The Protection of

FORT JAMES JACKSON NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Savannah, Georgia

Fort James Jackson was built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers between 1808 and 1812 to defend the harbor and city of Savannah, Georgia. It is nationally significant as one of only five surviving Second System Seacoast Fortifications. Fort James Jackson is the only surviving example of a masonry gun battery of that coastal defense system. The fort is preserved and interpreted through the efforts of the Coastal Heritage Society in Savannah.

US Army Corps of Engineers
Savannah District

This project mitigates impacts of the Savannah Harbor Navigation Project upon Fort James Jackson National Historic Landmark. Erosion caused by maintenance dredging of the navigation channel could have resulted in failure of the moat wall and loss of archaeological deposits associated with the fort's construction. The project was carried out under the authority of Section 111 of the Rivers and Harbor Act of 1968 with the State of Georgia serving as the project sponsor. The project included construction of a 210-foot-long steel sheet pile wall, and repair and enhancement of 590 linear feet of existing stone revetment.

SAVANNAH HARBOR NAVIGATION CHANNEL

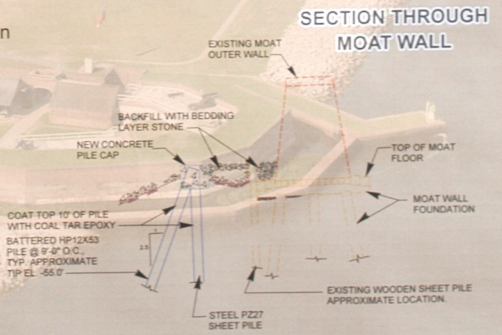
SITE PLAN

SPECIAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Fort James Jackson contains significant architectural remains and archaeological deposits that must be preserved and protected in perpetuity. The stabilization measures selected by Savannah District did not harm the architectural and archaeological resources, and did not preclude future restoration activities. Project planning and construction was coordinated with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office and National Historic Landmarks Program of the National Park Service.

This design has no effect upon extant 1840s-period fort materials, requires minimal inspection and maintenance, provides a long term solution, and allows future restoration of missing architectural features. This design provides a long-term, low maintenance solution with no impact upon potential subsurface archaeological deposits.

SECTION THROUGH MOAT WALL



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