

State of Georgia



Georgia Department of Community Affairs Historic Preservation Division

certifies that
Savannah Powder Magazine
Ogeechee Road
Savannah, Chatham County

has been entered in the

National Register of Historic Places

by the United States Department of the Interior upon nomination by the State Historic Preservation Officer under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

February 03, 2025

_____ Date Entered

J. Christopher Mann

Commissioner, Department of Community Affairs

JL Fld

Director, Historic Preservation Division



**GEORGIA DEPARTMENT
of COMMUNITY AFFAIRS**

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF LISTING
IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Jennifer Flood, Division Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, is pleased to announce that the property identified below was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on the date indicated:

**Savannah Powder Magazine
Ogeechee Road
Savannah, Chatham County**

February 3, 2025

We hope that the recognition of the architectural and historical significance of this property, combined with the benefits of National Register listing, will assist in the preservation of the property. Additional information on preservation programs is available from our office.

Thank you for your interest in historic preservation.



National Register Weekly List 02/7/2025



NPS WASO NRHE NR Info <nr_info@nps.gov>
To NPS WASO NRHE NR Info

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 1/31/2025 THROUGH 2/6/2025

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

- CALIFORNIA, MARIN COUNTY,
Marconi Wireless-Synanon Tomales Bay Headquarters Historic District (Boundary Increase),
18500 CA 1,
Marshall vicinity, BC100011433,
BOUNDARY INCREASE APPROVED, 1/31/2025
- CALIFORNIA, MARIN COUNTY,
Marconi Wireless-Synanon Tomales Bay Headquarters Historic District (Additional Documentation),
18500 CA 1,
Marshall vicinity, AD88003223,
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 1/31/2025
- GEORGIA, CHATHAM COUNTY,
Savannah Powder Magazine,
Ogeechee Road,
Savannah vicinity, SG100011426,
LISTED, 2/3/2025
- MARYLAND, BALTIMORE INDEPENDENT CITY,
Arch Social Club,
2426 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Baltimore, MP100011434,
LISTED, 2/6/2025
(Civil Rights in Baltimore, Maryland, 1831-1976 MPS)
- MARYLAND, CHARLES COUNTY,
Bel Alton High School,
9501 Crain Highway,
Bel Alton, SG100011395,
LISTED, 2/3/2025

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Savannah Powder Magazine

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Ogeechee Road

City or town: Savannah State: Georgia County: Chatham

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

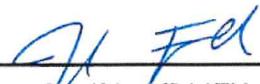
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B X C D

 Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Jennifer Flood/SHPO</u>	<u>12/17/24</u> Date
<u>GA SHPO</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____	_____
Signature of commenting official:	Date
_____	_____
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing) N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: Public Works (Municipal Powder Magazine)

Savannah Powder Magazine _____
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia _____
County and State

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOTHIC REVIVAL

Materials: (Enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

foundation: BRICK and CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: No extant roof, interior brick barrel vaults exposed

other: Iron, bluestone, and marble

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **Summary Paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type(s), style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity. If nominating a district, ensure NRHP District Resource Inventory is completed and included as Appendix 1.)

Summary Paragraph

The Savannah Powder Magazine is located on the south side of Ogeechee Road, also known as Highway 17, five miles southwest of Savannah's National Landmark Historic District (NRIS#66000277). The approximately 1,700 square foot two-room brick building was constructed in 1898 in the Gothic Revival style on roughly seventeen acres located in the western portion of the Vernon Tything Farm Lot #5. Two distinct elements define the Magazine's massing, a rectangular room facing north and a larger elongated-octagonal room facing south. Crenelated entrances are centered on the north and south elevations, featuring iron door frames

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

which historically housed exterior iron doors and wood frame screen doors. Between both rooms on the interior is an open segmental arch doorway aligned with the two exterior entrances. The Magazine currently does not have a roof; its interior brick barrel vaults are exposed on the exterior and covered in vegetation.

Narrative Description

Constructed in 1898, the Savannah Powder Magazine served as a municipally owned powder magazine for the City of Savannah. In February 1898, City Council approved the purchase of roughly twenty-one and a half acres of land located on Ogeechee Road from Jacob S. Cohen. The lot was in the western portion of the Vernon Tything Farm Lot #5. The southeast corner of the lot, approximately four acres, was divided from the lot by railway tracks. The Magazine and corresponding Keeper's cottage (no longer located on site) were built on the remaining seventeen and one-third acres fronting Ogeechee Road. Due to a property line dispute in the 1960s and continued development of the area, the lot on which the Magazine sits has been reduced in size to roughly fifteen acres.

The site is located five miles from Savannah's National Register Landmark Historic District (NRIS#66000277) and was intentionally chosen due to its location outside of the city limits and its isolation from other structures to protect public safety in case of an explosion. The area immediately surrounding the Magazine was cleared of trees to ensure that if there were an explosion, it could not easily spread. Today, the area has regrown, and the Magazine is concealed on all sides by dense tree coverage. At the time the Magazine was constructed, and through most of its active use, the surrounding area was largely undeveloped and remained outside city limits. Starting in the 1940s, as Ogeechee Road became US Highway 17 where it entered Savannah from the southwest, the surrounding area slowly began transforming. Residential neighborhoods were built, the Savannah Speedway opened in the 1960s, and by the 1980s industrial complexes and commercial businesses were being built in the area. In 1989, the fifteen-acre lot the Magazine is situated on was annexed to the city. The surrounding landscape continues to be developed today, however, the Magazine remains isolated on its original lot.

The Magazine is laid out in a symmetrical T-shaped plan consisting of a smaller north room centered on the north elevation of the larger octagonal south room. The entrance is oriented northeast towards Ogeechee Road (photo 1). The brick Gothic Revival building is one-story in height topped with an original crenelated and corbeled parapet. Original metal leader heads and scuppers perforate the parapet in four locations with corresponding original metal downspouts (no longer extant). Only two original metal leader heads are extant. The scuppers, leader heads, and downspouts were located on the south elevation at the east and west corners, as well as at the east and west junction of the north room and south room. No roof is currently in place however, a *Savannah Morning News* article dated November 12, 1898, describes the original roof as being made of wood while physical evidence in place indicates the wood roof was later replaced with a

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

standing seam metal hipped roof.¹ At an unknown date, the metal roof was later replaced with an asphalt shingle roof, indicated by a pile of asphalt shingles located directly beside the building and the presence of modern sealant on the roof.

The walls are constructed of a single wythe exterior brick wall with an air gap present between an interior double wythe brick wall. The exterior foundation of the Magazine is covered in splayed Portland-based parging (photos 1-5). The brick walls are perforated with original circular iron vents on all elevations (photo 7). Three original square iron light boxes also penetrate the brick walls (photo 6). A single light box is located on both the east and west elevations of the south room and a third is located on the west side of the north door to the north room. The light boxes would have been accessed on the exterior via a no longer extant iron door. A single cover remains and is in storage off site for safe keeping. The exterior of the cover has a single recessed panel with egg and dart molding on the inside of the recess. The interior of the cover is flush with the interior wall. A no longer extant glass plate would have been secured in slots on the interior of the boxes in order to provide light as well as protect the explosives within from a candle's or oil lamp's flame. Each light box features an iron pipe, located in the gap between the exterior and interior brick walls, extending to the parapet which allowed gas to vent safely from the boxes.

The north (front) and south (rear) elevations each feature original brick segmental arch doorframes lined with original double hinged iron door frames and bluestone thresholds within corbeled and crenelated brick entrance surrounds (photo 2 & 9). Of the double hinged doorways, which would have held interior wood screen doors and exterior iron doors, only one iron door is extant and is currently stored inside the Magazine. One wood screen exists and is stored off-site for safe keeping. To ensure the interior is secured, non-historic temporary lockable metal security gates have been installed on the original iron door hinges. A marble plaque is inlaid within the exterior brick wall east of the front entrance which states, "P. W. Meldrim, Mayor. John W. Smith. W. W. Owens. T. J. Davis. A. L. Weil. S. Krouskoff. Committee on City Lots. Eichberg and Witcover, Architects. John R. Eason, Builder. 1898."

The Powder Magazine is approximately 1,700 square feet. On the interior, the north room and south room are separated by a double wythe load bearing brick wall (photo 13-15). The wall is perforated with a centered segmental arch open doorway that is aligned with the north and south exterior doorways. The Magazine's plan is symmetrical along this central access created by all three doorways. The interior brick walls are coated with remnants of original asphalt sealant and lime wash coating. The floor, in both rooms, is also covered in a thick layer of original asphalt over an unknown substrate (photo 17). The asphalt still retains outlines of powder keg bases. The ceiling consists of brick barrel vaults coated in the same manner as the walls, with an asphalt undercoating and a lime wash outer coating. The vaults are supported by iron I-beams along the spring points and iron rebar running perpendicular through the arches.

¹ "Explosives out of Danger," *The Morning News*, November 12, 1898.

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

The Savannah Powder Magazine retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The building remains in its original location front Ogeechee Road. While the surrounding area has become developed, the Magazine itself remains isolated on its fifteen acres of land. The exterior of the Magazine has not been altered; and although it is currently missing its roof and a handful of distinguishing features, the building is largely in good condition. The Powder Magazine retains much of its integrity, including historic safety measures utilized in the construction of powder magazines such as the asphalt coated interior, iron vents in the walls and ceilings, and unique features such as light boxes vented through the twelve-inch-thick exterior brick walls. These integral elements provide observers with the feeling of its historic use. Most notably, the asphalt floor retains the imprints of storage barrels (photo 17). Also, a single original iron door is currently stored within the Magazine while a single wood door and iron lightbox door are stored by Tommy Holland, a member of the Powder Magazine Park Committee, Inc. Despite the fact that the building has not operated as a powder magazine since 1971, it remains under its original ownership by the City of Savannah.

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1898-1971

Significant Dates

1898: Powder Magazine constructed

1963: City of Savannah leased the Magazine to Morgan's Inc.

1971: Morgan's Inc. terminated their lease, and the Magazine was closed

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Alfred S. Eichburg, architect

Hyman Witcover, architect

John R. Eason, builder

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Savannah Powder Magazine is from 1898, when the building was constructed, to 1971, when it stopped operating as a powder magazine.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Savannah Powder Magazine, constructed in 1898, is significant under **National Register Criterion A** in the area of Politics/Government at the local level because the facility was built in response to the rapid expansion the City of Savannah experienced throughout the nineteenth century and served as the primary facility for non-military explosives in the city until 1971. It was one of several public works projects the City undertook to improve the safety and quality of life of its residents. It is also the only known powder magazine purpose built as a municipal powder magazine in Georgia. The Savannah Powder Magazine is also significant under **National Register Criterion C** in the area of Architecture at the local level as a significant example of late nineteenth century powder magazine construction specifically for the storage of black powder and dynamite which led to the brick building featuring two rooms separated by a two wythe brick wall. Also, the Savannah Powder Magazine is a utilitarian building, intended to provide safe storage for explosives, however, it was designed with a high style Gothic Revival exterior by notable Georgia architects, Alfred S. Eichberg and Hyman W. Witcover. The two architects only worked together in Savannah for a brief period and the Powder Magazine is the only known extant, intact, original design of theirs remaining in the city. The Powder Magazine remained in operation from 1898 through 1971, when a lease between Morgan's Inc. and the City was terminated. However, the Powder Magazine has continually remained under the ownership of the City of Savannah since its construction.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Savannah Powder Magazine is significant under **National Register Criterion A** in the area of Politics/Government at the local level as its construction is directly related to the rapid growth the City of Savannah experienced in the second half of the nineteenth century. The construction of the Powder Magazine was one of several public works projects the City undertook to improve the safety and quality of life of its residents. Prior to the construction of the Savannah Powder Magazine in 1898, five other magazines existed in Savannah. However, these magazines were all originally designed for military use, two of which were later repurposed as city magazines. Only the Savannah Powder Magazine located on Ogeechee Road was purpose built as a municipal magazine and it has remained under its original ownership.

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

Savannah was established with a town common which provided a barrier of common land between its six original wards and their corresponding garden and farm lots. At the turn of the nineteenth century this common was the location of burying grounds, a jail and workhouse, and hospitals; it also provided a buffer between the town and its fortifications. During the nineteenth century, the City of Savannah grew rapidly and by 1851 Savannah had grown from its original six wards and squares to twenty-four wards and squares.² As the outer boundaries of the city began encapsulating services and institutions deemed hazardous to the health of its citizens, numerous public works projects were deemed necessary to improve the safety and quality of life for residents. One such project was to relocate the City Magazine, which had originally been a military magazine located within Fort Wayne's ramparts but had become surrounded by the homes and businesses of Magazine Ward. Residents of the area submitted formal complaints regarding the dangers the powder magazine represented to "life and property."³

In 1870, the City Council approved the purchase of the old Confederate Magazine and two acres of land located on Springfield Plantation for \$1,005. The site was located on Lot Number 45 of Springfield Plantation, bounded by Gwinnett Street to the south, Hall Street (renamed Hadley Street) to the north, and Magazine Avenue on the east. The choice to use the old Confederate Magazine was due to the building already being suitable for the storage of explosives, it was of adequate size and security, and only required minimal repairs along with the construction of a keeper's cottage.⁴ Only minor repairs were required because the Confederate Magazine was less than ten years old, having been built in 1862.⁵

By 1891, it was determined that Savannah had grown so extensively that a new Water Works Pump House was required to provide adequate water to the city. The new water works was sited at the northeast corner of Gwinnett Street and Stiles Avenue, on land also previously part of the Springfield Plantation. Construction of the new water works began in 1891 and was completed in 1893.⁶ Three years later, concerns were raised due to the powder magazine's proximity to the new water works. In June 1896, the magazine stored approximately 15,000 pounds of dynamite along with a large quantity of powder. *The Morning News* reported that "The magazine is only a quarter of a mile from the new water works and should an explosion...occur the water works would be entirely wrecked and the city's water supply destroyed." Part of this concern was specifically due to the storage of a large quantity of dynamite in the magazine. The 1896 article continues by stating that the magazine "was never intended for the storage of dynamite, this explosive having come into general use long after the magazine was built."⁷

² David W. Gobel, "Planned Obsolescence? The Role of the Town Common in the Making of Savannah's Urban Plan," *Journal of Planning History*, (March 2022), 11, 13, & 23.

³ *Report of John Screven, Mayor of the City of Savannah, for the year ending September 30, 1870*, (Savannah: Morning News Steam-Power Press, 1870), 14.

⁴ *Ibid*, 14; Thomas Gamble, *A History of the City Government of Savannah, GA. From 1790 to 1901*, (Savannah, 1900), 290.

⁵ "Proceedings of Council," *The Savannah Daily Republican*, May 24, 1861;

"Proposals," *Savannah Daily Morning News*, February 12, 1862.

⁶ Gamble, *City Government of Savannah, GA*, 378-80.

⁷ "In Danger from Dynamite," *The Morning News*, June 26, 1896.

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

When the City Magazine was relocated to the old Confederate Magazine on the Springfield Plantation in 1870, dynamite was a relatively new form of explosive having only been invented three years prior. Dynamite is a combination of nitroglycerin and cleansed clay, today referred to as diatomaceous earth. Nitroglycerin is a fuel that does not burn but rather, it explodes and does so with greater force than black powder.⁸ By the end of the nineteenth century dynamite was the primary form of explosive used in civil engineering projects.⁹ In 1896 it was reported that 17,000 pounds of dynamite were stored in the magazine along with 175,000 pounds of black powder.¹⁰ An ignition of such a large quantity of these two explosive materials would indeed have caused catastrophic effects on the magazine's surrounding area.

Early objections to the relocation of the magazine to the Springfield Plantation site were due to the location two miles outside of the city, which was considered too distant and difficult to access.¹¹ It is likely these objections came from merchants whose explosives were stored within the magazine and who had convenient access to their explosives at the old site in Magazine Ward. However, by the 1890s, merchants' concerns regarding the distance of the powder magazine from their businesses were outweighed by the danger of the magazine's proximity to the water works and city. An 1896 article in *The Morning News*, reported that the head of the Palmer Hardware Company replied to a letter from Alderman Kolshorn stating, "that the company was fully aware of the great danger by the storage of such large quantities of dynamite so near to the city, and that it would approve of the building of a storage magazine several miles out on one of the roads already paved..."¹² The acquiescence of merchants for a magazine far outside of the city was considered to be due to ordinances that now allowed small magazines, holding a maximum of 400 pounds of powder, within the business district.¹³

In 1897, the Public Works Department described the powder magazine as "a menace to public safety" and explained that the magazine should be relocated at least five miles from the city, on a paved road, and near a railroad.¹⁴ Though the new magazine should be located near a railroad, it needed to be located a safe distance from the tracks. *The Morning News* described the old magazine as being too close to railroad tracks that "passing engines send sparks in its direction."¹⁵ On February 23, 1898, the City Council approved the purchase of 21.41 acres of land for \$800 from Jacob S. Cohen located on Ogeechee Road. Located on the western portion of

⁸ Stephen Bown, *A Most Damnable Invention: Dynamite, Nitrates, and the Making of the Modern World*, (New York: Thomas Dunne Books, 2005), 80-81; Kate Morgan, "The History of Dynamite: How Dynamite Shaped the World," *Popular Mechanics*, May 26, 2020, <https://popularmechanics.com/science/a32447280/history-dynamite/>.

⁹ Bown, *A Most Damnable Invention*, 82 & 96.

¹⁰ *Annual Report of Hon. Herman Myers Mayor of the City of Savannah for the year ending December 31, 1896*, (Savannah: The Morning News Print, 1897), 179.

¹¹ *Report of John Screven, Mayor of the City of Savannah*, 14.

¹² "In Danger of Dynamite."

¹³ *Annual Report of Hon. P. W. Meldrim Mayor, 1897*, 162.

¹⁴ *Annual Report of Hon. P. W. Meldrim Mayor, together with the Reports of City Officers of the City of Savannah, GA. for the year ending December 31, 1897*, (Savannah: The Morning News Print, 1898), 162.

¹⁵ "Explosives out of Danger," *The Morning News*, November 12, 1898.

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

the Vernon Tything Lot #5 in Heathcote Ward, this site provided an ideal location which matched the desired description of the Public Works Department.¹⁶ It was four and three-quarters miles from the city and the southeast corner of the lot was intersected by the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, which would later be absorbed into the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in 1899.¹⁷

On Thursday November 10, 1898, the completed Powder Magazine was inspected by Mayor P. W. Meldrim, Commissioner of Public Works Harry Willink, and Aldermen Davis, Reid, Charlton, Thomas, and Smith.¹⁸ The total cost for the construction of the new Powder Magazine was \$4,240. The city paid \$3,800.40 to J. R. Eason as the contractor and architects Eichberg and Witcover received \$350.00 for their design and specifications for the Magazine.¹⁹ Including the \$800 paid to Jacob S. Cohen, the new Powder Magazine cost a total of \$5,040.40 to the City of Savannah.

To ensure the powder magazine was operated properly, a Keeper of the Powder Magazine was appointed. In Savannah, the Keeper was appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by City Council. This appointment was for two years however, it was not limited to a two-year term, as numerous Savannah keepers served for several years.²⁰ The Keeper was required to live at the site of the magazine and be present twenty-four a day. The only approved absence was for receiving or delivering explosives. The primary role of the Keeper was to ensure the safe storage of the explosive material within the magazine. In March 1835, an ordinance was approved which stipulated that the keeper must be in possession of wool socks that must be worn by himself and anyone else entering the magazine. These socks were to be kept inside the magazine and put on prior to entrance, failure to do so would result in a fine and/or imprisonment.²¹

Although the municipal powder magazines were owned and operated by the City, the explosives stored within belonged to private commercial entities. A statement of receipts dated April 22, 1872, from the City Treasurer lists five merchants that had kegs of powder delivered to be stored in the magazine.²² Furthermore, Ordinance 787 describes that the Keeper shall receive fees for

¹⁶ Official Proceedings Council, Savannah, GA. (February 23, 1898), Clerk of Council's Office, Savannah, GA.; Charles Platen, *Chatham County State of Georgia*, 1875.

¹⁷ Steve Storey, "Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad," *Georgia's Railroad History & Heritage*, 2001, <https://web.archive.org/web/20030615121533/http://www.railga.com/flcenpen.htm> 1.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid, 46.

²⁰ A. H. MacDonell, *The Code of the City of Savannah of 1907 Containing the Charter of the 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*, (Savannah: Morning News Print, 1907), 191; LKS Architects, *The Savannah Powder Magazine*, 13.

²¹ MacDonell, *The Code of the City of Savannah*, 191.

²² Committee on Public Buildings, Powder Magazine Papers, 0115-001-A169 Folder 1, City of Savannah Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia.

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

every keg of explosives delivered for storage in the magazine. It further states, that the Keeper shall only receive a fee for the sale of explosives if delivery is required.²³ In 1898, these fees were the only source of income for the Keeper as the City did not provide a salary during this period. *The Morning News* reported in December 1898 that Keeper W. C. Umbach had billed merchants who had explosives stored in the magazine for moving their goods from the old magazine on Springfield Plantation to the new magazine on Ogeechee Road. The merchants refuted these bills, as they were not responsible for requesting the relocation of their explosives. Keeper Umbach had relocated approximately 96,00 pounds of powder and 8,500 pounds of dynamite, and therefore was awaiting the payment of fees totaling \$1,000.²⁴ The Keeper of the Powder Magazine would not receive a salary from the City until 1903 when Keeper M. J. Martin's petition was approved, and he was granted a ten-dollar monthly salary.²⁵

Throughout its history, the Savannah Powder Magazine located on Ogeechee Road has remained the property of the City of Savannah. The Magazine continued to be operated by the City under the care of an appointed Keeper until 1963 when the storage fees were increased, and the City received complaints from those who utilized the Magazine.²⁶ In February, Alderman Carswell recommended that the Magazine be leased to Morgan's Inc., described as "the only user of the facility."²⁷ Morgan's Inc. was a family operated industrial supply company, which was originally established as the Savannah Buggy Company in 1904.²⁸ In May, Council approved leasing the Magazine to Morgan's Inc. and the legal department was advised to prepare the finalized lease.²⁹ Morgan's Inc. leased the Savannah Powder Magazine from 1963 to 1971. In March 1971, Mr. H. B. Cottle submitted a formal request to City Manager Picot B. Floyd requesting to terminate the company's lease. In his letter, Cottle explained that Morgan's Inc. no longer sold dynamite, however, Morgan's Inc. had already paid \$50 for March's rent. He wished to have the lease terminated effective March 31st. Mr. Floyd acknowledged the receipt of Cottle's letter and verified the lease would expire as requested.³⁰ Though the City had received several offers to purchase the Powder Magazine and its fifteen acres throughout the 1970s, the land and the building have remained the property of the City of Savannah.³¹

Also occurring in February 1963, was a land dispute with the neighboring property owner, Mr. Harry E. Martin. City Attorney Blackburn recommended that property on which the Keeper's

²³ MacDonell, *The Code of the City of Savannah*, 191.

²⁴ "Trying to Collect Fees," *The Morning News*, December 2, 1898.

²⁵ "Official Proceedings of Council," *The Savannah Morning News*, May 2, 1903.

²⁶ Official Proceedings of Savannah City Council (February 20, 1963), 490. Clerk of Council's Office, Savannah, Georgia.

²⁷ Official Proceedings of Savannah City Council (February 27, 1963), 4. Clerk of Council's Office, Savannah, Georgia.

²⁸ Morgan Family Papers, GHS2294, Box 1 and 2, Georgia Historical Society.

²⁹ Official Proceedings of Savannah City Council (May 8, 1963), 79. Clerk of Council's Office, Savannah, Georgia.

³⁰ "Powder Magazine Tract, 1961-1989," City Manager's Office - Administrative Subject Files, Box 0120-001-87. City of Savannah Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia.

³¹ LKS Architects, *The Savannah Powder Magazine*, 9 & 12.

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

cottage was located be exchanged for the portion of land on which the Magazine encroached.³² However, Martin desired to purchase the Keeper's cottage and on August 12, 1964, Council approved the purchase.³³ Three months later, the property line was adjusted by the City Engineer dividing the Keeper's cottage, now on Martin's Red Gate Farms, and the Powder Magazine on City property. Martin purchased the Keeper's cottage for \$1,050.³⁴ At the time of sale, Mrs. Barney Clarke, the last keeper employed by the City, was still renting the house from the city, and was notified to vacate the premises due to the change in ownership. At an unknown date, the Keeper's cottage was moved to a new location on Red Gate Farms, where it currently remains.³⁵

From its construction in 1898 until its closure in 1971, the Savannah Powder Magazine served as a significant municipal facility in Savannah. At the time of its construction, the powder magazine was a part of a broader building initiative to create public works aimed at improving the quality of life and promoting the safety of Savannah's citizens. This purpose-built facility allowed the city government to address civic development concerns and was the only city-run facility which provided safe storage for dynamite and other explosive materials. This non-military powder magazine was the only facility of its kind constructed in Savannah.

The Savannah Powder Magazine is also significant under **National Register Criterion C** in the area of Architecture as a significant example of late nineteenth century powder magazine construction for the storage of black powder and dynamite. The design, construction, and materiality of the magazine took into consideration the relatively new invention of dynamite. The Savannah Powder Magazine is the only powder magazine in the history of Savannah that was specifically designed to safely store dynamite along with the traditional explosive of black powder. The two-room plan of the magazine ensured that dynamite was stored separately from black powder by a double wythe brick interior wall. The Savannah Powder Magazine features safety measures utilized in the construction of powder magazines such as the asphalt coated interior, iron vents in the walls and ceilings, and unique features such as light boxes vented through the twelve-inch-thick exterior brick walls.

Construction on the Savannah Powder Magazine began in July 1898, and it was anticipated it would be completed by September.³⁶ However, due to inclement weather work was delayed and the Powder Magazine was not completed until October.³⁷ *The Morning News* reported a thorough description of the new powder magazine upon its completion:

³² Official Proceedings of Savannah City Council (February 27, 1963), 4.

³³ Official Proceedings of Savannah City Council (August 12, 1964), 178. Clerk of Council's Office, Savannah, Georgia.

³⁴ Official Proceedings of Savannah City Council (October 14, 1964), 257. Clerk of Council's Office, Savannah, Georgia.

³⁵ Lominack Kolman Smith Architects, *Conditions Assessment and Restoration Plan: The Savannah Powder Magazine* (Savannah: 2019), 10.

³⁶ "Magazine Plans Accepted," *The Morning News*, May 27, 1898; "Streets Paved & Opened," *The Morning News*, July 3, 1898.

³⁷ "Powder to be Moved," *The Morning News*, September 8, 1898; "Explosives out of Danger."

Savannah Powder Magazine

Chatham Co., Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

“The magazine is strongly built and is fire-proof. There is no wood about it except in the roof, and between that and the explosives there is a thick brick arch. The floor consists of a thick layer of asphalt, and the same material is used on the walls and ceiling. It is said the entire building might be placed in water and that not a drop could find entrance. The doors are of steel and are very heavy. By the strength of the structure and other precautions that have been taken it is believed that it would be impossible for an explosion to take place through ordinary accident.”³⁸

On Thursday November 10, 1898, the completed Powder Magazine was inspected by Mayor P. W. Meldrim, Commissioner of Public Works Harry Willink, and Aldermen Davis, Reid, Charlton, Thomas, and Smith.³⁹ Four days later, approximately 96,00 pounds of powder and 8,500 pounds of dynamite was moved from the old powder magazine to the new powder magazine.⁴⁰ The total cost for the construction of the new Powder Magazine was \$4,240. The city paid \$3,800.40 to J. R. Eason as the contractor and Eichberg and Witcover received \$350.00 for their design and specifications for the Magazine.⁴¹ Including the \$800 paid to Jacob S. Cohen, the new Powder Magazine cost a total of \$5,040.40 to the City of Savannah.

The Savannah Powder Magazine features architectural and safety measures typical in the construction of powder magazines. These features include the asphalt coated interior, iron vents in the walls and ceilings, and unique features such as light boxes vented through the twelve-inch-thick exterior brick walls. The combination of these structural and safety features with the crenelations and other stylized aspects of the facility has led to many calling it “the castle in the woods.” Typical of magazine construction, the Savannah Powder Magazine was built out of fire-proof material including brick walls, concrete floor, and metal structural elements throughout the building. Fire-proof materials continue on the interior of the building where brick surfaces are coated in asphalt and a lime wash coating. Adequate ventilation systems were also needed for magazine facilities and the Savannah Powder Magazine’s brick walls were constructed with circular iron vents on each elevation. Also typical of magazine design, the Savannah Powder Magazine was built with several light boxes which provided a place to safely store light or allow sunlight into the building.

Though the Powder Magazine is a utilitarian building, intended to provide safe storage for explosives, it was designed with a high style exterior. The Gothic Revival style building was purpose built as a municipal powder magazine however, its design is reminiscent of eighteenth and nineteenth century forts. The Savannah Powder Magazine was originally to be designed by the City’s Engineering Department. Mr. C. M. Craig completed a design for the new magazine in January 1898. His design included two separate rooms for the storage of dynamite and powder. The magazine as designed by C. M. Craig was to be 109 feet long by 21 feet wide built on a

³⁸ “Explosives out of Danger.”

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ *Annual Report of Hon. P. W. Meldrim Mayor, together with the Reports of City Officers of the City of Savannah, GA. for the year ending December 31, 1898*, (Savannah: The Morning News Print, 1899), 137

⁴¹ Ibid, 46.

Savannah Powder Magazine

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

Name of Property

poured concrete foundation and 12-inch-thick brick walls.⁴² However, these plans were deemed to be too costly for the City and in May 1898, City Council accepted the plans designed by two notable Georgia architects, Alfred S. Eichberg and Hyman W. Witcover.⁴³ On June 15th, the bid submitted by John R. Eason was approved for the construction of the powder magazine and corresponding keeper's cottage.⁴⁴ The new Powder Magazine was the second public works project of 1898 in Savannah that Eichberg, Witcover, and Eason cooperatively worked on. The first project being alterations to the city prison and the construction of a police court building located at the corner of Habersham Street and South Broad Street (renamed Oglethorpe Avenue).⁴⁵

Eichberg moved to Savannah in the 1880s and in 1894 hired Witcover as a draftsman for his independent architecture firm, at an unknown date Witcover became a partner in the firm. Eichberg and Witcover only worked as partners in Savannah for a brief period. By May 1899, the firm was dissolved, Eichberg had returned to Atlanta and Witcover had become an influential architect in Savannah. Though they only worked together for a brief period in Savannah, they designed several buildings such as the new Duffy Street Baptist Church (Asbury United Methodist Church today) in 1897, the new tower on the county jail, police court, the Knights of Pythias Castle Hall, and the Powder Magazine in 1898. To date, the Savannah Powder Magazine is the only known, entirely intact, original design from their brief period of collaboration left in Savannah.

The Savannah Powder Magazine stands as a significant example of late nineteenth century powder magazine construction in Savannah. While the building was constructed as a purpose-built municipal explosives storage facility, the Savannah Powder Magazine implemented design features used on military installations such as fire-proof construction materials, thick brick walls, reinforced structural systems, and exterior ventilation for light and air. As the only purpose-built municipal powder magazine in Savannah, the building was constructed with these elements in mind to allow for the safe storage of dynamite and other explosive materials.

Developmental history/additional historic context information

Additional Historical Context:

The first five known powder magazines were all related to military installations, four of which are all speculated to have been in the area that is today referred to as Trustee's Garden. The first known powder magazine in Savannah was associated with Fort Oglethorpe dating to 1750. The next known powder magazine was associated with Fort Halifax in 1759, followed by Fort Prevost in 1780.⁴⁶ The magazine located within Fort Prevost was a rectangular building

⁴² "City's New Magazine," *The Morning News*, January 8, 1898.

⁴³ "Magazine Plans Accepted," *The Morning News*, May 27, 1898.

⁴⁴ Official Proceedings Council, Savannah, GA. (June 15, 1898), Clerk of Council's Office, Savannah, GA.

⁴⁵ "To Begin Three Structures," *The Morning News*, March 2, 1898.

⁴⁶ LKS Architects, *The Savannah Powder Magazine*, 2-3.

Savannah Powder Magazine

Chatham Co., Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

constructed of thick walls with a single entrance which featured a staircase leading to a subgrade chamber.⁴⁷ After the end of the American Revolution, Fort Prevost evolved into Fort Wayne and the City of Savannah completed the crescent shaped fort in 1813.⁴⁸ A year later, the City had completed a new fortified city wall and the town common which had acted as a buffer between the fortifications and the city was already being developed as new wards.⁴⁹ Historic maps and drawings of Fort Prevost and Fort Wayne indicate that their powder magazines were in the same general area.⁵⁰ It is possible that early in the history of Fort Wayne, the powder magazine of Fort Prevost continued to be used in the storage of arms.

Within a decade, Fort Wayne was deemed to be out of date and the City of Savannah was granted use of the fort's powder magazine as a city magazine by the United States.⁵¹ On October 26, 1831, the City Magazine at Fort Wayne exploded, and an article in the *Daily Savannah Republican* reported, "The building was in flames, at least the lower part, for the upper part was blown away and lay scattered around in various sized masses. One solid mass of brick and mortar, at least 5 square feet, was thrown over the fortification in the rear, at least 50 feet from

the building."⁵² Four years after the explosion of the magazine in Fort Wayne, City Council approved the building committee to receive proposals for the reconstruction of the powder

magazine.⁵³ In 1837, the City of Savannah formed a committee to petition the United States Congress for the site of Fort Wayne. However, the US Government determined that the site be divided into numerous building lots and sold individually. A year later, an Act of Congress approved the opening of a street through the tract, Reynolds Street.⁵⁴ In the following decades, the east side of Savannah experienced continued growth. By 1856, Fort Wayne was largely dismantled and the area surrounding the powder magazine was developed by businesses, warehouses, factories, and residential properties.⁵⁵

⁴⁷ *Powder Magazine in Fort Prevost in Savannah*, 1780, The Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71000883/>.

⁴⁸ Alejandro M. de Quesada, *A History of Georgia Forts: Georgia's Lonely Outposts*, (Charleston: The History Press, 2011), 33.

⁴⁹ Gobel, "Planned Obsolescence," 11.

⁵⁰ *Fort Provost in 1782*, Map, The Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71000882/>; I. Stouf, *Plan of the City & Harbour of Savannah in Chatham County, State of Georgia: Taken in 1818*, Map 1818 S7, Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, University of Georgia Libraries, https://dlg.usg.edu/record/guan_hmap_hmap1818s7.

⁵¹ Quesada, *A History of Georgia Forts*, 33; Gamble, *City Government of Savannah, GA*, 111.

⁵² "Two O'clock," *Daily Savannah Republican*, October 26, 1831.

⁵³ "In Council, Oct. 15th, 1835," *The Georgian*, October 17, 1835.

⁵⁴ Gamble, *City Government of Savannah, GA*, 111; LKS Architects, *The Savannah Powder Magazine*, 5.

⁵⁵ John M. Cooper, *Map of the City of Savannah*, Map 1856 C6, Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, University of Georgia Libraries, https://dlg.usg.edu/record/guan_hmap_hmap1856c6.

Savannah Powder Magazine

Chatham Co., Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

By 1870, citizens in the area submitted urgent concerns and complaints regarding the danger the powder magazine presented to their lives and property.⁵⁶ It was these concerns that prompted the relocation of the City Magazine to the old Confederate magazine located on Springfield Plantation. When the City Magazine was relocated to Springfield Plantation, the old Confederate magazine was less than ten years old. In November 1860, City Council approved the purchase of a large quantity of ammunition to arm the Confederate volunteer companies of the city.⁵⁷ This purchase required the construction of another military specific magazine. In 1861 the Committee of Public Buildings suggested the purchase of Lot 63 located on the Springfield Plantation for the construction of such a magazine. Ten months later, Confederate Captain Richard M. Cuyler requested proposals for the construction of a powder magazine.⁵⁸

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Annual Report of Hon. Herman Myers Mayor of the City of Savannah for the year ending December 31, 1896. Savannah: The Morning News Print, 1897.

Annual Report of Hon. P. W. Meldrim Mayor, together with the Reports of City Officers of the City of Savannah, GA. for the year ending December 31, 1897. Savannah: The Morning News Print, 1898.

Annual Report of Hon. P. W. Meldrim Mayor, together with the Reports of City Officers of the City of Savannah, GA. for the year ending December 31, 1898. Savannah: The Morning News Print, 1899.

Bown, Stephen. *A Most Damnable Invention: Dynamite, Nitrates, and the Making of the Modern World.* New York: Thomas Dunne Books, 2005.

"City's New Magazine." *The Morning News*, January 8, 1898.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/852541866>.

Committee on Public Buildings, Powder Magazine Papers, 0115-001-A169 Folder 1, City of Savannah Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia.

Cooper, John M. *Map of the City of Savannah.* Map 1856 C6. Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, University of Georgia Libraries,
https://dlg.usg.edu/record/guan_hmap_hmap1856c6.

"Explosives out of Danger," *The Morning News*, November 12, 1898.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/852568981>.

Fort Provost in 1782. Map. The Library of Congress,
<https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71000882/>.

⁵⁶ *Report of John Screven, Mayor of the City of Savannah*, 14.

⁵⁷ Gamble, *City Government of Savannah, GA.*, 253.

⁵⁸ "Proceedings of Council,"; "Proposals."

Savannah Powder Magazine

Chatham Co., Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

Gamble, Thomas. *A History of the City Government of Savannah, GA. From 1790 to 1901*. Savannah, 1900.

Gobel, David W. "Planned Obsolescence? The Role of the Town Common in the Making of Savannah's Urban Plan." *Journal of Planning History*, (March 2022): 1-36. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15385132211073471>.

"In Council, Oct. 15th, 1835," *The Georgian*, October 17, 1835.
<https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/lccn/sn83016087/1835-10-17/ed-1/seq-1/>.

"In Danger from Dynamite." *The Morning News*, June 26, 1896.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/852581820>.

Lominack Kolman Smith Architects. *Conditions Assessment and Restoration Plan: The Savannah Powder Magazine*, Savannah: 2019.

MacDonell, A. H. *The Code of the City of Savannah of 1907 Containing the Charter of the 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*. Savannah: Morning News Print, 1907. <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=7L14vQp-R-kC&pg=GBS.PP6&hl=en>.

"Magazine Plans Accepted." *The Morning News*, May 27, 1898.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/852554770>.

Morgan, Kate. "The History of Dynamite: How Dynamite Shaped the World." *Popular Mechanics*, May 26, 2020,
<https://popularmechanics.com/science/a32447280/history-dynamite/>.

Morgan Family Papers, GHS2294, Box 1 and 2, Georgia Historical Society.

"Official Proceedings of Council." *The Savannah Morning News*, May 2, 1903.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/879573246>.

Official Proceedings Council, Savannah, GA. (February 23, 1898), Clerk of Council's Office, Savannah, GA.

Official Proceedings of Savannah City Council (February 20, 1963). Clerk of Council's Office, Savannah, Georgia.

Official Proceedings of Savannah City Council (February 27, 1963). Clerk of Council's Office, Savannah, Georgia.

Official Proceedings of Savannah City Council (May 8, 1963). Clerk of Council's Office, Savannah, Georgia.

Official Proceedings of Savannah City Council (August 12, 1964). Clerk of Council's Office, Savannah, Georgia.

Official Proceedings of Savannah City Council (October 14, 1964). Clerk of Council's Office, Savannah, Georgia.

Savannah Powder Magazine

Chatham Co., Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

Platen, Charles. *Chatham County State of Georgia*. Map. Philadelphia: 1875.

Powder Magazine in Fort Prevost in Savannah. 1780. Map. The Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71000883/>.

"Powder Magazine Tract, 1961-1989," City Manager's Office - Administrative Subject Files, Box 0120-001-87. City of Savannah Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia.

"Powder to be Moved." *The Morning News*, September 8, 1898.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/852561051>.

"Proceedings of Council." *The Savannah Daily Republican*, May 24, 1861.
<https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/lccn/sn87062330/1861-05-24/ed-1/seq-2/>.

"Proposals." *Savannah Daily Morning News*, February 12, 1862.
<https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/lccn/sn82015886/1862-02-12/ed-1/seq-2/>.

de Quesada, Alejandro M. *A History of Georgia Forts: Georgia's Lonely Outposts*. Charleston: The History Press, 2011.

Report of John Screven, Mayor of the City of Savannah, for the year ending September 30, 1870. Savannah: Morning News Steam-Power Press, 1870.

Storey, Steve. "Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad," *Georgia's Railroad History & Heritage*, (2001).
<https://web.archive.org/web/20030615121533/http://www.railga.com/flcenpen.html>.

Stouf, I. *Plan of the City & Harbour of Savannah in Chatham County, State of Georgia: Taken in 1818*. Map 1818 S7. Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, University of Georgia Libraries,
https://dlg.usg.edu/record/guan_hmap_hmap1818s7.

"Streets Paved & Opened." *The Morning News*, July 3, 1898.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/852557459>.

"Trying to Collect Fees," *The Morning News*, December 2, 1898.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/852571390>.

"Two O'clock." *Daily Savannah Republican*, October 26, 1831.
<https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/lccn/sn87062328/1831-10-26/ed-1/seq-2/>.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15.01
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Use latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 32.048723 | Longitude: -81.162942 |
| 2. Latitude: 32.049065 | Longitude: -81.161410 |
| 3. Latitude: 32.045010 | Longitude: -81.165509 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Savannah Powder Magazine is located on parcel number 20836 02002, bounded on the east by a shared commercial parking lot, on the south by active Seaboard Coast Line Railway tracks, on the west by a retail strip mall, and on the north by Ogeechee Road (Highway 17).

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the Savannah Powder Magazine is justified by the legal property lines of the parcel listed on the property card and is the remaining intact historic acreage associated with the property. The boundary includes the one contributing building located on the parcel and no non-contributing resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Robin Miller, Assistant Project Manager & Ellie Isaacs, Partner
organization: Landmark Preservation Consulting LLC
street & number: PO Box 8604
city or town: Savannah state: Georgia zip code: 31412
e-mail: robin@landmarkpreservationllc.com & ellie@landmarkpreservationllc.com
telephone: (610) 428-9102 & (919) 218-3040
date: 2/28/2024

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **NRHP District Resource Inventory**, if appropriate.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: The Savannah Powder Magazine

Savannah Powder Magazine
Name of Property

Chatham Co., Georgia
County and State

City or Vicinity: Savannah

County: Chatham

State: Georgia

Photographer: Robin Miller & Ellie Isaacs

Date Photographed: January 10, 2023 & September 8, 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 23. Exterior, building overview, north elevations
- 2 of 23. Exterior, detail of north entrance
- 3 of 23. Exterior, northeast building overview, junction of north room and south room
- 4 of 23. Exterior, detail of rooms' junction
- 5 of 23. Exterior, northeast elevation of south room
- 6 of 23. Exterior, detail of iron light box (east elevation)
- 7 of 23. Exterior, detail of iron vent (northeast elevation)
- 8 of 23. Exterior, building overview, south elevation
- 9 of 23. Exterior, detail of south entrance
- 10 of 23. Exterior, building overview, south, southwest, and west elevations
- 11 of 23. Exterior, building overview, west elevations
- 12 of 23. Exterior, northwest building overview, junction of north room and south room
- 13 of 23. Interior, north room, looking south
- 14 of 23. Interior, north room, looking southeast
- 15 of 23. Interior, north room, looking southwest
- 16 of 23. Interior, north room, detail of ceiling (northeast corner)
- 17 of 23. Interior, north room, detail of floor
- 18 of 23. Interior, south room, looking north
- 19 of 23. Interior, south room, looking east
- 20 of 23. Interior, south room, looking west
- 21 of 23. Interior, south room, detail of south entrance
- 22 of 23. Interior, south room, detail of iron light box
- 23 of 23. Interior, detail of segmented arch of interior wall



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_01



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_02



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_03



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_04



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_05



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_06



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_07



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_08



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_09



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_10



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_11



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_12



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_13



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_14



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_15



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_16



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_17



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_18



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_19



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_20



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_21



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_22



GA_Chatham_Sa
vannah Powder
Magazine_23

