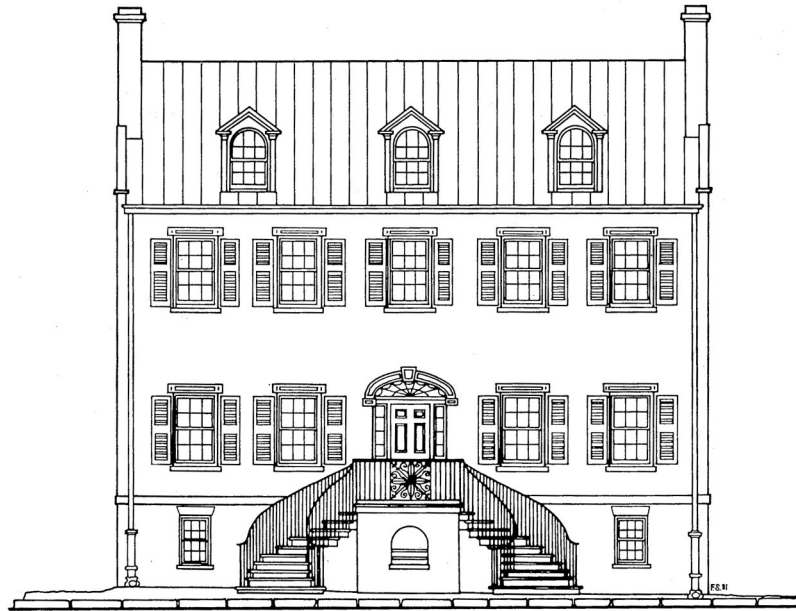


DAVENPORT
H O U S E
M U S E U M

A property of



Self-Guided Tour

The Davenport House Museum tells the story of early 19th century port city life through the Federal era home built by Master Builder Isaiah Davenport. It also celebrates the house's role in the founding of the historic preservation movement in Savannah. The

Davenport House was the first effort of the Historic Savannah Foundation which operates it as its only museum property.

Davenport House Museum is open to the public Monday through Saturday 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. when the last tour begins; on Sunday from 1 until 4 p.m. when the last tour begins.

Welcome to the Davenport House Museum, where the Savannah's historic preservation movement began.

AMENITIES ON THE SITE:

RAISED BASEMENT -

- ◇ Museum Shop
 - ◇ Rest Rooms
 - ◇ Water Fountain
 - ◇ Site-Specific Brochures – Enslaved Workers, Wallpaper, Garden
 - ◇ Guest Register and Comment Book
 - ◇ Supplemental Exhibits and Media
-

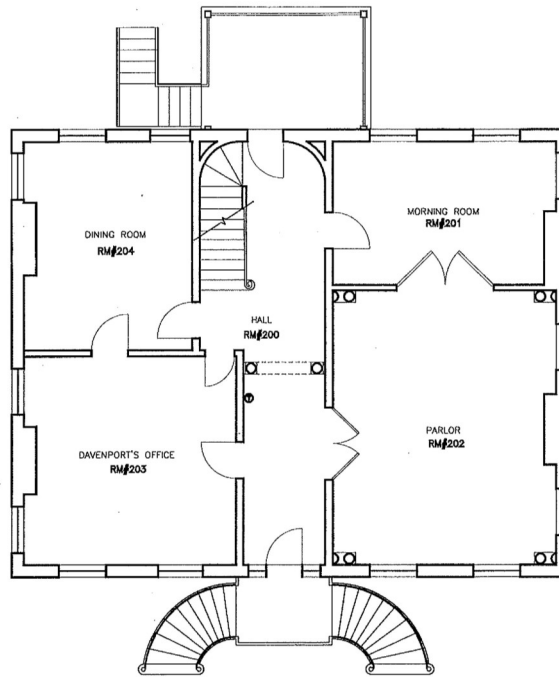
SELF-GUIDED TOUR

Please use this as a guide to visit the historic house. A docent will escort you to the two exhibit floors and give you an overview of the spaces. Then you will be free to view the exhibit areas.

Please be mindful of the house rules.

- Refrain from touching the furniture, artifacts or wall coverings.
- Photography is allowed if it does not interrupt the enjoyment of fellow guests. No flash. No photos may be taken on the stairs.
- No food or drink allowed.
- Do not stray beyond the stanchions in the Museum rooms.
- Enjoy your time at the Davenport House Museum!

The value of the DH: The Davenport House is a survivor. It has withstood the test of time. If you are looking for an example of survival and perseverance, look to the DH. 200 years old in 2020, it was built by Master Builder Isaiah Davenport and his crew and subcontractors. Davenport was a New Englander and a tradesman making his way in the thriving port city of Savannah. After several years of work and building his business, he built a family home that was also an example of his skill. As a “small business man” he wanted to attract clientele. Just as today, contractors often live in beautiful, well-built houses. Davenport used his home to show Savannahians he could build a fine house in hopes that they would hire him. The Museum interprets this early period – the 1820s – when Davenport, his family and his enslaved workers lived there because it is the period about which we have the most information. However, the house’s true significance is its later history when in the 1950s it was threatened with demolition. During the first half of the 20th century, the house became an apartment building and lapsed into a sad state of repair. In 1955, it was threatened with demolition shortly after the City Market was torn down. A group of Savannah citizens became concerned about the loss of old, well-built structures at a time when old buildings and old neighborhoods were being destroyed all over the United States. In Savannah, seven ladies began to meet and develop a plan to save the old city. However, it was the impending destruction of the Davenport House that galvanized the community and brought people together with the hope of saving the house. In the process, Historic Savannah Foundation was formed. HSF has gone on to national prominence as a leader in the historic preservation movement showing people how to save and repurpose old, well-built buildings for modern uses. Saving the DH was HSF’s first activity, but it now uses an arsenal of other tools to promote the conservation of historic resources, the most prominent being its Revolving Fund. The DH is the only museum property owned by HSF. It stands as a beacon of the preservation movement reminding visitors and community members alike of the power of grass roots organizations, the importance of saving cultural resources, and the value of what maintaining historic buildings can do for a city.



The DH's story reflects the lives of the **seventeen people** who lived in the house in the 1820s. The household included **two families**, the Davenport family (Isaiah, Sarah, and their children – Isaiah, Jr., Benjamin Rush, Hugh McCall, Henry Kollock, Archibald, Cornelia and Dudley) and enslaved worker, Bella, and her children (Jack, Jacob, Isaac and Polly). Additional enslaved workers were Ned and Davy, who labored in Mr. Davenport's construction business, and young domestic workers, Nancy and Peggy. **Other people** who occupied the space from time to time were: Mr. Davenport's clients and his crew, family friends and acquaintances, children's play-mates, and delivery and sales people.

The house is furnished around two primary documents: Isaiah Davenport's estate inventory (1828, Chatham Co. Courthouse: File 116) and Isaiah Davenport's sale of personal property (Chatham Co. Courthouse: File 116, Sale Nov. 3 & 4, 1828, Filed: Jan. 10, 1829).

How the house appears: It is 8:30 a.m. on a summer's morning.

ENTRANCE HALL:

First Impression: Visitors arrived through the front door and received their first impression of the home's interior space from the hallway.

Architectural Screen/Exemplifies – *period of transition*: The two Ionic columns at the center of the hall act as an architectural screen dividing the space into the public area in the fore and the private area in the rear. Architecturally speaking the house represents a period of transition. The exterior is Federal style, which was popular just after the American Revolution until the early 19th century, while the interior conveys a newer style, the Greek Revival.

Social Sorting: The first person a guest encountered upon entering the house was an enslaved worker whose job was to greet visitors and then show them into the correct space as instructed by Mrs. Davenport. Business associates were shown in to the Office, and social guests were shown into the Drawing Room.

Living Space: In pre-air conditioned days the front and back door were left open to get a cross breeze making this area the coolest place inside the house during the long hot summer. The lightweight furniture could easily be moved to cooler spaces during hot weather.

What you see:

Floor Cloth: An “*Entry Carpet*” is listed on Isaiah Davenport's estate inventory. Originally it was a shellacked canvas floor covering.

Wallpaper: The wallpaper pattern is called “*Berrien Ribbon Trellis*,” named for a house across Broughton Street called the Major John Berrien House ca. 1795. A fragment of this pattern, as well as the border pattern, were found there and were reproduced for the Davenport House. Both date to the 1820s making them appropriate to the house as they were familiar to the Davenports. The authentic reproduction wallpaper extends up the stairwell to the attic.

Reproduction shot gun. A “*shot gun and belt*” are listed on the estate inventory. Use: Safety. Food. Warning. Celebration.

Davenport: While this fine brick home conveys the impression of a successful owner, please know Davenport was not part of the coastal elite. He was a working man from New England who came to Savannah to build a life.

Room Use: This is a masculine room of business. In order to get work done before the heat of the day, Mr. Davenport would have already left for the jobsite, having worked on his accounts and a drawing for a moulding the evening before.

What you see:

Plaster Work: The mouldings & medallions in the house were created by one of Davenport's subcontractors and are hallmarks of Savannah craftsmanship

Faux wood-grained doors: The simulated wood treatment made plain pine doors look exotic.

Italian Marble Mantel. It was imported through the port of Savannah. In the 1930s this mantel was removed from the building and was returned in 1963.

Gold watch in watch box. A gold watch and chain are listed at a value of \$100 on Davenport's estate inventory.

United States wall map by Samuel Lewis, 1821. A map of the United States is on the Davenport's estate inventory.

Venetian blinds. Reproduction blinds throughout the house replicate the "*loose blinds and shades*" on Davenport's estate inventory.

Smaller service door on the North Wall: This door was used by enslaved domestic workers to service the room.

DRAWING ROOM—202

Name: The name *drawing room* is a shortened form of “withdrawing room.” After dinner, white men would have stayed in the Dining Room to smoke and drink (Madeira). White ladies withdrew to this room for conversation. The men joined them later.

Use: The room shows off the skills of the builders – Isaiah, Ned and crew as well as the taste of the day.

The room was a place for **milestones** - parties and holiday celebrations, but also more solemn occasions such as funerals.

This room was not used by members of the white household in the morning. However, an enslaved worker may have set out china on the sideboard in anticipation of the service of tea later in the day.

What you see:

“Glass shade”/hurricane shade: The shade on the sideboard was given by a Davenport family member and is believed to be one of a pair listed on Davenport’s estate inventory.

***Surrender of Cornwallis* engraving.** The work of art is listed in the Davenport’s estate sale.

Tea Set:: A “*Fine china tea set*” is listed on Davenport’s estate inventory. The set on the sideboard is Worcester – English china, ca. 1790.

Fireplace: The classical green and pink marble mantel was moved to a house at Drayton and Gaston Streets in the 1920s or 30s. It returned to the Davenport House in 1997.

MORNING ROOM—201

The space: The Morning Room was used as an extension of the Drawing Room for large gatherings. Otherwise, it was a private room used by Mrs. Davenport.

Use: Mrs. Davenport managed the enslaved household staff from this room, including meeting each morning with the cook to plan meals and the distributing supplies. In charge of domestic life, Sarah was responsible for ensuring her family and her enslaved workers had food, clothing and shelter. She also attended to the education of her children and spiritual guidance of her family from this room.

What you see:

Tambour desk: From a desk like this Sarah Davenport attended to correspondences and household management.

Sewing table. 1815-1825: From a worktable like this Sarah Davenport stored sewing supplies and pieces she was working on.

Fashion plates and a French fashion doll, c. 1825: These objects conveyed fashions trends.

Framed illustration of *Dr. Henry Kollock, minister at the Independent Presbyterian Church:* The Davenports attended Kollock's church. He married Sarah and Isaiah in March 1809. They named one of their children after him. An illustration of Kollock is on Isaiah Davenport's estate inventory.

Silhouette: *Sarah Rosamond Davenport, 1828, aged 40 years,* by

Master Hanks with Common Scissors. This is one of three silhouettes in the Museum collection created at the same time of three generations of Davenport women. Master Hanks was the "handle" of artist Jarvis Hank, who traveled the country cutting silhouettes with the company "Gallery of Cuttings."

DINING ROOM—204

Use: The Dining Room was used for Davenport meals. The execution of a meal was labor intensive, calling on members of the enslaved household to set up the room, prepare and serve the family and guests, clean up the space and put the room back in order. Customs of the day included an informal breakfast (sometimes taken in the Morning Room); mid-afternoon dinner (the main meal of the day) taken between 2:00 and 4:00 p.m.; late afternoon/early evening tea taken in the drawing room; and a late, less substantial supper.

Regional Foods: Because Savannah was a port city, residents could avail themselves of a greater variety of foods than those living in the countryside. This was because the length of time it took to transport items inland fostered spoilage. The food served in this room came from a variety of traditions – English, African, French and Native American.

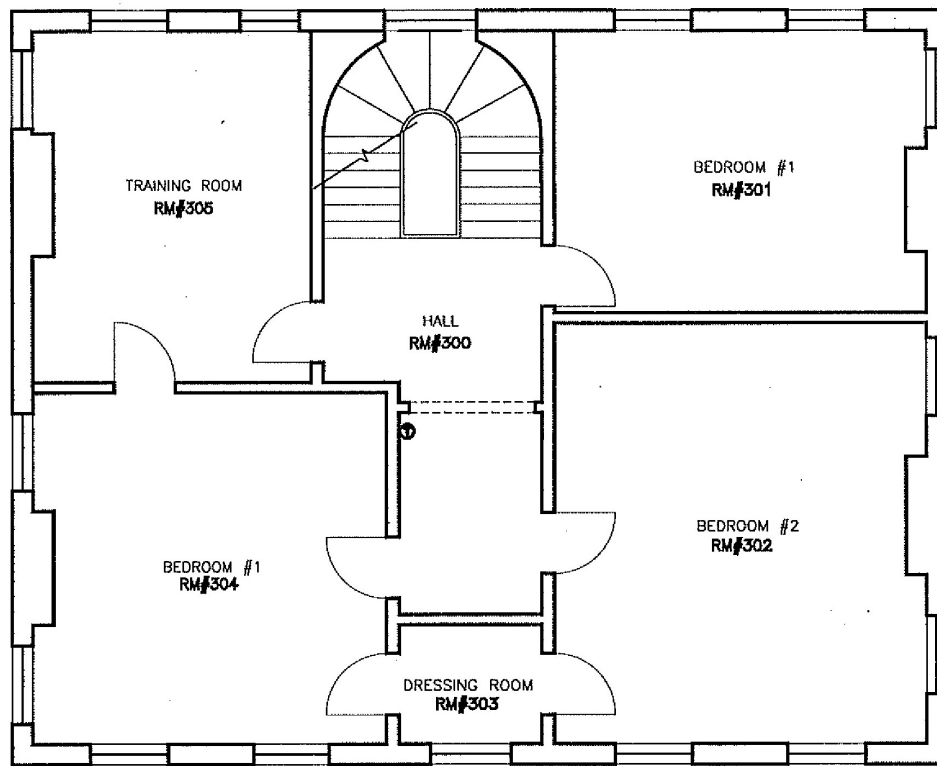
What you see

Wallpaper: The wallpaper patterns were all found in an 1820 home in Schuylerville, New York. The violet paisley motif is an example of the fashion for purple in French papers that was at its height between 1810-1820.

Green paint: The paint colors throughout the house were determined by paint analysis as the first pigments on the wood surfaces.

Chairs: A number of chairs are listed on Davenport's estate inventory including a set of "*bamboo chairs*" - wood painted to simulate bamboo, and "*black chairs*."

Reproduction fly catcher: On a summer morning, the unscreened windows were open for cooling but which also let in flies.



STAIRS - GOING UP

The most impressive feature of the house is the self-supporting stairs which utilized iron spindles at intervals for strength. The rail is made of the finest Honduran mahogany and was shaped and crafted by Davenport himself. It leads to the Davenport family's sleeping space.

Safety: You may use the handrail to support yourself if necessary. Please protect the wood handrail as instructed.

DAUGHTER'S ROOM—301:

Use: The room is presented as it appeared in 1828 when Cornelia Davenport was 4 years old as she is depicted in the silhouette over the fireplace. She was the only daughter of the Davenports to reach adulthood. She was not the only girl in the household however. Polly, enslaved cook Bella's daughter, who was 8 years older than Cornelia, also grew up in the house though they were probably not playmates. By 8 or 9 years of age, Polly was learning and performing domestic duties under the watchful eye of her Mother.

What you see:

Silhouette: The silhouette over the fireplace is of *Cornelia Augusta Davenport, 1828, aged 4 years* by ***Master Hankes with Common Scissors.***

Mosquito Netting: All of the Davenports' beds on this floor had mosquito protection which was netting draped over the sleeper.

MASTER BEDROOM—302:

Use: This is the largest and most elaborate bedroom in the home where sleeping, resting, birthing and dying, as well as grooming, washing, and dressing took place.

What you see:

Window curtains: This was the only room in the house with curtains. White fabrics were seen as hygienic, giving the bedchamber a clean appearance.

Wallpaper: The blue toile wallpaper pattern is similar to one in the Henry Cunningham House on Greene Square one square east of the DH. Cunningham was the minister at 2nd African Baptist Church. The paper was originally printed around 1815 and was based on a 1780 engraving. Authentic period papers must be hand trimmed for the pattern to match as they were not manufactured to match up along the vertical seam like modern papers.

Silhouette: The center silhouette over the fireplace is of *Susannah Clark,, 1828, aged 67 years*, Sarah Davenport's mother, and it is by ***Master Hankes with Common Scissors.***

TRUNK ROOM– 303:

Function: The Trunk Room connects the Master Bedroom with the smaller bedroom which was shared by the Davenport boys.

Use: Clothing was stored on pegs. Towels were hung on the rack to dry.

SONS' ROOM—304:

Use: The Davenports' six surviving sons shared this room and the one connecting to the North as sleeping space. One of the household's enslaved workers, probably Ann, watched over the boys at night. She slept on a pallet on the floor.

What you see in this room:

Bed: Not only did the boys share the bedroom but they also shared beds as well.

Sacking bottom: The mattress is held up on the bedframe with a canvas support called a sacking bottom.

Hip tub: Bathing in a tub similar to this was done in the raised basement.

Fire board: The board depicting Hessian soldiers was put into place when the fireplace was not in use to keep animals from using the chimney to access the house.

Gender specific toys: See the tops, marbles, toy gun, hobby horse, and wheelbarrow

GARDEN:

What you see here is a 20th Century garden attached to a 19th Century house. Its creation was a Bicentennial project of Savannah's Trustees Garden Club completed in 1975. In the 1820s, the area included a carriage house, privy, horse shed and work-space for the household. Work that took place here included animal husbandry, laundry, wood cutting, cooking and butchering.

Two archaeological surveys have taken place on the site with the most recent conducted in 2014. The report of the work may be found on the Museum's website.

RAISED BASEMENT:

The raised basement was arranged with a central hall flanked by two rooms on each side divided by a storeroom in the middle of each. The kitchen was in the NW corner with the door opening out to the working yard. Workers entered the house through an exterior stair leading to the back door on the "parlor" level. The interior staircase was added after 1850.

In the 1820s, enslaved workers spent much of their time here working, sleeping, socializing, and waiting. They also spent time in the **utility yard** out back, (our garden today), which was a spill-over work space. Also workers spent some time in the city at large, (procuring supplies, running errands for the household, etc.), as well as throughout the house.

Plans are underway to create an exhibit area restoring its original appearance.

Household—Enslaved

NANCY

Daughter, Sister, Enslaved Domestic, Worker,
Freedom Seeker

Born: ca. 1782 – Ebenezer, GA (present Day
Effingham County)

Last record: ca. 1816 (43 years)

Family Members: Father (Sam), Mother (Mary),
Sister (Peggy)

Nancy was born an enslaved worker owned by the Keiffer Family, one of the original German speaking Salzburger families in Ebenezer, Georgia. Nancy was taught German. She remained with the Salzburger community until the age of 30 having been sold to four different owners before being bought by Isaiah Davenport from George Rentz in 1812. The sale separated Nancy from her family and rural life. Nancy was a freedom seeker who run away in 1812, two months after her sale to Davenport. An advertisement for her return indicated her ability to elude captors as well as her diminutive stature, 4'10". She was returned to Davenport and the last record of her existence was on a ship manifest destination New York City. It is speculated Nancy's voyage coincided with her sale.

BELLA

Mother, Enslaved Domestic Worker

Family Members: Polly (daughter), Jack (son),
Jacob and Isaac (twin sons)

Born: ca. 1789-1798, St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort,
SC (present day Hilton Head Island)

Died: ca. between 1843 and 1850 (est. 52-62
years old)

Bella and her four children were sold to Isaiah Davenport in early 1817 by David Baldwin, of

Hilton Head Island. Bella's experiences on a plantation in Lowcountry South Carolina is a direct link to the Gullah Geechee culture. It is speculated that she may have been the wet nurse for the Davenport children. With the help of census records we know that Bella remained with her daughter Polly for at least 11 years, her son Jack for at least 20 years, and twin sons Jacob and Isaac for at least 31 years. This represents an exceptional example of an enslaved family remaining intact.

JACK

Son, Enslaved Domestic Worker

Born ca. 1808

Hilton Head Island, SC

Eldest son of Bella, Brother of Polly, Jacob and
Isaac

He was repurchased by Sarah Davenport following ID estate sale. It is unclear what happened to him afterwards. He may have remained in the household until 1840 or may not have. His presence in current documentation ends with 1828.

POLLY

Born ca. 1816.

In. St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, South
Carolina

Youngest and only daughter of Bella, Sister of
Jack and twin brothers Jacob and Isaac

Polly was close in age to Isaiah, Jr. and Benjamin Rush Davenport. She was hired out for income after Isaiah Davenport's death. She was repurchased by Sarah Davenport following ID's estate sale. It is unclear what happened to her afterwards. She may have remained in the household until 1840 nor may not have. Her presence in current documentation ends with 1828.

JACOB

Son, Brother, Enslaved Domestic Worker

Born, ca. 1812

Hilton Head Island, SC

Son of Bella. Twin of Isaac, young brother of Jack, older brother of Polly

He was hired out for income following Isaiah Davenport's death. He was sold and repurchased in the 1828 sale of ID's property. With his twin brother, Isaac spent his childhood, teenage, and adult years with the Davenport family, all told at least 41 years. There is no interment record known.

ISAAC

Son, Brother, Enslaved Domestic Worker

Born, ca. 1812. Died, 1/1860 (48 years of dysentery)

Hilton Head Island, SC

Son of Bella. Twin of Jacob, younger brother of Jack, older brother of Polly

He was hired out for income following Isaiah Davenport's death. Sold and repurchased by the 1828 sale of ID's property. Jacob and Isaac were used as collateral for loans in 1835, 1848 and 1858. With his twin brother, Isaac spent his childhood, teenage, and adult years with the Davenport family, all told at 43 years. He is buried in Laurel Grove South.

NED

Son, Brother, Enslaved Worker/Carpenter,

Born: ca. 1780s, Brampton Plantation on the Savannah River

Died: Sometime after 1828 (lived to be apx. 50-60 years old)

Family members: Ned (father), Minty (mother), Joe (younger brother), Prince (younger brother)

His family was owned by Jonathan Bryan, a colonial founder of Savannah, on Brampton Plantation by the Savannah River. Young Ned and his family were sold to Bryan's eldest child Mary Wylly and husband Richard. Ned remained within the Bryan family until 1813. He was sold to Isaiah Davenport

when Mary Wylly defaulted on loans after her husband's death. As a child, Ned was exposed to the evangelical fervor around the founding of the African American church in Savannah. Its founding father, Andrew Bryan, was also owned by Bryan. Ned's father, Ned, Sr., was a skilled carpenter who taught his son the trade. He was purchased by Davenport to be on his crew of builders.

DAVEY (aka Dave or David)

Son, Brother, Enslaved Worker/Waggoner, Freedom Seeker

Family Members (possibly included): Musah, Joe, Jenny, Chloe, Hannah, Little Musah, Billy, Maria. Chloe or Hannah seem likely to have been Davey's spouse, and Billy, his son.

Born: ca.1790 on Providence Plantation, Liberty Island

Died: 1856 of "old age"; Dave is interred in Laurel Grove South

Davey originated with the Readick family on Providence Plantation at Liberty Island near Thunderbolt. Davey spent the first 27 years of his life amongst members of the Salzburger community until his owner's death in 1817 and his sale to Samuel Davenport, Isaiah's brother, who lived in Greene Ward. After the death of Samuel Davenport, Isaiah, who inherited Davey, took out a runaway ad in January 1822 offering a reward for Davey's return. Davey was described as being 5 feet 11 inches tall, being "well made" and being a *waggoner*. At some point he returned to the household as he was listed in a sale of Davenport's property in 1828. Widow Davenport sold Davey to Aaron Champion, who lived on Chatham Square (Harper Fowlkes House). He remained Champion's property until his death in 1856. The interment records at Laurel Grove South state Davey died of "old age."

Household-Owner

ISAIAH DAVENPORT

Master Builder, Husband, Father, Brother,
Property Owner, Community Leader
11/3/1784 in Little Compton, Rhode Island – 9/16/1827,
in Savannah

He apprenticed carpentry in New Bedford, MA and moved to Savannah in 1808 to pursue business opportunities. One year after arriving he married Sarah Clark of Beaufort, SC. Together they had 10 children, 7 surviving into adulthood. Along with building houses in Savannah, Isaiah was employed by the City of Savannah to enclose 4 of the 24 squares in what is now the Historic Landmark District. He was also commissioned by the federal government to construct a Martello Tower on Tybee Island to help protect the area from England during the War of 1812. Several of Isaiah Davenport's houses continue to stand. Isaiah held multiple community positions including constable, fire warden, city alderman, and was a member of both the Board of Health and Savannah Mechanics Association. During his lifetime he owned 13 enslaved workers. While constructing a saw mill on Hutchinson's Island, he contracted yellow fever and died at age 42.

SARAH DAVENPORT

Mother, Daughter, Mistress, Property Owner

2/22/1788—8/7/1869—81 years

Married at age 21 years. For 18 years. Gave birth to 10 children. 7 lived to adulthood. Managed the household—from 6 to 13 enslaved workers.

After her husband died, she owned the house and ran it as a boarding house for a while. She lived in the home as a widow for 13 years before moving to another house in Savannah. She raised her grandchildren on the death of her daughter. Her family was divided by the Civil War. Two sons fought for the Union. Three sons fought for the Confederacy. After the war, she opened another boarding house. She died of *old age* at 81 years having buried seven of her children.

ISAIAH DAVENPORT, JR

Son, Brother, Husband, Father, Merchant

2/27/1815 – 10/17/1868 – Age 53

12 years old when his father died in 1827 and became the “man “ of the house.

He began his career as a merchant at 22 working for Joseph Cumming & Co. in Savannah. He served as Adjutant for the 1st Regiment, Georgia Militia beginning in 1837. He married Martha Elizabeth Fairfax on January 10, 1838 in Savannah. They raised 4 children to adulthood – Isabella, born December 1838, Anna, born January 1846, Joseph, born 1852 and James, born December 1856. They left Savannah at the outbreak of the Civil War moving to Cincinnati, OH. Isaiah, Jr. worked as a merchant and clerk in the Customs House there.

BENJAMIN RUSH TIPPIN DAVENPORT

Son, Brother, Husband, Father, War Veteran, Merchant

6/25/1817 – 3/17/1875 – Age 57

10 years old when his father died

He married Mary Elizabeth Jenkins on December 25, 1840 and they had 8 children, five of whom lived to adulthood – Mary Davenport, born 1844, Ellen Davenport, born 1846; Susannah Clarke Davenport, born 1849; Fannie Laurie Davenport, born November 1850; Benjamin R. Davenport, Jr., born November 1852. Having moved to MO in 1850, they returned to Savannah by the outbreak of the Civil War. Early in the war, he served as paymaster aboard the Confederate Steamer Oconee stationed in the Savannah River. He resigned the position in May 1863 to work for his brother Major H. M. Davenport as a foraging agent. Following the death of his first wife he married Martha Gay Cowart in 1866. In 1870, they had a daughter Sarah Rosamund.

ARCHIBALD C. DAVENPORT

Son, Brother, Husband, War Veteran/Confederate

1819 – 4/9/1892

8 years old when his father died.

His military service included the Savannah Volunteer Guard. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a Lieutenant and later a Captain in Georgia State forces. He saw action in South Carolina in defense of fortifications guarding Charleston Harbor. He was reassigned from combat duty due to poor health from an outbreak of Cholera. He served the remainder of the war as Inspector General under his brother-in-law, General Henry Rootes Jackson. He worked as a bank clerk both before and after the war. He married Jane Elizabeth Smith in 1870 at the age of 51. They had no children.

HENRY KOLLOCK DAVENPORT

Son, Brother, Husband, Father, Career Naval Officer,
War Veteran/Union
12/10/1820 – 8/18/1872

7 years old when his father died in 1827

He was accepted into the U.S. Navy in 1838 at age 18. When the Civil War broke out, he remained in the U. S. Navy, a career that spanned 34 years, and took him all over the world. He attained the rank of captain and served with the European Squadron in command of the U.S.S. Congress. He married Jennie Brent Graham, daughter of George Graham of Virginia, a former acting Secretary of War under Presidents Madison & Monroe, on December 7th, 1847. They lived in Washington, D. C. and had four children, 3 of whom survived to adulthood. Richard Graham Davenport, born 1849, followed in his father's footsteps and achieved rank of Vice Admiral in WWI. Thomas C. Davenport, born 1850. Graduated West Point Military Academy and saw service as an Army officer in the west. George Graham Davenport, born 1859. Henry Kollock Davenport died in 1872, in Franzenbad, Austria while on medical leave of absence to receive treatment for chronic hepatitis and hypertrophy of the heart. Henry Davenport, his wife and two of his sons are interred in Arlington National Cemetery.

HUGH MCCALL DAVENPORT

Son, Brother, Husband, Father, War Veteran/Confederate
8/16/1822 – 7/31/1880 – Age 58

5 years old when his father died in 1827

He married Martha Anne Elizabeth Stone in 1847. They had 3 children, two of whom survived to adulthood – Archibald Clarke Davenport, born December 1850 and Anna Mitchell Davenport, born April 1853. He managed the Cotton Press at Kain's Wharf and served as Customs Inspector for the Port of Savannah. He was placed in charge of *the Wanderer* when that ship was seized by the government for smuggling Africans into Georgia to be sold as slaves. He testified during the trial prosecuted by his brother-in-law Henry Rootes Jackson. During the Civil War he served as regional Quartermaster under the command of General H. R. Jackson in Savannah where he was responsible for gathering and distributing supplies for the southern armies in Georgia. Later he was transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia in Benning's Brigade. He was present at Lee's surrender in Appomattox in 1865.

CORNELIA AUGUSTA DAVENPORT

Daughter, Student, Sister, Wife, Mother
3/17/1824 – 7/16/1853 – Age 29

3 years old when her father dies in 1827

She attended Hartford Female Seminary in 1839 and 1840. She married Henry Rootes Jackson of Savannah in February of 1844 in Savannah's Independent Presbyterian Church. They had four children – Henry J. Jackson (1846 – 1896), Howell Cobb Jackson (1848 – 1906), Davenport Jackson (1850 – 1884) and Cornelia Augusta Jackson (1852 – 1899). She died from "child bed fever" after giving birth to a stillborn male child.

WILLIAM DUDLEY DAVENPORT

Son, Brother, Husband, Father, War Veteran/Union
1827 – May 1867 – Age 40

He entered the United States Revenue Service (precursor to the Coast Guard) in 1847 as a 3rd Lieutenant and remained in that service for the next 18 years. He married Mary F. LePointe of Oswego, NY when he was stationed there in July 1862. They had one son. He left the Revenue Service in 1865 after repeatedly failing the exam for 1st Lieutenant. He suffered from mental health issues and was institutionalized in Albany, NY where he died in May 1867.

SUSANNAH TIPPIN SUTTER CLARK

Grandmother, Property Owner

b. 1761, South Carolina (probably Charleston) d. June 22,
1829 (68) of "Paulsey", Savannah–Age 68

She was one of four children of Sarah Rush Tippin(g) of
Philadelphia and Joseph Tippin(g) of Charleston.

m. 9/11/1779 – John Sutter, St. Phillip's Parish, Charleston, SC
m. 1786 to Archibald Campbell Clark, St. Helena Parish, Beaufort,
SC Clark died between 1786 and 1790

She probably had three daughters and one son. One of her children was Sarah Rosamond Clark Davenport. She moved to Savannah from Beaufort area after 1810. She lived at 517 E. York Street, a property she owned for over 25 years. Susannah acquired slaves including Mary and her daughter Ann during this time. Her four year old granddaughter, Susannah E. Davenport, died at her Savannah home in 1814. At some point Clark moved into her daughter's residence on Columbia Square and it was there that she died and her funeral held.

HSF Founders

Our Seven Ladies

KATHERINE JUDKINS CLARK

1897 – 1993

Native Virginian, Katherine Judkins Clark was an American Red Cross Nursing Volunteer during World War I and remained a nurse throughout her life. She adopted Savannah as her home when she married banker Reuben Grove Clark in 1921. Long before there was a historic district, they made their home on Gaston Street; later they moved to the 1793 Odingsell House on East St. Julian Street. Kass, as she was known, began her work as a preservationist in 1948 when she became chair of the committee to restore the Owens-Thomas House, which was left to the Telfair Academy.

ELINOR ADLER DILLARD

1903-1992

Elinor Adler Dillard, widow of Sam G. Alder and William E. Dillard, was a native New Yorker. She moved to Savannah on her marriage to Adler in 1921. Long active in community affairs, Mrs. Dillard was a member of the Woman's Board of Bethesda, the Family Services of Savannah, the Record Club, and the League of Women Voters.

***ANNA COLQUITT HUNTER**

1893-1985

Native Savannahian, Anna Colquitt Hunter was the first woman to win Savannah's top civic award, the Oglethorpe Trophy, for her contribution to community life. Besides her involvement in Savannah's historic preservation movement, she was a career woman who spent 45 years as a newspaper reporter, retiring as an editor. She also had a creative life outside of her career. She began painting in 1946 and her work was featured in a show at the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1973. Her husband was George L. C. Hunter. The opera, "*Anna Hunter: The Spirit of Savannah*", which is about her role in the historic preservation movement was written by Michael Ching and was presented by the **Savannah Voice Festival** premiered at the Davenport House on November 4, 2018.

*She was the spearhead.

LUCY BARROW MCINTIRE

1886-1967

A native of Athens, Georgia, Lucy Barrow McIntire spent most of her life in Savannah. She was the widow of Frank P. McIntire,

a Savannah attorney. Known as "Miss Lucy," she was the descendent of Georgia leaders including General Henry R. Jackson and the Davenport family of Savannah. She was one of the community's most active leaders in civic, cultural and charitable affairs. She was the first president of the Junior League of Savannah, served as home service director of the American Red Cross, and was on the board of the Florence Crittenton Home—a Home for Wayward Women. In 1958, she was named Savannah's Citizen of the Year. She is a Georgia Woman of Achievement.

DOROTHY RIPLEY ROEBLING

1904-1977

Dorothy Ripley Roebbling and her husband Robert C. Roebbling lived at Modena Plantation, Savannah. He was great grandson of John A. Roebbling renowned suspension bridge engineer. She left a legacy of community service including work with the Historic Savannah Foundation, serving on the boards of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Savannah Association of Retarded Children. She was a member of the First Church of Christ Scientist, the Mayflower Society, the Colonial Dames of America, the Georgia Conservancy, the Junior League, the Savannah Art Association, and the Trustee's Garden Club. .

NOLA MCEVOY ROOS

1895-1980

Nola McEvoy began her involvement in politics after her marriage to Louis J. Roos, a Savannah businessman and alderman. She was active until her retirement as public relations director of Civil Defense. She served as clerk of the Savannah City Council, as a member and vice president of the Chatham-Savannah Board of Education, and as vice chairman of the Chatham County Democratic Executive Committee. In her civic life her main interest was the Business and Professional Women's Club. She served as local and state president. She also served as fund-raising chairperson for the American Red Cross, as a board member of the Girl Scout Council, and was the first president of the Women's Council of the Savannah Chamber of Commerce.

JANE ADAIR WRIGHT

1901-1991

Born in Hillsborough, Ohio, Jane Adair Wright came to Savannah when her father, Rev. David Cady Wright, became rector of Christ Episcopal Church. She was curator of the Owens-Thomas House from its opening as a museum in 1954 until 1963. She was a founding member of the Junior League of Savannah, served as executive secretary of the Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis Association for several years, and was interim director of the Savannah Girl Scouts. Additionally, she belonged to the Georgia Historical Society and the Trustees Garden Club.

Historic Savannah Foundation

Historic Savannah Foundation is a local, private, nonprofit, preservation organization chartered in 1955 to preserve buildings, squares, and neighborhoods in the city of Savannah, Georgia's colonial capital. The foundation is credited with directly saving more than 350 buildings in Savannah's historic neighborhoods in its first half-century.

Savannah is a distinctive American city with its celebrated 18th, 19th and early 20th century architecture, one square mile National Historic Landmark District, 12 National Register districts and twenty-two of an original twenty-four squares. However, it was not always this way. A half century of economic decline and the impact of the automobile in the first part of the 20th century resulted in the city's heritage wallowing in sad decay. By the mid-1950s, the loss of the Wetter House, the beloved City Market and demolition threats to the **Isaiah Davenport House** sparked the formation of Historic Savannah Foundation. Led by seven visionary women, HSF purchased the c. 1820 Davenport House and thus began the organization's formal entry into the world of preservation and real estate.

Since that auspicious beginning in 1955, HSF started a Revolving Fund to buy and sell endangered historic properties and has now saved over 350 buildings and counting, in not just the Landmark District but throughout several of Savannah's National Register districts. HSF has grown into one of the most respected local preservation organizations in the country—emphasizing not only the protection of individual historic buildings but also the revitalization of blighted neighborhoods. Instead of being a reactive crisis-oriented organization, HSF became a credible civic-minded organization that puts its money where its mouth is and works proactively to save the city's heritage. HSF is proud of its outstanding museum, the Isaiah Davenport House, its nationally recognized Revolving Fund, and its educational programs.

HSF demonstrates the cultural, social and economic benefits of preservation as good public policy by proving that preservation and progress go hand-in-hand. Anyone who has visited Savannah knows that preservation is, arguably, the backbone of the economy and inarguably what makes it different from any other city in America. HSF is a big part of that!

TIPS FOR EXPERIENCING DAVENPORT HOUSE MUSEUM

Gathering: The experience begins in the Kennedy Pharmacy, across the lane from the Davenport House.

Experiencing the Davenport House: Keeping in mind the social distancing imperative, on most good weather days tour orientation will begin in the Kennedy Pharmacy. Following this, visitors will walk with a docent to Columbia Square before entering the historic house. They will then see the two exhibit floors and the garden.

Experience length: 45 minutes

Guides Tours: A docent will introduce and conclude each tour as well as provide interpretation in the house to supplement the self-guided experience.

Film: A six-minute film shown in the Kennedy Pharmacy, across the lane from the Davenport House, introduces to the role the Davenport House played in Savannah's historic preservation movement. The video may also be accessed on YouTube.

Self-guide pamphlet: This pamphlet supplements the room-by-room tour of the house museum. In addition the museum shop sells the *Davenport House Museum Souvenir Guide* book with color photos and further explanation of the property. Keep it if you plan to read it thoroughly later or return it to the Shop to be recycled.

Accessibility: Patrons unable to manage walking up and down stairs may view a video of the house museum tour on request in the museum shop.

Additional brochures: The DH offers additional media on *Enslaved Workers* owned by Isaiah Davenport, the *Wallpaper*, and the *Garden* free of charge.

Shopping: The museum shop is located in the raised basement. Admission is purchased here and the exit following the tour is through the shop door.

Be a Friend: Become a member of *Friends of the Davenport House* at the \$50 level or higher which entitles you to free unlimited admission for a year and a discount on museum shop purchases. See shop personnel for details.

Please leave your email address to keep up-to-date on programs and events.

Visit www.davenportmuseum.org for the latest of DH activities.

Davenport House Museum

324 E. State Street

Savannah, GA 31401

info@davenportmuseum.org

www.DavenportHouseMuseum.org

Follow the DH on Facebook and Instagram.