residence in Savannah with electricity. In 1883 electric lights were installed in the salon. Spectators witnessing the inaugural room lighting feared the house would explode. Samuel P. Hamilton, is said to roam the second floor. Some visitors also say they've heard billiard balls rolling across the third floor, as Hamilton's children used to do. The house had to display fine objects of art collected from all over the world. Because of the house's valuable contents, Hamilton decided to station a sentry on the roof to guard against intruders. One morning when the guard did not appear for breakfast, a servant climbed the narrow stairs to the roof and found the guard lying dead in a pool of blood he had been shot during the night, A dark figure of a man with a shouldered rifle has been seen on the roof. The house is an example of Second Empire architecture design.

## C. Cathedral of Saint John the Baptist

The Parish of St. John the Baptist was established in 1799; however, the Gothic cathedral was not built until 1874. Nearly totally destroyed by fire in 1898, the cathedral was rebuilt in 1899. It was closed in May 1999 for major renovations and reopened at the end of 2000.

**Question:** *What religion was the only religion to be ban by the founding father of Ga.?* \_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS:** Continue North on Abercorn St. until Oglethorpe St. enter Colonial Park Cemetery

### 29. Colonial Park Cemetery

The Great yellow fever epidemic of 1812 killed a tenth of the population of Savannah and yellow killed more than 1000 people in 1854.

Many of the yellow fever victims were buried in mass graves behind the cemetery. That area was made into a playground and park.

The Colonial Park Cemetery is also home to one of Savannah's most famous ghosts, that of "Rene Asche Rondolier, a disfigured orphan who was said to have called Colonial Park his home in the early 1800s. Accused of murdering two girls whose bodies were found in the cemetery, Rene was dragged to the nearby swamps and lynched and left for dead. More dead bodies turned up in the cemetery in the days that followed. The townspeople were convinced it was Rene's ghost and some still call the cemetery, Rene's playground

**Question:** *How many Savannahians died of yellow fever in 1820?* \_\_\_\_\_

**Question:** *What Signer of the Declaration of Independents MAY be bury here?* \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: He voted in favor of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, and signed the document August 2, 1776. He did not live to see the country's independents. Even though he died of a gun shot it was not in battle. Gwinnett challenged Lachlan McIntosh a political rival to a duel, which was fought on May 16, 1777, at the small town of Thunderbolt, near Savannah. Both were wounded: McIntosh survived, but Button Gwinnett died three days later of gangrene resulting from having the bone of his leg shattered.

DIRECTIONS: Exit the Cemetery and continue North on Abercorn St.

30. Oglethorpe Square

A. Richardson-Owens-Thomas House

(c. 1819) 124 Abercorn Street. Renowned Regency style house, designed by William Jay., At least one resident of the is believed to still inhabit the premises Congressman George Owens has been reported as still keeping an eye on the place. A number of incidents have been reported over the years.

DIRECTIONS: Continue North on Abercorn St. Stop at the corner of Abercorn St. and E. Broughton ST. Look west.

31. The Marshall House

The Marshall House, now and originally a hotel, but during the Civil War it was used as a hospital. During its restoration a few years ago, some workmen were in the crawl space under the building, and they kept bumping into hard objects. They assumed were rocks. and tossed them aside as they crawled. When they eventually shined their flashlights to see what they'd been bumping into, they turned out to be bones: specifically, human arm and leg bones. During the Civil War, when a limb was amputated, they had to do something with all those arms and legs. The third floor of the Marshall House is haunted by the ghosts of Civil War soldiers.

DIRECTIONS: Continue North on Abercorn St. until Reynold Square

32. Reynold Square

A. The Pink House

Since the restaurant was opened there have been several reports of a male figure dressed up like an old colonial general both downstairs by employees and diners at the infamous restaurant. Apparently one patron thought it was all a joke until he quipped, "Tell me old boy, how was the war?" The gentleman, fully dressed in an 18th century general's uniform, simply ignored him and walked past him. Imagine his surprise when he learned that he had just seen the ghost of General James Habersham!

**Question:** *Why is the Pink House Pink?* \_\_\_\_\_

**Question:** *What creature is on the Downspouts of the Oliver Sturges House?* \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTIONS: Go West on E. St. Julian St. to Johnson Square

### 33. Johnson Square

The first square laid out in 1733, was Johnson Square. Public ovens, a well, and an area for common defense were part of the square.

#### A. Christ Episcopal Church

The Oldest church in Savannah laid the foundation of the church in 1740. It was dedicated in 1750 and burned in the fire of 1796. A second church was destroyed by a hurricane and rebuilt by 1815. In 1838 it was demolished and the present building begun. That church burned in 1897 but some of the walls and the foundation were saved and the rebuilt church is the present Christ Church on Johnson Square still on the original site designated by Oglethorpe.

**Question:** *What famous scout leader was married at Christ church in 1886? On her wedding day a piece of rice thrown by a well-wisher lodged in her ear, rendering her nearly deaf.* \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTIONS: Go south on Bull Street until you come to Wright Square

### 34. Wright Square

The square is the burial site of Tomo-chi-chi, a leader of the Creek nation. Tomo-chi-chi was a trusted friend of James Oglethorpe and assisted him in the founding of his colony. When Tomo-chi-chi died in 1739 Oglethorpe ordered him buried with military honors in the center of the Square. In accordance with his people's customs the grave was marked by a pyramid of stones gathered from the surrounding area. In 1883, citizens wishing to honor William Washington Gordon by placing a monument in the center of the square. While excavating for this new monument they unearth the bones of Tomo-chi-chi. Gordon's great niece objected strongly to this perceived insult to Tomochichi. She and other members of the Colonial Dames of the State of Georgia erected a new monument to Tomo-chi-chi, made of granite from Stone Mountain. His bones were buried under the stone. The Stone Mountain Monument Company offered the material at no cost. Mrs. Gordon felt that she was being condescended to and insisted on paying. The Monument Company sent her a bill for one dollar and fifty cents, payable on Judgment Day. Mrs. Gordon paid the bill and attached a note explaining that on Judgment Day she would be occupied with her own affairs. The new monument was erected in 1899. It stands in the southeast corner of the square.

The Tomo-chi-chi stone is under the tree that was used as the old public gallows. The story goes a pregnant woman was scheduled to be hung, her hanging was delayed until after the birth of the child. Her ghost is been seen in Wright Square with her broken neck asking for her baby.

#### A. United States Post Office

It was constructed in 1898 in amalgamation of styles – Spanish, French, Romanesque and Italian Renaissance

B. Chatham County Court House.

The current courthouse was built in 1889, in a Romanesque style

C. Lutheran Church of the Ascension

It was built in the Norman and Gothic styles

DIRECTIONS: Continue south on Bull St. to the Corner of Bull and Oglethorpe St.

35. Juliette Gordon Low House.

On Feb. 22, 1917, As Nellie Gordon lay her death bed the Ghost of General William Gordon appeared with an expression, "one of grave gladness." The general passed through the room and exited toward the stairs. Two family member proceeded down the stairs to the front foyer, where they met the family butler, whose face wore evidence of his grief. As they stopped to console him, the butler explained the cause of his tears. The general, after walking past Margaret, had come down the stairs, through the front hall, and passed through the door to the street. The butler said Willie looked happier than he could ever remember and suggested that the general had come to take Nellie with him. Nellie's children attest to her final expression, "the radiance of a bride, going to meet her bridegroom."

NOTE: The houses on Oglethorpe Ave are design in what is know as the Savannah style and were designed with floor to ceiling windows for maximum air circulation. Thieveries floor" living area was raised to catch any possible breeze and being higher was desirable as they got away from the noise and grit of the sand streets.

DIRECTIONS: Cross the Intersection Of Oglethorpe Avenue And Bull stop in the middle at the Jewish Cemetery Marker

36. Jewish Cemetery Marker

a 16-plot Jewish cemetery at the intersection of Oglethorpe Avenue and Bull Street, where only a small marker betrays the graves lying under the busy streets.

DIRECTIONS: Continue south on Bull Street

37. CHIPPEWA SQUARE

where Forrest Gump was filmed

A. The Philbrick-Eastman House

is best known for its iron fence with medallions of prominent men. This is part of the same ironwork that surrounds the fountain in front of the Cotton Exchange building on Bay Street. It is a Greek revival mansion.

B. Independent Presbyterian Church

Established in 1755, the present church is an important example of Federal design. Designed by Rhode Island architect John Holden Greene. Woodrow Wilson, the twenty-eighth president of the United States, was married to Ellen Louise Axson in this church on June 24, 1885.

C. First Baptist Church

Is a building in the Greek temple design with six massive columns.

D. Savannah Theater

222 Bull Street. Live theater in an art deco building

DIRECTIONS: Continue south on Bull Street to Madison Square

38. Madison Square

A. Sorrel-Weed House

The owner of the home recalled the historic account of a slave who had died a traumatic death in 1861, following the suicide of Francis Sorrel's wife, who had jumped from the second floor porch two weeks earlier. The Sci-fi channel show Taps record an EVP was recorded in the 8th hour of their investigation, with an African American woman screaming.....Get out....Get out....Help me, my God, my God. The TAPS team said it was the most significant EVP they had ever encountered. A man was heard with the woman, but his words were inaudible. The house is a Greek Revival design

B. St. John's Episcopal Church

Is said to be haunted by a woman in a long dark dress, and is seen standing alone in the balcony dressed in Victorian period clothing. She appears as a strong, unpleasant middle age woman with a large hat and upsweep hair. When ever she appears there is always the terrible sense of evil. It is a Gothic design church.

C. St. John's Episcopal Church Parish House

also known as the Green-Meldrim House Museum. Medieval-styled architecture with unusual oriel windows. In 1864, after the city had surrendered to General William T. Sherman, Green offered his house as Sherman's headquarters saying that he wished to spare any Savannah woman the indignity of having Sherman stay in her home. It was from this house that Sherman sent his telegram to President Abraham Lincoln presenting Savannah to him as a Christmas present. The house is haunted by Old Joe a music-loving butler who appears from time to time at the door during musical entertainments, tapping a foot, continuing his lifelong love of music beyond the grave.



D. The SAVANNAH VOLUNTEER GUARDS ARMORY,

340-44 Bull Street at Madison Square, was designed by Preston in 1893. It is distinguished by its heavy red brick Romanesque styling and by the cannon that stand guard on either side of the entrance. It is now a building of the Savannah College of Art and Design.

DIRECTIONS: Continue south on Bull St. to Monterey Square

39. Monterey Square

A. Thomas Levy House

Built in 1867, this house was remodeled in 1896 in the Second Empire Baroque style.

B. Congregation Mickve Israel

Historic synagogue with Gothic architecture. One of the oldest Jewish congregations in the south, and the third oldest in the nation.

C. Hugh M. Comer House

(1880), 2 East Taylor Street. Italianate in design

10 West Taylor Street

The original two-story brick house was augmented in the early 1900s with cast iron balconies, Ludowici tile roof, and a Dutch Colonial third floor. The result is a mid-nineteenth century house with a New Orleans accent.

D. Mercer House

This Italianate house was designed by architect John S. Norris. Jim Williams (main character in the movie *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil*) moved into the Mercer House on Monterey Square after completing the Hampton Lillibridge restoration and became well known for his fabulous parties. Some years after Williams death, reports surfaced that visitors had observed lights and festivities in the elegant mansion on the very same night of the year as Williams most opulent annual party - yet there had been no party. The House was used in the movie "Glory".

E. George Ferguson Armstrong House

George Armstrong served with the Chatham Artillery in the Spanish-American War. He built this house in 1920 (Henrik Wallin, architect) of brick with a snowy glaze. The design is Ecole des Beaux Arts, reminiscent of buildings of this period in Paris. Armstrong Atlantic State University, now south of the city, began here in 1935 as Armstrong Junior College, thanks to Mrs. Armstrong's bequest of the house for education.

DIRECTIONS: Continue south on Bull St. until you reach Gaston St. Turn west and then South on Whitaker St.

40. Hodgson Hall

The Georgia Historical Society's Library and Archives Constructed in 1876 as a permanent building for the Georgia Historical Society, Hodgson Hall serves as the organization's statewide headquarters. Designed by the American Institute of Architect's founder Detlef Lienau, Hodgson Hall is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The building was a gift of Margaret Telfair Hodgson and Mary Telfair as a memorial to William B. Hodgson, a prominent Savannah citizen, American diplomat, and oriental scholar.

Continue south on Whitaker St.

41. The Forsyth Park Inn

a Queen Anne Victorian home built in 1896 is said to be haunted by two members of the Churchill family, its former inhabitants. One of the alleged ghosts, a young girl named Lottie, is said to have murdered her uncle's mistress by poisoning her afternoon tea.

Continue south on Whitaker St. to W. Ginnett St. turn west and go to Barnard St. Turn North on Barnard St. Continue north until Chatham Square

42. Chatham Square

A. Barnard Street School

The original Barnard Street School of 1854 was used by General Sherman's Union Army as a military hospital during the Civil War. This is Mediterranean Revival design building

43. Pulaski Square

A. SCAD's Pulaski House was a section of the Jewish Education Alliance and also a shelter for homeless women and children. Students claim to have seen a ghost of a little girl wandering the halls, playing quietly in some of the rooms, or running through the square just down the street from Pulaski House, stopping to smell the flowers. It is likely that the female child that resides at SCAD's Pulaski House is perhaps a spirit from when the building was used as a shelter.

DIRECTIONS: Continue North on Barnard St. to Liberty Street. Turn West on Liberty St. Go west until Montgomery St. Turn north on Montgomery St. and proceed to Elbert Square.

44. Elbert Square

Was named for Samuel Elbert, a local farmer who was a member of Savannah's Council of Safety, a member of the Provincial Congress of 1775, a Revolutionary War soldier, twice Sheriff of Chatham County, and the Governor of Georgia.

DIRECTIONS: Proceed West and cross Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. You are at the Savannah Visitors Center. There are restroom here.

45. The Welcome Center

faces Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. The building is known as the old 'Central of Georgia Railroad Station.' It was built just prior to the Civil War in 1860 and is now a historical landmark.

DIRECTIONS: Proceed North on MLK Jr. Blvd. and turn East on Oglethorpe Ave and proceed to Oglethorpe House.

46. Oglethorpe House

Room 634 has a ghost of a woman the committed suicide she turns on the lights, and bangs on the wall

DIRECTIONS: Proceed South on alley between the Civic center and the Oglethorpe House. Continue South East to Orlean Square.

47. Orlean Square

Orleans Square was named for the 1815 victory of General Andrew "Old Hickory" Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans, during the War of 1812. The fountain was given in 1989 by Savannah's German heritage organizations

48. Telfair Square

A. Trinity Methodist Church

Built in 1848 and designed by John B. Hogg. Greek Revival style

B. Low Federal Buildings

Erected in the 1980's often referred to "As the bathroom tile buildings, only lacking shower heads! "Modern style

C. Telfair Museum of Art

Regency style design. Mary Telfair is said to enforce her ban on eating, drinking and amusements in the art museum bearing her name. Harp music is often heard coming from the vacant front pallor when the museum is closed. People in early nineteenth century clothing have been seen, along with the sounds of laughter and conversation.

DIRECTIONS: Continue north on Barnard St. to W. Congress ST.

## THE LOST SQUARE

### 49. Ellis Square

Home of City Market Should be restored in the coming years.

DIRECTIONS: Travel through City Market to Jefferson St. Go south to York St. Your hike end at the Robinson Garage located at York and Montgomery Streets

Your hike is now finish, and we hope you enjoy the tour.

