



Davenport House Museum Volunteer Newsletter

September 2014

www.davenporthousemuseum.org

912/236-8097



A property of Historic Savannah Foundation

FOR TYBEE



The Steam boat Carolina,

Will start for Tybee Island TOMORROW Morning at 8 o'clock, from Bolton's wharf. For passage apply on board, or at the bar of the City Hotel.

J. B. Herbert, Co.

Savannah Republican. September 3, 1822.

A pretty good rule for a lady to judge of a man's character, who offers her proposals of marriage, is to ascertain how he stands with his own sex. It is to be supposed that men are generally qualified to judge of another's merits; and as men are less reserved than women, it is not impossible in this way to form a tolerable correct estimate of their real tempers and dispositions, upon which the happiness of married life depends, more than upon capacity, learning, or wealth.

Savannah Republican. September 3, 1822.

A mother in Baltimore, exhibits her daughter whom she asserts has a 'vile serpent' or some 'vile varmint,' in her stomach, under this impression, the charitable contribute money enough to support the rest of the family. The papers think it is a hoax, carried on by the mother, and that the child is only afflicted with worms.



Savannah Republican. September 3, 1822.

Married – In Kent county (MD) Mr. David Webb, to Mrs. Whittington, both of Kent. This gentleman has been married seven times, and had six wives, having been married to one, in consequence of a mistake of the minister, in her first name. He is a stout

heartily looking fat man, weighing upwards of 200 pounds, and about 50 years of age.

Savannah Republican. September 3, 1822.

At Private Sale

A Negro Woman about 32 year of age, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Also – Two Negro Men, Field hands, one 18 and the other 22 years of age. Apply to J. B. Herbert & Co.

Savannah Republican. September 5, 1822.

Water Melons – A large supply of Water Melons were brought into the Charleston Market on Saturday last from Philadelphia, which afforded a very handsome profit, they having been laid in at 10 cents each and sold for 50 cents. This, (says the Courier) is but fair—in the early part of the season we supply our friends in the Northern and Middle States with the commodity, and they now reciprocate the favor, when the Melon season is nearly over with us, by repaying us in kind.



Savannah Republican. September 5, 1822.

DAVENPORT HOUSE CALENDAR

September 2014

Tuesday, September 2 at 5 p.m. –

Dance rehearsal

Wednesday, September 3 at 5 p.m.

—Yellow Fever rehearsal

Saturday, September 6 – KP Rental

Tuesday, September 9 at 5 p.m. –

Dance rehearsal

Wednesday, September 10 at 3

p.m. – Armstrong/Road Scholars training (Lafayette)

Friday, September 12 at 6:15 p.m. –

Fall motor coach series

Saturday, September 13 at 10 a.m. –

Discussion about Slavery at the DH

Tuesday, September 16 at 1 p.m. –

Davenport House Committee meeting

- 5 p.m. – Dance rehearsal

Wednesday, September 17 from 5

to 8 p.m. – Garden use HSF

Friday, September 19 at 6:15 p.m. –

Fall motor coach series

Saturday, September 20 from 4 to 7

p.m. – Garden Rental

Sunday, September 21 from 10:30

to 1 p.m. – Garden Rental

Wednesday, September 24 from 4

to 6 p.m. – Road Scholars

Thursday, September 25 from 6 to

9 p.m. – HSF/KP use

Friday, September 26 at 6:15 p.m. –

Fall motor coach series

Saturday, September 27 from 4 to 7

p.m. – Garden Rental

Monday, September 29 at 1 p.m. –

Oyster Roast Committee meeting

- 5:30 p.m. - DH All Staff

(Yellow Fever/Fall Programming)

Tuesday, September 30 from 9 to 3

p.m. – Shop inventory

- 6:30 p.m. – SAA JI Orientation

SHOP NEWS:

-New items: The shop has received a new shipment of sparkly jewelry.

See necklaces and earrings with a

price range of

\$12 to \$35.

Also new are

two types of

birdy ring holders (\$9.95)

- Inventory taken: The shop will be

inventoried on Tuesday, September

30. We could use help with the

counting. There is a sign-up sheet on

the kitchen door. Sign up there or let



Ben/Adrienne/Liz know you can help –
davenportshop@davenportmuseum.org

- **Photography:** Thank you to **Ariannah Kubli** who took photographs for the shop in August. Good work!

DOCENT NEWS:

- **DTP:** The DH will offer its Docent Training Program in October. Please let your friends and acquaintances know of this opportunity.

- **Talk about Slavery:** The August training session on **Slavery at the Davenport House** was well attended. There will be a repeat of the program on Saturday, September 13 from 10 a.m. until noon.



FALL FIELD TRIP:

City Hall and Johnny Mercer!

Mark your calendar for Friday, November 21 from 9:30 a.m. until 2:30 p.m. for our Fall Field Trip and Continuing Education Experience. Please let us know you plan to attend by signing up on the kitchen door list or emailing staff.

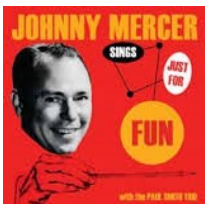
Itinerary:

9:30 a.m. - Arrive at the DH to walk over to City Hall.

10 a.m. - Tour of City Hall with **Luciana Spracher** (No fire arms please!)

11:30 a.m. – Lunch someplace fun (We will keep you informed about the location.)

Dessert at the KP 1:30 p.m. – Program on **Johnny Mercer** by **David Oppenheim**



Cost: \$15 (desserts and thank yous)

Spracher is the Director of the City of Savannah's Research Library and Municipal Archives.

Oppenheim is a Johnny Mercer historian. He has a collection of materials including video clips of Mercer performing with artists of his day.

JUNIOR INTERPRETERS:



- **JI Day:** Five JIs gave their first tours on August 1. Hurray for **Josh Flores, C'Asia Griffin, Marlie Stineman, Shae Williams** and **JaLynn Young**. Additionally, **Zihan Jiang** gave his first tour on August 9 and **Briana Hopkins** on August 23. **Kishan Patel** will finish the program in early September making eight young people who have completed the Summer JI Program and earned community service hours.

- **Special Offering for JIs:** On Saturday, September 13 at 10 a.m., there will be a training session on Slavery at the Davenport House. JIs are an especially invited audience. There will be the Krispy Kreme doughnuts!

- **SAA JIs:** Tuesday, September 30 at 6:30 p.m. will be orientation for Savannah Arts Academy JI recruits. Veteran JIs are asked to attend to make a testimonial about the program and to lead tours for their peers. SAA JIs will meet at the DH on Tuesday evenings from 6 to 8 p.m. October 7 through November 25.

DH CONTRIBUTIONS IN AUGUST

ExxonMobil Foundation/Diane and Dan Reitman
Thomas Linnell
Merck/Match from Lorraine Boice
Lynn Townsend

ARMSTRONG/ROAD SCHOLARS – FALL 2014

Topic: Welcoming our Nation's Guest /Lafayette

Theme: Lafayette's return visit to America brought about patriotic fervor the likes of which the nation has not seen as is evidenced by his stop in Savannah on March 20, 1825.

Program Training Session – Wednesday, September 10 at 3 p.m. – Meet in the Kennedy Pharmacy

Program Schedule and Workers:

Wednesday, September 24 from 4 to 6 p.m. - Katherine Owens, Linda Garner, Marty Barnes

Wednesday, October 8 from 4 to 6 p.m. – Linda Garner, Chassidy Malloy, Jamie Credle

Wednesday, October 15 from 4 to 6 p.m. – Linda Gardner, Marty Barnes (no Chassidy), Jamie Credle

Wednesday, October 22 from 4 to 6 p.m. – John Sorel, Katherine Owens, Linda Garner

Wednesday, October 29 from 4 to 6 p.m. – Katherine Owens, Linda Garner, John Sorel

Wednesday, November 5 from 4 to 6 p.m. – Linda Garner, Marty Barnes, Chassidy Malloy

Jeff Freeman, Raleigh Marcell and Anne Hagan are to be costumed performers in the house for the program.

YELLOW FEVER

The final season of our Yellow Fever



program will be presented on Friday and Saturday evenings in October at 7:30 and 8:45 p.m. New elements have been added to the show focusing on "A Year of Disaster" including the attention to the great fire of January 11.

There will be a Docent/Volunteer meeting on October 2 about the program.

Please know that your sales pitch is what makes this program successful. Presenting a quality show that brings in income is important to the Museum for all the obvious reasons. Post cards and posters will be ready for distribution in early September and we hope you will help the DH spread the word.

The DH will need helpers including safety monitors and greeters for the smooth running of the program. Please let Jamie know if you can help or sign up on the list on the kitchen door. As in the past, the snack providers are needed and appreciated.

Thanks to the cast **Kate Bosen, Jamie Credle, Pat Fraker, Jeff Freeman, Anne Hagan, Sage Hooten, Sherene LaMarche, Jody Leyva, John Leonti, Mary Allison McCarthy, Cathie Morris, Jarrod Smith, Jamal Touré, Jan Vach and Iain Woodside.**



And heartfelt gratitude to **Raleigh Marcell** for creating a new script and directing the program.

Next year we hope to present something new examining the spiritual beliefs of the early 19th

century which we hope will find an audience. If it does not a new incarnation of Yellow Fever will appear in 2016.

MOTOR COACH SERIES: FALL 2014

Docents know to give delightful thirty minute tours to this after hours series.

Schedule and Workers:

Friday, September 12 arrival at 6:15 p.m. – John Sorrel, Roger Smith, Fran Molettiere

Friday, September 19 arrival at 6:15 p.m. – John Sorel, Marty Barnes, Linda Garner

Friday, September 26 arrival at 6:15 p.m. – Katherine Owens, Don Starr, Abby Schreiber; Helen Linskey

Friday, October 3 arrival at 6:15 p.m. – Katherine Owens, Don Starr, Roger Smith, De Gassman; Helen Linskey

Thursday, October 9 arrival at 6:15 p.m. – Abby Schreiber, Judy Howell, De Gassman

Friday, October 10 arrival at 6:15 p.m. – Don Starr, Linda Garner, Marty Barnes, Fran Molettiere Helen Linskey

Friday, October 17 arrival at 6:15 p.m. – Marty Barnes, Roger Smith, De Gassman, Mitzi Toth (new); Helen Linskey

COLLECTIONS NEWS:

UV SHADES - LONGEVITY

Several colleagues have told staff, "You know those shades will not last forever" meaning our UV shades will at some point stop protecting the Museum interiors of the fading effects of the sun. To find out more about this staff called the vendor inquiring about the shades' longevity since they have been up for 11 years. The rep with DeVenco contacted the shade manufacturer who said that our

shades should last "a long time." The shades made of three layers of fabric. A way to tell if they are losing their effectiveness is if they begin to yellow or the material begins to change/or degrade.

INTERN PROJECT: RUNAWAY SLAVE AD TRANSCRIPTION

- **Emma Rountree**, a student at Guilford College spent summer hours

transcribing runaway ads from the Savannah Republican newspaper.

She completed the years 1819-1823 having transcribed 45 pages

worth of ads. If you are interested in reading the ads, contact staff. Thank you, Emma.



WORTH MENTIONING:

- Dance Mistress Returns:

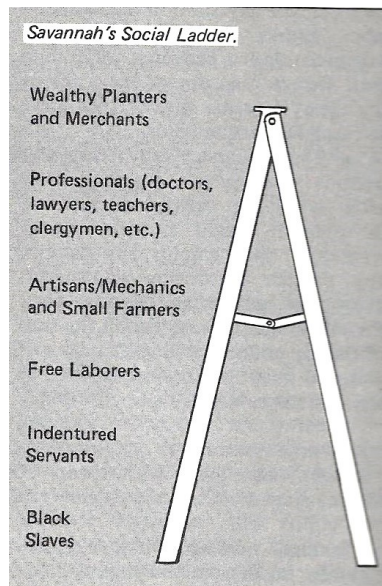
Professional dancer **Elizabeth Albe** was in town in August and taught the DH Dancers a new dance which makes six dances she has given us! We encourage anyone who would like to learn Regency dancing to attend a weekly dance session (Tuesdays in September) to see how much fun it is. It's good exercise with good people. The group's next performances will be in December.



- **Dancer Contact:** The DH was contacted by a lovely lady who was interested in attending Albe's classes. She turned out to be the new

executive director of Savannah Dance Festival, **Brea Calli**, who spent much of the past decade as a soloist with the State Theater of Kassel in Germany. What a wonderful contact for the DH!

- **Savannah's Social Ladder:** See the illustration from a 1982 publication on The Georgia History Book by Lawrence R. Hepburn. It shows Savannah's Social Ladder during the colonial period. While it does not include free people of color and does include indentured servants which were not around during the antebellum period, it is illustrative of Isaiah Davenport's status during the DH's period of interpretation. Thank you, Patsy Robinson who found this information for us!



DOCENT SPOTLIGHT

William Hanill

DH: How did you come to be associated with the Davenport House?

William: I love Savannah's rich historical legacy and, since moving back to the area five years ago, I decided it would be fun to volunteer at a property within walking distance of our home.

DH: What do you do outside of the DH?

William: I am actively involved with Independent Presbyterian Church. I also enjoy walking and biking with my wife and our African Basenji dog, gardening, daily visits to the health club, and traveling with my family.



DH: What is your favorite thing about the Davenport House?

William: I have four particular interests: a) the heart of pine floors and other architectural features of the house, b) the story of Henry Kollock, D.D. and his relationship with Isaiah and Sarah Davenport, c) the accounts of those who were enslaved in the 1800's and their contributions to the rich history of Savannah, and d) the love of Madeira wine amongst the early Savannah residents.

DH: What's the most unusual thing that has ever happened to you at the DH?

William: Two recent events come to mind. During a tour of 10 -12 people I had an opportunity to respond to the question, "What is the value of human life?" while sharing about enslavement. On another tour while referencing Mr. Davenport's "will", I bent down to ask a nine-year-old to read the line on the will, "Nine Negroes @ \$2,150". She replied, "I can't say that; it's a dirty word!" I was touched by her sensitivity as I went on to explain that at the time enslaved persons were viewed as property to be bought or sold, thankfully foreign to the visitors of the present-day Davenport house. The second was a man from Madrid. He said, "No one would name their child after a Spanish priest, people assume he was the father!"

DH: How long have you been in Savannah?

William: I grew up in Miami, FL. and moved as a young adult to Columbia, S.C. and then to Savannah where I met my wife in 1982 (we married in 1985). At the time I was living across from Forsyth Park and managing a newly opened home care agency, the first for-profit agency in GA. From there I relocated to Atlanta, Griffin, and LaSalle, IL before returning to Savannah from 1994 until 2001. After eight years in Philadelphia, we returned to Savannah for good after enrolling our daughter in Berry College. Living in the historic district has been a dream come true for us.

DH: What is your favorite thing to do in Savannah?

William: Bike riding and volunteering at the Tour of Homes, International Film Festival, Beer Festival, and Music

Festival; dining out in the historic district.

DH: What are your plans for your future?

William: I love to travel. I've been to Scotland on seven trips; Ireland five times; and Spain/Portugal twice. I'd love to continue traveling, both in and out of the U.S. and volunteering as long as opportunities present themselves.

A look at the DH guest register: During the month of August (2014) the DH saw visitors from people from 32 states and 9 nations. Our international visitors came from Australia, Canada, England, France, Germany, Israel and the Netherlands. We even had a guest from the U. S. Commonwealth of Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands. Interesting hometown names include Benicia, CA, Temecula, CA, Hobert, IN, Griswold, IA, Summit, MS, Freehold, NJ, Wadsworth, OH, Enoree, SC, Nolensville, TN, League City, TX, Alvin, TX, and Midlothian, VA.

How They Heard About Us (in descending order of frequency)

Internet (Group On, Google, Trip Advisor, You Tube); Tour guides; Trolley Tours (Old Town Trolley); Concierge (Courtyard Marriott, Holiday Inn, Hyatt, River Street Inn, Kehoe House, Thunderbird Inn); Brochures; Guide Books (AAA); Walk Bys; Friends; Visitor Center; Relatives; Maps; Locals; Magazines (Savannah Magazine); Eugenia Price books; Preservation Pass; Research; Television; Vacation Station presentation.

What They Had To Say

"Great house and guide." "Interesting tour. Crazy wallpaper." "Gorgeous! Thanks for saving it!" "Enchanting." "Wonderful. Delightful tour to end a great day!" "The 12 o'clock tour was wonderful." "It was a wonderful experience." "Great tour. Very energetic." "Clear and to the point." "Fantastic job, Linda." "Great tour. Judy was great." "Wonderful tour. Bonnie - great job." "Tour guide was wonderful!! Very informative." "Excellent presentation!" "Thank you for preserving this gem!" "Thank you for a wonderful tour, Susan."

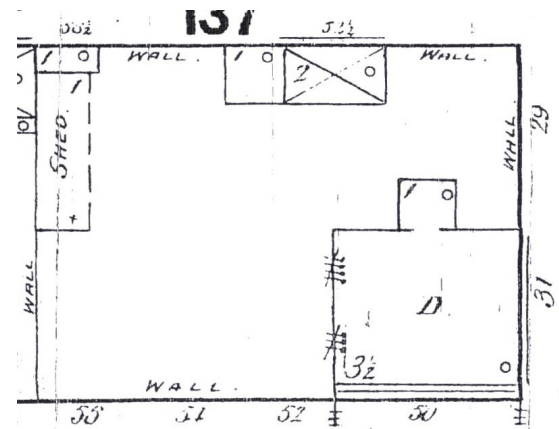
DISCUSSION ON SLAVERY AT THE DAVENPORT HOUSE

Preface: Docents ask us all the time, “*How can we possibly fit more information into our DH tour?*” Since the beginning of my tenure at the DH, the mantra has been “30 minute tours,” “30 minute tours,” “30 minute tours” and yet we continue to provide more information to cram into the 30 minute tour. And while I am not sure ANYONE actually does a 30 minute tour (including myself), it seems to be the “industry standard” in our tourist city and something we should make every attempt to do. We believe that this is generally what most visitors want. During that time we deliver a well-considered and thoughtfully constructed, generalist experience – a smattering of social history, a dash of decorative arts, a bit of architecture thrown in here and there, bits of local history/family history and a recognition of Historic Savannah Foundation – all done in 30 minutes so visitors can move on to the next “Savannah thing.” But we also know “there are people like us,” who are looking for something deeper – the true meaning of the site they visit the city to discover. During the antebellum period – our period of interpretation, slavery was at the heart of the city! So, while you have a well-honed 30-minute generalist experience stored in your brain’s filing cabinet, open a new drawer (boy, that sounds corny). Try to create a richer experience (or experiences) for the conscientious traveler who wants cohesive

stories filled with thoughtful commentary on what makes our site and our town worthy of their time and effort. And, know that it’s up to you to determine through questioning what sort of experience your groups want and need.

In our four week Docent Training Program, the topic of slavery receives discussion along with the other topics deemed appropriate for a well-rounded tour guide to know. There has never been enough time to cover any of our topics deeply, particularly the most serious and wrenching topic of our period of interpretation. We have also said, “We will be able to give the topic more attention when we reinterpret the basement level as the kitchen and utility space,” but who knows when that will be. Let’s give it the attention it deserves now. The enslaved people owned by Isaiah Davenport did not just populate and labor in the kitchen. Their hands and their presence permeate the site, and if there is such a thing as ghosts, most assuredly, it would be the souls of those held captive who would be beseeching us to hear their voices.

Thankfully the Telfair presented a terrific symposium a couple of years ago that produced a book on urban slavery earlier this year. With that resource at our fingertips, we began thinking in more



Detail from the 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Lots 13 and 14 on Columbia Ward showing the walled enclosure.

focused ways on what we could say at the DH. And, in reviewing work on the topic, we found the most important (and useful for our situation) book on urban slavery was written fifty years ago. It is Richard Wade’s Slavery in the Cities: The South 1820-1860. Below are just passages from the Telfair book as well as Wade’s, which are helpful in building a thoughtful discussion on the topic of urban slavery for our visitors. Please note that the quotes use 1960s language.

Please note: For those who were unable to attend the **Discussion of Slavery at the DH** workshop in August, we will present another on Saturday, September 13 at 10 a.m. in the KP.

THE DH IS THE EVIDENCE:

“The physical environment helped shape the nature of urban slavery. Enough remains of the historic center of these towns to give a sense of the spatial relationships in which the system operated. Some sketches, a few maps, occasional

drawings by fire-insurance companies, and real-estate plats add some precision to these impressions. Business directories and yearbooks include address and locations which make it possible to reconstruct the distribution of commercial buildings and public facilities.”

CITY LIFE: “The city . . . created its own kind of world, with a pace, sophistication, and environment that separated it from rural modes.”

SAVANNAH WAS ALL ABOUT

BUSINESS: “Built on commerce . . . was Savannah, Georgia’s major port and one of the South’s most enterprising entrepôts A unique plan had fixed the development of the city around a series of charming little parks which gave the place ‘a curiously rural and modest aspect.’ Its sandy streets, kept unimproved presumably for reasons of health, fortified the impression. But the small-town flavor could not conceal the intensely commercial character of a people who prided themselves on their industry and aggressiveness. Occupying, as a traveler noted, ‘the primal and efficient seat . . . of the energy Georgia,’ they advertised themselves, as ‘plain, old fashioned, hard working men and women , who . . . transact business before 8 o’clock a.m.”

HOUSING AND WHO LIVED

WHERE: The grand urban slave dwelling of our neighbor the Owens Thomas House was the exception not the rule. “Other slaves’ owners housed slaves in kitchens,

storerooms, basements, and carriage houses.” Sometimes with “neither bed [n]or bedding” And, while some slaves “lived out,” “Most slaves lived with their owners.”

“About half the whites had no Negroes; hence in most slaveowning families, bondsmen outnumbered masters.”

DOMESTICS: “The great bulk of urban slaves were domestics, living in the master’s house and doing the household chores. Preparing food, washing and cleaning, making clothes, and rendering personal service to the master or mistress comprised the core of the job, but there were endless other tasks. Children had to be tended, visitors cared for, and the elderly comforted. Since whites had come to look upon even the smallest domestic exertion as demeaning, everything was left to the bondsmen. Even where there were many servants, the amount of work for each seemed boundless.”

“And the hours were long. Formally the day began at five in the morning and ran until curfew at nine or ten at night.”

“And the duties of the male servant often took him away from the premise. Driving for his owner, picking up packages, running errands in the city or surrounding area sometime kept him away for hours at time and on some occasions overnight.”

LITTLE POLLY (THE YOUNG DAUGHTER OF BELLA) - “Slave children were brought into domestic service while still very young.

Taught simple tasks and habituated to servitude, they became an important part of the household’s work force. . . . By the eighth or ninth year the bonded youth entered the world of slavery, initially at least, as a house servant.”

QUARTERS AND THE HOUSE:

Congestion and Transience

“They [the enslaved] had to be placed in such a way that the social distance between the races was maintained even under conditions of close physical proximity.”

THE GARDEN WALL:

ENCLOSURE AND SERVITUDE

“Overcrowded or not, the important thing about slave housing was the social view it embodied. Its basic objective was to seal off the Negroes from outside contacts. Not only were the bondsmen’s quarters placed close to the main building, but the plot itself was enclosed by high brick walls.”

“. . . more obviously in Mobile or Savannah, the massive walls still surrounded a small yard or garden.”

“High walls and buildings hemmed in the slaves while on the premises, and drew the lines of life around their owners. This ‘compound’ was the urban equivalent of the plantation. Like its rural analogue, it provided a means of social control as well as of shelter; it embodied the servile relationship between white and black; and it expressed a style of living appropriate to its setting. ‘They are divided out among us and mingled up with us, and we with them, in a thousand ways,’ a Charleston minister said

while describing slavery in his own city. ‘They live with us – eating from the same store-houses, drinking from the same fountains, dwelling in the same enclosures.’”

Cramped, crude, and uncomfortable

A LOT ABOUT SAVANNAH’S URBAN SLAVERY WAS SIMILAR TO OTHER COASTAL SOUTHERN CITIES. ONE OF THE WAYS THAT SETS IT APART WAS ITS CITY PLAN! THE LANES BECAME THE COMMUNICATION ROUTE FOR ENSLAVED PEOPLE AS WELL AS FREE BLACKS.

THE LANES! “Savannah inherited housing problems [as far as slave masters’ were concerned] from its original plan. The design divided the city into small oblong blocks, each of which was split lengthwise by a lane. The two sections were then divided into regular plots. On each side of big house fronted on the street and the slave quarters occupied the rear. The high wall sealed off neighbors and connected the master’s residence with the slave quarters behind. But the lanes offered an exit for blacks through the stables and sheds. Very soon these walkways came alive with Negro activity, and the chances of control were greatly complicated. Thus, the greatest looseness of Savannah’s housing system stemmed from its initial city plan and what visitors called its charming lanes.”

INTEGRATED WARDS: “During the time of the South’s ‘peculiar institution,’ Negro housing was mean but it was usually not geographically segregated. In every city in Dixie, blacks and whites

lived side by side, sharing the same premises if not equal facilities and being constantly in each other’s presence. . . . The purpose of this residential mixture was not, of course, to integrate the community, but rather to prevent growth of a cohesive Negro society.”

There will be more on this topic in the months to come. The DH plans to develop a tour with its primary focus being Urban Slavery and the Davenport Household. As we do this, we hope that the research we provide will be used to refine and enrich what you present to our visitors. Thank you for all you do!

HOW DO WE INTERPRET THE DH TAKING INTO ACCOUNT DAVENPORT OWNED SLAVES AND SLAVES LIVED THERE?

- § **Acknowledge it** – Enslaved people lived and worked here
- § **Compare Urban with Plantation Slavery** – System (task system of the Lowcountry plantation south and domestic servitude of the city), opportunities, communication; interconnectedness
- § **Compare the Davenport families lives to their enslaved workers**
- § **Reference what we do know** – Names, family group, runaways, documentation – inventory, tax digest, newspaper (runaway

ads); lived in close proximity

- § **Acknowledge what we don’t know** – Feelings
- § **Use people’s names** – Bella, Peggy, Nancy, Ned, Davy, Polly, Isaac, Jacob, Deeping, Ann
- § **Note the work performed:** Mechanics, Cook, Maid, Laundress, Gardener, Carriage Driver, Nurse/Nanny
- § **Recognized conditions:** Sleeping arrangements, constancy of work, no opportunity for redress, heat; social control; punishment
- § **Convey the unusual circumstances** (compared with today): Reconfiguration of family; sense of unease; Slavery!
- § **Understand:** Slavery was the lifeblood of the antebellum south and African American history is everywhere in Savannah. Slave hands built the Davenport House as well as the city of Savannah.

