

PH0062448

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Georgia
COUNTY: Effingham
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE: DEC 4 1974

1. NAME

COMMON: Ebenezer townsite and Jerusalem Lutheran Church
AND/OR HISTORIC: New Ebenezer

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Bluff on Savannah River 5.5 miles east from Highway 21 on Highway 275 East
CITY OR TOWN: Springfield
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 1 - Bo Ginn
STATE: Georgia CODE: 13 COUNTY: Effingham CODE: 103

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One): Building, Site
OWNERSHIP: Private
STATUS: Occupied
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC: Restricted
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate): Religious, Museum

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

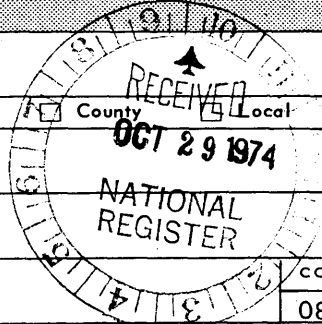
OWNER'S NAME: Congregation=Jerusalem Evangelical Lutheran Church
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Springfield
STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Effingham County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Springfield
STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic Amer. Building Survey - GA-242
DATE OF SURVEY: 1936
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Washington, D.C. STATE: D.C. CODE: 08



STATE: Georgia
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The New Ebenezer townsite was located at what was originally called Red Bluff, the conjunction of the Ebenezer Creek and the Savannah River. The Ebenezer was to the north, the Savannah to the east. To the south was a stream called Little Creek and a large lake called "Neidlinger's Sea." The surrounding country, according to contemporary accounts, was gently rolling and lush with vegetation. However, Ebenezer was surrounded on three sides by low swamps "subject to periodic inundation, generating a poisonous miasma prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants."

Oglethorpe prescribed the lay-out of the town, which was similar to that of Savannah. A series of broad streets, medium-width alleys and narrow lanes ran north and south intersected by three broad streets running east and west. There were 160 house lots, 60-by-90-feet, each with a 2-acre garden plot nearby.

Just inside the westernmost rows of houses was a broad marketplace and public square running the length of the town. Balancing this section, on the east, was a series of buildings owned in common: the storehouse, the parsonage, the church and school, and the orphans' and widows' house. Twenty house lots on the eastern edge of town were set aside for "General Oglethorpe and prominent and rich people to arrive in the future."

Surrounding the town proper was a six-foot wooden fence. Outside the fence were fields and cow pastures. The stables and cattle stalls were some distance away on higher land. At the southwest corner, just outside the fence, was the cemetery, fenced in separately. An arm of the Savannah River was the site of several milling operations: two flour mills, a sawmill, a grist mill and a huller and stamper.

Nothing remains of Ebenezer except the Jerusalem Lutheran Church and the cemetery, located on either side of Ga. 275.

The Jerusalem Lutheran Church, a one-story brick building with a square wooden belfry, has a gable roof in front, on which sits the belfry, and a hipped roof at the rear. The masonry design is English bond. Door and window openings are defined at the top by a subtle arch with radiating vousoirs of brick. Two rows of windows, eight-over-eight on top and 16-over-16 on bottom, light the interior. The lower windows are shuttered. Above the double doors on three sides of the building are 10-pane transoms. In the front gable is a clock, which Henry C. Forman of the H.A.B.S. speculates is not original. A metal reinforcing agent has been added directly below the upper windows.

The walls are 21 inches thick, and the church is 60 feet wide and 80 feet long. The floor was originally brick but was badly damaged during the Revolutionary War and has been covered, first with wood, then with terrazo, ever since. There is an interior balcony. The ceiling and stairway wall are sealed with wide handhewn boards. The walls are plaster over brick.

Minor alterations have included replacing the columns supporting the balcony, replacing the doors, covering the rear-center lower window behind the vestry, and adding modern lighting and heating.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1736, 1767-69

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | osophy | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

New Ebenezer townsite, established in 1736, was the first permanent settlement of the second group of colonists, the Salzburgers, to come to Georgia, and the present Jerusalem Lutheran Church, built in 1769, is the oldest surviving church building in the state. New Ebenezer was the site of the first Protestant orphanage and the most successful silk production in the American colonies.

The first settlement in Georgia, Savannah, was begun in 1733. The Trustees of the Colony, recognizing Savannah's vulnerability to the nearby Spanish, were anxious to reinforce it by establishing other settlements. In addition, one of the major purposes for establishing the Colony of Georgia had been to afford refuge to persecuted Protestants. Through an organization called the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Trustees learned of the plight of some 30,000 Protestant natives of Salzburg, in present-day Austria, who had left their homeland in 1731 rather than swear allegiance to the Catholic Church. The Trustees requested a member of the Society, Samuel Urlsperger, senior pastor of St. Anne's Church in Augsburg, Prussia, a major gathering point for the refugees, to organize an expedition of 300 Salzburgers to settle in Georgia. Settlers would assume citizenship, settle in one city and obey the laws of the Trust. Each would receive 50 acres of land, free transportation to America, tools, seeds, a year's support and all the rights of Englishmen.

Forty-two families (78 people) made the trip from Augsburg to Dover in early 1734. Their leader was Baron Von Reck, and the spiritual leaders were Martin Bolzius and Christian Gronau. From England they sailed to Charleston, S.C., where they met James Oglethorpe of the Trustees who accompanied them to Savannah, arriving March 12, 1734. Oglethorpe and Von Reck selected the first site a few miles up the Savannah River on Ebenezer Creek, about 40 miles from Savannah. By April 7, the Salzburgers had moved to the site of the settlement, which they called Ebenezer. The Savannah settlers and the Trustees were generous with food, livestock and seed. In December, 49 additional Salzburgers came over from Germany.

The first site proved unpropitious. Transportation from Savannah was difficult, the soil was infertile, mortality was high and morale was low. Oglethorpe reluctantly agreed in 1736 to a move to a new site six miles away at the mouth of the Ebenezer Creek, although the land still belonged to the Indians. Within a year, all the huts and seven regularly constructed houses had been torn down and carted through the woods to "New Ebenezer." (cont.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Colonial Records of the State of Georgia (26 vols., Atlanta, 1904-1916, Vols. 27-39 in manuscript at Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta).

Coulter, E. Merton, A Short History of Georgia. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 1933.

Hofer, J.M., "The Georgia Salzburgers;" Georgia Historical Quarterly, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, June 1934, pub. by Georgia Historical Society, Atlanta.

Johnson, Amanda, Georgia as Colony and State, 1938 (orig.), 1970, reprint; (Atlanta; Cherokee Publishing Co.). (continued)

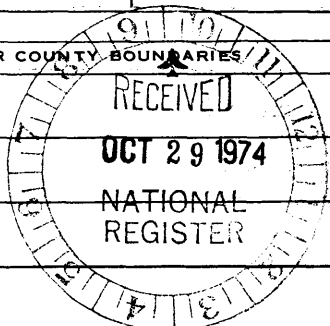
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds 32 ° 22' 42"	Degrees Minutes Seconds 81 ° 11' 9"		Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	
NE	32 ° 22' 42"	81 ° 10' 44"				
SE	32 ° 22' 22"	81 ° 11' 9"				
SW	32 ° 22' 22"	81 ° 10' 44"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **48 Acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Janice Prescott**

ORGANIZATION: **Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources**

DATE: **Sept. 5, 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER: **270 Washington St. SW Room 703-C**

CITY OR TOWN: **Atlanta**

STATE: **Georgia**

CODE: **13**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: [Signature]

Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: October 21, 1974

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

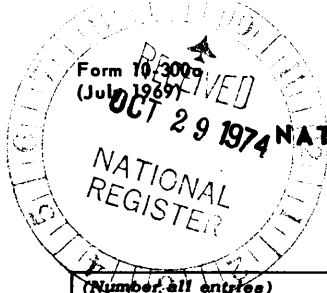
[Signature]
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 12/4/74

ATTEST: [Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date: Dec 3, 1974

A-100-111



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Georgia	
COUNTY	
Effingham	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	DEC 4 1974

(Number all entries)

7. Description (continued)

A two-story brick Sunday School building was built behind the church in 1956. A two-story museum building housing relics contributed by Salzburger descendants was completed in 1971. Its floor plan is similar to that of the original orphanage. Constructed in a masonry design compatible with that of the church, the museum faces the church at a distance of approximately 150 yards northwest.

Also on the Ebenezer property is a wooden Salzburger dwelling some 200 years old which had been removed in 1879 to a site two-and-a-half miles away. Its original location would put it in the present highway; it is now about 150 yards north of the church. The Salzburger Historical Society plans to restore the house and kitchen (built after the first move) to their original appearance.

8. Significance (continued)

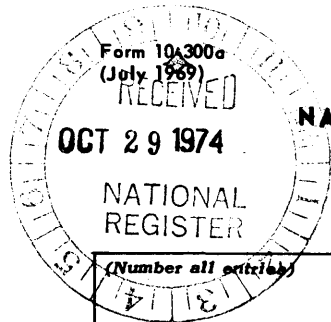
Until surveying was completed in 1738, the Salzburgers received only a house lot and 2-acre garden. Working the few fields was a semi-communal endeavor with profits divided. Complaints were numerous. After the surveying, when each family received its promised 50 acres, the settlement began to prosper. Sawmills and gristmills were profitable; silk, cotton and indigo were sources of income ; food crops were much larger; and the settlers began constructing roads and bridges.

The Salzburgers were industrious, loyal and grateful for the refuge afforded them, so it is not surprising that they were among the most enthusiastic adopters of the Trustees' plan to produce silk in the Georgia Colony. The first mulberry trees were planted in 1736 and work began in earnest in 1741. Silk was only half as profitable as other types of production in terms of the labor expended, although the British government partially offset this by offering an incentive bounty. By 1750, the Salzburgers were the only colonists still devoting considerable time and effort to silk-making and were responsible for over half the silk produced in the colony after that time. When hostilities began with England, the bounty was discontinued and silk culture in Georgia was, for all practical purposes, ended.

The large number of widows and orphans left as a result of the malarial climate and hardships of pioneer life caused the need for an orphanage. The orphanage opened in 1738 with twelve children and continued in operation until 1750, receiving donations from Europe, the Trustees, other colonists and even the Indians.

A deeply religious people, the Salzburgers had established themselves as a congregation, which they called the Ebenezer German Evangelical Lutheran Church, upon their arrival in 1734, keeping the same name at their new location. Every evening after work and twice on Sunday the Salzburgers held worship services, meeting in the orphanage until their first church, a frame one, was constructed in 1741. The present Jerusalem Church was constructed in 1767-69 of bricks

(continued)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
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Effingham	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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8. Significance (continued)

made on the premises. Such funds as were needed came from Germany. Allegiance was given to the parent church until well after the turn of the century, the Germans assigning replacement pastors and providing economic aid when needed. The congregation has been continuous to the present except during the British occupation during the Revolutionary War.

British troops took possession on January 2, 1779, beginning the town's demise. The property of all settlers not swearing allegiance to the British crown was confiscated and destroyed. Ebenezer became a major thoroughfare for the British, with soldiers quartered there, and a collection point for prisoners awaiting transport to Savannah. The church was used first as a hospital and then as a stable.

The British remained until the evacuation of Savannah in June, 1783. Afterwards, great effort was expended to revitalize the town. A new clergyman was sent over and the parochial school was revived. The population increased slightly at first, as some of those who had fled returned. But the former trade was never rebuilt, the mills were not run, and silk production received only token efforts.

From 1796 to 1799, Ebenezer was the county seat of Effingham, but it was not among the principal towns of Georgia enumerated by George Sibbald in 1801. Year by year the population declined as residents settled in outlying areas. A report in 1855 records two dwellings among the ruins, one vacant.

Ebenezer's most outstanding resident was John Adam Treutlen, first governor of Georgia, who came to Ebenezer as a boy.

The church was again occupied by soldiers in 1864 while General Sherman and his troops awaited favorable weather before crossing the Savannah River into South Carolina following his march to the sea. A 1906 suit filed against the United States by the Jerusalem Church for restitution for damages caused by the soldiers was denied.

9. Major Bibliographical References (continued)

- Jones, Charles C., Jr., The Dead Towns of Georgia. Morning News Steam Printing House, Savannah. 1878.
- Jones, Charles C., Jr., The History of Georgia, Vol. I and II. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1883.
- Jones, George Fenwick, ed., Detailed Reports on the Salzburger Emigrants Who Settled in America. Volume I, 1733-1734 - Volume II, 1734-1735 - Volume III, 1736. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 1968, 1969, 1972.
- Jones, George Fenwick, ed., Henry Newman's Salzburger Letterbooks. University of Georgia, Athens. 1966.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Georgia	
COUNTY	
Effingham	
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	DEC 4 1974

(Number all entries)

9. Major Bibliographical References (continued)

Jones, George Fenwick, "The Secret Diary of Pastor Johann Martin Bolzius," Georgia Historical Quarterly, Vol. LIII, Number 1, March 1969, published by Georgia Historical Society, Atlanta.

LeBey, Mrs. Amy, Salzburger descendant and verbal historian, interviewed by Janice Prescott, July 10, 1974.

Mauelshagen, Carl, Salzburg Lutheran Expulsion and Its Impact. Vantage Press, New York, Washington, Hollywood, 1962. First Edition.

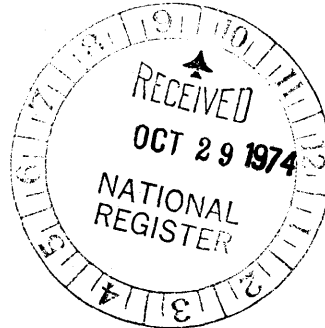
Prescott, Janice, personal inspection of site, July 10, 1974.

Shearouse, H. Sam, National Register nomination draft. On file at Historic Preservation Section.

Stevens, Rev. William Bacon, M.D., A History of Georgia, From Its First Discovery By Europeans to the Adoption of the Present Constitution in MDCCXCVIII, Vol. I and II. New York: D. Appleton and Co, 1848.

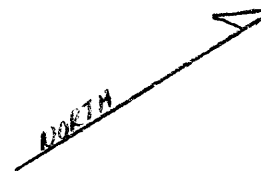
Strobel, P.A., The Salzburgers and Their Descendants. The University of Georgia Press, Athens. 1953.

White, Rev. George, M.A., Historical Collections of Georgia. Pudney & Russell, Publishers, New York. 1854.

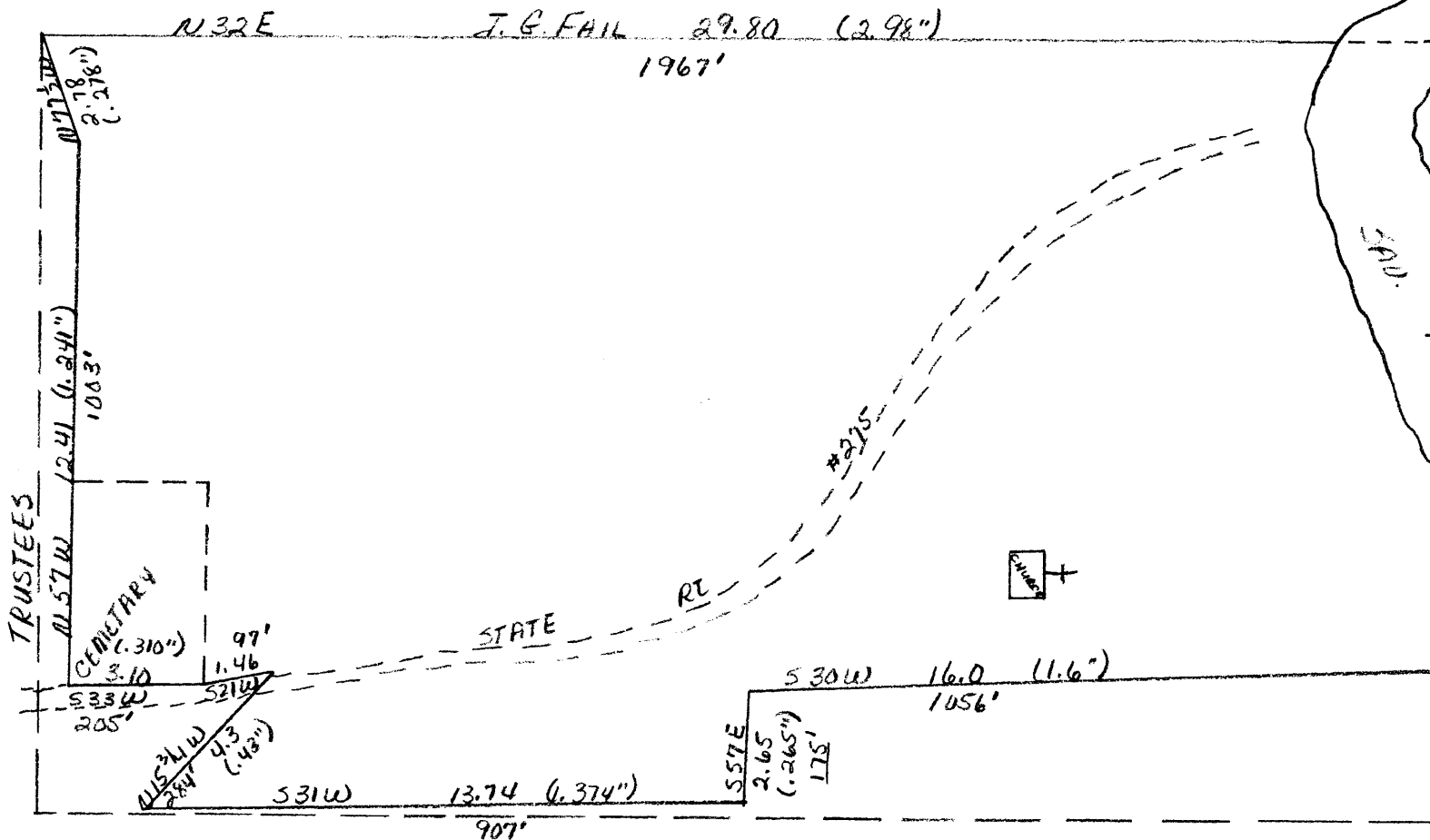


JERUSALEM LUTHERAN CHURCH

81° 11' 7"
32° 22' 30"



81° 10' 53"
32° 22' 43"



81° 11' 00"
32° 22' 22"

D. L., E. H. SECKINGER + EDWIN D. ZEIGLER

81° 10' 40"
32° 22' 36"

48 AC

JULY 7, 1953
By PAUL WEITMANN, COUNTY SUPERVISOR

PLAT BOOK G, p. 171

SCALE - 400 PER INCH

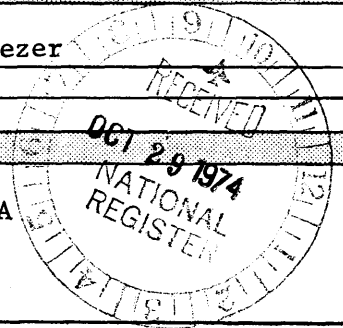
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Georgia	
COUNTY Effingham	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER DEC 4 1974	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Ebenezer townsite and Jerusalem Lutheran Church			
AND/OR HISTORIC: New Ebenezer			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Bluff on Savannah River 5.5 miles east from Highway 21 on Highway 275 East			
CITY OR TOWN: Springfield			
STATE: Georgia	CODE 13	COUNTY: Effingham	CODE 103
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: Unknown: found among church papers; 1747 map of Ebenezer			
SCALE: unknown			
DATE: 1747			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.		Noted as Map A	
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



INT: 155-72

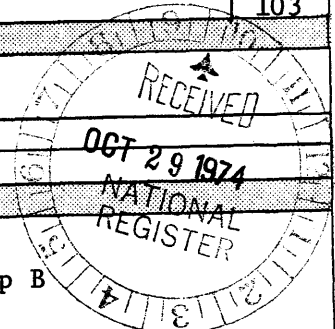
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CITY OR TOWN: Springfield			
STATE: Georgia	CODE 13	COUNTY: Effingham	CODE 103
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: Unknown: found among church papers; Ebenezer town map			
SCALE: 1 1/16" = 300'			
DATE: Unknown			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.		Noted as Map B	
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
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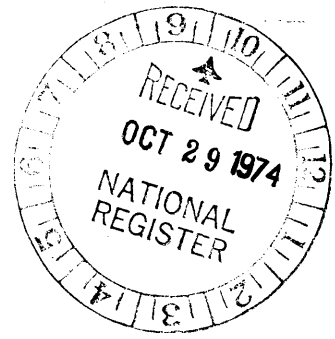
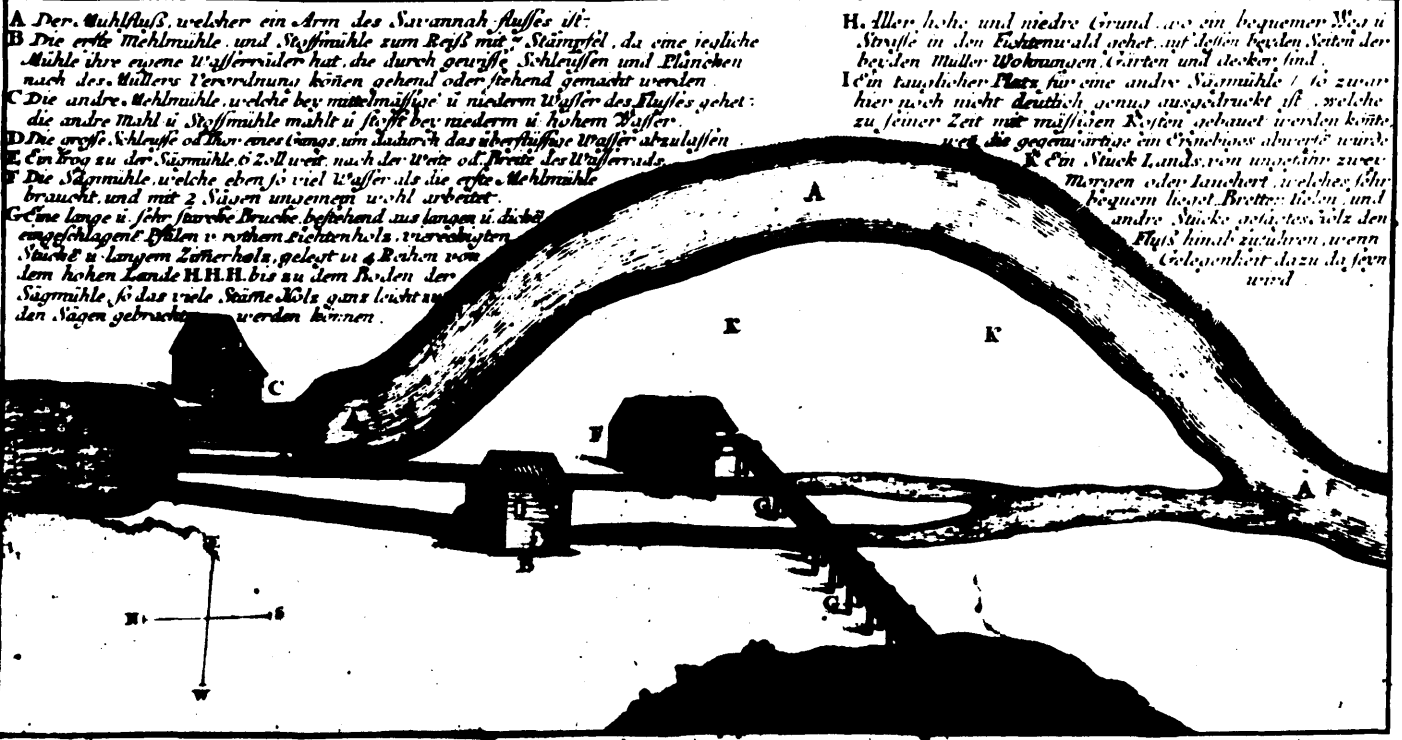
Translation of the Legend, Map A

- A - The still-stream which is an area of the Savannah River
- B - The first flour mill and pulp mill for rending with seven crushers; the mills have their own waterwheels and are made to go by certain locks and plankboards according to the miller's order, or they can be made to stand still.
- C - The flour mill which operates in average and low water from the stream; the other flour mill and pulp mill grind and pulp in low and high water.
- D - The large lock of the canal which drains off the superfluous water
- E - A trough to the sawmill six-inches wide according to the width or breadth of the water mill
- F - The sawmill which uses just as much water as the first flour mill and with two saws works unusually well.
- G - Long and very strong bridge consisting of long and thick embedded states of spruce wood; four-cornered pieces and long coniferous trees laid in four rows from the higher land up into the floor of the sawmill so that many relays of wood can be easily brought to the saws.
- H - On all high and low ground there are comfortable paths and streets going into the spruce forest, and on both sides of the two millers' living quarters are garden and fields.
- I - A suitable place for another sawmill has not been stated clearly enough; the saw-mill could be built in good time with moderate costs, and would soon yield good production.
- K - A piece of land approximately two measures (of land) (local variation from 0.6 to 0.9 acres) which lies very comfortably; planks and other pieces of said wood will be floated down the river if there is an opportunity to do this.



A Der Muhlfluß, welcher ein Arm des Savannah Flusses ist:
 B Die erste Mehlmühle und Stoffmühle zum Reiß mit 2 Stängsel, da eine rechte Mühle ihre eigene Wasserräder hat, die durch gewisse Schleusen und Pläncken nach des Müllers Verordnung können gehend oder stehend gemacht werden.
 C Die andre Mehlmühle, welche bey mittelmäßiger u niederm Wasser des Flusses gehet: die andre Mahl u Stoffmühle mahlt u stößt bey niederm u hohem Wasser.
 D Die große Schleuse od Thor eines Trangs, um dadurch das überflüssige Wasser abzulassen.
 E Ein Weg zu der Sägmühle 6 Zoll weit nach der Weite od Breite des Wasserrads.
 F Die Sägmühle, welche eben so viel Wasser als die erste Mehlmühle braucht, und mit 2 Sägen unseiner wohl arbeitet.
 G Eine lange u sehr starke Brücke bestehend aus langen u dicken eingeschlagenen Pfählen v rothem Eichenholz, v verriegelten Stüben u langem Zottenholz, gelegt u 4 Böden von dem hohen Lande H.H.H. bis zu dem Boden der Sägmühle, so das viele Stämme Holz ganz leicht u den Sägen gebracht werden können.

H. Aller hohe und niedre Grund, wo ein bequemer Weg u Straße in den Eichenwald gehet, auf dessen beiden Seiten der beiden Müller Wohnungen, Gärten und stecker sind.
 I Ein tauglicher Platz für eine andre Sägmühle, so zwar hier noch nicht deutlich genug ausgedruckt ist, welche zu seiner Zeit mit maßigen Kosten gebauet werden könnte, u die gegenwärtige im Eichenwald abgerißt würde.
 K Ein Stück Land, von ungefähr zwey Morgen oder Lauchort, welches sehr bequem liegt, Bretter, Böden, und andre Stücke, so das Holz den Fluß hinauf zu führen, wenn Gelegenheit dazu da seyn wird.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

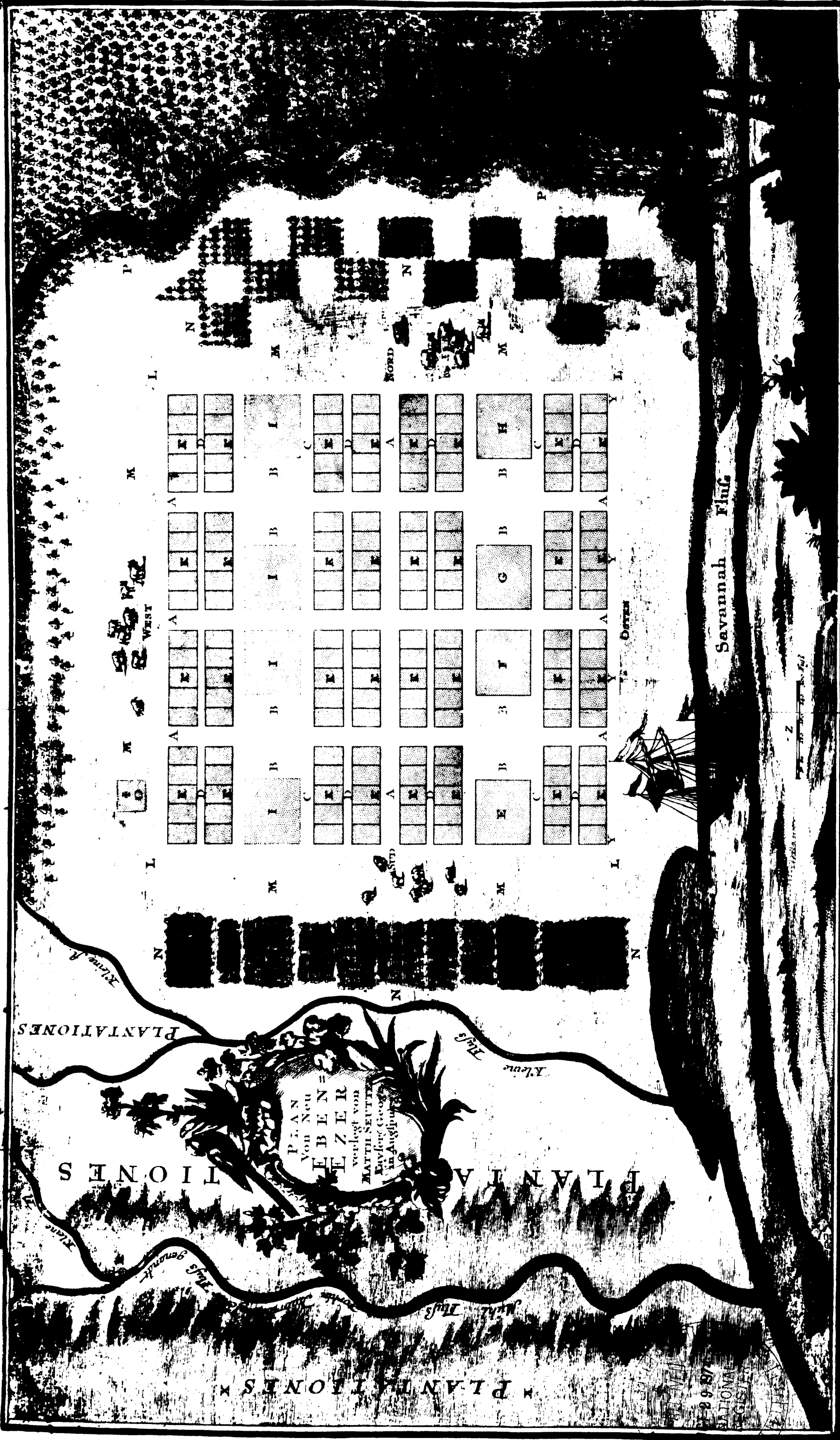
STATE	
Georgia	
COUNTY	
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(Number all entries)

Translation of the Legend, Map B

- A - Main streets
- B - Market place (Square)
- C - Middle-width alley
- D - Narrow-width lanes
- E - Store house
- F - Minister's house (Parsonage)
- G - Church and School
- H - Orphans' and widows' house
- I - Other public squares, but not fenced in as yet
- K - Sixteen house plots for dwellings; in some of them there was room for gardens
- L - A fence (palisade) of shingles about six-feet high, which is good because at a distance, it looks like a palisade
- M - A cow pasture
- N - Gardens
- O - The church, fenced in by itself
- P - Woods
- Q - The land owned by a small group of Indians
- R - The mill
- S - Habicorn, a village (Abercorn)
- T - Old Ebenezer - two hours from New Ebenezer
- U - The river
- W - Purysburg - two hours from New Ebenezer
- X - Highlands where the Salzburgers have their cattle stalls and stables
- Y - Twenty house lots between three streets set aside for General Oglethorpe and prominent and rich people to arrive in the future
- Z - Scale of 300 feet (1 3/8 inches) by which the city plan is measured. Plantations were 40 morgens. A morgen is 5 acres. Hardens were two morgens.





A. Haupt-Strassen. B. Neben-Plätze. C. kleine Gassen. D. kleine Gassen. E. kleine Gassen. F. kleine Gassen. G. die Kirchen u. Schulen. H. die Kirchen u. Schulen. I. die Kirchen u. Schulen. J. die Kirchen u. Schulen. K. die Kirchen u. Schulen. L. die Kirchen u. Schulen. M. die Kirchen u. Schulen. N. die Kirchen u. Schulen. O. die Kirchen u. Schulen. P. die Kirchen u. Schulen. Q. die Kirchen u. Schulen. R. die Kirchen u. Schulen. S. die Kirchen u. Schulen. T. die Kirchen u. Schulen. U. die Kirchen u. Schulen. V. die Kirchen u. Schulen. W. die Kirchen u. Schulen. X. die Kirchen u. Schulen. Y. die Kirchen u. Schulen. Z. die Kirchen u. Schulen.