



CHATTAHOOCHEE TRACE NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

Feasibility Study
July 2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS), has prepared this national heritage corridor feasibility study to determine if the Chattahoochee Trace study area is feasible as a national heritage corridor. This study meets the requirements of the *Draft National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines* (NPS 2003) and compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.

The Chattahoochee Trace study area in the lower Chattahoochee River valley is in the states of Alabama and Georgia. This area includes 18 counties, 7 in Alabama and 11 in Georgia, that are near or adjacent to the Chattahoochee River, which divides the two states, southward to the Florida border. The study area extends 175 miles north-south and is approximately 75 miles wide, east-west. The Chattahoochee Trace has an abundance of cultural, natural, recreational, and scenic resources, and had an estimated population of 791,343 in 2010.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with state historic preservation officers, state historic societies, state tourism offices, and other applicable organizations and agencies, to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as the Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor in the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11). The goal of the study was to determine if the study area meets the criteria established in the NPS *Draft National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines* (NPS 2003) for designation. The study was initiated in 2010.

A copy of the law authorizing the study can be found in appendix A.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The study team mounted an extensive public involvement effort to promote public understanding of national heritage areas and how they are managed, inform the public about the study and maximize their participation in the process, assess public support for potential national heritage area designation, and determine if there is local capacity and commitment to coordinate a potential future national heritage area.

Efforts included a newsletter, public workshops, and a news release. Comment cards and an interactive website were also developed to allow people to conveniently submit their input on a wide range of topics, including preliminary heritage themes and how the creation of a national heritage area would affect the communities and/or resources within the area. The public input that the study team received was very supportive of the possible designation of the area as the Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor.

A summary of public involvement can be found in chapter 1. Additional information about public outreach can be found in appendix B.

PLANNING HISTORY

The feasibility study was initiated in the summer of 2010 when a newsletter with a comment form was distributed to individuals and organizations within the study area in Alabama and Georgia. There were four local public meetings hosted by the National Park Service that followed the release of the

newsletter. These meetings were well attended by study area residents; attendance ranged from about 30 to 75 participants, depending on the meeting location. The meetings were held to provide members of the public with ample opportunity to ask questions and provide comments about national heritage areas and the study area in particular.

The information gathered during the public scoping process was used throughout the development of this “Draft Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor Feasibility Study.”

In 2011, the study team conducted additional data gathering and research to determine the areas of significance that have the potential to contribute to the area’s national importance. A news release was distributed to a variety of local and regional publications in June 2011 to solicit letters of interest from organizations interested in serving as the management (coordinating) entity should the study area be designated as a national heritage corridor. Although two letters of interest were received by the due date, one of the organizations subsequently withdrew their letter.

In October 2011, a request for an information packet was distributed to the Historic Chattahoochee Commission (HCC), a state agency of Alabama and Georgia. The Historic Chattahoochee Commission was the only organization expressing interest in serving as the coordinating entity. The receipt of additional information provided the study team with the data needed to appropriately assess this organization’s ability to serve in this capacity.

In November 2011, a draft of the first three chapters of the document was distributed to individual subject matter experts to review and provide feedback on the accuracy and completeness of the information included in the study and the areas of significance identified. The study team incorporated comments received from the subject matter experts in January and February 2012.

In May 2012, the study team conducted additional fieldwork reconnaissance to gather additional data to support analysis of NHA criteria, and to inventory additional resources that could contribute to a strategic assemblage within the study area.

In November 2012, the study team met with American Indian tribal representatives and the Historic Chattahoochee Commission to discuss the development and feasibility of NHA themes. During meetings, the study team encouraged feedback concerning the concept of developing the Creek Nation history as a potential NHA theme and to introduce the tribes to the Historic Chattahoochee Commission as a local management entity of a potential national heritage corridor. The study team also met with cultural resource specialists at U.S. Army Fort Benning. The study team conducted additional information gathering from subject-matter experts, including members of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission, to inventory and discuss resources in the study area and better evaluate multiple aspects of NHA criteria (integrity, boundary, cohesiveness, assemblage, visitor experience, etc.).

On December 3, 2012, the study team requested more specific information from the Historic Chattahoochee Commission concerning the type and accessibility of the resources associated with identified areas of significance within or near the study area, and identification of each resource on a map. The goal of this request was to ascertain the current level of public accessibility of resources capable of supporting a potential national heritage corridor, their future potential for accessibility, and, whether a strategic assemblage of NHA-supporting resources exists. In February 2013, the Historic Chattahoochee Commission submitted a supplemental report consisting of an Executive Summary, including an outline of the HCC’s current and proposed activities, a revision of the NPS-prepared 25-page narrative that summarized the themes, resources, and interpretive sites, 445 resource

forms organized by county, and an electronic map of theme-related resources.

Throughout the study process, the study team regularly consulted with American Indian tribes about historical and cultural connections to locations within the study area.

STUDY FINDINGS

The feasibility study team finds that the Chattahoochee Trace study area does not meet all 10 evaluation criteria required for national heritage areas based on the NPS *Draft National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines* (NPS 2003). The study team identified a nationally important history of the 300-year reign of the powerful and influential Creek Nation (also known as the Creeks), including the battles for the Southern Frontier that fundamentally changed the “Old Southwest.” However, the study area lacks a strategic assemblage of resources closely associated with this history.

The study’s resource inventory indicates that only 7 out of 321 study area resources meet the criteria for a strategic assemblage of NHA resources that are directly associated with the Creek Nation, have been fully evaluated for significance, and are confirmed to retain integrity. These 7 resources do not fully represent the nationally important story of the Creek Nation, and are too widely dispersed across the 18-county study area to form the concentration of resources that

characterizes a strategic assemblage. Therefore, NHA criteria 1, 5, and 9 are not met. NHA criterion 2 is not met because the study area does not contain documented customs and folklife traditions related to the story of the Creek Nation and their cultural connections to the landscape today due to the displacement of the American Indian tribes of the Creek Nation from the study area to reservations in Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and beyond in the 1830s. NHA criteria 3 and 4 are not met because, in addition to the lack of a strategic assemblage of resources, the majority of the other undocumented resources that may have potential to contribute to a strategic assemblage are archeological resources, which are limited in their ability to provide outstanding opportunities for conservation, education, interpretation, and recreation because archeological resources are sensitive and often best preserved in situ.

The study finds that NHA criteria 6, 7, 8, and 10 are met because of a local commitment to a potential heritage area and the efforts of the Chattahoochee Trace, and its 30-year history of successful management by the Historic Chattahoochee Commission.

As a result, the Chattahoochee Trace study area does not meet 6 out of 10 national heritage area evaluation criteria and is not feasible according to the NPS guidelines for potential national heritage areas.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY I

Introduction i
Legislative History i
Public Involvement i
Planning History i
STUDY FINDINGS iii

GUIDE TO THIS DOCUMENT ix

Chapters ix
Appendixes ix

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 1

Brief Description of the Chattahoochee Trace Study Area 1
Background 1
Legislative History 3
A National Heritage Area 3
The Study Area 3
A Community-based Approach 3
The Study Team 6
The Feasibility Study Process 6
Involving the Public 7
What We Learned from the Public Meetings 8
Tribal Consultation 9
Coordination with Concurrent Efforts 10
Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act 11
What are the Next Steps? 11

CHAPTER 2: BRIEF HISTORY OF THE STUDY AREA AND HISTORICAL ANALYSIS 13

Brief History of the Study Area 13
Introduction 13
Molding the Land, the Power of the Chattahoochee 13
Ancient Mound Builders 13
The Rise of the Creek Nation 14
Western Expansion and Settlement 15
The Rise of King Cotton 18
The Civil War in the Trace 21
The Peanut, a Challenger to the King 25
The U.S. Military in the Trace 28
Post-World War II 29

CONTENTS

Historical Analysis	31
<i>Summary</i>	41
<i>Other Thematic Topics Considered</i>	41
Cotton and Peanut Farming in the Lower Chattahoochee Valley	41
U.S. Military History	42
Crime and Corruption in Phenix City	44
Architecture and Town Development	44
Folklife and Culture	44
African American Heritage	45
Political History	45
<i>Conclusion</i>	46
CHAPTER 3: SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS, INTERPRETIVE THEMES, AND ANALYSIS OF STUDY AREA RESOURCES	47
<i>Introduction</i>	47
Resource Types in the Study Area	48
<i>Resource Analysis</i>	50
Methodology	50
Results of Analysis	51
Conclusion	54
CHAPTER 4: APPLICATION OF NPS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA CRITERIA	57
<i>Criterion 1</i>	57
<i>Criterion 2</i>	58
<i>Criterion 3</i>	59
<i>Criterion 4</i>	59
<i>Criterion 5</i>	60
<i>Criterion 6</i>	61
<i>Criterion 7</i>	64
<i>Criterion 8</i>	66
<i>Criterion 9</i>	67
<i>Criterion 10</i>	67
<i>Conclusion</i>	69
CHAPTER 5: STUDY CONCLUSION	71
APPENDIXES, SELECTED REFERENCES, AND PREPARERS	73
APPENDIX A: OMNIBUS PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2009	75
APPENDIX B: PUBLIC OUTREACH / SCOPING	77
APPENDIX C: ADDITIONAL RESOURCE ANALYSIS	83
Conclusion	88
APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF RESOURCES	89
APPENDIX E: LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY EVALUATION	115

**APPENDIX F: HISTORIC CHATTAHOOCHEE COMMISSION FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS AND RECORDS
DISPOSITION AUTHORITY 121**

**APPENDIX G: SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT, PREPARED BY THE HISTORIC CHATTAHOOCHEE
COMMISSION 141**

SELECTED REFERENCES 184

PREPARERS AND CONSULTANTS 190

MAPS

Map 1. Vicinity Map 2

Map 2. Study Area Boundary Map 5

Map 3. Southern Textile Corridor 40

TABLES

Table 1. Summary of Public Meetings 8

Table 2. Conceptual Financial Plan from Proposed Coordinating Entity 63

Table 3. Conceptual Expense from Proposed Coordinating Entity 63

Table 4. Counties of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission 67

CONTENTS

GUIDE TO THIS DOCUMENT

This feasibility study is organized into six chapters plus appendixes. Each section is described briefly below.

CHAPTERS

Chapter 1: Introduction provides a brief description of the Chattahoochee Trace study area and an overview of the study's purpose, legislative history, and legal requirements. This chapter also describes the public involvement strategy used during the study process.

Chapter 2: Brief History of the Study Area and Historical Analysis offers a brief history of the study area, starting from the area's first inhabitants through the creation of large dam projects along the Chattahoochee River in the 1950s and 1960s, and challenges and successes in the 1970s and 1980s. This chapter also describes the analysis used to determine the most significant historical themes for potential to contribute to a nationally important landscape, as defined by NHA guidelines. Historical themes analyzed but dismissed from further consideration as potential NHA themes are also described.

Chapter 3: Significance Statements, Interpretive Themes, and Analysis of Study Area Resources presents the nationally important story, the supporting significance statements and interpretive themes, and an analysis of the resources identified in the study area.

Chapter 4: Application of the NPS National Heritage Area Criteria evaluates the feasibility of congressional designation of the Chattahoochee Trace as a potential national heritage corridor according to the 10 criteria established in the *NPS Draft National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines* (NPS 2003).

Chapter 5: Study Conclusion provides a summary of the study findings concerning the feasibility of a potential Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor based on its ability to meet the NHA criteria.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A: Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 is the legislation prompting this study.

Appendix B: Public Outreach summarizes the public involvement activities throughout the study process.

Appendix C: Additional Resource Analysis is a brief summary of the study team's resource analysis of all study area resources by type.

Appendix D: Inventory of Resources is a table of resources, including interpretive sites, within the Chattahoochee Trace study area that are capable of supporting interpretation of the proposed themes and significance. Additional analysis of undocumented resources is also included in this section.

Appendix E: Coordinating Entity Evaluation includes the letter of interest received from the applicant, the returned request for information from the applicant, selection factors, and evaluation summary and conclusion.

Appendix F: Historic Chattahoochee Commission Functional Analysis and Records Disposition Authority describes the Historic Chattahoochee Commission's organizational structure and administration, functions and subfunctions concerning historic preservation and tourism, and record-keeping system.

Appendix G: Supplemental Report, Prepared by the Historic Chattahoochee Commission is the commission's report on more than 500

GUIDE TO THIS DOCUMENT

resources within the study area, integrated themes, and the commission's vision and phased plan for a national heritage corridor. The report includes resource inventory forms for each of the 500+ resources identified.

INTRODUCTION



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE TRACE STUDY AREA

The Chattahoochee Trace study area lies in the lower Chattahoochee Valley in the states of Alabama and Georgia (see “Map 1. Vicinity Map”). This area includes 18 counties, 7 in Alabama and 11 in Georgia, which are near or adjacent to the Chattahoochee River in the southern portion of the two states. As identified by Congress, this study area extends 175 miles north-south and is approximately 75 miles wide, east to west.

The study area follows the 434-mile-long Chattahoochee River headwaters through northern Georgia, which eventually drains an area of 19,600 square miles in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. The river acts as the state line between Alabama and Georgia as it flows southward to Florida, where it joins with the Flint River to form the Apalachicola River that runs into Apalachicola Bay in the Gulf of Mexico. At the city of Columbus, Georgia, the river crosses the fall line of the eastern United States, or a geomorphologic unconformity between an upland region of relatively hard crystalline basement rock and a coastal plain of softer sedimentary rock. At the river’s fall line next to the city of Columbus, the rocky Piedmont of the upper Chattahoochee River gives way to the low Coastal Plain of the lower Chattahoochee River, where the transition between the Piedmont to the Coastal Plain is marked by waterfalls, whitewater, and rapids.

Abundant plant life and wildlife in the Chattahoochee Trace are influenced by a combination of natural factors, including the humid subtropical climate, prevailing winds, seasonal rainfall patterns, topography, and soils. The study area is rural in character, with approximately 80% of the land covered by evergreen, deciduous, mixed forests, cultivated crops, and pastures. The percentage of the study area that is developed

(excluding developed open space) is very low, comprising only 2.5% of the total acreage.

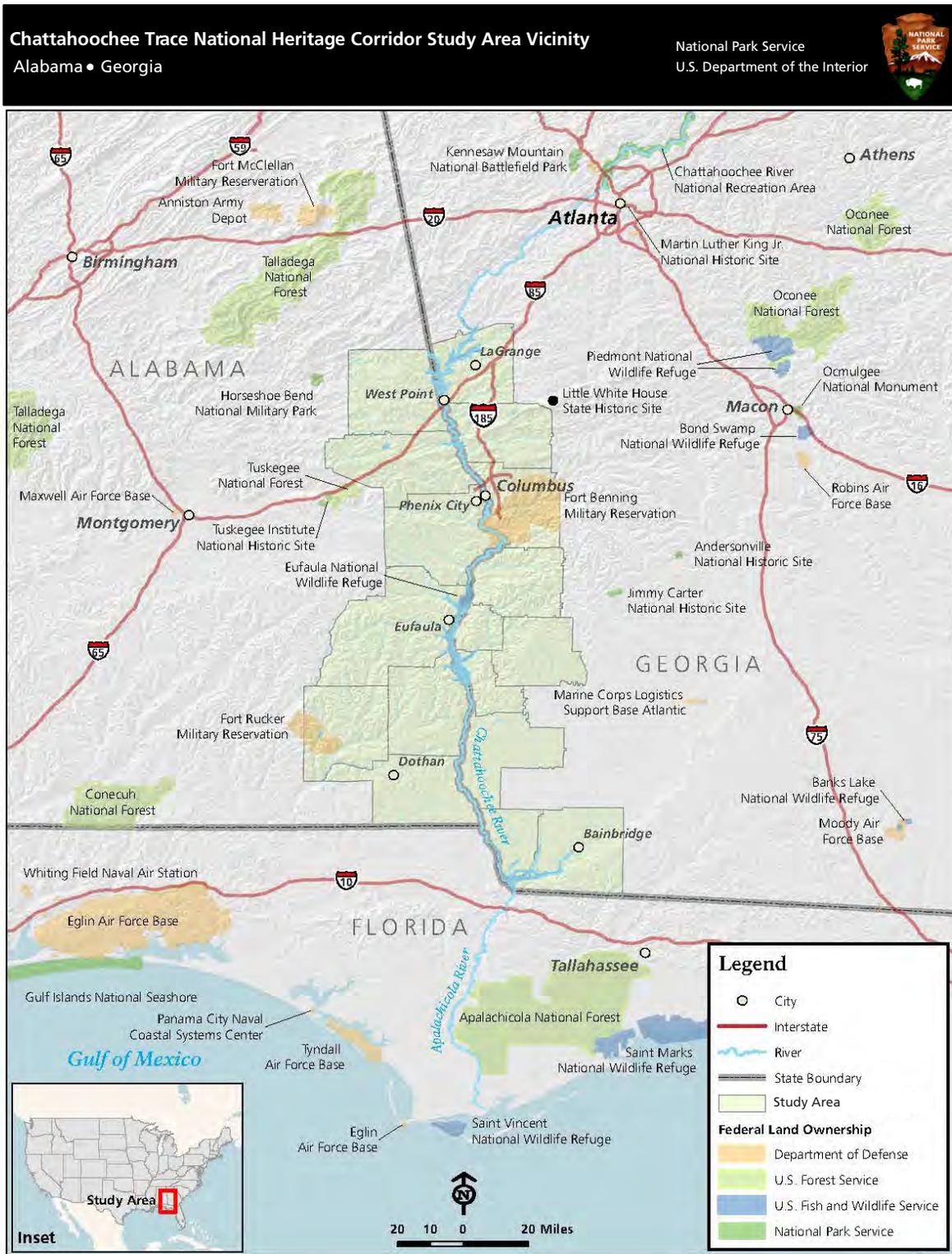
Human influences on the landscape include American Indian inhabitants, European settlers, and industrial, agricultural, and military operations, all of which played differing roles in influencing and shaping the natural environment. The Chattahoochee River has 16 dams, making it one of the most impounded rivers in the southeast (ADCNR 2011).

The estimated population of the area in 2010 was 791,343. The largest urban center in the study area is Columbus, Georgia, followed by Dothan, Alabama. The study area’s cities and towns represent the majority of the overall population of the study area. About half of the study area’s estimated population comprises about 56% of the overall study area population. The largest urban agglomeration in the study area is the Columbus metropolitan statistical area, of which Columbus City is a part. The Columbus metropolitan statistical area had a population of 310,531 in 2012, or approximately 37% of the study area’s total estimated population. Dothan and Auburn represent the second and third most populous cities in the study area, with 66,101 and 54,566 people, respectively.

BACKGROUND

The purpose of this feasibility study is to determine if the Chattahoochee Trace study area meets the suitability and feasibility requirements for designation as a national heritage corridor. The National Park Service (NPS) has prepared this study at the request of the Secretary of the Interior as directed by Congress in subtitle B, section 8101 of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 (see appendix A).

MAP 1. VICINITY MAP



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The study was authorized as part of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11). The bill directed the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with state historic preservation officers, state historic societies, state tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations and agencies, to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as the Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor. For the purpose of this study, the general term “national heritage area” and the term “national heritage corridor” used in the study legislation are used interchangeably.

A NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

A national heritage area or corridor is a locally managed place, designated by Congress, where natural, cultural, historic, and/or scenic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally important landscape arising from patterns of human activity that are shaped by geography. These patterns make national heritage areas representative of the national experience through the physical features that remain and the traditions that have evolved with them. Continued use of a national heritage area by people whose traditions helped to shape the landscape enhances the area’s significance (NPS 2003).

National heritage areas are a grassroots, community-driven approach to heritage conservation and economic development. Through public-private partnerships, national heritage area entities support historic preservation, natural resource conservation, recreation, heritage tourism, and educational projects. Leveraging funds and long-term support for projects, national heritage area partnerships foster pride of place and an enduring stewardship ethic. National heritage area designation does not impact private property rights.

THE STUDY AREA

As identified by Congress, the study area for the potential Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor focuses on the lower Chattahoochee Valley in the states of Alabama and Georgia. The 18-county area is almost 5.5 million acres and is near or adjacent to the Chattahoochee River in the southern portions of the two states. The study boundary is based on the many natural, cultural, historic, and scenic resources that span this area. Many of these heritage resources were identified by the local citizens of the study area, including sites that relate to the preliminary interpretive themes presented during public scoping workshops. These resources are described throughout this study and included in appendix D.

“Map 2. Study Area Boundary Map” depicts the Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor study area.

A COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACH

National heritage areas expand on traditional approaches to resource stewardship. They typically support community-based initiatives that connect local citizens with the preservation and planning process. By embracing a community-based approach, national heritage areas can bring together diverse efforts such as education, recreation, heritage tourism, and historic preservation. Committed to both protecting and promoting the natural, cultural, historic, and scenic assets of a specific area, national heritage areas play a vital role in maintaining both the physical character and cultural legacy of the United States.

Through the efforts of a local coordinating entity, residents, businesses, governments, and nonprofit organizations come together to improve the regional quality of life through the protection of shared cultural and natural resources. This cooperative approach allows national heritage areas to achieve both conservation and economic growth in ways

that do not compromise local land-use controls.

MAP 2. STUDY AREA BOUNDARY MAP



Designation of a national heritage area does not provide the coordinating entity or any other federal agency with the authority to regulate land or land uses; designation would have no effect on private property rights, land-use zoning, property taxes, or governmental jurisdictions. A national heritage area is not a unit of the national park system, and NPS involvement with national heritage areas is advisory in nature. No land is owned or managed by the National Park Service under this designation.

THE STUDY TEAM

An interdisciplinary team of NPS staff (study team) from the Denver Service Center and Southeast Regional Office were assembled to conduct this study. In addition to the expertise and professional judgment of the study team, feedback from local residents and other interested citizens was used during the study process (see the “Involving the Public” section below). The study team also elicited the expertise of a broad range of subject matter experts in the fall of 2011 to review a draft of the first three chapters and provide feedback regarding the accuracy and completeness of the information presented. The subject matter experts were not part of the study team.

Subject matter experts who reviewed the draft of chapters one through three represented a wide range of government agencies, academic institutions, and other organizations. They were contacted individually and only their individual views and feedback was requested. These individuals never met as a group, were not aware of who else was reviewing the first three chapters, and did not provide consensus advice in any way. Thus, the Federal Advisory Committee Act was not applicable to the use of subject matter experts in this case.

THE FEASIBILITY STUDY PROCESS

This study has been prepared according to the NPS *Draft National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines* (NPS 2003). These guidelines provide a step-by-step process to evaluate the suitability and feasibility for designating the Chattahoochee Trace as a national heritage corridor. The NPS study process to evaluate the criteria includes eight major steps, which are summarized below.

Steps in this NHA Feasibility Study
Step 1 is to gather information about the study area as identified in the legislation.
Step 2 is to develop and implement a public involvement strategy to promote public understanding of the study, to maximize public participation and contributions to the study process, and to assess public support for designation and local capacity and commitment to undertake heritage programs.
Step 3 is preparation of a historic context, including identifying important events, unique cultures, and natural resources within the study area.
Step 4 is to use the information gathered in steps 1–3 to confirm the study area boundary based on the initial identification of areas of significance.
Step 5 is to identify important areas of significance that have the potential to contribute to a nationally important landscape, and to identify an NHA theme.
Step 6 is to evaluate the study area based on the 10 NHA criteria.
Step 7 is to evaluate alternative ways to manage the potential national heritage area and the effects of each management approach. The purpose of this evaluation is to identify the most feasible management approach and examine the effects of the status quo.
Step 8 is to develop an overall summary and conclusion about national heritage area feasibility for the study area.

Step 6 requires the evaluation of the study area based on the 10 interim NHA evaluation criteria. These 10 criteria for evaluation include:

- 1.) An area has an assemblage of natural, historic, or cultural resources that together represent important aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed as such an assemblage through partnerships among public and private entities, and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;
- 2.) Reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the national story;
- 3.) Provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, cultural, historic, and /or scenic features;
- 4.) Provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;
- 5.) The resources important to the identified theme or themes of the area retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;
- 6.) Residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and governments within the proposed area are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles for all participants including the federal government, and have demonstrated support for designation of the area;
- 7.) The proposed management entity and units of government supporting the designation are willing to commit to working in partnership to develop the heritage area;
- 8.) The proposal is consistent with continued economic activity in the area;

9.) A conceptual boundary map is supported by the public; and

10.) The management entity proposed to plan and implement the project is described.

This evaluation can be found in chapter 4 of the feasibility study document.

INVOLVING THE PUBLIC

Open public engagement was an important part of this feasibility study process. A public involvement strategy with the following objectives was developed for this study:

- Promote public understanding of national heritage areas and how they are managed.
- Inform the public about the study and maximize their participation in the process.
- Assess public support for a national heritage area designation.
- Determine if there is local capacity and commitment to coordinate a future national heritage area.

A variety of public involvement efforts were undertaken throughout the study process to achieve these objectives; the study team worked to promote public understanding of national heritage areas and how they are managed. Newsletters and comment cards, as well as workshops, were used in conjunction with an interactive website that allowed people to conveniently submit their input throughout the study process.

The feasibility study was initiated in the summer of 2010 when a newsletter with a comment form was distributed to individuals and organizations within and outside of the study area in Alabama and Georgia. Public feedback was gathered throughout 2010 through a hard copy comment card, online on the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) website, and at four

public workshops and other events in the area in July and August 2010.

The newsletter announced the initiation of the feasibility study, provided the definition of a national heritage area and how the designation differs from a national park, the preliminary heritage area themes, and a step-by-step guide to the feasibility study process. The newsletter also outlined the 10 NPS criteria for evaluating a national heritage area, included a map of the study area as defined by the legislation, the benefits of a national heritage area designation, and information on how the public can get involved, including attendance at any of the four public workshops.

The National Park Service hosted four open house meetings in the study area during the summer of 2010—two in Georgia and two in Alabama—to gather public input on the various steps of the study. Public attendance

was excellent during these meetings, and participants were highly engaged. The meetings provided an opportunity for the NPS study team and interested citizens to engage in a dialogue and share information. The study team informed the public about the study, asked for their involvement throughout the process, and assessed the level of public support for a national heritage corridor designation. The study team also answered questions from meeting participants about potential designation as a national heritage corridor. Public input was very supportive of the designation of a potential Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor. A detailed public scoping comment analysis report can be referenced in appendix B.

Table 1 provides a summary of these meetings, including dates, locations, and number of participants.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

Summary of Public Meetings			
Date	Location	Venue	Number of Participants
July 21, 2010	Eufaula, Alabama	James S. Clark Center Eufaula-Barbour County Chamber of Commerce	38
July 21, 2010	Dothan, Alabama	Harrison Room-Malone Hall Troy University, Dothan Campus	24
July 22, 2010	LaGrange, Georgia	LaGrange-Troup County Chamber of Commerce	73
July 22, 2010	Columbus, Georgia	Columbus Museum-Patrick Theater	36
Total Number of Participants			171

WHAT WE LEARNED FROM THE PUBLIC MEETINGS

There were 79 total individual comments received as part of the public scoping process from respondents in three states—Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. Feedback received was very supportive of the study area’s potential designation as a national heritage corridor.

Respondents suggested that designation would positively impact the study area in a number of ways, including raising awareness of the area’s history and resources, generating additional tourism to the area, enhanced preservation efforts, and economic development.

Although many comments agreed with the preliminary interpretive themes included in

the newsletter and discussed in the public meetings, there were also many new ideas suggested for interpretive themes.

Over the course of the feasibility study, the study team engaged subject matter experts in the drafting of a descriptive history of the Chattahoochee Trace as well as in the refining of areas of significance for a potential national heritage corridor. Twenty-two subject matter experts provided a wide range of knowledge on regional history and the historic context of the study area. The study team engaged other NPS staff, other federal and state agencies, academic institutions, and local historians in order to fully understand the study area. This additional layer of information gave the study team a comprehensive picture of the study area as well as the potential areas of significance.

As the study team identified areas of significance, a need for more data and documentation of the existing resources within the study area was identified. Additional site visits were conducted by the study team. In May 2012, a study team member from the Southeast Regional Office conducted a windshield survey of potential resources related to growth of the textile industry in the region. This survey was followed up with another site visit in November 2012, by study team members from the Denver Service Center focusing on resources related to the Creek Nation and American Indian themes. Both site visits revealed additional sites and resources with varying levels of integrity, documentation, preservation, and public access that could potentially contribute to a nationally important landscape.

Grassroots efforts to inventory and provide additional data to the study team were also conducted by the proposed management entity, the Historic Chattahoochee Commission (HCC). During the November 2012 site visit, the study team met with local stakeholders and representatives from the commission. The study team expressed their concerns regarding a strategic assemblage of resources that contributed to a nationally

important landscape, and discussed the need for a comprehensive inventory of resources that could support the areas of significance identified in the feasibility study. In response to these concerns, an exhaustive list of potential contributing resources was researched and developed by the commission. This comprehensive inventory represents a wide range of resources from archeological sites to local museums and visitor centers with varying levels of integrity, documentation, preservation, public access, and visitor readiness. Please reference this inventory of resources in appendix D.

Throughout this feasibility study, there remained a consistently positive level of local interest and engagement in the study process. The willingness of local stakeholder groups such as the Historic Chattahoochee Commission to provide additional information and participate in the data gathering process has generated a comprehensive inventory of potentially contributing resources for analysis and a better understanding of the study area.

TRIBAL CONSULTATION

Throughout the study process, the study team consulted with American Indian tribes with historical associations with the study area. This effort involved multiple letters, email and phone correspondence, and an in-person meeting with a number of tribal representatives.

In addition to receiving general feedback and addressing questions, the study team encouraged a discussion of study criteria, requested information to aid data gathering, and requested confirmation of the preliminary study findings at several stages in the study process. The tribes were invited to comment on the preliminary draft chapters 1–3 of the study, and on the preliminary study findings that followed.

During the study's initiation phase, 17 tribes were identified to have possible historical associations with the 18-county study area, as

defined by the study legislation. Feedback from the tribes informed the study team that 6 American Indian tribes have strong cultural or historical connections to the study area. These 6 tribes are the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, Chickasaw Nation, Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, and Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. These tribes expressed support for the study and interest in remaining informed of the study findings. Several of the other tribes contacted indicated that they do not have strong ties to the study area, but rather to adjacent areas. In several cases, tribes deferred their involvement in the study to that of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, which is one of the 6 tribes that expressed a desire to be involved in the study.

On November 14 and 15, 2012, the study team met with representatives from American Indian tribes with historical associations with the study area at U.S. Fort Benning during their semi-annual consultation meeting with members of tribes with whom they actively consult. The purpose of the meeting was to describe the objectives of the feasibility study and the NHA program, and to hear feedback from tribal representatives on the study's preliminary themes. The study team also introduced the Historic Chattahoochee Commission as a potential local coordinating entity, and in that capacity, a potential partner to the tribes in the formation of a potential national heritage corridor, if one were to be designated.

Also in November 2012, the study team mailed packages to interested tribes to describe the study findings to date and request tribes' feedback using a one-page questionnaire. The questionnaire included questions on possible NHA themes involving historical themes and cultural resources related to the Chattahoochee Creeks as part of the Creek Nation, of whom many American Indians today are descendants. The questionnaire also requested confirmation on the appropriateness of the proposed 18-county study area boundary, and feedback on the possibility of the Historic Chattahoochee

Commission serving as the local coordinating entity of a potential national heritage corridor.

In January and February 2013, the study team contacted all tribes with historical associations with the study area to continue to provide feedback on preliminary findings, discuss the study process, confirm information used in the study, and answer questions or respond to concerns, as expressed formally and informally.

The study team has continued to correspond with tribal members in an effort to keep all interested parties informed of the study process, and to receive feedback or other information pertinent to the study.

COORDINATION WITH CONCURRENT EFFORTS

Concurrent efforts within the study area include the ongoing heritage-related activities of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission, an organization that promotes tourism and historic preservation in the 18-county study area that is the focus of this study. Funded by the state governments of Alabama and Georgia, the Historic Chattahoochee Commission operates to develop tourism, encourage and assist property owners in obtaining grants or loans for historic preservation projects, promote outdoor recreation and cultural events, and provide educational tools concerning the region's heritage. The commission assisted the study team in gathering information on the study area, including data on cultural and natural resources in the region. The Historic Chattahoochee Commission is proposed for the role of national heritage corridor coordinating entity in this study (see chapter 4 for more information on the commission and this study's evaluation of a national heritage corridor coordinating entity). NPS staff formally briefed the HCC membership on the status of this study at the HCC annual meeting held September 22, 2011, in Eufaula, Alabama. NPS staff also met with representatives of the Historic

Chattahoochee Commission during a site visit / fact-finding trip in November, 2012.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

This study complies with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA), which mandates that all federal agencies analyze the impacts of major federal actions that have a significant effect on the environment. The NPS guidance for addressing this act is set forth in Director's Order 12: *Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making* (NPS 2005), which outlines several options for meeting the requirements of the act, depending on the severity of the environmental impacts of the alternatives.

A “categorical exclusion for which no formal documentation is necessary” was selected as the most appropriate NEPA pathway for this feasibility study. The study is excluded from requiring an environmental assessment because it matches one of the categories that, under normal circumstances, has no potential for impacts on the human environment. The categorical exclusion selected states the following:

Legislative proposals of an administrative or technical nature, for example, changes in authorizations for appropriations; minor boundary changes and land transactions; proposals that would have primarily economic, social, individual, or institutional effects; and comments and reports on referrals of legislative proposals (NPS 2005).

The study matches this categorical exclusion because it was directed by Congress to determine if the Chattahoochee Trace meets the suitability and feasibility requirement for designation as a national heritage corridor. In essence, the study is a report on a legislative proposal. If Congress decides to designate the Chattahoochee Trace as a national heritage corridor, then a comprehensive management plan and corresponding implementation plan would be developed for the area. Depending on the types of projects, programs, and other actions proposed in that plan, an environmental assessment or even an environmental impact statement could be necessary at that time.

The categorical exclusion selected for this study requires no formal documentation; however, the study still contains several key NEPA components. Principally, the study relied heavily on public input to support its findings—the result of a comprehensive public involvement strategy. These outreach efforts also gauged local support for the potential designation. The study evaluates different management alternatives for the potential national heritage corridor, including a “no-action” alternative that examines the effects of no formal designation.

WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS?

Per authorizing legislation, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to Congress a report that describes the findings of the study and any conclusions or recommendations of the Secretary.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE STUDY AREA AND HISTORICAL ANALYSIS



CHAPTER 2: BRIEF HISTORY OF THE STUDY AREA AND HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE STUDY AREA

Introduction

The following is a historical overview of the Chattahoochee Trace study area. The purpose of this narrative is to provide a concise summary of the historical highlights identified by historians, scholars, subject matter experts, and the residents of the study area. The goal of this historical overview is twofold: to highlight key events or cultural aspects of the study area, and to provide a foundation for teasing out the most important aspects of the study area's heritage for further consideration as potential areas of significance in chapters 3 and 4. To this end, this history is relatively brief. It is not intended to be a comprehensive, in-depth history of the Chattahoochee Trace, and undoubtedly, it does not include numerous events or aspects in local history that have occurred in the study area. This historic context has been reviewed by 22 subject matter experts from within and outside of the study area. NPS staff revised this text in response to feedback from these experts.

Molding the Land, the Power of the Chattahoochee

Beginning its journey in the Blue Ridge Mountains of north Georgia, the Chattahoochee River flows in a south-westerly direction to the border with Alabama and into the Chattahoochee Trace region. As the Chattahoochee continues its journey, the river has both witnessed and played a role in shaping historic events and the people who call the region home. As a battleground for western expansion, a link to the outside world, a vital part of agricultural

cultivation, and a source of power for industrial development, the river unifies the region and serves as a source of community connection. To know the Chattahoochee Trace region, one must first understand the Chattahoochee River.

Ancient Mound Builders

The Chattahoochee River has been a focal point of human habitation for the past 12,000 years. At the river's fall line adjacent to the city of Columbus, Georgia, the rocky Piedmont of the upper Chattahoochee River gives way to the low Coastal Plain of the lower Chattahoochee River. The river is navigable from these rocky falls downstream to the south where the river drains into the Gulf of Mexico via the Apalachicola River. Because of the river's navigability below the fall line, the area along the banks of what today comprises the states of Alabama to the west and Georgia to the east has been attractive for settlement for thousands of years.

One important feature of the local prehistoric cultures is the complex of earthen mounds they built throughout the Chattahoochee Trace region. The earliest of these mounds date to the Woodland Period (300 BC–AD 1000), which archeologists associate with the introduction of both maize and the bow and arrow as well as an increasingly sedentary lifestyle (Walthall 1990). Early mounds typically consisted of simple earthen tumuli erected over the bodies of their dead. Over time, these became increasingly complex, often incorporating several internal structures, and clustered together to form sprawling ceremonial complexes. One such example, the 300-acre Kolomoki Mounds complex near the present-day town of Blakely, Georgia, features nine Woodland-era

mounds, including the 57-foot-tall Temple Mound that possibly once held a temple structure on its crest. This collection of mounds and archeological sites is the oldest and largest known Woodland Indian site in the southeastern United States. Two of the mounds have been identified as burial sites, while other sites show signs of human sacrifice and contain funerary pottery and ceremonial objects such as painted clay animal sculptures.

The mound builders achieved their apex in the corresponding Mississippian Period (AD 1000–1500). Archeologists correlate the Mississippian Period with widespread use of the bow and arrow (the latter often tipped with small, triangular stone points); floodplain horticulture of maize, beans, and squash; religious ceremonialism connected with agricultural production and centered on a fire-sun deity; long distance trade; increased territoriality and warfare; and, the emergence of highly organized chiefdoms (Walthall 1990). Their mound repertoire expanded to include large earthen platforms that served as substructures for their temples, elite residences, or council buildings (Walthall 1990). These were often arranged around a central plaza, which they reserved for ceremonial functions and public events. Among the 16 recorded mound centers within the Chattahoochee Trace region are the Lampley Mound sites near Eufaula, Alabama; the Abercrombie Mound site in Russell County, Alabama; and the Singer-Moye Mounds site and Rood's Landing site in Stewart County, Georgia.

The arrival of European explorers in the American southeast during the 16th and 17th centuries brought both disease and increased violence, which had a profound impact on both the social and political life of American Indian culture. These impacts lead to the decline of the Mississippian culture and the rise of the Creek Nation.

The Rise of the Creek Nation

The Creek Confederation emerged in the place of the Mississippian culture as diverse groups of people from other areas gradually relocated and settled in the Chattahoochee region over the next two centuries. The Creeks comprised a coalition of many tribes, including the Muskogeans, Hitchitis, Yuchis, Alibamos, Chatots, Eufalas, and Tallassees, among others (Moye 2003). The Creek culture became synonymously called the Muskogeans because the Muskogean people historically associated with the confederacy of tribes (Walker 1988). British traders later referred to these tribes collectively as the Creeks, possibly because of their many settlements along the banks of the region's tributaries and rivers. The historic period of the Muskogean tribes who lived in the lower Chattahoochee River, as well as the Flint River to the east, is 1540–1836 (Foster 2007).

Contact with European explorers decimated large American Indian populations due to exposure to diseases such as small pox and increasing violent conflicts. These forces fueled the mass migrations from many of the Mississippian culture's large mound centers and led to the restructuring of social groups into many of the smaller tribes that comprised the Creek Nation.

The Creek Nation's geographical region of influence encompassed a large area of the southeastern United States today that extended from the Appalachian Mountains in the north, south to the Gulf of Mexico, and westward to the Mississippi River. The two Creek towns of Coweta, Alabama, and Cusseta, Georgia, across the Chattahoochee River, formed hubs of regional influence. The Chattahoochee River provided many necessities to the lifeways of the American Indian people. In addition to supplying an easy means of transportation and a source of fishing for food, the river became a sacred element in their spiritual lives. American Indian spiritual beliefs linked plants, animals, and rocks with the people, and thus, the river was a central and intertwined feature of their daily lives (Willoughby 1999).

Fishing the Chattahoochee River naturally became an early foodway tradition among American Indians. Common fish in the river include bream, bass, catfish, drum, sturgeon, and shad. One of the most reliable sources of fish was at Coweta Falls at the river's fall line during the annual spawning season. The fish would stop at these rapids on their upstream journey, making the area one of the best fishing sites in the nation. The summer months brought the lowest river levels of the year, and the native people spent long days fishing these waters. Traditional native practices of catching fish sometimes involved using a naturally occurring chemical found in buckeye roots that stunned the fish, which could then be clubbed or speared to bring them to the surface. Other traditional methods included gill nets, trotlines, baskets, rock traps, or even building fires to attract the fish at night. The fish were then roasted, baked, or fried and served as the main course of the daily meal (Hudson 1976).

Using the abundance of wood from trees growing along the river, American Indians built a wide range of vessels for transportation on the river. Substantial dugout canoes were made using wood from the trunks of elm, hickory, or cypress trees, usually leaving the bark intact. (Hudson 1976).

Western Expansion and Settlement

The first Europeans to arrive in the Chattahoochee River valley were Spanish explorers under the leadership of Hernando de Soto in 1539. The Spanish initially explored the southernmost extent of the Chattahoochee River valley; it was 100 years later before they approached the area north of the fall line (Moye 2003). Competing colonial interests between Spain and England

for influence in the region saw the construction of Fort Apalachicola in 1689 by Don Diego De Quiroga Losada, the Spanish colonial governor of Florida. Located on the west side of the Chattahoochee River in present day Russell County, Fort Apalachicola was abandoned a year later under orders of the Spanish king who felt the location was too remote to defend.

With Spanish colonies in Florida, the French in Mississippi, and the English to the east, European colonial powers vied to establish trading networks with the Creek Nation. White-tail deer hides and furs were a valuable commodity for trade with these colonial powers. These trade networks also exposed the Creek Nation to European goods and customs. As the lucrative trade system developed, the relationship between the Creek Nation and European traders and settlers eventually led to conflict.

Although the tribes of the Creek Nation spoke different languages, together they successfully defended and maintained their territory and cultural traditions in the face of the English, Spanish, French, and U.S. settlements and the traders that moved into the Chattahoochee Trace area during the 18th century. A Creek diplomatic representative, Alexander McGillivray, helped to foster the Creek Nation identity in the late 1700s during and following the American Revolution.

Attracted by the river's plentiful resources and its use as a transportation artery, American settlement along the southern portion of the Chattahoochee River began during the late 1810s. Americans continued to settle on the lands of the Creek Nation despite the fact that doing so was illegal under Georgia state law, which required licenses to live on Indian lands.

Alexander McGillivray

McGillivray urged his fellow tribal leaders to cultivate an unprecedented degree of national Creek unity to defend their autonomy and trade against the encroaching European frontier settlements. The tribes centralized to form a national council to gain stronger negotiating power with the European colonies.

A skilled negotiator, McGillivray represented Creek interests on numerous occasions during negotiations with the United States, Britain, and Spain concerning Creek territorial holdings and commerce.

In 1784, McGillivray negotiated the Treaty of Pensacola with Spain, which recognized Muscogee control over 3 million acres of land in Georgia. McGillivray served as principal chief of the Upper Creek towns and brokered treaties aimed at preserving the Creek territories in Georgia and Alabama when the Upper and Lower Creeks in Tuckabatchee declared war against the State of Georgia in 1786. Through McGillivray's leadership, the Creek Nation was able to assert itself as a centralized government, which helped secure its sovereignty in the deep south in the late 18th century.

When the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory in 1803, the opportunities for western expansion led to the development of federal roads. These new roads would connect the western territories with the eastern states, provide postal service, and facilitate movement of the military. In the Chattahoochee Trace, a federal road would pass through the region as it connected New Orleans to the east coast. This federal road also facilitated the movement of even more settlers into the region and beyond, putting

pressure on relationships with the Creek Nation. With the continued influx of settlers into the Chattahoochee Trace, conflict between the Creek Nation and the encroaching settlers was inevitable. Internal tensions also grew between the lower and upper Creek Nation tribes regarding how to respond to American influences and settlement. The Creek Nation erupted into a civil war which grew into a larger conflict with the United States in 1813.

Internal challenges within the Creek Nation served to fan the flames of war and began as the result of religious disagreement between tribes who believed they should follow their traditional beliefs, disavowing those of the American settlers, and those who favored the "civilization" program promoted by the U.S. Indian Agent Benjamin Hawkins. Tribes that favored their traditional beliefs were called "Red Sticks" for the red war clubs they displayed in reference to defiance of continued appeasement and acquiescence to American influence.

On July 27, 1813, the Mississippi Territorial Militia attacked a party of Red Sticks returning from Florida with a supply train at Burnt Corn Creek, Alabama, leading to the Creek War of 1813–1814 between the Red Sticks of the Creek Nation and the United States (the Mississippi Territorial Militia was called into service during the outbreak of the War of 1812 to project the Mississippi Territory, consisting of the present day states of Mississippi and Alabama). The Red Sticks retaliated with a counter attack on Fort Mims, a frontier stockade in southern Alabama, resulting in the fall of Fort Mims and the loss of hundreds of lives. Both the initial attack at Burnt Corn Creek and the counter-attack at Fort Mims took place west of the study area in Alabama. (Washburn 1988).

Following the attack at Fort Mims, Fort Mitchell was built as a supply depot for the Army during the conflict. Fighting continued until the Battle of Horseshoe Bend on March 27, 1814, when the Red Sticks were defeated by Major Andrew Jackson (soon to

be the seventh president of the United States) leading the U.S. Army. More than 800 Creek warriors died in the battle, permanently decimating the military strength of the Creek Nation and leading to the Treaty of Fort Jackson in 1814 (Explore Southern History 2010). The treaty ceded 23 million acres of the Creeks' ancestral territory to the United States. The site of the battle has been preserved as Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, a unit of the National Park Service, in Daviston, Alabama, which is open to the public for visitation. The park is outside of the study area boundary.

The U.S. military also established Fort Gaines, Georgia, in 1814 to protect settlers living in both Georgia and Alabama. Fort Gaines served as a strategic location during the Seminole War (1817–1818). The Treaty of Fort Jackson opened more of the region to settlement, and Georgia began holding lotteries to distribute land. The third land lottery held in 1820 saw 250 acres in Early County handed over to settlers (Georgia Secretary of State 2014). Additional land lotteries held throughout the 1820s and 1830s helped fuel the growth of permanent settlement in the Chattahoochee Trace region. While the Georgia side of the river began to flourish with commerce and trade, the western side of the river in Alabama, where many of the remaining Creek Indians lived did not develop as rapidly.

The potential for trade on the river skyrocketed when the United States acquired the Florida territory in 1822. Safe access through Florida opened up trade between the Chattahoochee River and the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Apalachicola River that connects the two bodies of water (Willoughby 1999). The opening of this trade route encouraged an influx of more settlers into the region looking for land to cultivate.

The fraudulent 1825 Treaty of Indian Springs was replaced with the revised Treaty of Washington in 1826 which ceded more land from the Creek Nation. With even more land available to settlement, Georgia held additional land lotteries in 1827 and 1832.

While some settlers won land through this lottery system, others bought private property in the region by purchasing open land from speculators. Frontier settlement happened quickly as new settlers cleared the forests to establish cotton fields and farms. Many of these early settlers followed the federal road west to seek new land and a new life in Alabama. As pressure to develop land grew, areas along the Alabama side (the west) of the river were settled in the 1830s (Moye 2003).

The Coweta Reserve, located on the fall line, was set aside by the Georgia state legislature to form the city of Columbus in 1828. With its strategic location as the northern-most navigable point on the Chattahoochee River, Columbus was a planned city with economic potential. The city became a regional hub for trade and lots were auctioned off by the state legislature. River frontage south of that location naturally became the most valuable land, and as a result, much of it was restricted from the state land lottery (Willoughby 1999). Sitting on the western border of Georgia, Columbus would grow from a frontier outpost into one of the early manufacturing centers in the state.

Continued conflicts between the remaining Indian tribes and the growing number of settlers led the U.S. Congress to pass the Indian Removal Act in 1830. U.S. Congressman Wilson Lumpkin of Georgia, introduced and championed the bill; the following year local residents named the city Lumpkin in honor of the congressman. Continued conflict between the American settlers and the existing Indian tribes is evident in the construction of a defensive blockhouse on the city square as a place of refuge in the event of escalating conflicts (Moye 2003). In an attempt to retain some land in Alabama, the remaining Creek Nation tribes signed the 1832 Treaty of Cusseta. Rather than resolve tensions between tribes and encroaching settlers the treaty only intensified the conflict.

In 1836, the federal government attempted to implement the provisions of the Indian

Removal Act by encouraging the remaining Indian tribes to move from the region. In retaliation for the forced relocation and the loss of tribal homelands through a series of the treaties, the remaining tribes of the Creek Nation began a series of raids that led to the second Creek War in 1836. Indian ambushes near the Chattahoochee River occurred in Stewart County, Georgia, and as a result Georgia Governor Schley sent a militia to counterattack along the river's eastern shoreline. Federal soldiers were called in to put down the uprising. The battle of Hobdy's Bridge on March 24, 1837 is recognized as the last major confrontation in the war. The second Creek War resulted in the defeat and collapse of the Creek Nation in the region as they were forced to relocate to land set aside as Indian reservations in the Oklahoma Territory and other parts of the Midwest.

The Creek Nation's relocation path led from Georgia and Alabama, including areas along Chattahoochee River, to the designated reservation lands in the Midwest and Oklahoma Territory. Fort Mitchell served as an Indian assembly point for the journey that came to be called the "Trail of Tears" by contemporary American Indian tribes. Approximately 14,600 American Indian men, women, and children were marched westward from Georgia and Alabama— many died along the way due to harsh weather conditions, lack of supplies, and the long, strenuous journey. Still, others fled south into Florida to fight alongside the Seminole resistance, while other members of the Creek Nation refused to resettle and assimilated into the dominant culture in Chattahoochee River valley. They established farms in Alabama and adopted American practice of agriculture (Moye 2003).

Today, the Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center at Fort Mitchell Park in Russell County, Alabama, stands on land that was the traditional home of the Creek Nation. The center has interpretive signs and a monument commemorating the Creek Nation and the Creek Trail of Tears. Fort Mitchell served as a key U.S. military post during both Creek Nation wars. A replica of the complex of

structures that comprised the first Fort Mitchell, originally built in 1813, has been reconstructed on the fort's original site.

With the opening of the additional land created by the Indian Removal Act, settlement along the Chattahoochee River attracted even more newcomers. With a sampling of the larger area, genealogy reveals that many settlers of Stewart County came from other areas of Georgia, north of the fall line, while others relocated from the Carolinas, Virginia, New York, and Vermont. Most of the settlers were of British ancestry; only a small number arrived directly from European countries such as Germany, Switzerland, and France. African American people came to the region alongside the migrating population by way of their enslavement. Although the importation of slaves via the African slave trade became illegal in 1808, 20 million Africans had already been brought to the United States by that time and incorporated into the Southern institution of slave labor. As the enslaved Africans were brought into the region by their owners, the African American population began to increase in the Chattahoochee River valley, and the area was enriched by the influence of their cultural practices and traditions (Moye 2003).

The new settlers, practitioners of the Methodist and Baptist Christian religious faiths, quickly established a visible presence in the Chattahoochee River valley during the first few years after a settlement was established. Over time, Protestant religious traditions of austerity began to evolve in the Deep South into a looser, emotion-filled style of worship during religious services and in community gatherings (Moye 2003). The early African American population, who were primarily enslaved Africans, began to adopt the Christian religious faith of the rural churches of the early 1800s.

The Rise of King Cotton

Cotton farming and the corresponding textile industry was a staple of the Chattahoochee

River valley for nearly 100 years, beginning at the turn of the 19th century. Although religious objections to the institution of slavery in Europe and America grew in the late 18th century, the invention of the cotton gin in 1793 would have a profound impact on the institution of slavery. The high profit yields the cotton gin afforded had the effect of convincing Southern cotton growers that the labor of slaves was a necessary part of the cotton industry's potential for economic success. Thus, the cotton gin became a vital part of cotton-growing plantations and indirectly resulted in the growth of the institution of slavery in the South (Moye 2003).

As cotton growing took shape in the Chattahoochee River valley, farmers shipped cotton downstream through the port of Apalachicola, Florida, beginning in 1822. After the Federal Indian Removal Act of 1830 and as transportation along the river improved, the residents of the Chattahoochee River valley turned their focus to cotton farming as it became the cash crop of the Southeast in the early 19th century. Cotton's profitability attracted more newcomers to the area who brought more slaves with them to settle in the region and establish cotton farms. Both local industry and population grew as a result.

Virtually all travel in the region relied on the Chattahoochee River and its tributaries, which connected the Trace to the outside world. Overland travel was secondary because it was limited to narrow Indian trails or wagon roads where two wagons could scarcely pass one another. When the Florida territory became a part of the United States in 1822, cotton farming and expanded trade in the region took off. Farmers used pole boats and rafts to carry bales of cotton downriver toward the Gulf of Mexico for export. Upon reaching the mouth of the Apalachicola Bay in Florida, the cotton was sold, the boats were dismantled and sold for lumber, and the crew usually walked home northward (Willoughby 1999).

Commerce between Columbus and the city of Apalachicola at Apalachicola Bay inevitably established a strong commercial relationship between the two river cities. The transportation method of floating a pole boat downstream and return trip northward by foot quickly proved inefficient. The quest for faster means of transportation upriver led to the first steamboat run up the Apalachicola and Chattahoochee rivers in 1827. The 89-foot inaugural steamship, the *Fanny*, took more than a year to complete the 300-mile-long journey to Columbus because of long delays during the rainy winter months. Meanwhile, flatboats successfully attempted the journey upstream and continued to be used on a limited basis, both above and below the fall line (Willoughby 1999). Improved river boat technology along the Chattahoochee River made trade possible and encouraged the growth of cotton, the dominant cash crop.

Cotton exports from Apalachicola reached 5,000 bales by 1830, and brought economic prosperity to the region. The labor accommodated by slavery made this possible, particularly on the larger plantations that relied on enslaved African and African American people to cultivate and harvest the cotton crop. Smaller farming operations also used slave labor. Prolific cotton farming had the negative outcome of dispersing runoff from the area's iron-rich soils into the river and staining the waters of the Chattahoochee red. Runoff also impacted commerce on the river, as river trade slowed during the fall months when the river became too shallow in some areas for navigation.

Landings for unloading cargo also emerged along the pine forested shores of the Chattahoochee River. These landings served as stops with small markets for passing steamboats or pole boats, and became a string of small marketplaces along the river corridor fueling the regional economy. Landings on the high bluffs of the shoreline required long wooden slides to carry cargo down to the boats at the docks (Willoughby 1999).

Surrounded by fertile soil and with a strategic location on the river, Eufaula emerged as an important steamboat stop along the Chattahoochee Trace. Once known as Irwinton, in honor of the War of 1812 hero General William Irwin, the development of wharfs on the river would make Eufaula a regional center for trade and commerce. The prosperity of the cotton industry and successful river trade was reflected in the grand Greek Revival, Italianate, and Victorian homes built in Eufaula at that time. This commercial success would also gain Eufaula a great deal of political influence in the region.

The city of Columbus, Georgia, would also grow in commerce and population to emerge as a regional hub for the cotton trade, textile manufacturing, and transportation. As many as 200 businesses were established in the city by 1838, when the first textile mill opened. Meanwhile, water-powered grist mills, flour mills, saw mills, and textile mills sprang up along the shores of the Chattahoochee River above and below the fall line (Willoughby 1999). The City Mills complex became one of the earliest grist mills in the region and built one of the first dams to channel the Chattahoochee River's power in 1828. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination for the Columbus Historic Riverfront Industrial District identifies the 1869 work of Horace King, a prominent African American engineer and builder, as part of the City Mills complex and contributing to its importance (NRHP 1977). With the success of City Mills, other industries in and around the Chattahoochee River waterfront began to capitalize on the power and movement of the river.

Between the 1830s and 1850s numerous factories and mills sprang up on the banks of the Chattahoochee River, in and around the city of Columbus, Georgia. Smaller factories such as the Coweta Falls Factory and Howard Factory built dams and races to channel water to power the gears of industry. The early success of these factories would eventually give rise to larger, more organized business such as the Eagle and Phenix mills

and Muscogee Manufacturing Company, which would come to dominate the regional textile industry after the Civil War. This rapid industrial growth brought national attention to the Trace and a need for more reliable transportation for trade (NRHP 1977).

The Chattahoochee River's importance as a transportation corridor was challenged for the first time when the railroad line arrived in the region in the 1850s. The railroad offered passenger service, but also carried aspirations for capitalizing on the cotton trade. Its advantages over the river were its faster means of transportation and its independence from the seasons. Although steamships on the Chattahoochee River could ship cotton to the northern reaches of the United States and to England, the railroad provided a more direct route to the port of Savannah, which served as a major access point to the Atlantic Ocean. Business interests in the cotton industry of the Chattahoochee River and the Flint River at its south end were the driving force behind linking the railroad to Atlanta with the Central Georgia Company (Willoughby 1999).

"Blind Tom"

Born in 1849 near Columbus, Georgia, as Thomas Wiggins, "Blind Tom" was considered a musical prodigy capable of flawlessly repeating any musical composition despite his blindness from birth. Although he spent his early life as a slave on the Columbus plantation of General James N. Bethune, "Blind Tom" began publicly performing in Columbus at the young age of eight and eventually went on to tour nationally and in Europe. He died in 1908 and is buried in Midland, Georgia (Harris 1992: 18).

The most successful commercial centers throughout the Chattahoochee River valley

became the towns that developed the first railroad connections. The railroad thus became an important determinant of regional land use and town establishment after 1850. Many of today's historic commercial districts and industrial buildings grew around these transportation corridors, and often include resources that were established as the result of the coming of the railroad and the commerce that followed (Moye 2003).

The Civil War in the Trace

As America raced to fulfill its Manifest Destiny during the 19th century, the nation struggled to address the role of slavery in new territories and future states. The growth of America also saw the growth of tensions between Northern free states and Southern slave states. Known as the 'fire-eaters' southern secessionists such as William Yancey fueled the debate over slavery and the rights of states. The Eufaula Regency emerged in the late 1840s as one of the first and most vocal groups in favor of secession. This political group was made up of prominent members of society from Barbour County who viewed secession as a viable political option for addressing state's rights regarding the institution of slavery. The Regency saw political success with the election of one of its members, John Gill Shorter, as governor of Alabama. Through political influence as well as the *Eufaula Democrat* newspaper, renamed the *Spirit of the South*, the Regency helped fuel the secessionist movement throughout the 1850s and 1860s leading up to the American Civil War (Encyclopedia of Alabama 2011).

The issue of slavery not only split political parties, but it also split the Protestant and Methodist churches into two denominations, one for the abolition of slavery and one against. A similar split occurred within Baptist churches in the early 1860s. The result could be seen throughout the Chattahoochee Trace region as the newly formed southern denominations of these churches opposed the abolition of slavery, while the original church sects that carried ties nationwide

opposed the institution of slavery and called for its abolition. With the issue of slavery dividing churches and the nation, the first shots fired at Fort Sumter (now a national monument administered by the National Park Service) precipitated the Southern states' secession from the Union and the American Civil War.

At the onset of the Civil War, residents of the Chattahoochee River area feared that the role of Columbus as a regional industrial center made the city a target for the Union Navy. After the Union Navy blockaded Apalachicola in 1862, the Confederacy planned an offensive attack to break the blockade by building gunboats at the southern end of the river in Saffold, Georgia, and at the northern end of the river in Columbus, Georgia. By November 1862, the Confederate War Department created a military district for defense projects in the river valleys of the Chattahoochee, Flint, Chipola, and Apalachicola rivers. The department sent an engineer to survey the entire system of rivers to determine the best location for a battery and defensive obstruction across the river. The engineer selected the downstream site called "the Narrows," which was south of the Chattahoochee River near the confluence of the Apalachicola and Chipola rivers (Willoughby 1999). An anchor chain was used for this defensive obstruction and was not removed until after the war. This in turn impacted the flow of the river, leading to further siltation as well as navigation challenges on the Chattahoochee River.

The Civil War affected both industry and commerce in the Chattahoochee Trace. Factories such as the Columbus Iron Works shifted production to guns, swords, and cannons, while textile mills produced uniforms, ropes, and shoes for Confederate soldiers. The Confederate shipyards in the Trace built vessels for the war effort, including the ironclad, CSS *Muscogee*, also known as the CSS *Jackson*, and the CSS *Chattahoochee* gunship. The commissioned CSS *Chattahoochee*, a three-masted schooner, was built to defend the Chattahoochee River.

The crew's hopes of serving at sea faltered when the ship's engine failed on its maiden voyage and the CSS *Chattahoochee* hit a rock that tore a hole in the ship's hull. After undergoing extensive repairs, the ship's boiler exploded one year later, killing several crew members and ending aspirations to sail the ship into the Gulf of Mexico (Willoughby 1999). Recognizing Columbus as a strategic manufacturing center, the Union blockaded the southern port of Apalachicola. The blockade served to sever the Trace's access to the cotton markets of Europe and the raw materials needed to fight the war.

Counter to expectations, the Union's invasion of the region came not by water, but by land. Led by General William Tecumseh Sherman, the Union Army's western front severed the Confederacy's access to vital supply routes. This strategy of disrupting supply lines also involved destroying railroad access between Atlanta, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama. General Sherman ordered Brigadier General Lovell H. Rousseau, based in Decatur, Alabama, into central Alabama to destroy the Montgomery and Westpoint Railroad. During July of 1864, Rousseau's Raid destroyed miles of track while burning railroad stations and warehouses in central Alabama. The raid finally ended a month later in Opelika, Alabama.

By the spring of 1865, Union cavalry commander General James H. Wilson had marched from Tennessee into the Chattahoochee Trace and divided his army into two groups. One seized the town of West Point, Georgia, to cut off the Confederate railroad route and supply line, while the other targeted industrial and manufacturing facilities in Columbus, Georgia. The Union Army destroyed every industrial facility in

Columbus except three grist mills. They burned the cotton warehouses and an ironclad naval ship, the CSS *Muscogee*, at port nearing its completion. The Union Army did not know that Gen. Robert E. Lee had already surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865, seven days earlier, and that the war had effectively ended by the time of their attack (Willoughby 1999). Like the rest of the nation, Columbus and the Chattahoochee Trace would slowly rebuild and recover from the devastation caused by the Civil War.

News of the Emancipation Proclamation, liberating enslaved African Americans, finally reached Russell County, Alabama on May 28, 1865. Since then, Russell County residents commemorate this important date each year with celebrations on May 28. African American Protestant churches proliferated throughout the South after the end of the Civil War. The churches had existed since the 1700s in the urban areas of the South, but the binds of slavery inhibited their growth within the rural African American community. After 1870, the number of African American Protestant churches increased dramatically throughout the South, including within the Chattahoochee River valley.

The decades following the Civil War brought the high point of steamboating on the Chattahoochee River. These later steamboats were better designed and more capable of traveling against the headwaters of the fall line than the antebellum ships had been. This form of transport became more reliable and safer. Individuals and companies operated steamboat shipping businesses for passenger service and for freight such as lumber, fertilizer, and cotton bales (Willoughby 1999).

Horace King

One of the most recognized and prolific bridge builders of his time, Horace King left a unique legacy on the region as his bridges spanned the Chattahoochee River linking the states of Alabama and Georgia. Born into slavery in 1807, Horace King moved with his master, John Godwin, to the Chattahoochee Trace region where they set up business in Phenix City, Alabama.

The two men had a unique working relationship as Godwin taught and encouraged King's natural talents as a master craftsman and carpenter. King served as superintendent on many of Godwin's construction projects and King's use of heavy timber - lattice bridge construction method became a standard in the region. King constructed as many as a dozen bridges across the river at communities such as Ft. Gaines, West Point, and La Grange, Georgia (Willoughby 1999). As the ties between the two builders developed, Godwin with the help of Alabama attorney, Robert Jemison, petitioned the Alabaman Legislature and freed King from slavery in 1846, perhaps to protect this valuable asset from creditors.

As a freeman, King continued his work as a master bridge builder throughout Alabama and Georgia. With the outbreak of the Civil War, King was pressed into service by providing timber to the Confederate naval yards in Columbus. Due to financial necessity, he continued to work on numerous bridge projects, and defensive obstructions in rivers throughout the region. Following the Civil War, King formed the King Bridge Company to rebuild bridges and factories destroyed during the war. Despite numerous reconstruction projects during this

period the economic challenges and hardships facing the South negatively impacted King's financial success.

Despite these economic uncertainties, King continued to be a driving force in rebuilding the region and even played a role in local politics. A respected and prominent figure in the region, King reluctantly served as a republican politician in the Alabama House of Representatives from 1870 to 1874. Too busy rebuilding the South, King rarely occupied his political seat during the first year of his term. Despite the troubles of the day, King remained a respected builder until his death in 1885.

After 1900, steamships gradually decreased the number of stops along the river. The frequent stops on the river in the late 19th century dwindled to 28 around 1900 and diminished to only 5 by 1916. Part of the obstacle to river boating was increased development and farming along the riverbanks that caused erosion and runoff to silt up the river, making passage too shallow for steamboats in many places along the Chattahoochee. Although people attempted to dredge the river bottom, this did not provide a long-term solution. The impasse caused a shift in the river trade that refocused activity at the southern end of the river where navigation was easier (Willoughby 1999).

Railroad expansion took the place of the waning steamboat service with eight new railroad bridges that crossed the Chattahoochee and Apalachicola rivers in the early 20th century. Five railroad companies serviced Columbus, three of which connected the city to Atlanta, the primary railroad hub of the greater southeastern region. In 1865 the railroad had made its way to Eufaula, Alabama. Railroads quickly replaced steamboat travel as the more reliable means of moving up and down the river. The second wave of architectural and town growth occurred in the 1890s when the

railroad network improved and brought increased economic prosperity throughout the Trace (Moye 2003). As the age of the paddle wheeler steamboats came to a close in 1923, the *John W. Callahan* hit a snag and sank in the lower part of the river.

Undaunted by the destruction caused by the Civil War, manufacturing and commercial prosperity returned to the Trace and Columbus during the reconstruction era as the slogan, “bring the cotton mills to the cotton fields” was heard throughout the “New South.” Within a few short years, manufacturing and textile mills again filled the waterfront in Columbus and new factories were built in West Point, Georgia, and Phenix City, Alabama. By the 1880s, the Eagle and Phenix mills and Muscogee Manufacturing made Muscogee County one of the top textile producing areas in the

South. Other industries such as the Bibb Manufacturing Company capitalized on the potential of hydroelectric power produced by the Chattahoochee River. Serving as examples of 19th and early 20th century hydromechanical and hydroelectrical engineering systems used in both grist and textile production, a collection of these mills and factories was nominated to the national register as the Columbus Historic Riverfront Industrial District in 1977, and designated as a national historic landmark (NRHP 1977).

Between 1880 and 1920, mill fever swept the South as the number of textile mills throughout the southern states increased dramatically. During this time period, the estimated number of textile mills throughout the South jumped from 161 to 731. By 1910 60% of the mills in the United States were located in the South primarily in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia (Turner 1996). During this boom in textile manufacturing growth, numerous mills were established throughout the Chattahoochee Trace region stretching from Eufaula to LaGrange.

In the city of LaGrange in Troup County, local citizens, including local businessman Fuller E. Callaway, invested in the formation of the Dixie Mills in 1895. This was soon followed by the development of even more textile mills including: Unity Mill, Higansville Manufacturing Company, Park Cotton Mills, Elm City Cotton Mill, Dunson Mill, Hillside Cotton Mill, and Stark Mill built in 1922 (Turner 1996). As numerous mills sprang up, so too did mill villages that housed many of the workers who came to fill the jobs created by the textile industry.

Textile mills along with entire mill villages to support the growing industry and work force can be found on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee River. In Chambers County, the mill villages of Langdale and Riverdale took shape around regional mill development. During the early 1900s Shawmut and Fairfax also emerged to support the booming regional textile industry. In 1980, these four mill villages

Corporal Eugene Bullard

Recognized as the world's first black combat aviator, Corporal Eugene Bullard was born in Columbus, Georgia in 1894.

With the near lynching of his father in 1903, Bullard ran away from his home in the Chattahoochee Trace to seek a better life. His adventures and quest for equality would eventually take him to France where he found tolerance and escape from the racial tensions of his youth growing up in the South.

Bullard enlisted in the French Foreign Legion and was awarded the Croix de Guerre, France's highest military honor. Wounded in battle,

Bullard requested flight training where he became a distinguished combat pilot, flying 20 missions during World War I.

After the war, Bullard ran a chain of night clubs in Paris, until returning to America at the onset of World War II

(New Georgia Encyclopedia 2011).

incorporated becoming the village of Valley, Alabama. Local grassroots historic preservation efforts in Valley were recognized by the Preserve America Initiative, which named Valley a Preserve America Community in 2009.

The lower southernmost section of Georgia, known as the Wiregrass region, provided the ideal ecology for the growth of both long-leaf and slash pine trees and the naval stores and turpentine industries. This rich natural resource of the southern pine forests led to the regional development of the naval stores industry, which consisted primarily of rosin and turpentine products. The pine tree forests provided timber, rosin, and pine sap, which was harvested and distilled in stills for use as turpentine. The regional naval stores industry took shape throughout southern Georgia, Florida, and Alabama during the latter half of the 19th century, leading to local growth in communities such as the Town of Brinson and the Village of Cyrene in Decatur County. By the turn of the century, Georgia became the leading producer of naval stores in the country as the ports of Savannah and Brunswick also became world leaders in the shipment of naval stores.

With expanded railroad service and reliable overland shipping, industry expanded on the banks of the Chattahoochee River by using the region's geology. The first large-scale dam in the South for the purpose of producing hydroelectric power was built on the banks of the Chattahoochee River in 1899—the North Highlands Dam, about 2.5 miles north of Columbus. A second dam was built farther north of Columbus to capture the power of the fall line and its rapids. The new corresponding power plant garnered much fanfare for Columbus when it opened in 1912. The plant brought electricity to the entire region through its system of transmission lines, and powered new industries along the river (Willoughby 1999). This resurgence of industry and textile production put the economic emphasis back on the regional growing of cotton.

The Peanut, a Challenger to the King

Despite the problems of soil exhaustion, local farmers again focused on growing one cash crop—cotton. Cotton was King throughout the South, including the Chattahoochee River valley. Local communities followed the pendulum swing of a mono-crop boom-and-bust economy dependent on the success of cotton production and market demand for any given year (Moye 2003). Notwithstanding the long-dominant role of cotton in the Chattahoochee Trace, a new crop emerged to challenge King Cotton.

The peanut would play a critical role in molding the future of the Chattahoochee Trace region. No one knows exactly how the peanut plant arrived in the United States, but the first written reference to it appeared in the colonies in 1769. The peanut quickly became an important part of the Colonial diet in the South. Because it was an inexpensive and nutritious staple, many plantation owners provided peanuts to enslaved Africans, who consumed the peanuts raw, boiled, roasted, or ground into a paste something like peanut butter (Moye 2003).

Peanuts became an international commodity by the early 1800s. Roasted peanuts were a popular snack food in the United States by the 1850s, in theaters and trains nationwide, and on the street in major northern cities, such as New York City. Peanut growing in the Chattahoochee River region experienced a revival during the Civil War when peanuts provided an inexpensive and versatile crop that could be used for oil for machinery lubricant, oil lamps, and in southern cooking as a substitute for lard. Union soldiers who spent time in the South disseminated the uses of peanut oil after they returned north, thereby creating a growing demand for peanuts after the war. The sensation over newly invented peanut butter in the 1880s and 1890s helped propel peanuts to national popularity. By 1900, food items containing peanuts, such as Cracker Jack and candy bars, had become popular universal snacks firmly entrenched in American culture.

From an economic standpoint, the success of the peanut came just in time to save the South from the destruction of the Mexican boll weevil beetle invasion. The blight of the Mexican boll weevil plagued the South's agricultural cotton monoculture. The pest destroyed most of the cotton crop by feeding on the buds and flowers of the plant. It infested the entire cotton-growing region of the South from 1915 through the 1920s. Cotton growing in Alabama and Georgia ceased almost immediately as a result of the boll weevil infestation.

The agricultural industry's quick adaptation from growing cotton to growing peanuts saved the South from total economic collapse. Farmers saw burgeoning opportunity in the peanut industry and the suitability of the South's growing conditions for peanuts. Peanuts also became a superior crop to cotton because it did not deplete the soil of nutrients as cotton had. The peanut also was a more versatile product because it could be used for foodstuffs, but also for oil and a variety of other commercial products. Throughout the South, including the Chattahoochee River valley, peanut fields supplanted cotton fields and cotton oil factories easily converted to peanut oil during the transition from a cotton economy to one based on the peanut crop (Moye 2003).

The industry conversion to peanuts fortuitously occurred at the time when American scientist George Washington Carver reprinted an article with cooking recipes that used peanuts. The article was printed in a popular journal of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, which was due west of the Chattahoochee River corridor. George Washington Carver had been conducting and publishing agricultural research on alternative crops to cotton, such as peanuts. The reprinting of the article with the peanut recipes through Carver and the Tuskegee Institute's publication spread the peanut's popularity by educating readers on practical uses of peanuts in everyday cooking more than previously published articles. The article is credited as one of many factors that helped offset a potentially damaging economic loss

had the cotton industry collapsed without a viable alternative such as the peanut (Moye 2003).

By 1919, Southern peanut growers were producing 8 million bushels of peanuts on 4 million acres of farmland. The popularity of peanuts increased so much that imported peanuts from Asia introduced new competition into the market and lowered the market value. Southern peanut farmers, many of whom were African American, experienced a noticeable loss in profits with the overseas competition. The federal government instituted a tariff on imported peanuts to help bolster the price of domestically grown peanuts.

Although peanut manufacturers who imported peanuts from abroad protested the tariff, George Washington Carver's testimony to the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee helped convince congressional representatives that the American farmed peanut was a versatile crop and recommended issuing the tariff. Not only was Carver's testimony convincing, but he became one of the few African Americans to testify before Congress at that time. Carver's testimony was received so favorably by Congress and the public that he instantly became a national celebrity (Moye 2003). The low cost of peanut production and its market value made peanuts an affordable staple and cemented its role in the local agricultural economy of the Chattahoochee Trace valley. The city of Dothan, Alabama, started hosting the now-annual National Peanut Festival in 1938, bringing national attention to the new agricultural king of the Chattahoochee Trace—the peanut.

The Chattahoochee Trace was no exception to the hardships that the nation faced during the Great Depression. In 1935, the second phase of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal would have an impact on the region when its Resettlement Administration created Pine Mountain Valley Resettlement Project in Harris County, Georgia. The government created the newly formed community as an experimental pilot relief

program for impoverished rural and urban families in the South. Established under the Department of Agriculture, the goal of the Resettlement Administration for Pine Mountain Valley focused on teaching profitable farming techniques, diversified land use, and natural resource conservation for sustainable farming in the region.

Pine Mountain Valley, also called the Pine Mountain Resettlement Village, was the largest of the Resettlement Administration's three rural-industrial community projects. The community consisted of 12,000 square acres and established a dairy, a hog and poultry farm, a fruit orchard, and a farm for growing cotton and grain. Residents lived in 210 homestead units. Community amenities included a new schoolhouse and a community center with a movie theater and gymnasium. President Roosevelt appeared to take a personal interest in the community, as he was known to drive through the village and speak to the children on the way to his nearby retreat in Warm Springs, Georgia, which is now the The Little White House State Historic Site (GeorgiaInfo 2010).

Under criticism from Congress, the Resettlement Administration became part of the Farm Security Administration in 1937. The Farm Security Administration ended in 1942 and the Resettlement Administration project lost support with Congress at the beginning of World War II. The Pine Mountain Valley community ceased operations in 1945. In 2009, local residents produced a documentary about the legacy of the Pine Mountain Resettlement Village entitled "Valley of Hope," with the support of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission (Kennedy 2009).

Gertrude Pridgett "Ma" Rainey

Columbus, Georgia, native Gertrude Pridgett "Ma" Rainey's expressive blues and earthy voice made her one of the most important and influential vocalists in the history of American traditional music. Performing in the 1910s through the 1930s, her most memorable music revealed the harsh realities of African American life in the Deep South with famous songs such as "C.C. Rider," "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom Blues," and "Bo Weevil Blues."

First performing with her husband Will "Pa" Rainey as "Ma and Pa Rainey—the Assassinator's [sic] of the Blues," the pair performed throughout the southeastern United States and were possibly the first performers to sing blues music in a traveling minstrel show.

The act quickly became an extraordinary success, with "Ma" headlining the act. At age 38, "Ma's" recording by Paramount Records in 1923 propelled her regional popularity to national fame under the new name "Madame Rainey."

"Ma" Rainey made 92 recordings with other important contemporary artists such as Louis Armstrong, Lovie Austen, Buster Bailey, Thomas Dorsey, Tommy Ladiner, and Don Redmon through the early 1930s.

Ma Rainey was inducted into the Blues Hall of Fame in 1983 and the Rock 'n' Roll Hall of Fame in 1990 in recognition of her contribution as one of America's greatest jazz and blues performers (Fussell n.d.).

The U.S. Military in the Trace

Despite the hardships of the Great Depression, the United States would face even greater challenges in the years that followed. With the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941 and the entrance of the United States into World War II, the Chattahoochee Trace saw the U.S. Army expand its regional influence with the growth of Fort Benning and the establishment of Fort Rucker.

Carson McCullers &
The Heart is a Lonely Hunter

Renowned author Carson McCullers was born in Columbus, Georgia, in 1917, and spent her childhood growing up in the Chattahoochee Trace region. After graduating from Columbus High School in 1933, McCullers moved to New York City where her creative talents and gifted writing style emerged.

Her first and best known novel, *The Heart is a Lonely Hunter*, won McCullers critical acclaim, establishing her literary reputation at an early age. The fictional novel takes place in a Georgia mill town much like Columbus and embodies many of the personal longings and emotional struggles of the author.

Located on the Columbus State University campus, the Carson McCullers Center for Writers and Musicians is dedicated to preserving her legacy while inspiring and nurturing the next generation of young artists (Harris 1992).

Since 1918, Fort Benning has been the “Home of the Infantry,” as a major U.S. Army infantry training installation for army enlistees and is a premier deployment site for U.S. Army soldiers and civilians. The U.S.

Army established Fort Benning (then called Camp Benning) at the site of an 1,800-acre plantation owned by the Bussey family about nine miles south of Columbus, Georgia. The army began building the camp at the close of World War I for basic infantry training for units entering the war abroad. After a brief closure following the end of World War I, the base reopened when the Army decided to relocate the Infantry School of Arms from Oklahoma to the site and develop the camp into a complex installation in the mid-1930s, leading to the buildup to World War II.

Another military installation took shape in the Chattahoochee Trace during World War II. U.S. Army Fort Rucker in Dale County, Alabama, is considered the birthplace of army aviation as the first army base to use single-engine spotter planes in 1942. The group was called Organic Army Aviation, and is distinguished from the Army Air Corps. The Army Air Corps was established concurrently and served as the foundation for what evolved into the U.S. Air Force in 1947, after World War II. The Organic Army Aviation division, now known as Army Aviation, continues to be the aviation wing within the U.S. Army. Organic Army Aviation entered into combat on the North African coast in November 1942, using the L-4 Grasshopper aircraft and the L-5 Sentinel for artillery fire to support naval bombardment, bombing missions, and intelligence gathering (U.S. Army 2010).

Following World War II, Camp Rucker provided the U.S. Army with its first helicopters abroad during the Korean Conflict. As the result of aviation expansion and training, the Army Aviation School relocated to Camp Rucker in 1955, becoming the Army Aviation Center; the base was renamed Fort Rucker. The center provided training for pilots and mechanics alike, while also assembling and testing weapons on helicopters. The army used these armed helicopters in Southeast Asia between 1962 and 1966 during the initial phases of the Vietnam War. Army aviation continued to develop and become more technically sophisticated through the 1970s. In 1983, the

Department of the Army renamed Organic Army Aviation as Army Aviation, a separate service branch. Today, Fort Rucker continues to serve as the primary flight training base for the Army Aviation and the U.S. Army Aviation Center of Excellence. Fort Rucker encompasses 63,100 acres in the southeastern Alabama countryside, about 20 miles northwest of Dothan in an area known as the Wiregrass, named for the region's distinctive wild grass (U.S. Army 2010).

Since the end of World War II, Fort Benning has grown into the sixth-largest U.S. military installation, with more than 183,000 acres—93% of the fort's land in Georgia and the remaining 7% across the Chattahoochee River in Alabama. Fort Benning carries a total population of 107,627, which is one of the largest among U.S. military bases (GlobalSecurity.org 2011). There are four main cantonment areas: the Main Post, Kelley Hill, Harmony Church, and Sand Hill, which collectively serve as the U.S. Army's primary training installation for all of its infantry enlistees and infantry combat officers. At Fort Benning, enlisted men and women undergo 14 weeks of basic combat training and advanced individual training. Following the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure, the Armor School previously located at Fort Knox, Kentucky, was moved to Fort Benning leading to the creation of the Maneuver Center of Excellence. Numerous nationally prominent military leaders have trained at Fort Benning, the most famous of whom include General Dwight D. Eisenhower (1926–1927), General Omar Bradley (1924), General Benjamin O. Davis Jr. (1936), Senator Robert Dole (1945), General George Marshall (1927–1933), General George Patton (1940), and General Colin Powell (1958) (Greater Columbus Georgia Chamber of Commerce 2011).

Post-World War II

Post-World War II (post-war) prosperity transformed the nation as well as life in the Chattahoochee Trace valley. The automobile boom and the subsequent decline in the

railroads in the mid-20th century permanently altered the landscape in and surrounding the rural towns along the Chattahoochee River. The establishment of interstate highways authorized by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 built Interstate Highway 85 (I-85) in the Trace, which opened in 1979. Interstate Highway 85 was another federal highway project built in order to connect both Columbus and Fort Benning to the highway system. These new transportation routes led to the suburbanization of the area, as it did in many other cities and towns throughout the United States. In the Chattahoochee Trace, post-war growth and development was based on access to highways (Moye 2003).

With prosperity also came new challenges. During the 1950s illegal gambling, organized crime, and prostitution earned the town of Phenix City a reputation as a city of vice. In 1940, Secretary of War Henry Stimson described Phenix City as the “wickedest city in America” after Fort Benning soldiers were beaten, robbed, and murdered in the city (Barnes 1998). Racketeering and criminal syndicates ran local politics and held a stranglehold on the community. Following the murder of Albert Patterson, a prominent lawyer and politician, Phenix City's days as a town of vice were numbered (The Columbus Museum 2014).

Through the courage of local advocates as well as a declaration of martial law and the involvement of the Alabama National Guard, Phenix City was reborn once again. During the summer of 1954 Phenix City was cleaned up and transformed from the so-called “wickedest city in America” to an All-American City. This story of crime and political intrigue was captured in the Hollywood production, “The Phenix City Story,” and brought national attention to this small town in Alabama.

The post-war boom also saw a renewed focus on the Chattahoochee River as a source for hydroelectric power. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) built many new dams along the Chattahoochee River during the

1950s to create sources of hydroelectric power for growing cities throughout the South, as well as to address the need for flood control and to provide lakes for recreation and occasional barge traffic. Seasonal flooding had been a problem in the towns along the Chattahoochee River, particularly in West Point, Georgia, which experienced frequent flooding in the city's downtown sector (Willoughby 1999). With these new dams, the flow and power of the Chattahoochee River could be better controlled and the new lakes changed the natural as well as cultural landscape of the region while providing recreational opportunities.

Between 1953 and 1963, the USACE Chattahoochee-Flint project built four dams on the Chattahoochee River at the fall line between its confluence with the Flint River and Columbus, Georgia. The project's southernmost dam (the Jim Woodruff Dam) was followed by construction of the George W. Andrews Dam, which created a lake behind it and helped deepen the river upstream for shipping. The third dam (Walter F. George Lock and Dam) near Fort Gaines, Georgia, and Eufaula, Alabama, became the largest producer of electricity on the river at that time. Finally, the Corps built the Buford Dam at the head of the Chattahoochee River, 50 miles north of Atlanta, to help regulate the entire system of dams and the depth of the river to make navigation possible. The Georgia Power Company also built the Oliver Dam near Columbus in 1959 (Willoughby 1999). As a result of the presence of dams along the river, the ecosystems of the Chattahoochee Trace have been drastically altered from their natural state. The creation of large lakes along the Chattahoochee River also had dramatic impacts on the cultural resources in the study area. Many cultural resources and archeological sites that existed near the river banks for hundreds of years or more were submerged by these manmade lakes and reservoirs when the dams filled large areas of the landscape with water. Although archeological salvage surveys took place during the construction of many of the dams,

the current status of numerous underwater resources, many of which are archeological sites, is uncertain. The Corps continues to maintain the two working locks along the river at Columbia, Alabama, and at Fort Gaines, Georgia (Moye 2003). As in the past, the Chattahoochee River continues to be a source of power, transformation, and transportation throughout the region.

As the Chattahoochee Trace region and areas to the north continued to grow, environmental challenges began to impact the Chattahoochee River throughout the 1970s and 1980s. After years of serving as the industrial powerhouse for the region, the banks of the river became polluted and there were water quality problems. In 1987/1988 the Water Works of Columbus, in partnership with local civic leaders, set out to address the challenges facing the river. This partnership gave rise to the development of the Chattahoochee RiverWalk. The river would be revitalized into a recreational amenity that served to reconnect the community with the river. Built in numerous phases, the RiverWalk currently stretches 22 miles along the banks of the Chattahoochee from Lake Oliver to Fort Benning and connects with the Phenix City RiverWalk. The historic mills and factories that still line the banks of the Chattahoochee River can be seen along the RiverWalk.

The 1990s saw continued transformation and growth in the region. The 1996 Summer Olympic Games that took place Atlanta brought international attention to the Chattahoochee Trace region. Golden Park in the city of Columbus served as the official venue for the first Olympic Softball tournament.

As the Chattahoochee Trace moves into the 21st century, regional growth continues to mold the areas around Columbus, Georgia, and areas north. With the transfer of the Armor School to Fort Benning in 2005, this military installation continues to grow its tradition as one of the premier training centers for the U.S. military and serves a vital role in national defense. This growth can also

be seen in other areas of the Chattahoochee Trace region as new industries move into the area. For example, Muscogee Mills was demolished to make way for a Total System business campus in downtown Columbus. In 2009, Kia Motors' first U.S. automobile manufacturing plant opened in West Point, Georgia, bringing an economic engine to the northern extent of the study area.

The study area has seen many centuries of people living in the Chattahoochee Valley, including recent decades of modern transition. Despite this, the overall landscape remains remarkably intact outside of the primary cities of Columbus, Georgia, at the north side of the study area and Dothan, Alabama, at the south. Throughout the course of history, the Chattahoochee River has been and continues to be a unifying element in the settlement of people, villages, and cities along its banks.

Historical Analysis

To determine whether the study area contains both nationally important themes

and strategic assemblages of resources that helped shape the national story, the study team analyzed the historic context of the Chattahoochee Trace to highlight the most important historical information about the study area, its events, historical figures, and its contributions to national heritage. This analysis resulted in the identification of the study area's most important areas of national significance and the development of proposed NHA themes and significance statements outlined in chapter 3. This chapter presents these areas of national significance and explains how the preliminary identified historical themes were evaluated against the national heritage area definition of a *nationally important landscape*.

The study team embarked on an extensive analytic and investigative process involving research and consultation with subject matter experts to determine areas of significance within the study area. Below is a detailed description of the analysis the study team undertook to reach the conclusions in chapter 3.

Nationally important landscapes are places that contain important regional and national stories that, together with their associated natural and/or cultural resources, enable the American people to understand, preserve, and celebrate key components of the multifaceted character of the nation's heritage. The landscapes are often places that represent and contain identifiable assemblages of resources with integrity associated with one or more of the following:

1. important historical periods of the nation and its people
2. major events, persons, and groups that contributed substantively to the nation's history, customs, beliefs, and folklore
3. distinctive cultures and cultural mores
4. major industries and technological, business, and manufacturing innovations/practices, and labor advancements that contributed substantively to the economic growth of the nation and the well-being of its people
5. transportation innovations and routes that played central roles in important military actions, settlement, migration, and commerce
6. social movements that substantively influenced past and present-day society
7. American art, crafts, literature, and music
8. distinctive architecture and architectural periods and movements
9. major scientific discoveries and advancements
10. other comparable representations that, together with their associated resources substantively contributed to the nation's heritage

From *National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines – Draft* (NPS 2003)

In order to determine if this region is feasible as a national heritage area, the study team must first determine if there is an identifiable, nationally important story. Therefore, the study area's ability to meet the high threshold of significance of a *nationally important landscape* is an essential part of a national heritage area feasibility study process.

The term "landscape" also encompasses the ecological and cultural context for historic and cultural sites, as well as the ecosystems and human communities surrounding those sites.

In this study, the *determination of national importance* is described in this chapter as a key aspect in determining the proposed overall NHA theme and its supporting significance statements and interpretive themes, which are described in chapter 3. This analysis is a preliminary step before the study team analyzes the 10 interim NHA criteria for evaluation in chapter 4. The determination of national importance includes an analysis of study area resources to determine whether there exists a strategic assemblage of related resources capable of supporting interpretation of an area of significance.

For the purpose of this analysis, the term "strategic assemblage of resources" is defined as a concentration of resources that together support the statements of significance. To comprise a strategic assemblage, these resources must be directly associated with the significance statements and themes to enable an authentic experience of the national story. The resource must also be fully documented to confirm the resource's significance and integrity. To be an assemblage, such resources must also be geographically close to one another to 1) form a cohesive landscape, 2) be efficiently and comprehensively managed by one coordinating entity, and 3) enable interpretation of the area of significance. If the individual resources are too widely dispersed to form a cohesive whole, or if the resources are too few in number, any of these

important aspects of a national heritage area could be diminished.

The methods of identifying the important characteristics of national heritage value in the study area consisted of gathering information provided by the public, 22 subject matter experts, interested American Indian tribes, and the study team's research on preliminary historical themes and compilation of the history of the study area.

The first set of possible thematic topics identified in the study area are identified in the following list of resources, ideas, values, histories, customs, and/or traditions that subject matter experts considered worthy of investigation and analysis as potential areas of significance within the Chattahoochee Trace study area:

- Prehistory and American Indian History
 - Prehistoric mounds
 - Population centers and spheres of influence
 - Start of the Trail of Tears
- Commerce and Industry
 - Manufacturing role during the Civil War
 - New Deal transition from cotton economy to peanut economy
 - Hydropower – early development
 - Textiles
- Military History
 - Frontier forts
 - Fort Benning – infantry history
 - Fort Rucker – army aviation
 - "Last Battle of the Civil War"
 - Confederate Navy
- Folklife and Culture
 - Riverway as culture
 - Creek Indian culture
- Politics
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - Pine Mountain Valley Resettlement Project
 - Works Progress Administration

The study team considered these thematic topics and resources preliminary in nature and explored additional themes proposed by other groups and individuals. The study team presented the following thematic topics to the public in a newsletter and in four meetings held within the study area in the summer of 2010. The general theme categories presented to the public were

- American Indian History
- Colonial History
- U.S. Military History
- Economics and Industry
- Literature, Music, Foodways, and other Folklife
- Architectural Heritage and Town Planning

In an effort to expand on these preliminary themes and identify their associated resources, the study team asked the public the following question(s):

1. Do you have suggestions for additional themes or subthemes that tell the nationally significant stories of the Chattahoochee Trace region?
2. If so, how are these themes represented (resources, traditions, customs, or beliefs) in the study area?

Through written public comments and verbal responses recorded in the public meetings, the study team gathered public feedback regarding the important aspects of the study area's potential national importance, the development of significance statements, and the identification of resources directly associated with the significance statements. Overall, the public validated the preliminary thematic categories and provided additional input. Several public comments noted the importance of the Chattahoochee River as a natural resource that drove both agricultural and industrial development in the region. Several members of the public also commented that the post-Colonial period after 1790 was a more important period in the region than the Colonial period because there was little activity in the study area before

1820. Please see appendix B for the Public Scoping Comment Analysis Report summary. Incorporating public feedback, the study team's research into the preliminary thematic topics to determine national importance consisted of research on the history and documentation of resources in the Chattahoochee River valley using both published and unpublished secondary sources, as well as other sources as available. The study team used bibliographies provided by the subject matter experts. The Historic Chattahoochee Commission and other organizations and individuals with subject-matter expertise in the study area also provided a plethora of historical materials. The NPS nationwide library system provided access to library collections of national park system units in the Southeast Region and the Southeast Archeological and Conservation Center for published sources pertinent to the study area.

Analysis of this information resulted in the identification of five historical themes that could have the potential for national significance. These were:

- the Ancient Mound Builders, AD 350 and AD 1500
- the Chattahoochee Creeks, part of the Powerful Creek Nation
- the U.S.–Creek Wars and the Creek Trail of Tears
- the Creek diaspora and the quest for connections to ancestral homelands and cultural traditions
- industrial development of textile mills and ironworks, 1840–1900

The study team found that the other preliminary topics analyzed did not rise to the level of national importance or contain enough supporting resources required for the determination of a nationally important landscape, as defined by the NHA study guidelines, and therefore they were eliminated from further analysis. The rationale behind this analysis is explained later in this chapter.

The following is a detailed analysis of these potential areas of significance.

**Potential Area of Significance:
The Ancient Mound Builders,
AD 350 and AD 1500.**

Brief Description—The ancient mound sites along the lower Chattahoochee River and its tributaries include the oldest and largest Indian sites in the Southeastern U.S. from the Woodland Mississippian periods. These prominent landscape features provide rare evidence of ancient chiefdoms and the Lower Chattahoochee River’s significance as a unifying element of human habitation for the past 2,000 years.

The 16 recorded mound sites in the study area are important survivors of the prehistoric cultures that built them. The earliest of these mounds date to the Woodland Period (300 BC–AD 1000), which archeologists associate with the introduction of both maize and the bow and arrow, as well as an increasingly sedentary lifestyle among the people of the period (Walthall 1990). Early manmade mounds typically consisted of simple earthen tumuli erected over the bodies of their dead. Over time, these became increasingly complex, often incorporating several internal structures, and clustered together to form sprawling ceremonial complexes. One such example is the Kolomoki Mounds complex, including a 57-foot-tall Temple Mound that possibly once held a temple structure on its crest. This collection of mounds and archeological sites is the oldest and largest known Woodland Indian site in the Southeastern United States. Two of the Kolomoki mounds have been identified as burial sites. Other sites show signs of human sacrifice and contain funerary pottery and ceremonial objects such as painted clay animal sculptures.

The mound builders of the study area achieved their apex during the corresponding Mississippian Period (AD 1000–1500). Archeologists correlate the Mississippian Period with widespread use of the bow and

arrow (the latter often tipped with small, triangular stone points); floodplain horticulture of maize, beans, and squash; religious ceremonialism connected with agricultural production; long distance trade; increased territoriality and warfare; and, the emergence of highly organized chiefdoms. Their mound-building repertoire expanded to include large earthen platforms that served as substructures for their temples, elite residences, or council buildings (Walthall 1990). These were often arranged around a central plaza reserved for ceremonial functions and public events.

Analysis—Although mound sites dot the study area, this area of significance reflects a much larger prehistoric cultural tradition that covered much of the region east of the Mississippi River. Ancient mound sites from the Mississippian and Woodland periods are found throughout the Southeast and Midwest. Other regional sites associated with these periods such as Moundville Archeological Park, Etowah Indian Mounds Historic Site, and Ocmulgee National Monument are located in the states of Alabama and Georgia but are outside the study area. The NPS Southeast Regional Archeological Center is currently developing a national historic landmark nomination for numerous significant mound sites in the greater Southeast region. This nomination will include the history and resources of the Chattahoochee Trace study area (National Park Service – Southeast Archeological Center, Michael Russo, personal correspondence, April 23, 2013). Also of note, the National Register of Historic Places travel itinerary, “Indian Mounds of Mississippi,” is an online guide for visiting nine publicly owned, visitor-accessible American Indian mound sites located across the state of Mississippi (NPS 2013). These efforts indicate that there already exists a high level of interest and a framework for supporting visitors to learn and experience ancient mound sites and mound-building cultures as part of our national heritage outside of the study area.

Although mapping analysis revealed that a density of resources associated with this area of significance (the Ancient Mound Builders, AD 350 and AD 1500) emerged in Barbour (13 sites), and Decatur (11 sites) counties, the majority of the other resources identified with this area of significance were widely dispersed across the southern counties of the study area, limiting their collective ability to meet the NHA requirement for a strategic assemblage of resources. Because their scattered geographic locations, these mound sites do not form a nationally important landscape that reflects this area of significance.

Conclusion—The study team did not move this area of significance forward in the feasibility study for two reasons. First, the locations of resources in the study area are widely dispersed. The limited number of ancient mound builder resources in the study area and their scattered geographic locations could not be effectively communicated through national heritage area designation. These resources contribute to a much larger regional context and story of Mississippian and Woodland period cultures that could not be captured in a potential national heritage area within the study area boundary. Moreover, the study team found that the preservation, education, and heritage tourism programs already in place or underway meet many of the same goals of the national heritage area program, and the need to support these resources is less urgent than other areas of significance.

Secondly, consultation with archeological experts on mound sites, mound-building cultures, and American Indian representatives explained that, while today's Creek peoples and other American Indians are probably descendants of the ancient mound-building peoples, not enough information is known to make this ancestral link clear and direct to enable this study to tie this area of significance to other areas of significance that focus on the Creek Nation.

Potential Area of Significance: The Chattahoochee Creeks, Part of the Powerful Creek Nation.

Brief Description—The tribal lands of the Chattahoochee Valley became the site of an international contest of trade and territory when the Creek Nation successfully exerted military and diplomatic resistance against advancing English, Spanish, and French traders, merchants, and settlers in the 18th century.

The peoples of the Creek Nation occupied lands that included the Chattahoochee Trace area for the three centuries since the 1500s, extending approximately from 1540 until 1840. The Creek Nation formed as a confederacy of chiefdoms that were dominated by the Muskogees, the largest tribal group, but also included the Hitchitis, Yuchis, Alibamos (Alabamas), Chatots, Eufaulas, Tallassees, and other tribes. The Creek Nation's geographic area of influence encompassed lands that extended from the Appalachian Mountains to the north, south to the Gulf of Mexico, and west to the Mississippi River. The towns of Coweta, Alabama, and Cusseta, Georgia, formed the center of the culture within the study area. By the late 18th century, the Creek Confederacy had geographically divided themselves into two groups: the Upper Creeks that settled along the Alabama-Coosa River to the north and the Lower Creeks of the lower Chattahoochee and Flint rivers in present-day Alabama and Georgia. While the Upper Creeks are north of the study area, the Lower Creeks occupied 25 towns in the study area. With Spanish colonies in Florida, the French in Mississippi, and the English to the east in Georgia, European colonial powers vied to establish trading networks with the Creek Nation. The most valuable colonial trade commodity for the Creek tribes was white-tail deer hides and furs. Meanwhile, trade networks exposed the Creek Nation to European goods and customs.

As the lucrative trade system developed, the relationship between the Creek Nation and European traders and settlers eventually led

to conflict. Competing colonial interests between Spain and England for influence in the region saw the construction of Fort Apalachicola in 1689 by Don Diego De Quiroga Losada, the Spanish colonial governor of Florida. Located on the west side of the Chattahoochee River in present day Russell County, Fort Apalachicola was abandoned only one year later under orders of the Spanish king who felt the location was too remote to defend.

Although the tribes of the Creek Nation spoke different languages, together they successfully defended and maintained their territory and cultural traditions in the face of the English, Spanish, French, and American settlers and traders that moved into the Chattahoochee Trace area during the 18th century. This circumstance allowed men such as Creek diplomatic representative Alexander McGillivray to emerge to negotiate with the United States, Britain, and Spain. McGillivray helped foster the Creek Nation identity in the late 1700s during and following the American Revolution by urging his fellow tribal leaders to cultivate an unprecedented degree of national Creek unity to defend their autonomy and trade against the encroaching European frontier settlements.

Analysis—The Creek Nation had a profound and multilayered impact on the development of the southeastern United States during the 300-year period between 1540 and 1840. Many historical events that were central to the history of the Creeks happened in the region of the Lower Chattahoochee River within the study area.

Conclusion—The study team determined that the history of the Creek Nation is a nationally important story associated with the study area, and this area of significance was moved forward in this feasibility study for further analysis. The resources that support this area of significance were analyzed to determine whether they meet the NHA criterion for a *nationally important landscape*. Please see chapter 3 for this analysis.

Potential Area of Significance: The U.S.–Creek Wars and the Creek Trail of Tears.

Brief Description—The First and Second Creek Wars and Creek Removal were landmark events in our national history. The First Creek War of 1813–1814 led to the first large-scale cession of American Indian lands in the South, and paved the way for settlement of the “Southern Frontier” in the Southeastern U.S. The First Creek War also swept into power one of the most influential leaders in American history: Andrew Jackson. Linked to this was the first Seminole War, which involved the lower Chattahoochee Valley region circa 1817–1818, and became a continuation of that conflict that led to later Seminole Wars. Much of the Second Creek War took place in the Chattahoochee Valley region during 1836 and 1837. This period was a central phase of this larger contest that resulted in the cession of the last portions of Creek lands in the Chattahoochee Valley area and the forced removal of most of the remaining Creeks in what has become called the “Creek Trail of Tears.” The eventual defeat of the Creek Nation resulted in permanent loss of their lands and their forced deportation to federal reservations in Oklahoma.

By the 1810s, internal conflict within the Creek Nation’s coalition of tribes heightened against the backdrop of tensions with the advancing American settlements in the region. Internal challenges within the Creek Nation fanned the flames of war between tribes who believed they should follow their traditional beliefs while disavowing those of the American settlers, and those who favored the “civilization” program promoted by the U.S. government.

The settlers’ Mississippi Territorial Militia attack on a supply train at Burnt Corn Creek, Alabama, on July 27, 1813, led to the Creek War of 1813–1814 between the “Red Sticks” of the Creeks and the United States. After the Red Sticks’ counter-attack on Fort Mims, a decisive battle at Horseshoe Bend, Alabama, in March 1814, claimed the lives of 800 Creek

warriors and permanently decimated the military strength of the Creek Nation. The battle led to the Treaty of Fort Jackson in 1814 that ceded 23 million acres of the Creeks' ancestral territory to the United States.

The fraudulent 1825 Treaty of Indian Springs was replaced with the revised Treaty of Washington in 1826 which ceded more land from the Creek Nation to the U.S., making more land available for American settlement in Georgia. Continued conflicts between the remaining Indian tribes and the growing number of settlers led to the U.S. Congress passing the Indian Removal Act in 1830. U.S. Congressman Wilson Lumpkin of Stewart County, Georgia, introduced and championed the bill. The following year local residents named the city of Lumpkin in honor of the congressman. In an attempt to retain land in Alabama, the remaining Creek Nation tribes signed the 1832 Treaty of Cusseta. However, rather than resolve tensions between tribes and encroaching settlers, the treaty only intensified the conflict.

In 1836, the federal government attempted to implement the provisions of the Indian Removal Act while Indian tribes retaliated for the loss of tribal homelands through a series of attacks and counterattacks from both sides. The battle of Hobdy's Bridge on March 24, 1837, between Pike and Barbour counties, Alabama, is arguably the last major confrontation in the Second Creek War. The final battle resulted in the defeat and collapse of the Creek Nation in the region.

The Creek Nation's relocation path led from Georgia and Alabama, including areas along the Chattahoochee River, to the designated reservation lands in the Midwest and Oklahoma Territory. Fort Mitchell served as an Indian assembly point for the journey that has come to be called the "Creek Trail of Tears" by contemporary historians. The path led from Fort Mitchell in Alabama at its easternmost point and ended at Fort Gibson in Oklahoma, where the people stopped briefly before continuing on to lands reserved

for them in the West. Thousands of American Indian men, women, and children marched westward from Alabama, and many died along the way due to harsh weather conditions, lack of supplies, and the long, strenuous journey. Still, others fled south into Florida to fight alongside the Seminole resistance, while other members of the Creek Nation refused to resettle and assimilated into the dominant culture in the Chattahoochee River valley.

Today, the tribes that once formed the Creek Nation continue to reside on federal reservations in the Western United States.

Analysis—The series of conflicts, skirmishes, battles, and treaties between the United States and tribes that were part of the Creek Nation was a turning point in the control of lands now located within the 18-county study area and beyond. These historic events, coupled with the growing influx of white settlers moving into the region led to permanent changes that ultimately resulted in the forced relocation and resettlement of the Creek peoples to federal reservations in the West. This complex history is a nationally important story that took place within the study area.

Conclusion—The Creek Wars and Trail of Tears area of significance was found by the study team to be a nationally important story. The resources that support this area of significance were analyzed to determine whether they meet the NHA criterion for a *nationally important landscape*. Please see chapter 3 for this analysis.

**Potential Area of Significance:
The Creek Diaspora and the Quest for
Connections to Ancestral Homelands
and Cultural Traditions.**

Brief Description—Even though the majority of the Creeks were removed in 1836 and 1837 during the period of the enforcement of the American Indian Removal Act, the feasibility study recognized through preliminary consultation and scoping that contemporary American Indian people as well as people

who continue to live within the Chattahoochee Valley maintain cultural ties to the landscape within the study area. Historically, the Chattahoochee River provided many necessities to the lifeways of the American Indian tribes. In addition to supplying an easy means of transportation and a source of fishing for food, the river became a sacred element in their spiritual lives. The river was a central and intertwined feature of the daily lives of American Indians, spiritual connections that still continue despite the displacement of many of these groups.

Today, numerous American Indian tribes living in Oklahoma still identify the study area and Chattahoochee River region as part of their ancestral homelands. They actively engage in keeping these ties to the region alive through tribal consultation with federal agencies, storytelling, places names, and natural resources like the Chattahoochee River for which they hold cultural significance.

Place names within the study area reflect the historic connection between the landscape and the Creek Nation. The Chattahoochee is a Muskogean word, and many other local place names within the study area maintain their traditional American Indian names from the Muskogean and Yuchian languages: *Eufaula*, *Tuskegee*, *Opelika*, *Hatchechubbee*, *Weracoba*, *Loachapoka*, *Uchee*, *Notasulga*, *Cusseta*, *Cataula*, *Muscogee*, *Upatoi*, and *Colomokee*. These place names are one of the few surviving connections to the traditions and customs of the Creek Nation found within the study area.

Analysis—The study team found a lack of documentation of cultural and ethnographic practices in the study area to confirm and evaluate such resources and their ability to support a nationally important landscape.

The study team found only a few tribal cultural activities that are historically associated with the Creek Nation within the study area. These activities are largely linked with the government-to-government

consultation required by law of the federal agencies that own or manage land in the study area. The lack of documented ongoing cultural traditions and practices in the Chattahoochee Valley appears to be one of the consequences of the tribes' displacement from the study area in the 1830s to remote reservations in Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana. Although members of American Indian tribes with historical associations with the study area have expressed a desire to reconnect with the landscape, learn more about their history in the area, and share their cultural legacy with others, the geographic distance between their current residences and the Chattahoochee Trace presents significant challenges to re-establishing cultural connections.

While ethnographic resources may exist within the study area, there is a lack of scholarly understanding and documentation of resources related to the Creek Nation's traditional and cultural practices that continue to occur within the study area. Without such documentation, the study team was not able to definitely evaluate these unidentified resources for their potential to support a nationally important landscape. Additionally, although numerous place names derived from Creek languages exist within the study area, they do not represent robust resources capable of supporting a nationally important landscape.

Conclusion—The study team concluded that, while there appears to be potential for ethnographic resources to exist, this cannot be confirmed and evaluated without comprehensive documentation of ethnographic resources in the study area. At the same time, the current level of cultural engagement by tribes associated with the Creek Nation is limited due to the legacy of forced removal and geographic separation from the landscape. This area of significance was dismissed from further analysis in this feasibility study due to a lack of documented resources and activities that express the ongoing cultural connections of the Creeks in the Chattahoochee Valley today.

**Potential Area of Significance:
Industrial Development of
Southern Textile Mills in the
Chattahoochee Valley.**

Brief Description—The gravity-fed waters of the Chattahoochee River powered the textile mills and iron works plants that transformed the towns along the fall line into a robust, regional center for industry from the mid-19th century through the 1920s. This region was an important component of the larger textile corridor that transformed the Piedmont region of the Southeastern United States.

The rushing waters at the Chattahoochee River fall line powered the textile mills that transformed towns at the north part of the study area into a regional commercial and industrial hub in the mid-19th century through the first decades of the 1900s. With the passing of the Indian Removal Act in 1830, textile mills in the Chattahoochee Trace region soon followed. The first mills were built in 1834 along the banks of the Chattahoochee River in and around the city of Columbus. Transportation and trade also played a key role in this commercial success. Steamboat access along the navigable sections of the lower portions of the Chattahoochee River, along with the later and more reliable introduction of the railroad in 1853, established the contributing role that Columbus would play as a commercial center in the South.

The Civil War's impact on manufacturing in the South had far-reaching effects on industry and commerce in the study area. Factories such as the Columbus Iron Works shifted production to armaments such as guns, swords, and cannons, as well as steam engines that were used across the Confederacy. The earliest textile mills in the study area produced uniforms, ropes, and shoes for Confederate soldiers. The Confederate shipyard in Columbus built numerous vessels for the war effort, including the CSS *Jackson* ironclad and the CSS *Chattahoochee* gunship. Recognizing Columbus as a strategic Confederate

manufacturing center, the Union blockade at the southern port of Apalachicola prevented the shipping access to the Chattahoochee River from the Gulf of Mexico.

During post-Civil War reconstruction, manufacturing, and commercial prosperity returned to the study area, unified by the slogan, "bring the cotton mills to the cotton fields" throughout the "New South." The Fall Line cities along the Chattahoochee River became part of this New South that extended from the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and stretched to Tennessee and Mississippi. Within a few short years, manufacturing and textile mills again pervaded Columbus, and new factories emerged in LaGrange, Lanett, and West Point in Georgia, and in Phenix City and Valley, Alabama. By the 1880s, the Eagle and Phenix mills made Muscogee County one of the top textile producing areas in the region.

Between 1880 and 1920, mill fever swept the South as the number of textile mills throughout the southern states increased dramatically. During this time period, the estimated number of textile mills throughout the South jumped from 161 to 731. By 1910 60% of the mills in the United States were located in the South, primarily in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia (Turner 1996). During this boom in textile manufacturing growth, numerous mills were established throughout the Chattahoochee Trace region stretching from Eufaula to LaGrange.

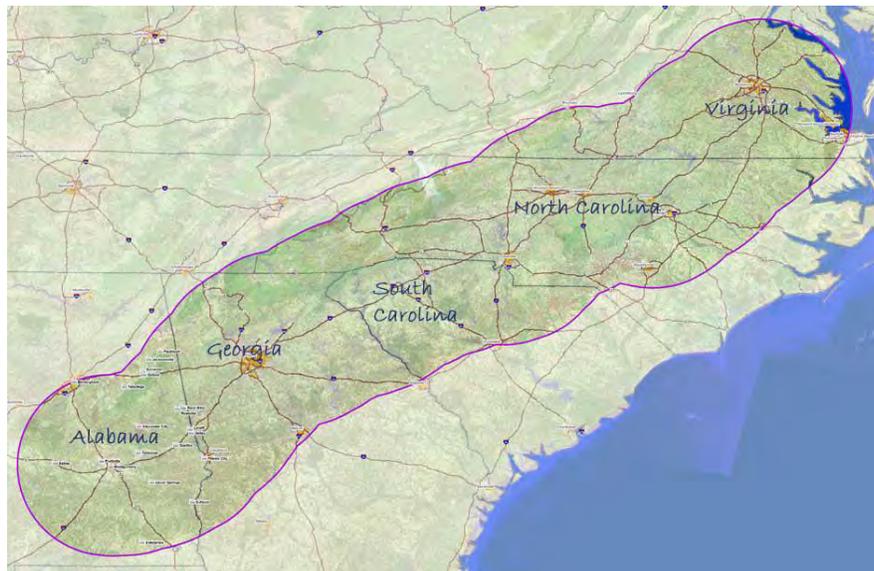
In the city of LaGrange in Troup County local citizens, including local businessman Fuller E. Callaway, invested in the formation of the Dixie Mills in 1895. This was soon followed by the development of even more textile mills including: Unity Mill, Hogansville Manufacturing Company, Park Cotton Mills, Elm City Cotton Mill, Dunson Mill, Hillside Cotton Mill, and Stark Mill built in 1922 (Turner 1996). As numerous mills sprang up, so too did mill villages that housed many of the workers who came to fill the jobs created by the textile industry.

At the turn of the 20th century, dams such as Bartlett's Ferry Dam and Goat Rock Dam harnessed the Chattahoochee River for hydroelectric power and flood control, bringing still more industry to the area. Textile manufacturing brought together cotton and commerce, symbolizing the emerging role of industrial growth in the agriculturally dominated New South.

An important individual associated with the industrial development of the study area was Horace King (1807–1885), an African American engineer and master bridge builder. King designed factories and bridges in the Chattahoochee Valley of Alabama and Georgia well before the Civil War and during the reconstruction that followed. Horace King is credited with the design of factory buildings in the Columbus Historic Riverfront Industrial District (Lupold and

French 2004). King also made major contributions to Columbus Iron Works and the navy yard's shipbuilding activities during the Civil War.

Analysis—The industrial development of Southern textile mills in the Chattahoochee Valley is a small portion of a much larger history that extends 700 miles along the Southern Piedmont and well beyond the study area boundary. Although the textile industry is represented within portions of the study area in the upper portion of the Chattahoochee River north of the Fall Line, the stories and resources associated with this national story are components of a much larger, multistate landscape stretching along the Southern Piedmont from Richmond, Virginia to Montgomery, Alabama.



Map: Southern Textile Corridor, available online at <http://southerntextileheritagecorridor.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Map-of-South.jpg>

MAP 3. SOUTHERN TEXTILE CORRIDOR

Other efforts to protect and share the legacy of Southern textile mills are underway by other organizations promoting the development of a Southern Textile Industry Corridor (see the project websites for more information: <http://southerntextileheritagecorridor.com/>)

The northern counties of the study area fall within the boundary of this proposed Southern Textile Industry Corridor. Although the textile industry is an important area of national significance, the study team recognizes that efforts to tell this story in a

more comprehensive way could not be achieved by focusing solely on resources found in the Chattahoochee Trace study area.

The majority of the resources associated with this area of significance are clustered in the northern counties of the study area. The largest concentrations of mill sites and mill villages were identified in Troup, Harris, Muscogee, Chambers, Lee, Russell counties. This clustering of resources occurs geographically along the Piedmont's fall line of the study area. With most of the resources supporting this area of national significance located in the northern half of the study area, the study team identified distinct limitations in focusing on this area of national significance. As stated above, these resources contribute to a much larger regional landscape of the southern textile industry. The study team concluded that a nationally important landscape based on this theme does not take shape throughout the entire study area and this theme should not be the focus of a potential national heritage area in the region.

Conclusion—Based on this analysis the study team did not move this area of significance forward in the feasibility study because the nationally important landscape representing the southern textile industry, including numerous key resources, extends far outside the boundary of the study area, and this story is currently interpreted by other efforts that address this much larger geographic area.

SUMMARY

After careful consideration of each area of significance, the study team concluded that the 300-year history of the Creek Nation and the Creek Wars of the early 19th century are nationally important stories. Combined, these stories have the strongest nationally important themes within the Chattahoochee Trace region and they have the highest potential for supporting a national heritage area that could connect visitors to this part of our national heritage.

Please refer to chapter 3 for the development of significance statements, interpretive themes, and an analysis of the associated resources.

OTHER THEMATIC TOPICS CONSIDERED

The study team explored all of the preliminary thematic topics presented to the public in the early stage of this study through research, public feedback, and analysis. While many stories with the potential to be nationally important emerged, analysis revealed that these other stories do not possess the high-level significance or a comprehensive inventory of resources maintaining a high level of integrity. Some of these other preliminary thematic topics are also better represented by a much larger geographic context than the study area identified in the legislation. The rationale for omitting these preliminary thematic topics is described below.

Cotton and Peanut Farming in the Lower Chattahoochee Valley

As was the case in the larger region of the South, the production of cotton as a cash crop dominated many farms in the Chattahoochee Trace during the 19th century. Unlike larger coastal Southern plantations, the geographic isolation of the Trace limited production of cotton to smaller farms. The Chattahoochee River linked many of these isolated planters, serving as a lifeline to outside markets.

Although cotton farming was an important part of the study region's economy in the 19th century, cotton farming during this period actually covered a much larger region in the Southeastern United States that extends well outside of the study area boundary. In other words, cotton farming is not unique to the study area, nor to the broader region encompassing the Chattahoochee Valley. Moreover, the study team found that, although there are a few interpretive sites that tell the history of

cotton farming in the region, there are few resources concerning cotton growing in the study area. As a result, the study area does not represent the history of cotton agriculture particularly well in the South.

At the same time, other areas outside the study area, such as the Georgia Cotton Museum in Vienna, Georgia; the Kingsley Plantation at Timucuan Ecological & Historic Preserve in Jacksonville, Florida; and the Cotton Museum in Memphis, Tennessee, are publicly accessible resources and interpretive sites that better represent the history of cotton farming in the South. Rather, research revealed that the most significant aspect of the cotton industry in the study area was cotton farming's support of the cotton textile mills that emerged along the Chattahoochee River's fall line in the mid- and late 19th century. The history of these textile mills is included in potential area of significance: Industrial Development of Southern Textile Mills in the Chattahoochee Valley, described above. Therefore, the study area's history of cotton farming would be best approached as a supporting sub-theme of potential area of significance: Industrial Development of Southern Textile Mills in the Chattahoochee Valley, rather than as a separate area of significance.

Similarly, although peanut farming has been an important economic crop to the study area, peanut farming is significant to a much larger region in the South beyond the boundaries of the study area, as defined by the lower Chattahoochee Valley. The theme of peanut farming is therefore not unique to the study area. Moreover, research reveals that the history of peanut farming is better represented in other areas of the South outside the study area. In fact, the theme of agricultural production of peanuts as a cash crop is already interpreted by two national park system units outside the study area—the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, which includes the history of George Washington Carver's promotion of peanut farming. As a result, the study team determined that the history of peanut

farming did not rise to the level of a separate area of significance supportive of a nationally important landscape.

U.S. Military History

The study team investigated the history of the U.S. Army in the study area because it contains Fort Benning, a major U.S. Army infantry training installation for army enlistees and is a premier deployment platform for deploying U.S. Army soldiers and civilians. Fort Benning is clearly an important U.S. Army training site from the past 50 years, and the base operates as a key training site for Army infantry today. However, Fort Benning was not carried forward as an outstanding area of historical and cultural significance for several reasons. The fort itself is isolated to one location within the study area and does not represent a major historic thread throughout the study area that rises to the level of a *nationally important landscape*. While Fort Benning contains significant resources, outside of Fort Benning, there are not enough military resources to constitute an assemblage of historical and cultural sites related to the region's military history.

Secondly, Fort Benning's status as the army's principal infantry base emerged within the past 50 years as other infantry training bases closed and moved their training units to Fort Benning, greatly expanding the fort. As Fort Benning states in its Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan: *Fort Benning and its [cultural resources] are significant because:*

- (1) *The built environment and training program played a critical role in shaping modern military culture and in propagating key aspects of modern culture to American society as a whole; and*
- (2) *The landscape of Fort Benning contains a variety of archeological sites that are likely to yield information important to science, history, and, in particular, the*

history of American Indians who have ancestral ties to the region of Fort Benning (U.S. Army Infantry 2008).

Significance statement (1), above, explains that Fort Benning's significance is in our recent past and present. It is too soon to be able to evaluate this base as a contributor to the entire study area's contributions with historical perspective, and this history does not contribute to the other historic and cultural themes identified in the other four areas of significance, outlined above. For all of these reasons, although Fort Benning is an important military training site for the U.S. Army, the installation does not meet the criteria of becoming a standalone theme of a nationally important landscape that is available for public enjoyment and interpretation of its heritage resources.

Fort Rucker in Dale County, Alabama, was explored for its significance in U.S. Army aviation. Some consider Fort Rucker to be the birthplace of army aviation because in 1942, then Camp Rucker became the first army base to use single-engine spotter planes. The group was called Organic Army Aviation. It is distinguished from the Army Air Corps that evolved into the newly established U.S. Air Force after World War II in 1947, while the Organic Army Aviation division continued to serve separately as the army's aviation wing. Today, called Fort Rucker, the base has provided armed helicopters and flight training since the Korean Conflict (U.S. Army 2010). Although the establishment of helicopter aviation is significant within the context of the U.S. Army, this historical theme does not contribute to the overall historical patterns and events of the Chattahoochee River valley.

The study team considered the subtheme of the development of frontier forts by the U.S. military, but determined that this topic was best placed under area of significance: The U.S.-Creek Wars and the Creek Trail of Tears, above. This directly addresses these forts relative to their posts during the conflicts with the Chattahoochee Creeks, which is the more important historical event

rather than the establishment of the forts in and of themselves. Moreover, Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, west of the study area in Daviston, Alabama, is an NPS unit that is the resource and interpretation site of General Andrew Jackson's 1814 battle between the U.S. Army and the warriors of the Upper Creek Nation (NPS 2011a).

The study team investigated Civil War events in the study area to determine the scale of their contributions and their impact on the war effort, and found that there is regional historical significance in the fact that the Confederate War Department used the Columbus Iron Works as a regional industrial center to supply the military with guns, swords, and cannons and the city's textile mills to produce uniforms, ropes, and shoes for Confederate soldiers.

Although the Confederacy used the Chattahoochee River for its naval operations, the potential of the Confederate Navy's labors was never fully realized. The CSS *Chattahoochee* schooner, commissioned to defend the Chattahoochee River, suffered a failed engine and struck a rock that tore a gash in its hull on its maiden voyage. One year later, after undergoing extensive repairs, the schooner's boiler exploded, thus ending the crew's aspirations of sailing the ship to the Gulf of Mexico (Willoughby 1999). Counter to Confederate expectations, the Union invasion into the region came not by water but by land from Atlanta and points west via Alabama. As a result, the Confederacy's naval efforts on the Chattahoochee River resulted in little consequence during the Civil War, apart from the Confederacy's investment of resources into this ship and its determination to break the Union blockade. Rather, the history of the Confederate ironclad may be better told through the history of the Civil War naval battle between the USS *Monitor* and the CSS *Virginia* (previously the USS *Merrimac*).

The Union's invasion of West Point and Columbus, Georgia, is referred to as the "Last Battle of the Civil War" because, due to the

slow communications of the time, the attack occurred seven days after the war had symbolically ended at Appomattox Courthouse in April 1865. Although the Union attack dealt the upper Chattahoochee River valley a devastating blow, the battle did not affect the outcome of the war. As with the other Civil War events within the study area, the Union invasion has regional significance within the context of the Civil War in eastern Alabama and western Georgia. However, none of these events substantively affected the outcome of the Civil War. Therefore, while these events are of local or regional significance, they do not represent events that have had *substantial* impact on the formation of our national story.

Crime and Corruption in Phenix City

The study team found that Albert Patterson's crusade to combat crime and corruption in Phenix City in the 1950s is a regionally important story that helped shape events in and around Phenix City. Even though these events garnered a degree of national attention at that time, the events surrounding this history did not have a substantial and lasting impact on the formation of a *national* story, and is instead of regional significance.

Architecture and Town Development

The study team explored the study area's architectural and urban development as a potential area of significance. The commercial buildings and structures in Columbus, Georgia, and the grand single-family residences of Eufaula stand out as excellent examples of intact Southern architecture of the mid-19th century. The individual NRHP-listed sites and historic districts in Eufaula, LaGrange, and Columbus are locally and regionally significant. They reflect the region's development during the mid-19th century during the period of prosperity leading to the Civil War. The study area's history of town development and patterns of city planning also reflect this era

of development, but the patterns of city design and growth were not found to be exceptional or unique within their greater historic context.

While preservation of these historic buildings, districts, and commercial downtown districts contribute to the historic integrity of the study area's historic setting and landscape, the study team found that the collection of buildings and historic districts in and of themselves do not stand out as exceptional within the greater Southeast region of the United States. Instead, the study area's historic architecture and town development both play a supporting role of potential area of significance: Industrial Development of Southern Textile Mills in the Chattahoochee Valley, concerning the commercial and agricultural development of the study area. The wealth that these industries helped generate led to the construction of the towns and stately homes in Eufaula, Columbus, and LaGrange. A review of historic research and documentation, however, did not uncover information supportive of elevating this topic as a separate area of significance for the study area.

Folklife and Culture

The study team analyzed information on the folkways and traditional cultural practices in the study area from public feedback gathered at public meetings and submitted comments, and from oral history projects undertaken in the region, including those undertaken by local folk historian Fred Fussell. The study team looked for significant cultural practices within the study area, particularly aspects of folklife still practiced today. Information provided by the public at public meetings did not identify traditional cultural practices outside of those typically found in the southeastern U.S. region, such as fishing.

The study team found that as a result of the forced relocation of American Indian tribes, their traditional practices, documented rituals, and lifeways were displaced westward, and no longer survive in the study

area or the greater Chattahoochee River valley.

African American Heritage

The study team explored the history and heritage of African American culture in the study area as a potential thematic topic. However, the study team dismissed this topic because while the study area does contain locally significant African American history, it does not possess notable events or exemplary values or social movements that meet the criteria required of a nationally important landscape.

Most of the resources that interpret this history appear to lie outside the study area. For example, the *Chattahoochee-Flint African American Heritage Tourism Plan* (Chattahoochee-Flint Regional Development Center 2005) encompasses a larger regional area that extends to the Flint River to the east for interpretation of this story. It identifies prominent African Americans in this region and important places and buildings associated with African American heritage on the local level, and in a few cases, at the regional level, as with those resources associated with Horace King, who was the master builder who built many prominent buildings in LaGrange, Georgia, and bridges throughout the region.

Although Horace King's remarkable story as a former slave who became a prominent engineer is an important history in the study area and the broader region, King's individual contributions do not fulfill the criteria of a nationally important landscape to be a separately defined area of significance. Moreover, many of King's bridges are located outside of the study area. Instead, King's achievements in architecture and engineering are treated here for their contributing role to potential area of significance concerning the Industrial Development of Southern Textile Mills in the Chattahoochee Valley.

Political History

The preliminary thematic topic of political history was identified to capture the history of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the region. Although Roosevelt's support of the Pine Mountain Valley Resettlement project at the northern end of the study area in Georgia helped usher in this project and others like it nationwide, the study team did not identify outstanding associations between President Roosevelt and the Chattahoochee River valley.

Although the Department of Agriculture's Pine Mountain Valley, or Pine Mountain Resettlement Village, was the largest of the Resettlement Administration's three rural-industrial community projects, the study team found little written documentation regarding the Pine Mountain Valley Resettlement project. With an eye for exploring the potential significance of this project, in July 2010, the study team viewed what remains today of the farms that once formed the Pine Mountain Resettlement Village. A cursory analysis suggests that few of the original homesteads appear to retain their original form. Moreover, the village was only operational for five years (between 1937 and 1942) and effectively shut down in 1945. As a result, the concept that was once called the "Valley of Hope" never realized its vision of providing relief to impoverished rural and urban families in the South. No other major Works Progress Administration projects, nor a substantial collection of smaller Works Progress Administration projects, have been identified within or adjacent to the study area.

More significant is Roosevelt's "Little White House" 1932 retreat in Warm Springs, Georgia, just northeast of the study area. Managed by the State of Georgia, this site's historic significance is not associated with the history, events, and people of the study area.

CONCLUSION

The study team concludes that many of the stories, events, places, and people studied and evaluated in this chapter have local, state, and regional significance. Collectively, they create a unique tapestry of history in the study area. An evaluation of these stories weighted against the rigorous definition of a nationally important landscape revealed that many of the locally and regionally significant stories do not meet the rigorous standard of a *nationally important landscape* set forth by the interim NHA criteria for a potential national heritage area. The historical themes and events evaluated that do meet NHA criteria are those stories centered on the remarkable, 300-year history of the powerful

and influential Creek confederacy of tribes and the tumultuous period of the Creek Wars that resulted in the Creeks' departure from the Chattahoochee Valley. These stories present an opportunity to explore and identify the associated resources that may support a nationally important landscape. Proposed significance statements and interpretive themes describing this potential nationally important landscape are described in chapter 3.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS, INTERPRETIVE THEMES, AND ANALYSIS OF STUDY AREA RESOURCES



CHAPTER 3: SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS, INTERPRETIVE THEMES, AND ANALYSIS OF STUDY AREA RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

Based on the brief history and historical analysis presented in chapter 2, the study team finds that the study area has the potential to support the following nationally important story:

The powerful and sophisticated Creek Nation thrived for more than 300 years between 1540 and 1840 in the area this is today the Southeastern United States. During this time the Creeks controlled the Chattahoochee River Valley before facing internal and external conflict fueled by American westward expansion that ultimately resulted in the Creeks' displacement from their homeland.

This nationally significant story is supported by two significance statements and three interpretive themes that identify the national heritage value of the study area. Significance statements express why a national heritage area is nationally important and possesses exceptional values or qualities. They are concise, factual statements that are grounded in scholarly inquiry and consensus. Interpretive themes are the key stories that further elaborate on the most important ideas or concepts about the significance while communicating why these stories are important today. Interpretive themes help to explain why a story is relevant to people visiting a national heritage area, and are intended to help a visitor's understanding and appreciation of the national heritage area's nationally significant story, its significance, and resources that support the nationally important story.

Proposed significance statements and interpretive themes are as follows:

Significance Statement 1:

From the mid-1500s through the early 1800s, the Creek Nation became one of the most influential and sophisticated confederacies of tribes in the area that is today the Southeastern United States.

Interpretive Theme: **The Creek Nation – A United Confederacy**

The Chattahoochee Valley was once the site of an international struggle for trade and territory where the Creek Nation exerted both military and diplomatic influence, maintaining its identity as a sovereign nation in the face of relentless pressure from the colonial powers of Europe.

Significance Statement 2:

During American westward expansion, growing fear and tension between the Creek Nation and American settlers led to military battles between the Creek Nation and the U.S. Government in the Chattahoochee region, and ultimately to the Creek Wars of 1813–1814 and 1836. These events resulted in widespread consequences that profoundly shaped the U.S. Southeast in ways that continue today.

Interpretive Theme: **Tipping the Balance of Power – American Settlement in the Chattahoochee Trace**

As the young United States of America emerged from the former colonies of Great Britain, the Creek Nation found a rising power on the political landscape actively encroaching on their land and resources. American settlers pushed westward into the traditional homelands of the Creek Nation, forever changing the landscape and lives of

the Chattahoochee Trace and its inhabitants.

Interpretive Theme: The Creek Wars - Conflict & Consequences

As one nation grew and formed its own identity, another struggled to maintain its way of life and traditions. Conflict could not be avoided, eventually boiling over into the first and second Creek Wars which culminated in the forced removal of the Creek Nation from the Chattahoochee Trace. The consequences of these wars resulted in the loss of the Creek Nation's traditional homelands with their forced relocation to the Oklahoma territory and a flood of settlers into the Chattahoochee Trace who molded the landscape to meet both the agricultural and industrial needs of a growing nation.

Resource Types in the Study Area

The Chattahoochee Trace study area contains a diverse array of cultural and natural resources from all historical periods in the Southeast. Cultural resource types represented include historic structures, archeological resources, cultural landscapes, ethnographic resources and traditional cultural properties, museum collections and archives, and oral history and folk life. These cultural resource categories are defined as follows.

- Historic structures are constructed works, usually immovable by nature or design, consciously created to serve human activity. For the purposes of this study, historic structures include prehistoric structures. Examples of historic structures include buildings and monuments, dams, millraces and canals, stockades and fences, defensive works, temple mounds, ruins of all structural types, and outdoor sculptures. Historic

structures found in the study area include residences, civic buildings, historic districts, mill complexes, bridges, and dams, among others.

- Archeological resources are the remains of past human activity and documentation of scientific analysis of these remains. Archeological resources can include stratified layers of household debris, weathered pages of a field notebook, laboratory records of pollen analysis, and museum collections. Archeological features are typically buried, but may be above ground. They are commonly associated with prehistoric peoples, but may also be products of a contemporary society. Archeological resources have shed light on family organization, dietary patterns of past peoples, the spread of ideas over time, and the development of settlements. Examples of archeological resources in the study area include Creek village and camp sites, prehistoric mound sites, fortification sites, and artifacts such as pottery and projectile points.
- Cultural landscapes are settings people have created in the natural world. They reveal fundamental ties between people and the land: ties based on our need to grow food, give form to our settlements, meet requirements for recreation, and find suitable places to bury our dead. Cultural landscapes are intertwined patterns of things both natural and constructed: plants and fences, watercourses, and buildings. They range from formal gardens to cattle ranches, from cemeteries and pilgrimage routes to battlefields, and sites held sacred by native peoples

from prehistoric times to present, to valleys where our ancestors settled and farmed. No formally designated cultural landscapes have been identified within the study area.

- Ethnographic resources are defined as cultural and natural features that are of traditional significance to traditionally associated peoples. For at least the last 10,000 years American Indians occupied the lands in the study area, creating villages and other settlements, using the land, river, and natural resources for hunting, fishing and foraging, migration, or for religious or other cultural endeavors. Consequently, it is possible that places and resources in the study area continue to hold both historical and contemporary significance for American Indians today. Traditional cultural properties are places or objects that are eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places for their significance and association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. They can be a location associated with the traditional beliefs of an American Indian group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world. Properties that have traditional cultural value may be difficult to recognize as they can be natural landscape features, such as a lake or river, for example, and may not necessarily come to light through archeological, historic, or architectural surveys. Information on ethnographic resources and traditional cultural properties is

collected through consultation and recording oral histories with the peoples who have or might ascribe cultural significance to a property. No ethnographic studies have been conducted in the study area to date, and the existence of ethnographic resources is undetermined.

- Museum collections are an assemblage of objects, works of art, historic documents, and/or natural history specimens collected according to a rational scheme and maintained so they can be preserved, studied, and interpreted for public benefit. They often include archival collections. Museum collections in the study area include the Columbus State University Archives, artifacts at the Kirbo Interpretive Center at the Florence Marina State Park in Stewart County, Georgia, and an extensive artifact and museum collection at the Columbus Museum, Columbus, Georgia.
- Folklife traditions or folkways describe lifeways, foodways, song, dance, and language traditions as well as other traditional practices of a culture or group of people. The study area contains many types of folklife traditions that have been recorded in the Chattahoochee Valley Folklife Project that documented and interpreted the traditional arts and expressions of the people of the Lower Chattahoochee Valley region of Alabama and Georgia. Undertaken by folklorist Fred C. Fussell, the project documented traditional, local music and songs, local foodways, American Indian place names, folk art traditions, and other forms of cultural expression indigenous to the

Chattahoochee Valley. These efforts have been recognized by the Folklife Center of the Library of Congress.

The majority of the identified study area resources are located in and around the population centers of Columbus and LaGrange in Georgia; Dothan, Auburn, Phenix City, and Eufaula in Alabama; and on the federal lands of U.S. Army Fort Benning, in Alabama and Georgia and of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers along the river corridor. These documented resources are concentrated in and around these locations because these areas have received the most study and investigation. As a result, less information and fewer resources have been identified in the more rural, undeveloped private lands, particularly those in the central-to-southern extent of the study area.

RESOURCE ANALYSIS

To determine whether there exists a strategic assemblage of resources that represent the nationally important story and its significance statements and interpretive themes, the study team conducted an extensive analysis of various qualities of the study area's numerous resources. For the purpose of this analysis a "strategic assemblage of resources" is defined as a concentration of resources that are 1) directly associated with the significance statements and themes to enable an authentic experience of the national story, and 2) are fully documented to confirm each resource's significance and current state of integrity.

The study team evaluated each resource identified through research, scoping, and subject-matter experts to determine whether the study area has a strategic assemblage of resources that meet these criteria.

Methodology

The process of analyzing the study area resources involved preparing a searchable digital resource inventory of a wide variety of

resources located within the study area. The majority of the resource data was prepared with assistance from the Historic Chattahoochee Commission, and was supplemented by research conducted by the study team. The study team categorized each resource according to the following characteristics:

- the resource's association with the significance statements and themes, i.e., to Creek history and heritage
- completeness of documentation to confirm a resource's significance and integrity
- resource type (building, archeological site, trail, monument, museum collection or archive, etc.)
- ownership (public, private, or other)
- accessibility (whether the public can visit the resource)
- a brief description of the resource
- a brief description of the visitor experience provided by the resource

Please refer to appendix D for the complete inventory of the study area resources.

The term "direct association" describes an essential element of a strategic assemblage of NHA resources because it describes whether a resource is directly connected to the significance statements and interpretive themes. Directly associated resources typically are the original places where historical events took place, or objects that are original artifacts from the period of historical significance. Direct association is important because it enables a visitor to fully understand and experience the historical importance of the Creek Nation first hand. The identification of directly associated resources is therefore the first step in analyzing the inventory of study area resources.

Other resources that are not directly associated with the significance statements are supporting resources, such as interpretive sites, visitor centers, or museum exhibits that

provide information and interpretation about the significance statements, but are not the original places or objects themselves. These supporting resources may also help describe the larger context of the significance of the Creek Nation, but were not directly involved in shaping this history. Examples of such resources include historic structures that stood during the period of significance but that are not known to have played a direct role in the shaping of the history of the Creek Nation in the study area. Such resources play a role in telling the nationally important story to the public, but they do not contribute to the strategic assemblage because it must be composed of original resources with direct associations.

The study team first analyzed the searchable digital resource inventory to identify resources directly associated with the study's significance and interpretive themes.

Secondly, the study team applied the filter of "documentation." Documentation of a resource must include both an assessment of the resource's significance and an evaluation of its integrity. Documentation is a key factor in this analysis because it provides verification that the resource exists, that the resource is directly associated with the study area's significance and interpretive themes, and that the resource is sufficiently intact to the extent that it is recognizable today and retains a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation. For the purpose of this feasibility study, acceptable forms of documentation include National Register of Historic Places nominations, state cultural resource inventory forms, or other types of intensive survey and inventory forms that include both an assessment of a resource's significance and its historic, physical integrity.

According to the National Register of Historic Places, historic integrity is defined as "the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's prehistoric or historic period." Integrity is further defined as the composite

of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Up-to-date documentation that confirms both significance and integrity was critical for the study team's ability to fully understand a resource, its current condition, and whether it could support the nationally important story as part of the strategic assemblage of resources.

It is important to note that while the study team conducted reconnaissance surveys of the 18-county study area and engaged the public in scoping to assess the type of resources and their distribution within the study area, an intensive-level survey of all resources in the study area was outside of the scope of this feasibility study. To this end, this study presents information gathered by the study team and provided to the study team from stakeholders when the study was prepared, and no new intensive-level cultural or natural resource surveys or documentation was conducted as part of this study.

Results of Analysis

The study team reviewed and analyzed more than 500 resources in the study area and narrowed them down to 321 resources that had the potential to be associated with the Creek Nation. Further refinement and analysis of the resource inventory indicates that only 7 out of 321 study area resources meet the criteria for a strategic assemblage of NHA resources in that they are directly associated with the Creek Nation, have been fully evaluated for significance, and are confirmed to retain integrity. These resources are as follows:

1. The Yuchi Town Site is an archeological site that contains the remains of the two historic American Indian tribal occupations of the Apalachicola and the Yuchi Creek towns. The site is significant as an example of historic American Indian cultures adopting a variety of strategies to maintain their cultural

- integrity in the face of European colonization and American expansion (NPS 2012). The Yuchi Town Site is a designated national historic landmark, and is protected by the U.S. Army Fort Benning because it is located within the military installation. Because the site is too fragile for public visitation, the Army interprets the Yuchi Town Site using interpretive panels in a publicly accessible location near the site.
2. The Cussetuh Old Town (also documented as Kasita Town) is an archeological site in Chattahoochee County, Georgia. The site is associated with the Lower Creek Nation's seat of diplomatic power, and is also the site where in 1739 Creek leaders carried out a nine-day negotiation with James Edward Oglethorpe for peace. The Cussetuh Old Town is located on the U.S. Army Fort Benning installation, where it is restricted from public visitation but marked with a bronze plaque.
 3. The Creek village site at Old Creek Town Park in Eufaula, Alabama, is a historic landscape. Although there are no physical remains of the Creek village itself, the site where the village stood is managed by the City of Eufaula, within a city park that includes interpretive signage describing Creek culture and the process of the American Indian Removal from the region.
 4. The Creek village site documented as 1MC110 is actually due west of the 18-county Chattahoochee Trace feasibility study area, near Tuskegee in Macon County, Alabama. The village site includes a wattle-and-daub dwelling believed to be associated with the Creeks. It is included in the study inventory because of its importance to the Creek Nation and its proximity to the study area. The Creek village site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its information potential.
 5. Fort Apalachicola is an archeological site near Holy Trinity in Russell County, Alabama, that includes the remains of a Spanish colonial fort that was active for one year between 1690 and 1691. The fort was built as the northernmost Spanish outpost on the Chattahoochee River to prevent the English from gaining favor among the Lower Creek Indians, who by that time had rejected Spanish missionaries and accepted English traders. Spain occupied the post for only one year, and then abandoned and destroyed it in 1691. Although the fort site is not accessible to the public, its remains are listed as a national historic landmark.
 6. Fort Mitchell Historical Park, located about 10 miles south of Phenix City in Russell County, Alabama, is a historic site and archeological site that includes many historic resources including the archeological remains of two early 19th-century palisaded military forts (established 1813 and 1825) that played key roles during the First Creek War and conflicts; the Creek Trading House or Factory (1817–1820); the Creek Indian Agency (1821–1832); the Thomas Crowell Tavern (c. 1825); two historic cemeteries, and the remains of the Federal Road (1811). Interpretive features include a visitor center, museum, interpretive signage, and a large, reconstructed 1813 First Creek War fort that was used as a supply depot for campaigns against the Creeks, along with a collection of interpretive recreated objects. The Fort Mitchell Site is a designated national historic landmark.
 7. Fort Scott served as the command post for U.S. military operations on the Flint River near the village of

Fowltown in Decatur County, Georgia. The conflict between the United States and the Creek Indian forces, led by the Creek Prophet Josiah Francis and the Seminole Chief Boleck, resulted in the first battle of the Seminole War of 1817–18. The site of Fort Scott today is undeveloped and inaccessible to the public, and is located on federal property near Lake Seminole. The site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

There are several reasons only a small number of resources in the study area meet the criteria for a strategic assemblage of NHA resources. First is the lack of intensive resource documentation in the study area. Comprehensive documentation of the resources is largely limited to the areas owned by state and federal agencies because these agencies must conduct cultural resource surveys for purposes related to compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. Private landowners are not required to conduct intensive cultural resource surveys. Because the majority of the land in the study area is privately owned, most of it lacks comprehensive survey for cultural resources. As a result, it is possible that more resources could meet the criteria for resources that contribute to a strategic assemblage, but they are currently unknown or cannot be confirmed by the limited recorded data available.

Among the federal land-owning agencies in the study area, U.S. Army Fort Benning, located in Chattahoochee County, Georgia, and Russell County, Alabama, has conducted extensive cultural resource surveys within the boundaries of the 183,000-acre installation in order to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act. To date, the installation has identified 2,243 known archeological resources that are associated with both the prehistoric and historic Indian periods. Of these, 112 resources are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and an additional 334 are recommended as potentially eligible, but need additional

survey to confirm their eligibility for listing. Of the 112 eligible resources, the study team was not able to determine which resources are directly associated with the Creek Nation during its historic period of significance, as defined by this study, and which are associated with earlier prehistoric periods. Therefore, the significance of these resources is unconfirmed.

Additionally, the large number of unconfirmed resources stems from the consequences of damming the Chattahoochee River, which led to the inundation of numerous archeological resources that once existed along the river corridor. At least two large-scale surveys that identified archeological sites associated with the Creek Nation were conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of the archeological salvage projects in the river basins before and during the construction of the Walter F. George Reservoir and Lake Seminole in the late 1940s through the 1960s. Many of the archeological sites that were recorded in these surveys may be submerged by the reservoirs today, but this information has not been confirmed. Because the documentation could be considerably out of date by as much as 50 years or more, the archeological sites recorded before the dams were built need to be confirmed for their historic integrity, location, and association.

Other resources that are associated with the history and heritage of the Creek Nation identified through public scoping include numerous Creek village sites, landscapes where battles of the First and Second Creek Wars occurred and other skirmishes are believed to have occurred, sites where forts once stood, and places where Creek trails are believed to have been located. Such original resources, if they exist intact, would comprise a critical component of an assemblage of resources capable of fully supporting and interpreting the significance and interpretive themes of the Creek Nation. However, the vast majority of these sites have not been fully documented to confirm their significance and integrity. Without comprehensive documentation, it is difficult to confirm

whether these resources exist intact today, analyze the condition of these resources, or assess their ability to interpret the historic events that took place there. With the absence of such rich resources to tell the story of the Creek Nation's 300-year-long occupation in the Chattahoochee Valley, the Creek's center of political power at the Creek town of Coweta, and the numerous forts and battle sites associated with the Creek Wars, the seven resources that comprise the strategic assemblage insufficiently represent the full breadth of the significance of the nationally important story of the Creek Nation.

Please see Appendix C for a more in-depth analysis of the study area resources.

The study area includes other resources, such as museum collections, archives, and living history museums with supporting education and interpretation of the history of the Creek Nation. There are numerous roadside markers and other interpretive signage positioned near the location of original sites (undocumented) or where the site is believed to have been. These collections, archives, and markers are a testament to the great amount of public interest in the history of the Chattahoochee Valley, and the commitment of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission and other organizations to fostering an understanding of the history of the Creek Nation. While these educational resources support the interpretation of the history of the Creeks, they do not meet the criteria for a strategic assemblage of resources of a potential national heritage area because they are not original, directly associated resources that are fully documented and retain integrity. Similarly, the Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center, which is located next to the site of Fort Mitchell, Alabama, includes interpretation related to ethnographic resources important to American Indian tribes and is also near the place where thousands of Creek people camped in 1836 before moving west on what has come to be called by some historians the "Creek Trail of Tears." This resource is an important interpretive and commemorative site, but

because it is not documented as an original Creek site, it cannot contribute to the strategic assemblage of resources that forms the core of a national heritage area. Finally, a collection of resources that comprise a strategic assemblage must also be geographically close enough to one another to 1) form a cohesive landscape, 2) be efficiently and comprehensively managed by one coordinating entity, and 3) enable interpretation of the area of significance. If individual resources are too widely dispersed to form a cohesive whole, or if the resources are too few in number, any of these important aspects of a national heritage area could be diminished. The seven resources that meet the criteria for a strategic assemblage in this analysis are spread out across the 18-county area to the extent that the distances between resources is more than 30 miles in some cases. Given the lack of resources that meet the criteria and their broad geographic distribution, the study team finds that they are too few and too sparsely distributed to comprise a concentration of resources that would form a viable national heritage area that could support both interpretation of the study area's significance and the efficient management of such resources.

Conclusion

An in-depth analysis of study area resources revealed that only seven resources meet the criteria of direct association, documentation, and integrity to qualify as contributing resources of a strategic assemblage of resources. Collectively, these seven resources insufficiently represent the full breadth of the significance of the nationally important story of the Creek Nation. Moreover, they are too sparsely dispersed across the 18-county study area to comprise a cohesive landscape of resources.

The resource inventory suggests that there may be more resources whose locations are generally known through a variety of sources, but the information about these resources is not confirmed because they have not been fully investigated through intensive cultural

resource survey and documentation. Such resources could be directly associated with the Creek Nation's history and heritage, but without documentation, this information is either not known or not well understood. While the study area includes ample interpretive signage on the history of the Creeks, primarily in the form of wayside interpretive panels, museum exhibits, and roadside historical markers, it lacks original sites and resources that directly express the history of the Creeks and enable a visitor to physically experience and understand the resources.

In conclusion, the study team was not able to identify a strategic assemblage of resources capable of representing a nationally important landscape in the Chattahoochee Trace study area. The study area resources and proposed coordinating entity are analyzed further in chapter 4 under the framework of the NHA criteria for evaluation.

APPLICATION OF NPS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA CRITERIA



CHAPTER 4: APPLICATION OF NPS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA CRITERIA

The 10 interim NHA criteria by which the study area was evaluated are as follows:

- 1.) An area has an assemblage of natural, historic, or cultural resources that together represent nationally important aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed as such an assemblage through partnerships among public and private entities, and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;
- 2.) Reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the national story;
- 3.) Provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, cultural, historic, and/or scenic features;
- 4.) Provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;
- 5.) The resources important to the identified theme or themes of the area retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;
- 6.) Residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and governments within the proposed area are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles for all participants including the federal government, and have demonstrated support for designation of the area;
- 7.) The proposed management entity and units of government supporting the designation are willing to commit to working in partnership to develop the heritage area;

8.) The proposal is consistent with continued economic activity in the area;

9.) A conceptual boundary map is supported by the public; and

10.) The management entity proposed to plan and implement the project is described.

Criteria 1 through 5 evaluate the study area by the nationally important historic and cultural values, integrity, and presence of resources in the study area. These resources must convey the significance statements identified in chapter 4, and be capable of supporting the interpretive themes of each significance statement. Therefore, it is critical that a study area meet NHA criterion 1 concerning the presence of natural, historic, and cultural resources that form a strategic assemblage of resources in order to be considered further in this feasibility study.

CRITERION 1

An area has an assemblage of natural, historic, or cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed as such as assemblage through partnerships among public and private entities, and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities.

Based on the analysis described in chapters 2 and 3, the study team finds that the study area had the potential to represent the nationally important story of the rise of the powerful and sophisticated Creek Nation that thrived in the Chattahoochee River Valley for more than 300 years, the internal and external conflict during the United States' westward expansion, and ultimately, the Creek's displacement from their homeland. This

story had far-reaching consequences that profoundly impacted the development of the Southeastern region of the United States and contributed to shaping our national heritage. The 300-year-old Creek story in the Chattahoochee Trace is one of power, resiliency, international influence, clashing of the emerging American nation, Western expansion into the Southern Frontier, securing control over vast portions of land in the South, and the forced removal and displacement of American Indian people from their homelands.

More than 22 subject matter experts consulted during this feasibility study agree that the history and heritage of the Creek Nation is a nationally important story, and moreover, is a story that is not as widely known, understood, or told as it deserves. Six American Indian tribes that identify the study area as their traditional homelands have expressed interest in becoming more involved in the protection and education of their cultural heritage and resources within the study area.

An in-depth analysis of study area resources in chapter 3 revealed that only seven resources meet the criteria of direct association, documentation, and integrity to qualify as contributing resources of a strategic assemblage of resources. Collectively, these seven resources insufficiently represent the full breadth of the significance of the nationally important story of the Creek Nation. Additionally, these seven resources are spread out among the 18-county area, and too sparsely distributed to comprise a concentration of resources that would form a viable national heritage area that could support both interpretation of the study area's significance and the efficient management of such resources.

The resource inventory suggests that there may be more resources whose locations are generally known through a variety of sources, but the information about these resources is not confirmed because they have not been fully investigated through intensive cultural resource survey and documentation. Such

resources could be directly associated with the Creek Nation's history and heritage, but without documentation, this information is either not known or not well understood.

Similarly, ethnographic resources (such as fishing, hunting, plant gathering, cosmological and ceremonial sites, etc.) that hold cultural significance for tribal members may not have been documented. Additional study, documentation, and consultation with American Indian groups may identify ethnographic sites.

While the study area includes numerous interpretive signs on the history of the Creeks, primarily in the form of wayside interpretive panels, museum exhibits, and roadside historical markers, it lacks original sites and resources that directly express the history of the Creeks that enable a visitor to physically experience and understand the resources.

An evaluation of the study area resources finds that there is not a strategic assemblage of natural historic, or cultural resources within the study area that fully represent the Creek Nation's significance and interpretive themes. As a result, criterion 1 is not met.

CRITERION 2

Reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the national story.

The study team did not identify any Creek traditions, customs, or beliefs currently practiced in the study area. As described in the brief historical overview in chapter 2, the forced removal of the people of the Creek Nation effectively displaced the Creek's traditions and customs when they left the region. The result of this geographic separation and displacement is that the presence of the Creek traditions, customs, and beliefs in the study area have largely disappeared, having been relocated to the places where the tribes now live today.

Although tribal members visit the study area, ongoing or regular traditional practices that convey the Creek traditions, customs, and beliefs have not been re-established or fully documented in the study area. Therefore, the study team concludes that the study area does not meet criterion 2.

CRITERION 3

Provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, cultural, historic, and/or scenic features.

The study area resources present limited opportunities for the conservation of natural, cultural, historic, and scenic features. Among the seven resources that comprise the strategic assemblage of resources, only two resources, the Old Creek Town Park and Fort Mitchell Historical Park, are fully accessible to the public. The other six resources are located on privately owned lands and are not accessible to the public for conservation programs, or are protected resources on public lands that are already conserved under federal jurisdiction, as in the case of Fort Benning.

Archeological resources on federal lands present unique challenges as heritage resources because the conservation of these resources may not support access and enjoyment of these sites. These archeological resources and their physical locations may be too sensitive to be made open to the public through interpretive programming. By law the federal agencies that manage archeological resources on their land cannot disclose the exact location of significant archeological resources in order to prevent vandalism and looting. These concerns should be considered when evaluating the feasibility of national heritage area designation, and whether heritage tourism is the best strategy for resource stewardship. Because of the sensitive nature of archeological sites, opportunities to conserve these resources are limited. While it could be possible that public archeology programs

could be created in the future, overall, the majority of the study area resources that exist as archeological resources types would allow only limited opportunities for conservation.

In addition to these limitations, the vast majority of the study area resources identified need substantial documentation in order to fully assess their significance and historic integrity before an in-depth analysis of the opportunities to conserve such resources can be evaluated, either individually or as a strategic assemblage that can support a potential national heritage area.

For these reasons, the study team concludes that the proposed Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor does not meet criterion 3.

CRITERION 4

Provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities.

Although the Chattahoochee Trace provides a wide range of general recreational and educational opportunities for visitors to experience and appreciate local heritage and the rural character of the region, opportunities for recreational and education directly connected to the history and heritage of the Creek Nation are limited. Only two resources that meet the criteria for the strategic assemblage of resources, the Old Creek Town Park and Fort Mitchell Historical Park, provide recreational and educational opportunities as intact and authentic resources dating to the Creek Nation's period of significance that are open to the public for visitation, interpretation, and recreation. Both of these sites appear to have potential to expand and enhance their current interpretation of the history and significance of the Creek Nation.

The study area's numerous archeological resources, both documented and undocumented, would not support outstanding recreational opportunities because these sites are fragile and vulnerable

to looting. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act requires federal agencies, such as the Army, to restrict the public disclosure of archeological site locations. Therefore, these archeological sites must remain hidden at the Army installation in order to preserve their integrity in accordance with this law. For study area resources located on private lands, the public would not have physical access to these sites to enable a first-hand experience of these important places, if investigation confirms that they still exist intact.

In lieu of interpretation and visitation of archeological sites in situ, Fort Benning maintains a community education and outreach program whereby it seeks to extend knowledge and understanding of the local history, most prominently the history of the Creek Nation in and around the land of Fort Benning, which is entirely within the study area. Fort Benning includes a public brochure describing the American Indian communities that once occupied the installation lands and a “Public Awareness and Education Project” plan that includes a cultural resource curriculum and teacher’s guide. This project was developed with the assistance of the NPS Southeast Archeological Center (NPS 2011b).

Other heritage-focused recreational and educational activities in the study area include driving and walking tours. Of these, the activities most directly associated with the history of the Creeks is the Creek Heritage Trail, established in 2012 as a series of outdoor interpretive panels that describe the causes and consequences of the Creek War of 1813, the opening phases of the Seminole War, the Creek War of 1836, and Creek Removal. Development of the Creek Heritage Trail by the Historic Chattahoochee Commission is ongoing, and aims to highlight publicly accessible historical sites, provide new interpretive venues for the public, and offer print and digital interpretive media as well. The commission also plans to eventually hold yearly educational programs and special events for the Creek Heritage Trail throughout the Chattahoochee River valley.

Analysis of criterion 4 concludes that only two resources that meet the criteria for a strategic assemblage of resources provide recreational and educational opportunities and have potential for outstanding future opportunities. Moreover, there are only a few other recreational activities directly associated with the Creek Nation. Although there are a substantial number of other undocumented resources, such as archeological sites, interpretive trails, historical markers, and exhibits that provide educational opportunities related to the Creek history, these have limited educational and recreational opportunities for a national heritage area because of the small number of Creek-associated resources that are accessible for public enjoyment. The study team concludes that the proposed study area does not meet criterion 4.

CRITERION 5

The resources important to the identified theme or themes of the area retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation.

As described in the analysis of study area resources in chapter 3, and under criterion 1, the study area contains only seven resources that are fully documented for significance related to the theme of the Creek history and heritage, and are confirmed for their historic integrity. Collectively, these seven resources are limited in their interpretation and do not provide an adequate interpretive experience required of a national heritage area based on the history of the Creek Nation.

Many other potential resources were identified in the study, but without an accurate assessment of a resource’s significance and integrity through intensive documentation, it is not possible to determine the condition of a resource and its ability to support interpretation as part of a national heritage area.

Among the inventory of resources that have not been fully evaluated, many sites appear to be archeological resources that may have the

potential to yield important information about the Creek story. These resources include village sites, battle sites, and historic trails from the Creek's 300-year history in the Chattahoochee Valley. These archeological resources may support the significance and interpretive themes of the Creek Nation's history in the study area, but may not be suitable for public access and enjoyment.

The interpretation of the study significance and interpretive themes using these resources is problematic because it would involve interpreting archeological resources, which comprise the vast majority of the Creek-related resources today. Archeological resources pose a challenge for interpretation within the national heritage area framework because archeological sites cannot easily be visited by the public because they are fragile and must be protected from disturbance and vandalism. This means that the many archeological sites found on federal lands, such as Fort Benning and the areas along the river bank that are managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, would probably not be able to become fully accessible to the visiting public.

As a result, the study team concludes that the area resources do not meet criterion 5 because the seven resources identified do not fully represent and interpret the nationally important story of the Creek Nation, and because the integrity of the other undocumented sites is unknown or unconfirmed.

CRITERION 6

Residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and governments within the proposed area that are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles for all participants, including the federal government, and have demonstrated support for designation of the area.

The study area has been well managed in the manner of a two-state heritage area by the Historic Chattahoochee Commission, a state

agency, since the area was designated in 1978. The commission has submitted a conceptual financial plan that outlines the potential role of all participants in the management of a potential national heritage area.

There is general public support and involvement among the residents, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and various levels of government in the planning for a proposed national heritage area. This support was demonstrated through the comments received during the initial public scoping period, letters of support, and continued community engagement during additional site visits conducted by the study team. In addition to local public support, tribal interest in the feasibility study has also been positive and would be an essential component to the success of any future national heritage area designation within the study area.

With more than 30 years of experience managing the Chattahoochee Trace in the manner of a two-state heritage area the Historic Chattahoochee Commission has an established network of partners that allows for diverse fundraising opportunities. In their proposal to serve as the local coordinating entity, the commission also submitted a conceptual financial plan that is supported by the local community.

During the summer of 2010 initial public scoping for a proposed national heritage area in the Chattahoochee Trace region was conducted. In addition to a project newsletter mailing, four public meetings were held throughout the study area in order to solicit comments and public participation in the feasibility study process. Nearly all of the correspondence (35 out of 42) received during the public scoping period included positive comments in support of the Chattahoochee Trace study area's potential inclusion in the National Heritage Area system. A copy of the *Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Public Scoping Comment Analysis Report* can be referenced in appendix B.

The public demonstrated support for the designation of a Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor during the scoping period. Comments received during public scoping included the idea that the sum is better than the parts, meaning that collective action could take advantage of regional marketing and economic development efforts, which would lead to more robust economies and additional tax revenues. Comments suggested that the area’s resources would be recognized, awareness of the unique cultural heritage attractions would increase, and preservation efforts would be enhanced as a result of NHA designation. In addition, comments expressed the idea that designation would lead to people taking their history more seriously, instilling local pride, and creating a venue for telling a balanced or honest story of the Chattahoochee Trace. It was also noted that designation would serve as an education tool to both visitors and residents.

“Designation of the Chattahoochee Trace region as a National Heritage Area would bring a tremendous boost to efforts to market the region to domestic and international tourists. It is a region rich in historical and cultural assets that shelters many stories as yet untold. Designation would provide a needed shot of momentum to continue those efforts by drawing partners together and providing a focal point for all our disparate efforts.”

- Public Comment Received during Scoping

The study team received numerous letters of support for the designation of a proposed national heritage area in the Chattahoochee Trace region. Many of these letters also recognized the Historic Chattahoochee Commission as the ideal candidate to lead such an effort. The 23 letters of support represented a range of organizations and local interests including chambers of

commerce, nonprofit organizations, universities and colleges, and regional planning commissions. Congressman Randy Nix, Representative District 69, from LaGrange, Georgia, also submitted a formal letter of support for the designation of a national heritage area. Copies of the letters of support can be referenced in appendix B.

During the fall of 2012, additional site visits and an effort to document additional resources directly related to the significance statements and interpretive themes identified by the study team were conducted. This additional fieldwork created an opportunity for a heightened level of additional public involvement during the planning process. Local subject matter experts and community stakeholders continued to remain fully engaged in the feasibility study process, demonstrating to the study team a high level of grass roots support for national heritage area designation. These efforts also illustrated the HCC’s ability to work collaboratively with multiple groups within the study area.

Initial consultation with tribes culturally affiliated with the Chattahoochee Trace revealed general support for the designation of a potential national heritage area focused on the legacy of the Creek Nation in the region. Many of the tribes recognized the opportunity that national heritage area designation would provide in telling their story and showed a desire to work in collaboration with the proposed coordinating entity. Should the study area be designated as a national heritage area, formal tribal consultation and a working partnership between the tribes and the proposed coordinating entity would be essential for future success.

As the proposed coordinating entity, the Historic Chattahoochee Commission developed the following three-year conceptual financial plan (see table 2) based on conceptual expenses (see table 3) and current economic conditions as part of the “Coordinating Entity Application Packet.” The plan seeks to match anticipated NPS funds for the development of a management

plan with money raised from a combination of state governments, grants, businesses and corporations, memberships, and earned income sources in addition to volunteer and

in-kind contributions. A copy of the “Coordinating Entity Application Packet” can be referenced in appendix E.

TABLE 2. CONCEPTUAL FINANCIAL PLAN FROM PROPOSED COORDINATING ENTITY

Funding Source	Anticipated Amount		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
NHA Funds	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
State of Georgia	50,000	65,000	75,000
State of Alabama	240,000	245,000	250,000
Grants	25,000	40,000	50,000
Business & Corporate	5,000	10,000	15,000
Membership	20,000	22,500	25,000
Earned Income	30,000	32,500	35,000
Value of In-Kind / Volunteer Time (non-cash)	40,000	50,000	75,000
Total Funding	560,000	615,000	675,000

For table 2, the Historic Chattahoochee Commission had submitted NHA funding source estimates in the amounts of \$250,000 for Year 1, \$275,000 for Years, and \$300,000 for Year 3. The study team revised these funding estimates down to \$150,000 for each year to reflect recent historical trends for annual NHA funding. This revision resulted

in discrepancies between the conceptual financial plan shown in table 2 and the conceptual expenses shown in table 3, below. The proposed expenses shown in table 3 would therefore be modified to reflect current NHA funding levels if Congress designates the study area as a national heritage corridor.

TABLE 3. CONCEPTUAL EXPENSE FROM PROPOSED COORDINATING ENTITY

Expense	Anticipated Amount		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Administration & Operations	\$ 400,500	\$ 405,500	\$ 445,500
- Salaries & Wages	260,000	270,000	280,000
- Travel	10,000	10,000	10,000
- Insurance	10,000	10,000	10,000
- Office Space	500	500	500
- Office Equipment, Supplies	25,000	20,000	50,000
- Office Operations	45,000	45,000	45,000
- Management Planning	50,000	50,000	50,000
Community Engagement & Outreach	40,000	50,000	65,000
- Public Meetings	5,000	5,000	5,000
- Forums	5,000	5,000	5,000
- Community Events	20,000	25,000	30,000
- Contracted Services	10,000	15,000	25,000
Resource Development & Interpretation	139,500	190,000	217,500
- Site Markers	10,000	10,000	10,000
- Interpretive Panels or Signage	10,000	20,000	20,000
- Contracted Services	20,000	30,000	35,000
- Grants Distributed	90,000	110,000	140,000
- Other	9,500	20,000	12,500
Marketing and Visitor Services	80,000	94,500	97,000
- Print Media	10,000	14,500	14,500
- Electronic Media	10,000	15,000	15,000
- Contracted Services	45,000	47,500	50,000

TABLE 3. CONCEPTUAL EXPENSE FROM PROPOSED COORDINATING ENTITY

Expense	Anticipated Amount		
- Other	15,000	17,500	17,500
Total Expenses	\$ 660,000	\$ 740,000	\$ 825,000

As explained above, if Congress designates the study area a national heritage corridor, the conceptual expenses shown in table 3 would be revised to reflect current NHA funding appropriations.

Because the Historic Chattahoochee Commission currently operates as an interstate agency it receives substantial funding through appropriations from the states of Alabama and Georgia. Given the current fiscal challenges facing many state budgets, this is a potential area of concern regarding future funding. If current economic trends continue, other potential sources of revenue will need to be explored in order to meet the matching funds requirement of national heritage area designation. The development of other funding sources such as a corporate sponsorship program is an additional step the proposed coordinating entity could take to ensure its ability to meet the financial commitments of national heritage area designation.

Based on the comprehensive application packet submitted by the proposed coordinating entity, the Historic Chattahoochee Commission has an established membership program in place with roughly 500 members. The majority of these memberships (65%) are from families and individuals, illustrating the local grass roots support for the commission and its work. This membership program highlights a regional commitment to the financial success of the proposed coordinating entity and is a funding mechanism already in place with potential for future growth. A copy of the “Coordinating Entity Application Packet” can be referenced in appendix E.

Outlined by the supporting information described above, the study team concludes that the proposed coordinating entity has

submitted a conceptual financial plan meeting criterion 6.

CRITERION 7

The proposed management entity and units of government supporting the designation are willing to commit to working in partnership to develop the heritage area.

Public support for the Historic Chattahoochee Commission is a testament to its 30 years successfully managing the study area in the manner of a two-state heritage area. Passed into law by the U.S. Congress on October 14, 1978, Public Law 95-462 established a compact between the states of Alabama and Georgia resulting in the creation of an interstate agency dedicated to working in partnership. Since then, the commission developed a strong network of partners consisting of numerous federal, state, and local government entities. As an interstate organization, the commission successfully navigates the challenges of working within multiple jurisdictions and has established a reputation for collaboration with different types of government entities in order to achieve both preservation and tourism goals.

During the public scoping period, general support for the proposed coordinating entity and the designation of a national heritage area in the Chattahoochee Trace region was demonstrated by units of government whose representatives attended public meetings or wrote letters of support. The following government agencies, and organizations (or a representative) attended one of the four public meetings, and expressed their support for the designation of the potential Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor or the proposed coordinating

entity. Copies of letters of support can be referenced in appendix B.

- Alabama Department of Archives and History
- Alabama Tourism Department
- Georgia Tourism/Georgia Department of Economic Development
- Alabama Historical Commission
- River Valley Regional Commission
- City of Abbeville
- Phenix City-Russell County Chamber of Commerce
- Phenix City Department of Economic Development
- Clay County Economic Development Council
- Chattahoochee County Historical Society
- The Columbus Museum
- RiverWay South
- Tri-Rivers Waterway Development Assoc.
- Greater Valley Area Chamber of Commerce
- Eufaula Barbour Chamber of Commerce

During the feasibility study, the Historic Chattahoochee Commission demonstrated a willingness to continue to cultivate existing partnerships as well as a desire to build new relations as the proposed coordinating entity. As nationally important themes emerged during the feasibility study, engaging culturally affiliated tribes with traditional ties to the Chattahoochee Trace region became an important part of the study process and its findings. An opportunity to attend the biannual tribal consultation meetings held at Fort Benning, Georgia, presented a unique chance for a face to face meeting with some of these tribes, building on earlier consultation efforts. The study team presented its preliminary findings to this group of tribal representatives. The director of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission

also attended this consultation and expressed a desire to work with both the tribes and the Fort Benning cultural resource division staff to develop educational opportunities that explore all perspectives of the region's heritage.

The study team feels a high level of cooperation and collaboration between any proposed coordinating entity and tribal representatives would be necessary given the nationally important story and themes identified during the study process. These preliminary discussions at the Fort Benning consultation showed a high level of interest from all parties in the development of meaningful partnerships that fully embrace multiple perspectives of the Chattahoochee Trace's history. These initial efforts of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission illustrate the desire to serve in this capacity and a willingness to build on this initial dialogue in order to forge new partnerships with tribal nations.

Throughout the feasibility study, the Historic Chattahoochee Commission was consistently responsive to the NPS study team's requests for supporting materials. The commission provided available inventories for resources supporting the identified nationally important story and additional resource documentation when available. The commission continually showed both enthusiasm and a high level of engagement during the entire process. Throughout the course of the study the commission met deadlines for additional materials and their continued commitment to the study remained very high. Efforts put forth by the Historic Chattahoochee Commission during the feasibility study show the proposed coordinating entity's willingness to working in partnership with the National Park Service in the development of a potential national heritage area.

Based on the HCC history of successful partnerships, their willingness to seek out new partners, and their level of engagement in the feasibility study, the study team

concludes that the proposed coordinating entity meets Criterion 7.

CRITERON 8

The proposal is consistent with continued economic activity in the area.

The proposal materials submitted by the proposed coordinating entity are consistent with the continued economic activity in the Chattahoochee Trace region. For more than 40 years, the HCC's work has stimulated local economic growth through heritage tourism in the predominantly poor and rural region found within the study area. It is generally anticipated that any heritage area designation in this region would primarily benefit economic activities due to efficiencies realized from improved coordination among both heritage and tourism organizations. An increase in tourism would probably be due to the cross-promotion of events, national recognition, and greater marketing ability of a designated national heritage area.

"The creation of the Heritage Area will help these communities realize, prioritize, protect, and develop their ecotourism resources, natural, cultural, historical, and agricultural on a level with other economic efforts that often lead to a degradation of the ecotourism resources."

- Public Comment Received during Scoping

An important aspect of tourism and travel is cultural heritage tourism, defined as traveling to experience the places, artifacts, and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past. This type of tourism includes visitation to cultural, historic, and natural resources. In 2009 a

research study conducted for the U.S. Cultural & Heritage Tourism Marketing Council, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Commerce, revealed that 78% of all U.S. leisure travelers enjoy cultural and/or heritage activities while traveling, which translates to 118.3 million adults each year. Heritage travelers typically stay longer, spend more money, and use more commercial accommodations than other travelers. Nearly one-third of heritage travel parties report that their destination choice is influenced by a specific historic activity, sometimes related to a hobby or other personal interest.

Heritage tourism is an important industry and source of revenue in the 18 counties currently served by the Historic Chattahoochee Commission. Working with such entities as the Alabama Travel Department, Alabama Travel Council, and the Georgia Department of Economic Development as well as other public and private organizations, the commission has conducted numerous programs consistent with the economic activities in the area. Key programs that support regional tourism driven economic activities in the study area include

- annually distributing thousands of brochures throughout the Southeast and nation promoting the Chattahoochee Trace region
- promoting visitation to the area through the distribution of "mini-tour" guides, specially designed to assist visitors make the most efficient use of their time in the area
- maintaining a website that is a crucial resource for visitors and residents alike who desire to explore the region
- publishing a monthly calendar of events that is distributed to hundreds of businesses, nonprofit organizations, government entities, and individuals throughout the region and beyond

- sponsoring several familiarization tours for travel writers, most of which featured collaboration with several entities such as area convention and visitors’ bureaus, chambers of commerce, and various government agencies, which have brought tremendous national attention to the area
- serving as a conduit and partner in implementing and promoting countless tourism-related projects and events and being committed to responding to needs as they arise
- helping plan special tours of selected historic sites in the region for various groups such as colleges and universities, fraternal and social organizations, and government officials
- working to make historic sites more accessible to the public in general

Outlined by the supporting information on general trends in heritage tourism described above, as well as the information provided by Historic Chattahoochee Commission in its local coordinating entity application proposal, the study team concludes that the proposal is consistent with continued economic activities in the study area and meets criterion 8.

CRITERION 9

A conceptual boundary map is supported by the public.

A conceptual boundary map for a nationally important landscape could not be developed because only seven resources meet NHA criterion 1 for resources contributing to a nationally important landscape. These seven resources insufficiently represent the full breadth of the significance of the nationally important story of the Creek Nation. Moreover, they are too sparsely dispersed

across the 18-county study area to comprise a cohesive landscape of resources. The distances between some of the resources span 30 miles or more without connecting resources in between. As a result, a conceptual boundary map was not presented to the public, and the study team concludes that criterion 9 has not been met.

CRITERION 10

The management entity proposed to plan and implement the project is described.

Organized in 1970, the Historic Chattahoochee Commission is a nonprofit organization with more than 40 years of experience working with multiple stakeholders to promote heritage tourism and historic preservation in the Chattahoochee Trace region. In 1978 the Georgia General Assembly and the Alabama Legislature passed identical legislation authorizing an interstate compact to operate this commission. A copy of the *Historic Chattahoochee Commission Functional Analysis and Records Disposition Authority* can be referenced in appendix F. Additional support for the Historic Chattahoochee Commission came when the U.S. Congress approving the compact in October of that year.

TABLE 4. COUNTIES OF THE HISTORIC CHATTAHOOCHEE COMMISSION

Alabama	Georgia
Chambers	Troup
Lee	Harris
Russell	Muscogee
Barbour	Chattahoochee
Dale	Stewart
Henry	Quitman
Houston	Randolph
	Clay
	Early
	Seminole
	Decatur

The mission of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission is to promote historic

preservation and history education throughout the Chattahoochee Trace region of Alabama and Georgia while providing economic opportunities for heritage tourism. The commission oversees an 18-county (see table 4) region comprising 7 Alabama counties and 11 Georgia counties. The commission is governed by a board of 28 directors. This governing board meets bimonthly and elects officials at its annual membership meeting. The commission currently maintains a main office in Eufaula, Alabama, with a satellite office in LaGrange, Georgia.

The Historic Chattahoochee Commission has a broad range of experience in collaborative partnerships, educational and interpretive programming, fundraising, and the development of web-based information and promotional programs. They are currently involved with many projects throughout the region to promote historic preservation and heritage tourism including the following:

- *Grants* – The Historic Chattahoochee Commission provides financial support to a range of innovative public history, education, publishing, tourism, and preservation projects.
- *Publication, & Education* – The Historic Chattahoochee Commission has published more than 30 books on regional history, sponsored folk life and agritourism research projects, and produced heritage education units for local schools. The commission also produces a quarterly newsletter highlighting regional events and activities.
- *Historic Markers & Site Interpretation* – The Historic Chattahoochee Commission has erected more than 300 historic markers commemorating important people, places, and events in the region.
- *Site Development* – The Historic Chattahoochee Commission guided

the creation of the Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center at Fort Mitchell, Alabama.

- *Heritage Tourism Advocacy* – The Historic Chattahoochee Commission annually distributes thousands of brochures throughout the Southeast, promoting the Chattahoochee Trace region as a tourist destination and maintains a monthly calendar of regional special events and programs.
- *Membership* – The Historic Chattahoochee Commission has more than 500 members distributed throughout the 18-county region.

The Historic Chattahoochee Commission is the only organization to submit a proposal in response for requests for expression of interest to serve as the coordinating entity for a potential national heritage area. Numerous state and local organizations submitted letters expressing support for the commission to serve as the proposed coordinating entity. The study team reviewed the proposal and finds the Historic Chattahoochee Commission is well qualified and experienced to serve in the capacity as the proposed coordinating entity. The supplemental report for the “Local Coordinating Entity Proposal” can be referenced in appendix E. Additional information regarding the proposed coordinating entity can also be found on the HCC official website: <http://www.hcc-al-ga.org/>

The Historic Chattahoochee Commission proposed a phased approach to developing a national heritage area. The HCC’s proposed primary focus would be on research, interpretation, and education of integrated themes, and development of heritage trails through partnerships. This would include extensive historic site interpretation of monuments, markers, panels, web and cell phone-based tours, brochures, guides, recreations. Information used would be supported by archives and libraries for primary source materials. Exhibits would

include existing museums and galleries, as well as partnerships and programming with the Fort Benning Cultural Resource Office.

The development of living history programs, history, theater, and festivals through the Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Association would interpret historic folkways. The Historic Chattahoochee Commission would develop digital humanities projects working with local universities and libraries on projects such as documentaries and developing a mobile phone application for historic interpretation, as well as lectures and other education programs open to the public. The commission proposes field schools, such as archeological field schools, hands-on learning program, and classroom education units on the Creek Wars and Removal already underway. The commission would continue to publish catalogs on local history, which could be refocused on the proposed national heritage area themes.

The Historic Chattahoochee Commission proposes the development of additional tours and trails, including the continued developed of the Creek Heritage Trail, to link resources and recreational trail segments already present in the study area. The commission also proposes to work with private land owners to encourage public access to currently inaccessible sites that further convey the significance and interpretation of the proposed national heritage area themes. In certain cases, in lieu of interpretative infrastructure, other means of interpretation would be employed to interpret historic sites.

Based on the information provided in the HCC's local coordinating entity proposal, and comments received during the public scoping period the study team concludes that the coordinating entity proposed to plan and implement the project is described and that criterion 10 is successfully met.

CONCLUSION

The study team concludes that the Chattahoochee Trace study area meets only 4 of the 10 evaluation criteria for designation as a national heritage area based on the National Park Service's *Draft National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines* (NPS 2003). Of particular importance, the study area does not meet criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9. Through research and analysis, the study team was not able to fully confirm that the area contains a strategic assemblage of natural, historic, or cultural resources related to the Creek Nation. In addition, the study team could not identify outstanding opportunities for conservation, recreation, and education. Without this strategic assemblage of resources, the study area is not able to support the primary goals of a national heritage area. Although the public supports the creation of a national heritage area and the potential coordinating entity meets evaluation criteria 6, 7, 8, and 10, again, the lack of confirmed and documented resources capable of supporting a national heritage area based on the Creek Nation's story indicates that the study area is not feasible according to the NPS guidelines for national heritage areas.

STUDY CONCLUSION



CHAPTER 5: STUDY CONCLUSION

Extensive analysis of the study area history, its resources, and an evaluation of the resources using the NHA criteria revealed that there does not exist a strategic assemblage of natural, historic, or cultural resources capable of supporting a nationally important landscape. Therefore, the feasibility study team concludes that the Chattahoochee Trace study area does not meet all 10 feasibility evaluation criteria established in the *Draft National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines* (NPS 2003).

Specifically, the study team finds that criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9 are not met with regard to the documented integrity of the resources and their ability to support the interpretive, educational, and recreational goals of a national heritage area. Due in large part to the local commitment and ongoing tourism, education, and preservation work of the proposed management entity, the Historic Chattahoochee Commission, criteria 6, 7, 8, and 10 were found to be successfully met. These findings are supported through documentation and analysis presented in chapter 4.

Although the study team identified a nationally important history of the 300-year reign of the powerful and influential Creek Nation, including the battles for the Southern Frontier that fundamentally changed the “Old Southwest,” the study area lacks a strategic assemblage of resources closely associated with this history that are confirmed to retain integrity and are capable of supporting interpretation through public access and enjoyment. An in-depth analysis of study area resources revealed that only seven resources meet the criteria of direct association, documentation, and integrity to qualify as contributing resources of a

strategic assemblage of resources. Collectively, these seven resources insufficiently represent the full breadth of the significance of the nationally important story of the Creek Nation, and they are too widely dispersed across the study area to form a cohesive landscape.

The study team also closely analyzed other study area resources for their potential to contribute to a strategic assemblage of resources. The majority of these resources are sensitive archeological resources located on federal lands that are limited in their ability to provide outstanding opportunities for recreation, education, and interpretation. The study area also does not contain customs and folklife traditions based on the story of the Creek Nation and their cultural connections to the landscape today due to the displacement of the American Indian tribes of the Creek Nation in the 1830s to reservations in Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and beyond.

Based on the analysis presented in this feasibility study, the study team concludes that Chattahoochee Trace is not feasible as a national heritage area.

Public support for the existing Chattahoochee Trace is a testament to the success of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission management of the Chattahoochee Trace in the manner of a two-state heritage area for more than 30 years. Although the feasibility criteria for designation as a national heritage area have not been fully met, the findings of this study support the commission’s continuing efforts to preserve and promote cultural heritage, preservation, and education in Alabama and Georgia.

APPENDIXES, SELECTED REFERENCES, AND PREPARERS



APPENDIX A: OMNIBUS PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2009

123 STAT. 1288 PUBLIC LAW 111-11—MAR. 30, 2009

Subtitle B—Studies

SEC. 8101. CHATTAHOOCHEE TRACE, ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

- (1) **CORRIDOR.**—The term “Corridor” means the Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor.
- (2) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.
- (3) **STUDY AREA.**—The term “study area” means the study area described in subsection (b)(2).

(b) **STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in consultation with State historic preservation officers, State historical societies, State tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations or agencies, shall conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as the Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor.

(2) **STUDY AREA.**—The study area includes—

(A) the portion of the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River Basin and surrounding areas, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor, Alabama/Georgia,” numbered T05/80000, and dated July 2007; and

(B) any other areas in the State of Alabama or Georgia that—

- (i) have heritage aspects that are similar to the areas depicted on the map described in subparagraph(A); and
- (ii) are adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, those areas.

(3) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determinations on whether the study area—

(A) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that—

- (i) represent distinctive aspects of the heritage of the United States;
- (ii) are worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use; and
- (iii) would be best managed—

(I) through partnerships among public and private entities; and

(II) by linking diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;

(B) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the story of the United States;

(C) provides—

- (i) outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features; and
- (ii) outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;

(D) contains resources that—

- (i) are important to any identified themes of the study area; and
- (ii) retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(E) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and State and local governments that—

- (i) are involved in the planning of the Corridor;
- (ii) have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants in the Corridor, including the Federal Government; and
- (iii) have demonstrated support for the designation of the Corridor;

(F) has a potential management entity to work in partnership with the individuals and entities described in subparagraph (E) to develop the Corridor while encouraging State and local economic activity; and

(G) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than the 3rd fiscal year after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

- (1) the findings of the study; and
- (2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC OUTREACH / SCOPING



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER
12795 W. Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 7, 2010

Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Public Scoping Comment Analysis Report

SUMMARY

In July 2010, a newsletter with a comment form was sent out to individuals and organizations within the Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area (Corridor) Feasibility Study area in Alabama and Georgia. The newsletters were also distributed at public meetings and other events within the Area July and August of 2010. The newsletter provided information about national heritage areas, the National Park Service's criteria for establishment, and included a bulleted list of preliminary interpretive themes. The newsletter asked for public feedback on the impact of the proposed heritage area, the preliminary interpretive themes, and possible resources that represent these themes. The comment form asked the following questions:

1. How would the creation of the Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area affect the communities and/or resources within the designated area, negatively or positively?
2. Do you have comments or concerns about the suggested preliminary themes for the proposed Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area?
3. Do you have suggestions for additional themes or subthemes that tell the nationally significant stories of the Chattahoochee Trace region? If so, how are these themes represented (resources, traditions, customs, or beliefs) in the proposed Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area?

Four public meetings were held within the potential Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area on July 21 and 22, 2010. These meetings included National Park Service speakers, who introduced the project and provided general information about national heritage areas and feasibility studies. The meetings provided the public an opportunity to express their thoughts and questions about the potential designation of a heritage area. Discussions focused on potential impacts associated with designation, and identification of the cultural traditions, history and heritage, and natural and cultural resources representing the preliminary interpretive themes. In addition to the comment cards, the public was invited to submit comments using the National Park Service's Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) website. The PEPC webpage for this project asked the public to respond to the same four questions posed in the newsletter's comment card.

The official public scoping comment period for the potential Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area Feasibility Study opened on July 01, 2010, and closed on October 4, 2010.

Comments received through October 4, 2010 are included in this summary. Comments were received via either 1) hardcopy comment form or 2) directly input into the PEPC website by the commenter (<http://parkplanning.nps.gov/chtr>). No additional comments were received via email.

Respondents represented three states: Alabama (23), Georgia (18), and Florida (1). They represented state, county, municipal governments, private organizations, and private individuals. During the official comment period 42 individual correspondences were received with 21 responding electronically into PEPC and 21 responding using the hardcopy comment forms. Altogether, the public input yielded 79 total individual comments, which are organized by comment code.

Every correspondence was individually analyzed and specific comments were categorized according to their content. A comment could include identification of an interpretive theme or resource, a specific issue, concern, or idea. The majority of the correspondences included several comments, and therefore, the number of actual comments is much greater than the number of correspondences received.

Nearly all of the correspondence (35 out of 42) included positive comments in support of the feasibility study and the Chattahoochee Trace study area's potential inclusion in the national park system as a National Heritage Area. Eighteen individual comments agreed with the preliminary interpretive themes included in the newsletter and public meetings. Eleven comments suggested new ideas for these interpretive themes. Two comments noted wildlife and wildlife habitat characteristics within the study area. Two comments suggest expanding the study area to include the Apalachicola River corridor. One comment expressed concern over potential regulatory restrictions included in a national heritage area designation.

With the exception of the nine individual comments requesting inclusion on the study's mailing list, all of the comments received are provided below. These comments are shown verbatim in order to maintain the integrity of the comment.

Additionally, National Park Service staff recorded public comments and feedback pertaining to the six preliminary interpretive themes for the corridor, as well as the identification of important sites or areas within the study area. These comments are compiled in an attachment to this report (see Attachment).

The National Park Service greatly appreciates the participation of many individuals and organizations during the public scoping period of the feasibility study process. The scoping comments will provide a solid foundation for the planning and development of the Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor Feasibility Study.



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Southeast Region
100 Alabama St. SW
1924 Building, Sam Nunn
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404-507-5694phone
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National Park Service News Release

For Immediate Release: June 15, 2011
Contact: Andrew Coburn
Email: andrew_coburn@nps.gov

National Park Service Seeks Letters of Interest from Organizations Interested in Serving as the Management Entity for the Proposed Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area

(Atlanta, GA) —The National Park Service invites any and all organizations (universities, nonprofit organizations, commissions, etc.) interested in serving as the “local coordinating entity” of the proposed Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area to submit a letter of interest. The letter of interest should include the organization’s status (501(c)3, institutional, etc.); a name, phone, address and e-mail for the preferred point of contact; a short description of the organization; and the reasons for the submission and interest. The total submission should not exceed two pages and be sent via e-mail to aaron_gagne@nps.gov or postal mail (post marked) to the following address by midnight on July 18, 2011:

**Denver Service Center, DSC-P
c/o Aaron Gagné
12795 West Alameda Parkway
Post Office Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287**

Organizations expressing interest will immediately be mailed a “Request for Information” packet with more specific questions that will assist in determining their suitability and feasibility for serving as the “local coordinating entity.” Responses to the “Request for Information” packet will be due (received via e-mail or post marked) no later than midnight on August 26, 2011.

Congress directed the completion of a feasibility study for the potential Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area in the states of Alabama and Georgia in 2009. The legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the suitability and feasibility of designating the area of the Chattahoochee Trace as a National Heritage Area. The management of a National Heritage Area is coordinated by a local entity in partnership with varied stakeholders that work collaboratively on projects that meet the area's stated management plan goals. The request for a letter of interest from organizations interested in serving as the "local coordinating entity" is part of the process of determining the suitability and feasibility of the Chattahoochee Trace as a National Heritage Area. More information about the proposed Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area is available at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/CHTR> and information about all National Heritage Areas can be found at www.nps.gov/history/heritage_areas.

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APPENDIX C: ADDITIONAL RESOURCE ANALYSIS

The following is a brief summary of the study team's resource analysis of all study area resources, sorted by type.

This analysis was conducted to determine if there are or could be resources that appear to be important to the study area themes, but that have not been fully documented or assessed for their historic integrity. Additionally, if documentation of such resources confirmed the significance and integrity of additional resources, the study team assessed whether they could be accessible to the public such that they could support the interpretive and educational goals of a national heritage area. The study team analyzed the resources by categorizing them into the following resource types: village sites; trails; Creek War battle sites; fort sites associated with Creek Wars; historic buildings, structures, or historic districts; ethnographic resources; and museum collections and archives. This analysis is presented below.

Village sites. Creek village sites would be important resources to include in a national heritage area because they have the potential to interpret the significance and theme of the Creek's 300 years of occupation within the Chattahoochee River Valley. With the exception of one village site, the Old Creek Town Village Site in Eufaula, Alabama, all of the village sites known today are archeological resources. The majority of the documented village sites exist on the federal lands of Fort Benning and areas managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Because archeological resources are fragile in nature and highly vulnerable to looting, Fort Benning manages and protects its archeological sites under the National Historic Preservation Act and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act by either preventing public access to them or limiting access to the location of the sites. Therefore, the majority of the archeological

resources at Fort Benning are not available for public enjoyment. Of the numerous archeological sites located at Fort Benning, only the Yuchi Town Site is interpreted to the public using informational panels at a campground near the actual site.

The study inventory shows that there could be as many as 50 other Creek village sites outside of Fort Benning, but none of these sites are available for public visitation. With only one village site accessible to the public, there is an overall lack of original Creek town sites that are currently available for education and interpretation within the study area.

Creek War battle sites. Access to the historic sites where the battles and skirmishes of the two Creek Wars took place would comprise a critical component for interpreting the story of the First and Second Creek Wars. Twelve battle sites have been identified within the study area. However, because these sites have not been fully documented it is difficult to analyze the condition of these battlefield landscapes, assess their ability to interpret the historic events that took place there, or fully understand the historic integrity of these resources for this study. Currently, all 12 sites are located on private lands, and therefore the public would not have physical access to these sites. In lieu of on-site interpretation, many of these battle sites are interpreted using roadside markers positioned close to the original site or where the site is believed to have been. While this signage is an aid to the interpretation of the Creek Wars, access to the primary resources is deficient.

Fort sites associated with the Creek Wars. There are 17 study-area resources that represent forts or outposts associated with the historic events of the First and Second Creek Wars. However, only three of these sites are fully accessible to the public: Fort Cussetta, Fort Gaines, and Fort Mitchell. The

Fort Cusseta site in Chambers County, Alabama, is a defensive structure built by American settlers. Although Fort Cusseta is in a ruined state today, it is the only structure thought to have a direct association with the Second Creek War. The site is publicly accessible, but it is not documented and thus does not allow for a full assessment of historic integrity.

Fort Gaines in Clay County, Georgia, is a historic site that was established by the U.S. Army in 1814 following military conflicts with the Creeks. The outpost grew into a permanent settlement in the 1820s and 1830s. Today, Fort Gaines is open to the public as a historical site and museum. It includes a replica of one of the fort's 1816 blockhouses as well as other structures and the site interprets the daily life and cultural interaction of the Creeks during Western expansion. Fort Mitchell, previously described, is a reconstructed fortification managed as the Fort Mitchell Historical Park and described above.

The 14 other fort sites in the study area are not available for public visitation or interpretation. Additionally, because these sites are not fully documented, an evaluation of each site's significance and historic integrity is undetermined in this feasibility study.

Historic trails. Trails served as land-based routes for local and regional travel and trade for members of the Creek Nation, and they facilitated the connections between the tribes of the confederacy and interactions with other nations. For this reason, historic trails have the potential to be important resources representative of the Creeks' historical activities in the region.

Four resources include historic trail and road components with direct associations with Creek history and heritage. The Three Notch Trail was a route used by Creeks and later early American settlers and American military forces in the 19th century. The trail is marked by a historical marker about four miles north of Blakely, Georgia. The extent of this

historical trail is not clear because this linear resource has not been documented or evaluated.

The Federal Road is a path established by the U.S. government as the first vehicular postal route linking Georgia to Tennessee. Portions of the original pathway remain in the study area, and the route is identified by historical markers at several points, and in this manner the Federal Road is accessible to the public in several places. The route needs to be fully documented and evaluated for a clearer understanding of its historic integrity.

Local historians have identified a historical Creek trail, called the Pine Mountain Trail, that traverses Harris County in the town of Pine Mountain and through the F.D. Roosevelt State Park. However, this trail has not yet been documented and little is known about the trail's significance, integrity, and its ability to support interpretation or contribute to a national historic area.

The Seminole War Path in Randolph County, Georgia, is identified by a series of four interpretive markers. This path was used by Seminole and Creek American Indians during the period of the Creek Wars in the early 1800s.

In summary, three of the four historic trails are marked by historic markers, and discrete points of these trails are accessible to the public, but these resources would benefit from intensive documentation to fully assess their ability to support a nationally important landscape.

Historic buildings, structures, or historic districts. Of the 57 historic buildings, structures, and historic districts in the study area that have associations with the history of the Creeks, only two resources have a direct connection with Creek history and heritage. Although most of the buildings and structures were constructed during the time of the Creek Wars or Creek Removal, making them contemporaneous resources with the Creek period of occupancy in the study area, they are not directly or closely associated

with the history or heritage of the Creeks themselves.

Among the two historic buildings and structures that are more closely associated with the Creeks, one building is a log cabin called the Barnard-Newell Cabin. The cabin was built in 1832 by a member of the Creek Nation. This log structure has been preserved, but moved from its original location to Pioneer Park in Loachapoka, Alabama, which is a historical park open to the public. Although the Barnard-Newell Cabin is interpreted at the park, the building has been removed from its original location and context, and thus its historic integrity has been compromised to a significant degree.

The second building is a headquarters office of U.S. military commander Brigadier General Jesup during the Second Creek War when Jesup was sent to suppress Indian uprisings related to the Seminole War. The building is located in Tuskegee, Mason County, Alabama, and is not accessible to the public.

The Beall-Dallas-Crayton House in LaGrange, Georgia, which was used as officer headquarters during the Second Creek War, is not directly associated to the Creek story in that it contributed to the historical context of the wars, but it is not directly associated with the Creeks themselves. The ca.1820 Greek Revival Beall-Dallas-Crayton house is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, but it is not open to the public.

Aside from the log Barnard-Newell Cabin, the study area does not contain a strategic assemblage of built features associated with the Creek Nation. This is due not only to the age of the period of significance, which ended approximately 174 years ago, but also due to the ephemeral materials and structures built by the Creeks as well as their forced removal from the region. As a result, little remains of the Creek's period of settlement in the Chattahoochee River Valley outside of archeological sites.

Ethnographic resources. For the analysis of contributing resources presented in this study, ethnographic resources are considered the natural and cultural features within the study area that have significance to American Indian tribes who identify the Chattahoochee Trace as their ancestral homeland. Identification of these resources is important in establishing the ongoing traditions and folkways need for a potential NHA designation. There are three identified resources within the study area that have the potential to serve as ethnographic resources. Of these, two sites are unconfirmed. One resource is called "The Tree that Owns Itself," in Eufaula, Alabama, and is a site where Creeks are believed to have gathered. This site is not documented to verify this significance, but it is accessible because it is located in a park in downtown Eufaula.

Natural resources and features noted to be of cultural significance to American Indian people are the waterfalls along the Fall Line of the Chattahoochee River at Columbus, Georgia. These falls were historically a natural feature that played an important role in Creek subsistence and cultural practices, but it is not clear how natural features such as this are used as part of ongoing ethnographic practices. However, informal conversations with tribes historically associated with the study area reveal that there is much more potential for understanding and identifying ethnographic resources in the study area.

Seminole State Park in Donalsonville, Georgia, is a public park and natural area that may protect natural features important to associated American Indian tribes today, but without documentation to assess these resources, this assertion is unconfirmed.

Only the Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center next to the site of Fort Mitchell, Alabama, includes interpretation related to ethnographic resources important to American Indian tribes today. The Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center is an outdoor site that pays tribute to the Creek Nation at Fort Mitchell, Alabama. It is the site where thousands of Creek people camped in

1836 before moving west on what has come to be called by some historians as the “Creek Trail of Tears.” The site has a walking trail that features examples of plants that are traditional species used for food, medicine, and ceremonies by the Chattahoochee Valley’s American Indian people. This trail was developed through consultation with the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. The focal point of the Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center is a 21-foot-high bronze and steel monument sculpture, called the “Eternal Flame Monument,” representing a sacred fire known to Creek towns, surrounded by other symbols sacred to the Creeks. The sculpture is flanked by four granite blocks representing four ears of corn placed on the fire, and at the base, four granite slabs point in the cardinal directions and represent the four logs on a fire. The entire sculpture is set inside a ring of four planting beds representing the four cardinal directions and holding four large horizontal bronze panels inscribed with the names listed on the Creek Indian census of 1833. Adjacent to the monument is a reconstructed ball field designed to recreate the traditional stickball fields used by the Creek peoples and other American Indians. This field was used on several occasions as festival grounds for American Indian tribes gatherings to play stick ball, but this event has not happened for some years. The Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center is fully accessible to the public, and the center shares the driveway of the Fort Mitchell Historical Park.

The Chattahoochee Valley may contain other ethnographic resources significant to American Indian tribes today. Materials identified as having possible significance to American Indian individuals or groups include pine timber and pine needles used for traditional basket making. However, in the absence of focused research and a documented inventory, the extent to which ethnographic resources exist within the study area is undetermined. Similarly, although no traditional cultural properties have been documented to date, such cultural resources may exist within the study but are currently unknown or not well understood.

Museum collections and archives.

Although museums and archives cannot replace resources preserved within their original location and context, museum collections and archives can support the interpretive and educational objectives of a national heritage area.

Within the study area there is no single museum or archive completely focused on the history and heritage of the Creek Nation, but there are 12 museums and archives in the study area that include collections and display artifacts associated with the history of the Creeks. Museum collections that include Creek history and heritage among other collections and interpretive exhibits on overall regional history include the Columbus Museum in Columbus, Georgia; the Barbour County Interpretive Center, in Eufaula, Alabama; the Lee County Museum in Loachapoka, Alabama; the Kirbo Interpretive Center at the Florence State Marina, in Florence, Georgia; the Legacy Museum in LaGrange, Georgia; and the Oxbow Meadows Environmental Learning Center, in Columbus, Georgia.

Of these, the most developed is the Columbus Museum’s Chattahoochee Legacy exhibit on the regional history of the Chattahoochee River valley. This exhibit includes artifacts from the prehistoric Mississippian and Woodland periods, and the Creek occupation in the region since the 1500s.

Other recreational or educational resources associated with the Creeks.

Other sites that do not fit within the identified resource categories above are analyzed here for their ability to support a national heritage area. These resources include the Creek Heritage Trail, the interpretive trail of the Creek Wars and Creek Trail of Tears, the two living history museums of Westville and the Fort Gaines Frontier Village, the Chattahoochee RiverWalk, and the roadside markers within the study area.

Launched in December 2012 by the Historic Chattahoochee Commission, the Creek Heritage Trail is a series of outdoor interpretive centers that interpret the causes and consequences of the Creek War of 1813, the opening phases of the Seminole War, the Second Creek War of 1836, and Creek Removal. Because all of the battle sites and most of the fort sites are not accessible to the public, this interpretive trail offers an alternative method for connecting to the history of the Creek Wars. Development of the Creek Heritage Trail is ongoing, and aims to highlight publicly accessible historical sites and provide new interpretive venues for the public. The trail's wayside signage is located at a series of "outdoor interpretive centers," which will serve as hubs for the trail. These centers tell of important events that occurred in the surrounding areas, share important aspects of Creek culture, and direct people to nearby points of interest.

The Historic Chattahoochee Commission is in the process of developing a fold-out brochure with historical information and associated people, places, and events, as well as a website and possibly a mobile device-based application for visiting other publicly accessible sites. The commission aims to eventually hold yearly educational programs and special events for the Creek Heritage Trail throughout the Chattahoochee River valley. As part of this project, the commission plans to create a "Smart Board-compatible Heritage Education Unit" for use in local schools.

Two living history museums are located within the study area: Westville, in Lumpkin, Georgia; and Fort Gaines Frontier Village in Fort Gaines, Alabama. Historic Westville, Georgia, is a living history museum developed as a recreated 1850s village in Georgia. Perhaps the most important resource at Westville, due to its association with the identified significance statements and interpretive themes, is the Wells House. This structure features log construction built by the Yuchi Indian family before 1827, and it might be the oldest extant structure known in the Western half of Georgia. Members of the

Creek Nation participated in the moving and reconstruction of this building in 1828 and 1829. Historic Westville includes numerous other historic buildings dating to the 1840s period of Western settlement that were moved to this site for their protection. The Fort Gaines Frontier Village is described above in the analysis of fort resources.

The Chattahoochee River valley presents many river-related recreational activities, but currently they are not closely linked to the Creek history. The Chattahoochee RiverWalk in Columbus, Georgia, is a developed, paved pedestrian walkway that offers recreational opportunities such as running, biking, and walking. Views to the Chattahoochee River and the falls at the fall line in Columbus are key experiences along the 15-mile RiverWalk trail, which also includes interpretive wayside signage highlighting both the natural resources as well as historic events that occurred along the banks of the Chattahoochee River. Other than offering views and access to the river, the RiverWalk is a recreational resource that is not directly associated with the history of the Creek Nation.

Because the study area boundary coincides with the boundary of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission, this geographic area has been the focus of an active interpretive historic marker program by the commission, as well as the states of Alabama and Georgia. As a result of these organizations' efforts, there are 126 roadside historic markers that tell the story of the U.S.–Creek Wars and the Creek Trail of Tears in the Chattahoochee Trace. These metal markers provide historical narrative, and in many cases are the only indication of where an important resource exists or an historic event occurred on the landscape. For example, the Burnt Village site of the historical Creek Village, located in the Earl Cook Recreation Area in Troup County, Georgia, is marked and interpreted by a historical marker. In this way, the markers provide a form of self-guided interpretation throughout the 18-county corridor of the study area.

Conclusion

Through this analysis of study area resources, the study team determined that most of the resources that are directly associated with the Creek Nation are either unconfirmed due to a lack of thorough documentation, or in cases where resources are documented, they are not accessible to the public due to the nature of the site. The study area also includes many archeological resources but these sensitive cultural resources are fragile, vulnerable to looting, and are protected from public

visitation in an effort to preserve their integrity. The study area includes a substantial amount of interpretive media on the history of the Creeks, primarily in the form of wayside interpretive panels, museum exhibits, and roadside historical markers, but lacks primary, original sites and resources that directly express the history of the Creeks that a visitor can access and experience. Due to this lack of original sites and resources, a strategic assemblage of resources capable of defining a nationally important landscape could not be identified.

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Alabama	Barbour	Barbour County Interpretive Center	Museum / archive	333 East Broad Street Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama	Interpretive center with exhibits on regional history.	No	Addresses aspects of local history that are the focus of Creek themes	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the heritage of Barbour County, Alabama through exhibits and programs.
Alabama	Barbour	Barbour County / Early Barbour County Commissioners Historical Marker	Historical marker	1 Court Square, Clayton, Alabama 36016	Historic marker commemorating establishment of Barbour County on former Creek lands.	No	Addresses transition of the region from Creek ancestral homeland to American ownership	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the creation of an Alabama county on former Creek lands.
Alabama	Barbour	Barbour County's "Little Scotland" / Pea River Presbyterian Church Historical Marker	Historical marker	Highway 51, approximately five miles south of Louisville, Alabama	Historic marker commemorating early American settlement on former Creek lands.	No	Addresses transition of the region from Creek ancestral homeland to American ownership	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about one of the earliest American settlements in the region.
Alabama, Georgia	Multiple	Three Notch Trail	Trail	Alabama, Georgia	The Three Notch Road was designed as a military road, connecting Fort Barrancas at Pensacola with the Federal Road at Fort Mitchell in Russell County, Alabama. Built by General Andrew Jackson's troops.	Yes	Early Creek path turned into a military roadway in the 1824	No	Fully accessible	Old Three Notch Road ran from Pensacola to Fort Mitchell in Russell County, Alabama. It became a wagon road for early settlers and appears on maps as early as 1820. Visitors can visit this point to see the landscape of the trail at a historical marker about four miles north of Blakely, Georgia.
Alabama	Barbour	Battle at Watson's Fann	Battle site	Barbour County, Alabama	Site of a Second Creek War battle.	Yes	Site of battle	No	Potentially accessible (if it can be conclusively located)	Experience the site of an important Second Creek War battle.
Alabama	Barbour	Battle of Martin's Creek	Battle site	Intersection of Martin and Cowikee creeks, Barbour County, Alabama	Site of a January 28, 1837, Second Creek War battle in which the Barbour Rangers, in pursuit of a party of Creeks that had attacked the plantation of Lewis Pugh, fought a heated contest with a superior Creek force. They were about five American casualties; Creek casualty figures are unknown.	Yes	Site of battle	No	Potentially accessible (if it can be conclusively located)	Experience the site of an important Second Creek War battle.
Alabama	Barbour	Battle of Pugh's Plantation	Battle site	Northern Barbour County, Alabama	Site of a Second Creek War battle on January 26-27, 1837 in which approximately 60 Creek warriors attacked Lewis Pugh's plantation, killing the plantation owner, overseer, four or five slaves, and at least two other settlers.	Yes	Site of battle	No	Potentially accessible (if it can be conclusively located)	Experience the site of an important Second Creek War battle.
Alabama	Barbour	Battle's Plantation	Battle site	North fork of Cowikee Creek in Barbour County, Alabama	Site of December 29, 1836 Second Creek War battle in which a small group of Creek warriors attacked the plantation of Dr. Cullen Battle, killing a slave and destroying all the plantation buildings.	Yes	Battle during Creek War	No	Potentially accessible (if it can be conclusively located)	Experience the site of an important Second Creek War battle.
Alabama	Barbour	Bethel Primitive Baptist Church Historical Marker	Historical marker	East of Blue Springs on Bethel Road, .8 mile south of Highway 10 near mile marker 203	Historic marker commemorating the establishment of an early church.	No	Addresses transition of the region from Creek ancestral homeland to American ownership	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about one of the earliest American settlements in the region.
Alabama	Barbour	Camp Sanford	Fort site	In or near Lakepoint State Park and Eufaula Wildlife Refuge, Barbour County, Alabama	Site of base camp for operations in Alabama set up by General Winfield Scott during the Second Creek War.	Yes	Site of important logistical facility during the Second Creek War	No	Potentially accessible (if it can be conclusively located)	Experience the site of an important base of operations for one of the primary American armies that operated in eastern Alabama during the Second Creek War.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Alabama	Barbour	Clayton Historic District	Historic district	Clayton, Barbour County, Alabama	Contains several early settler homes dating to time of Creek Removal and early American settlement.	No	Contains structures that address the transition of the region from Creek ancestral homeland to American ownership	Yes	Partially accessible	View structures dating to formative era in regional history in one of its most historic communities.
Alabama	Barbour	Creek Indian Removal Historical Marker	Historical marker	Old Creek Town Park, Eufaula, Alabama	Historic marker at site of actual documented Creek village commemorating Indian removal and the noted speech of Chief Eufaula given to the Alabama state legislature before the departure of his people.	Yes	Addresses the process of forced removal of the Creeks from their ancestral homeland and the public memory of a leading Creek figure	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about Creek Removal and Chief Eufaula.
Alabama	Barbour	Eufaula	Village site	Barbour County, Alabama	Site of Creek village.	Yes	Creek Nation village	Undetermined	Partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Barbour	Eufaula Athenaeum	Individual building / structure	Broad Street Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama	Private archives containing materials on local history.	No	Addresses aspects of local history that are the focus of theme 3	N/A	Partially accessible	Learn about the heritage of Barbour County, Alabama through collections and programs.
Alabama	Barbour	Eufaula Historical Marker	Historical marker	North Eufaula Avenue, Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama	Historical marker.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about founding of the modern city of Eufaula.
Alabama	Barbour	Fairview Cemetery	Cemetery	Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama	Historic cemetery.	No	Contains graves of early settlers, including some who fought in the Creek Wars, and contains historical markers	N/A	Fully accessible	Visit graves of early settlers and learn about early development of city of Eufaula.
Alabama	Barbour	Fort Bell	Fort site	Central Barbour County, Alabama	Site of logistical post for the American army during the Second Creek War.	Yes	Site of important logistical facility used during Second Creek War	No	Potentially accessible (if it can be conclusively located)	Experience site of important military installation occupied during Second Creek War.
Alabama	Barbour	Fort Browder / 15th Alabama Infantry Historical Marker	Historical marker	Highway 82 in the Batesville Community	Historic marker at site of fort built for protection of area settlers during Second Creek War.	Yes	Site of important defensive position of American settlers during Second Creek War	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about important outpost occupied during the Second Creek War.
Alabama	Barbour	Hart House	Individual building / structure	211 North Eufaula Avenue, Barbour County, Alabama	One of Eufaula's oldest homes, also serves as visitor information center and headquarters office of Historic Chattahoochee Commission.	No	Addresses transition of the region from Creek ancestral homeland to American ownership	Yes	Fully accessible	Learn about one of the earliest American settlements in the region, learn about the Hart family and the Hart House's history through a panel exhibit, handout, and displays of original furnishings, and obtain information on heritage tourism resources available throughout the entirety of the Chattahoochee Trace region.
Alabama	Barbour	History of Clayton Historical Marker	Historical marker	Clayton, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting early history of Clayton, Alabama.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about founding of a frontier town during the tumultuous eras addressed in Creek themes.
Alabama	Barbour	Kiels-McNab House	Individual building / structure	West Washington Street	One of Eufaula's oldest homes.	No	Addresses transition of the region from Creek ancestral homeland to American ownership	Yes	Partially accessible	Learn about one of the earliest American settlements in the region and view one of Eufaula's oldest homes dating to the period immediately after Removal.
Alabama	Barbour	Lakepoint Resort State Park	Trail	101 Lakepoint Drive Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama	Park preserving natural habitat in heart of former Creek Nation also is believed to contain remains of logistical facility used by the American army during the Second Creek War.	No	Preserves elements of the natural landscape that helped shape Creek culture	No	Fully accessible	Explore through nature trails, and (potentially) future interpretive displays, elements of Creek use of the natural environment and possibly learn about an important military installation.
Alabama	Barbour	Lore Historic District	Historic district	Eufaula, Alabama	Historic district containing structures dating to the Second Creek War, Creek Removal, and the earliest American settlement of the region.	No	Learn about one of the earliest American settlements in the region and view some of the remarkable architecture in one of the largest historic districts in the state	Yes	Partially accessible	blank

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Alabama	Barbour	Lore, Seth and Irwinton Historic District	Historic district	Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama	Historic district containing structures dating to the Second Creek War, Creek Removal, and the earliest American settlement of the region.	No	Addresses transition of the region from Creek ancestral homeland to American ownership	Yes	Partially accessible	Learn about one of the earliest American settlements in the region and view some of the remarkable architecture in one of the largest historic districts in the state.
Alabama	Barbour	Louisville Historical Marker	Historical marker	North Main Street (Highway 51), Louisville, Alabama (Barbour County)	Historical marker.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about founding of a frontier town during the tumultuous eras addressed in Creek themes.
Alabama	Barbour	Old Creek Town Park (1Br35)	Creek village site	Lake Drive Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama	Park on the site of Creek village; contains a historic marker interpreting aspects of Creek Removal.	Yes	Helps interpret Creek cultural life and Removal	Yes	Fully accessible	Visit the actual site of a Creek village and, through existing and future interpretive signage, learn about aspects of Creek culture and the process of Removal.
Alabama	Barbour	Old Negro Cemetery / Fairview Cemetery Historical Marker	Historical marker	East side of North Randolph Avenue, Eufaula, AL	Cemetery containing graves of some of the Eufaula area's earliest American settlers.	No	Addresses transition of the region from Creek ancestral homeland to American ownership	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about one of the earliest American settlements in the region and the role of the institution of slavery in the early development of the region.
Alabama	Barbour	Providence Methodist Church and Schoolhouse Historical Marker	Historical marker	U.S. Highway 82 and Barbour County Road 79 in the Batesville Community	Historic marker commemorating the site of one of the earliest American settlements in the area, settled while Creeks still claimed the region.	No	Addresses transition of the region from Creek ancestral homeland to American ownership	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about one of the earliest American settlements in the region and the often contentious relationship between them and the Creeks.
Alabama	Barbour	Sauwoogelo (1Br23, 1Br43)	Creek village site	Barbour County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Partially accessible	Visit Creek village site that was visited by European traders.
Alabama	Barbour	Sawokli	Creek village site	Near Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially fully accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Barbour	Sheppard Cottage	Individual building / structure	504 East Barbour Street	Home built in 1837; oldest known residence in Eufaula.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupancy	Yes	Partially accessible	View the oldest known residence in Eufaula, which dates to time of Removal.
Alabama	Barbour	Shorter Cemetery	Cemetery	South End Riverside Drive Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama	The cemetery dates from 1840 and consists of two major plots containing approximately 30 graves. It is the final resting place of John Gill Shorter, one Alabama's Civil War governors, and his close kin, including his father, the famous Indian fighter General Reuben Clark Shorter.	No	Addresses transition of the region from Creek ancestral homeland to American ownership	No	Fully accessible	Learn about one of the earliest American settlements in the region and visit the graves of some of its prominent citizens.
Alabama	Barbour	Shorter Mansion	Individual building / structure	340 North Eufaula Avenue, Eufaula, Alabama	Historic house museum containing exhibits on city and regional history.	No	Learn about development of city of Eufaula	Yes	Fully accessible	blank
Alabama	Barbour	Site of Stockade on Randolph Street, Eufaula	Individual building / structure	Randolph Street Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama	Antebellum home built around log stockade built during Second Creek War.	No	Site of defensive fortification used by area settlers during Second Creek War		Partially accessible	Visit one of the few surviving remnants of any Second Creek War fortification extant.
Alabama	Barbour	Spring Hill Methodist Church	Individual building / structure	Co. Rd. 89 south Side, approximately 750 feet west of junction with Co. Rd. 49, Spring Hill	Historic church.	No	Addresses transition of the region from Creek ancestral homeland to American ownership	Yes	Partially accessible	Learn about one of the earliest American settlements in the region and the often contentious relationship between them and the Creeks.
Alabama	Barbour	Tamathli (1Br35)	Creek village site	Barbour County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Partially accessible	Visit the site of a Creek village located at a public park in the city of Eufaula.
Alabama	Barbour	The Old County Courthouse	Historical marker	Alabama Highway 51, Louisville, Alabama in Barbour County	Historic marker commemorating the site of the seat of government in Pike County in the 1820s; Barbour County was later created from Pike.	No	Addresses transition of the region from Creek ancestral homeland to American ownership	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about one of the earliest American settlements in the region, formed while the Creeks still claimed much of the area, and the often contentious relationship between them and the Creeks.
Alabama	Barbour	The Tavern	Individual building / structure	105 Front Street Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama	One of Eufaula's oldest homes, built during the Creek Wars era.	No	Dates to era prior to Creek Removal	Yes	Partially accessible	Learn about one of the earliest American settlements in the region and view one of Eufaula's oldest homes, dating to the period immediately after Removal.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Alabama	Barbour	Tree That Owns Itself	Ethnographic resource	Comer of Highland and Eufaula, Avenue Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama	Park centered around historic tree.	Yes	Site of tree that was a meeting place for area Creeks prior to Removal	No	Fully accessible	Visit an unusual park that was, according to local legend, and important meeting place for Creeks.
Alabama	Barbour	Wellborn House	Individual building / structure	630 East Broad Street, Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama	Addresses transition of the region from Creek ancestral homeland to American ownership.	No	This building, built in 1837 by Dr. Thomas Levi Wellborn, was the first example of Greek Revival architecture in the area; Dr. Wellborn was a highly successful physician, and served on the staff of his brother, Gen. William Wellborn, during the Second Creek War	Yes	Partially accessible	Learn about one of the earliest American settlements in the region and view one of Eufaula's oldest homes, dating to the era of the Second Creek War; the site has association with a leading military figure from the conflict.
Alabama	Barbour	Yoholo Micco Walking Trail, the Creek Indian Trail	Trail	North Side of Broad Street Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama	Walking trail named for Creek Chief Eufaula that begins in downtown Eufaula and winds along an abandoned railroad bed past a waterfall, historic sites, and Lake Eufaula. Interpretive panels exploring several aspects of local history are currently in development.	Yes	Is a location for exploration of cultural and natural heritage associated with Creek themes	No	Fully accessible	Explore natural heritage of the area while learning about important aspects of local cultural heritage. Phase 2 of the trail was completed in 2010 and includes a path over the old trestle across the lake, heading north to Old Creek Town, the former site of a Creek Indian village. The trail begins in downtown Eufaula, in front of the Eufaula/Barbour County Chamber of Commerce.
Alabama	Chambers	Chambers County Historical Marker	Historical marker	On the Courthouse lawn, LaFayette, Chambers County, Alabama	Historical marker.	No	Addresses transition of the region from Creek homeland to American settlement	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the formation of an Alabama county from what had been Creek lands.
Alabama	Chambers	Chambers County Museum	Museum / archive	115 Avenue A. LaFayette, Barbour County, Alabama	Museum interpreting the history of Chambers County, Alabama.	Yes	Contains information on Creek tribe and early American settlement of former Creek lands	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about important events related to Creek themes that occurred in Chambers County through exhibits and public programs.
Alabama	Chambers	First Courts – Chambers County Historical Marker	Historical marker	1st Avenue, SW, Lafayette, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting elements of history of establishment of American community on former Creek lands.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American ownership	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about aspects of the history of the establishment of some of earliest American communities in area on former Creek lands during the Removal era.
Alabama	Chambers	Fort Cusseta	Fort site	Chambers County Road 55, Cusseta, Chambers County, Alabama	The last remaining Creek Wars fort in existence. The structure was built during the Second Creek War for the protection of area settlers and was used later as a store.	Yes	A defensive outpost built during the Second Creek War	No	Fully accessible	View the only facility of its type from the Second Creek War still standing.
Alabama	Chambers	Fort Cusseta Historical Marker	Historical marker	Chambers County Road 55, Cusseta, Alabama	Interprets the history of adjacent Fort Cusseta.	Yes	Interprets the history of last remaining Second Creek War fort	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the history of last remaining Second Creek War fort.
Alabama	Chambers	H. Grady Bradshaw Chambers County Library and Cobb Memorial Archives	Museum / archive	3419 20th Avenue, Lanett, Chambers County, Alabama	Library that contains an important archives of original documents pertaining to local history. The facility has material on Creek themes. Its collection is especially robust in area 4, as it holds the manufacturing and operational records of a large local mill.	Yes	Contains primary resource material for interpreting Creek themes	N/A	Fully accessible	View and research original and secondary materials related to local history.
Alabama	Chambers	Muscogee Indians Historical Marker	Historical marker	On the lawn of the Chambers County Courthouse, Lafayette, Chambers County, Alabama	Historical marker.	Yes	Interprets Creek heritage	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about Creek heritage.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Alabama	Chambers	Oak Bowery Settled 1828 Historical Marker	Historical marker	U.S. Highway 431, near Oak Bowery UMC, Oak Bowery, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting the history of an early area community settled while the Creek Nation still claimed much of the area.	No	Addresses early American settlement of the Creek's ancestral homeland in Alabama	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the history of an early American community in Chambers County, Alabama.
Alabama	Chambers	The Lafayette Presbyterian Church Historical Marker	Historical marker	1st Street, Lafayette, Chambers County, Alabama	Historical marker interpreting history of early church.	No	Addresses transition of the area from Creek to American ownership	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the history of an important early community institution.
Alabama	Chambers	Ward's Mill Historical Marker	Historical marker	Chambers County, Alabama	Historical marker commemorating site of early trading post and mill along well-used Creek path.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the economic activity and interaction of Creeks and early American settlers.
Alabama	Dale	Claybank Log Church	Individual building / structure	Ozark, Dale County, Alabama	Hand-hewn log church dating to shortly after Creek Removal.	No	Example of vernacular architecture during Creek Wars era	Yes	Fully accessible	Visit this unique surviving example of vernacular architecture and read interpretive signage as well as view graves of pioneer settlers.
Alabama	Dale	Daleville, Alabama Historical Marker	Historical marker	South Daleville Avenue (Alabama Route 85) south of Jennifer Lynn Drive, Daleville, Dale County, Alabama	Historical marker interpreting the founding of an early settler community named after one of the foremost Creek War military figures.	No	Early settlement founded during Creek War era	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the founding of an early settler community named after one of the foremost Creek War military figures.
Alabama	Dale	Oates-Reynolds Memorial Building	Museum / archive	College Street, Newton, Dale County, Alabama	Historic building that houses a regional history museum.	Yes	Interprets aspects of regional history related to Creek themes	N/A	Fully accessible	blank
Alabama	Dale	Richmond-First County Seat-Henry County/Richmond-First County Seat-Dale County Historical Marker	Historical marker	Alabama Highway 134, two miles northeast of Midland City, Alabama	Historic marker commemorating the site of early American settlement and center of government.	No	Addresses transition of the area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early American settlement and center of government in the heart of Creek territory.
Alabama	Dale	The Block House 1814 Historical Marker	Historical marker	U.S. Highway 231, four miles east of Newton, Alabama	Historic marker commemorating important military outpost constructed in Creek Wars era.	Yes	Military outpost of Creek Wars era	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the impact of the Creek Wars in the Dale County area.
Alabama	Dale	Veterans Memorial Bridge- 1921/Grist Mill-Indian Battle-Recreation Historical Marker	Historical marker	U.S. Highway 231 at Pea River Memorial Bridge, 12 miles northwest of downtown Ozark, Dale County, Alabama	Historical marker.	No	Historic marker commemorating the site of a nearby Second Creek War battle	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about a Second Creek War battle.
Alabama	Henry	A County Older Than The State - Henry County Historical Marker	Historical marker	Henry County Courthouse, Abbeville, Henry County, Alabama	Historical marker interpreting history of early American settlement of former Creek lands.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the early contested settlement of former Creek lands.
Alabama	Henry	Chattahoochee River Crossing	Historical marker	Alabama Highway 10, 14 miles east of Abbeville, Alabama	Historical marker at site of important ferry in use during the Creek Wars era.	No	Important transportation route in use during Creek Wars era	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about important ferry in use during the Creek Wars era.
Alabama	Henry	Franklin-First Beachhead into East Alabama	Historical marker	Alabama Highway 10, near the McKemie Bridge 14 miles east of Abbeville, Alabama	Interprets origins of one of earliest American settlements in the region.	No	Addresses the transition of the area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the founding of one of earliest American settlements in region.
Alabama	Henry	Indian Treaty Boundary Line Historical Marker	Historical marker	Alabama Highway 95, at mile marker 57, two miles south of Chester Chapel Church, in Henry County	Historic marker at site of boundary between Creek nation and American territory as settled by first Creek War.	Yes	Boundary of Creek nation and American territory as decided by Treaty of Fort Jackson	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the transfer of ownership of Creek lands by virtue of the Treaty of Fort Jackson ending the first Creek War.
Alabama	Henry	Irwin Empire Historical Marker	Historical marker	Alabama Highway 10 at Shorterville, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting unusually large landholding acquired by Creek War veteran and prominent early settler William Irwin.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about unusually large landholding acquired by Creek War veteran and prominent early settler William Irwin.

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Alabama	Henry	Kennedy House	Individual building / structure	300 Kirkland Street, Abbeville, Henry County, Alabama	Early American settler home built during Creek War era.	No	blank	No	Fully accessible	View early American settler home built during Creek War era; the oldest home in Abbeville.
Alabama	Henry	Lawrenceville Historical Marker	historical marker	Alabama Highway 10, near the McKemie Bridge 14 miles east of Abbeville, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting founding of early American community in former Creek territory.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about founding of early American community during Removal era.
Alabama	Henry	Pelham House	Individual building / structure	Comer of W. Williams and E. Washington (Alabama Highway 10) at old Abbeville Depot	Unique surviving example of early American settler log cabin.	No	Intact log cabin constructed during Creek Wars era	No	Fully accessible	Visit an intact log cabin constructed during the Creek Wars era.
Alabama	Henry	Pelham House Historical Marker	Historical marker	Comer of W. Williams and E. Washington (Alabama Highway 10) at old Abbeville Depot	Historic marker interpreting history of the Pelham House, and early American settler home in former Creek territory.	No	Early American settler home in former Creek territory	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early American settler home in former Creek territory.
Alabama	Henry	Seven Flags and an Arrow Over Abbeville Historical Marker	Historical marker	101 N. State Street, on the lawn of Abbeville City Hall, Abbeville, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting the transfer of ownership of Henry County from colonial times to present.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the transfer of ownership of Henry County from colonial times to present.
Alabama	Henry	Showplace of the South Historical Marker	Historical marker	Henry County Road 47, south of Shorterville, Alabama	Historical marker commemorating unique early American settler three-story home.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about a unique early American settler home.
Alabama	Henry	The Bethune-Kennedy House Historical Marker	Historical marker	302 Kirkland Street, Abbeville, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting historic home of early American settlers.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about an early American settler home in former Creek territory.
Alabama	Houston	Columbia, Alabama Historical Marker	Historical marker	Houston County, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting the founding of an early American settlement in former Creek territory.	No	Addresses the transition of the area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the founding of an early American settlement in former Creek territory.
Alabama	Houston	Ellicott's Mounds	Archeological resource	Along Houston County's southern boundary	Survey mounds demarcating original boundary between United States and Spanish Florida.	Yes	Addresses Creek culture and transition of area from Creek to American occupation as well as international aspect of Removal era	No	Partially accessible	Visit the site of surviving survey mounds constructed ca. 1800.
Alabama	Houston	Landmark Park	Trail	Dothan, Alabama	Interpretive park demonstrating rural life in Wiregrass region.	No	Will be site for HCC's Creek War Trails; regularly hosts educational events associated with Creek themes	No	Fully accessible	Learn about settler and Creek lifestyles.
Alabama	Houston	Poplar Head Spring Historical Marker	Historical marker	Poplar Head Park, intersection of E. Main Street and Appletree Street, Dothan, Alabama	Historic marker explaining the founding of Dothan at the intersection of Native American trails.	No	Addresses Creek culture and transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the founding of Dothan at the intersection of Native American trails.
Alabama	Houston	Southern Boundary of the United States Historical Marker	Historical marker	Near Dothan, AL	Historic marker explaining that the area was once the boundary between the United States and Spanish Florida.	No	Addresses European contact with American Indians and impact on Creek culture	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about international aspect of Creek themes.
Alabama	Houston	The Founding of Dothan, Alabama Historical Marker	Historical marker	North Saint Andrews Street, Dothan, Alabama (Houston County)	Historic marker interpreting the founding of Dothan at American Indian trail crossroads.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the founding of early settlement dating to Removal era.
Alabama	Lee	Auburn University Special Collections Library	Museum / archive	Auburn University	Special collections and archives containing information on NHA themes.	Yes	Original materials related to NHA themes	N/A	Fully accessible	View and research collections, attend educational events.
Alabama	Lee	Bean's Mill	Individual building / structure	U.S. Highway 29 at mile marker 197, approximately six miles east of Opelika	Historic mill constructed during Removal era on Creek property.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American control	No	Partially accessible	View a historic mill in former Creek territory.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Alabama	Lee	Bean's Mill Historical Marker	Historical marker	U. S. Highway 29 at mile marker 197, approximately six miles east of Opelika	Historic marker explaining the history of early mill in former Creek territory.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American control	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about a historic mill in former Creek territory.
Alabama	Lee	Caroline Marshall Draughan Center for the Arts	Museum / archive	Auburn University, Lee County, Alabama	Special outreach program of Auburn University that features regular educational programming addressing humanities themes; housed in historic home.	No	Educational programming associated with Creek themes	N/A	Fully accessible	Participate in educational programming associated with NHA themes.
Alabama	Lee	Fort Gunn	Fort site	Lee County	Site of Second Creek War fort.	Yes	Military installation used during Second Creek War	No	Potentially partially accessible	View site of important military outpost used during Second Creek War.
Alabama	Lee	Fort Henderson	Fort site	Lee County, Alabama	Military installation used during Second Creek War.	Yes	Second Creek War fort	No	Potentially partially accessible	View site of important Second Creek War fort.
Alabama	Lee	Fort White Plains	Fort site	Lee County, Alabama	Military installation used during Second Creek War.	Yes	Second Creek War fort	No	Potentially partially accessible	View site of important Second Creek War fort.
Alabama	Lee	Lee County Historical Museum	Museum / archive	Alabama Highway 14, Loachapoka, Lee County, Alabama	Museum and historic buildings interpreting history associated with Creek themes.	Yes	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	View exhibits, historic structures, and participate in educational programs related to Creek and American settler heritage.
Alabama	Lee	Line 32 (degrees) 28' North Latitude Historical Marker	Historical marker	U. S. Highway 431 between Phenix City and Smiths, Alabama (Lee County)	Historical Marker drawing attention to the fact that Lee County was once an international frontier.	Yes	Addresses European contact with Creeks and transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the international aspects of Creek heritage.
Alabama	Lee	Loachapoka	Creek village site	Lee County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	No	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Lee	Loachapoka Historic District	Historic district	Loachapoka, Lee County, Alabama	Historic district containing structures dating to Removal era.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Partially accessible	View historic structures dating to Removal era.
Alabama	Lee	Old Main and Church Street Historic District	Historic district	Auburn, Lee County, Alabama	Historic district containing structures dating to Removal era.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Partially accessible	View some of early American structures in former Creek territory.
Alabama	Lee	Pine Hill Cemetery	Cemetery	Armstrong Street, Auburn, Alabama	One of area's oldest cemeteries.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American control	No	Fully accessible	Learn about one of earliest cemeteries and some of the region's first American settlers.
Alabama	Lee	Pine Hill Cemetery Historical Marker	Historical marker	Armstrong Street, Auburn, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting history of one of area's oldest cemeteries.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American control	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about one of earliest cemeteries and some of the region's first American settlers.
Alabama	Lee	Pioneer Park - Lee County Historical Society / Barnard-Newell Cabin	Individual building / structure	6500 Stage Road, Highway 14 Loachapoka, Lee County, Alabama	Historic park containing several historic structures dating to Removal era that regularly hosts educational events associated with Creek themes. An 1832 log cabin, the Barnard-Newell Cabin, built and owned by Creeks in the 1830s is being moved to the park grounds.	Yes	Interprets Creek and American settler culture and lifestyle	No	Fully accessible	Explore original structures and learn about Creek and American settler culture and lifestyles.
Alabama	Lee	Ruby Purdy Speake Cabin	Individual building / structure	Pioneer Park	Rare surviving example of early settler's cabin.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	No	Fully accessible	View rare surviving example of an early settler's cabin.
Alabama	Lee	Salem, Alabama Founded 1835 Historical Marker	Historical marker	In front of Salem Methodist Church on U. S. Highway 280-431, Salem, Lee County, Alabama	Historical marker interpreting the history of early American community in heart of Creek territory; several historic structures survive.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early settler community and view historic homes.
Alabama	Lee	Sougahatchee	Creek village site	Lee County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	No	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Alabama	Macon	1MC110	Creek village site	Macon County, Alabama	Creek village site with prehistoric component. federal ownership.	Yes	Creek village site	Yes	Currently not accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Macon	Battle of Autossee	Battle site	Near Shorter, Macon County, Alabama	Site of important Creek village and Creek War battle.	Yes	Battle during Creek Wars	No	Potentially partially accessible	Visit the site of an important Creek village, a "Red Stick" town that was destroyed during the Creek War in one of its larger battles.
Alabama	Macon	Battle of Calabee Creek	Battle site	Macon County, Alabama	Site of important Creek War battle.	Yes	Battle of Creek Wars	No	Potentially partially accessible	Visit the site of an important Creek War battle at which allied Creeks help American forces fight off a surprise Red Stick attack.
Alabama	Macon	Echo Harjo's Settlement	Creek village site	Macon County, Alabama	Site of important Creek village that figured prominently in Second Creek War.	Yes	Creek settlement	No	Potentially partially accessible	Visit and learn about an important Creek community that figured prominently in the Second Creek War.
Alabama	Macon	Jim Boy's Town	Creek village site	Macon County	Creek community during the Second Creek War.	Yes	Creek community	No	Potentially partially accessible	Visit and learn about important Creek community during the Second Creek War.
Alabama	Macon	Main Street Historic District	Historic district	Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama	Historic district with structures dating to early American settlement of former Creek territory.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Partially accessible	View structures dating to earliest American settlement of former Creek territory.
Alabama	Macon	Neah Micco's Town	Creek village site	Macon County, Alabama	Creek community during the Second Creek War.	Yes	Creek War community	No	Potentially partially accessible	Visit and learn about site of important Creek community during the Second Creek War.
Alabama	Macon	North Main Street Historic District	Historic district	Tuskegee Macon County, Alabama	Historic district containing structures dating to earliest American settlement of former Creek territory.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Partially accessible	View structures associated with earliest American settlement of former Creek territory.
Alabama	Macon	Site of General Jesup's headquarters	Individual building / structure	Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama	Headquarters of commander of primary army sent to area during Second Creek War.	Yes	Second Creek War military headquarters office	No	Potentially partially accessible	Visit headquarters of important American army commander during Second Creek War.
Alabama	Macon	Site of Polecat Springs Removal Camp	Landscape	Macon County Alabama	Site of a primary Removal camp where Creeks were rounded up.	Yes	Removal camp	No	Potentially partially accessible	Visit and learn about one of the primary assembly points for Creeks during the Removal process.
Alabama	Macon	Thlobthlocco	Creek village site	Macon County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	No	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Macon	Warrior Stand	Museum / archive	Macon County, Alabama	Interpretive center on site of historic community along Federal Road.	Yes	Addresses cultural contact between Creeks and Americans and transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about area history through exhibits and programs and explore historic landscape.
Alabama	Russell	Ancient Fisheries Historical Marker	Historical marker	Near the 13th Street bridge on the Phenix City Riverwalk, Phenix City, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting site of Creek fisheries in Chattahoochee River.	Yes	Creek cultural life	N/A	Fully accessible	Visit site Creeks fished and learn about aspects of daily life.
Alabama	Russell	Apalachicola	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village	No	Currently not accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Apalachicola Fort	Fort site	Holy Trinity, Russell County, Alabama	Site of a 1690 Spanish fort in colonial era.	Yes	Fort established by Spanish to counter Lower Creek – English alliances	Yes	Currently not accessible	The northernmost Spanish outpost on the Chattahoochee River, the wattle-and-daub blockhouse was completed in 1690 to prevent the English from gaining a foothold among the Lower Creek Indians, who had rejected Spanish missionaries and accepted English traders. The post was garrisoned for only a year and was abandoned and destroyed by its builders in 1691. The site is not open to the public.
Alabama	Russell	Asbury School and Mission – one mile north of Fort Mitchell	Historical marker	Inside Fort Mitchell Park, Alabama Highway 165, Fort Mitchell, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting frontier mission and schools for Creeks, located nearby.	Yes	Addresses Creek cultural life and interactions with Americans	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about important frontier mission and its role in shaping negotiations between Creeks and Americans.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Alabama	Russell	Bass-Perry House (Magnolia Green)	Individual building / structure	4 mi. N.E. of Seale on U.S. 431, Seale, Russell County, Alabama	Historic home constructed during Removal era.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Partially accessible	View historic home.
Alabama	Russell	Broken Arrow	Creek village site	Eastern Russell County, Alabama	Historic Creek village that was home to prominent leader and site of important negotiations between Creek and American officials.	Yes	Prominent Creek community where treaties were negotiated	No	Partially accessible	View important village and diplomatic center.
Alabama	Russell	Brownville-Summerville Historic District	Historic district	Phenix City, Russell County, Alabama	Historic district with structures dating to Removal era which features many structures associated with mill worker daily life.	No	Historic structures associated with themes 2 and 4	Yes	Partially accessible	View and learn about historic built landscape.
Alabama	Russell	Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center	Trail, ethnographic resource	Russell County, Alabama	Walking trail.	Yes	Interprets Creek daily life and role in regional history	No	Fully accessible	Walk along an interpretive trail bordered with plantings that represent the traditional species used for food, medicine, and ceremonies by the region's Indian groups.
Alabama	Russell	Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center	Landscape	Russell County, Alabama	Outdoor interpretive center featuring historic markers, sculpture, and a reconstruction of a ball field.	Yes	Interprets Creek daily life and role in regional history	No	Fully accessible	Learn about Creek heritage and Removal. Visit a large ceremonial sculpture. See a ballfield modeled on the traditional stickball fields of the Creeks and other southeastern Indian peoples.
Alabama	Russell	Cheauchoochee	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Cheauhau	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Chia (1RU12)	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village described by Benjamin Hawkins	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Chiahutci	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village described by Benjamin Hawkins.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Cochifsee	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Coweta	Creek village site	Eastern Russell County, Alabama	Site of "mother town" of the Creeks.	Yes	Creek town site	No	Potentially partially accessible	View and learn about Creek town that was long an international diplomatic center.
Alabama	Russell	Coweta Tallahassee	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Currently not accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Coweta Tallahassee Historical Marker	Historical marker	1191 Brickyard Road, Phenix City, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Interprets history of Creek village site	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about important Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Coweta Town Historical Marker	Historical marker	446 Brickyard Road at State Docks Road, Phenix City, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting important Creek town.	Yes	Creek village site	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about important Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Crockettsville-Crawford, Alabama Historical Marker	Historical marker	U.S. Highway 80 on the grounds of the Crawford United Methodist Church, Crawford, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting early history of American settlement in Creek territory.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early American settlement in Creek territory prior to Removal.
Alabama	Russell	Fort Bainbridge	Fort site	Old Federal Road on Russell County and Macon County Alabama boundary	Archeological Site with historic marker in place. This supply depot was built by Gen. John Floyd in 1813 shortly after his successful rout of the Creek Indians at Atasi during the first Creek War.	Yes	Creek Wars military installation	No	Potentially partially accessible	View and learn about site of important Creek War military installation.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Alabama	Russell	Fort Hull	Fort site	Russell County, Alabama	Site of First Creek War military installation.	Yes	Creek War military installation	No	Partially accessible	Learn about Creek War military installation.
Alabama	Russell	Fort Mitchell Historical Marker	Historical marker	In front of Fort Mitchell Water System building on Alabama Highway 165, Fort Mitchell, Alabama (Russell County)	Historical marker interpreting history of Fort Mitchell.	Yes	Military installation during Creek Wars	Yes	Fully Accessible	Learn about pivotal military installation during Creek Wars.
Alabama	Russell	Fort Mitchell Historical Park	Fort site	Highway 165 Fort Mitchell, Russell County, Alabama	Military installation during Creek Wars and removal point. Property includes visitor's center, museum, and early settler and Creek Indian graves. Site of Creek trading factory on grounds.	Yes	Built By Gen. John Floyd, the 1813 fort was erected as a staging center for operations against the creek Indians. After abandonment the fort was rebuilt and later served as an assembly point for removal of the Indians to the West. Historic sites are interpreted by series of markers.	Yes	Fully Accessible	Learn about Creek Wars era through only full-scale reproduction of a first Creek War fort and visit other historic sites on property related to Creek themes.
Alabama	Russell	Frazier's Stand	Landscape	Western Russell County, Alabama	Site of trading center along Federal Road during Creek Wars.	Yes	Historic site during Creek Nation and War	No	Potentially Fully Accessible	Learn about travel through Creek Nation by Americans during era of Creek themes.
Alabama	Russell	Fullothoejy's Village	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	No	Potentially Partially Accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Girard Historic District	Historic district	Phenix City	Historic district with structures dating to Removal era.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Partially Accessible	View and learn about early settlement in Creek territory.
Alabama	Russell	Glenn-Thompson Plantation (Cedar Heights Plantation)	Individual building / structure	South of Pittsview on U.S. 431 Pittsview, Russell County, Alabama	Early settler home built during Removal era.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Partially Accessible	View early American settler plantation.
Alabama	Russell	Glennville Historic District	Historic district	Entire Community of Glennville, Russell County, Alabama	Historic district containing structures dating to Creek Wars era; the town was attacked during Second Creek War.	No	Addresses conflict between Creeks and Americans as area transitions to American occupation	Yes	Partially Accessible	Learn about American community in heart of Creek territory and view historic structures.
Alabama	Russell	Glennville Historical Marker	Historical marker	Glennville, Russell County, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting history of early American settlement in Creek territory.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully Accessible	Learn about history of early American settlement in Creek territory.
Alabama	Russell	Hatchechubbee Creek Park	Landscape	Off Alabama Highway 165, South of Phenix City, Russell County, Alabama	Park showcasing natural environment of Creek territory; near where pivotal Second Creek War events took place.	No	Allows visitors to experience natural environment of Creek country	No	Fully Accessible	Experience natural environment.
Alabama	Russell	Hawkin's Creek Agency	Landscape	Russell County, Alabama	Site of Creek Agency.	Yes	First site of U.S. Agency to the Creeks	No	Potentially Partially Accessible	Visit and learn about important diplomatic center.
Alabama	Russell	High Log	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village that was important during Second Creek War	No	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Horace King Historical Marker	Historical marker	Corner of Dillingham and Broad Streets, Phenix City, Alabama	Historic marker commemorating unique life and accomplishments of early settler, slave, and master craftsman Horace King.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about contributions of King to construction of American cities in former Creek territory.
Alabama	Russell	Indian Ball Ground Historical Marker	Historical marker	Inside Fort Mitchell Park on Alabama Highway 165, Fort Mitchell, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting Indian ball ground.	Yes	Cultural life of Creek Indians	N/A	Partially accessible	Learn about importance of ball play in Creek culture.
Alabama	Russell	Indian Trail Historical Marker	Historical marker	U.S. Highway 431 near Seale, Alabama	Historical marker commemorating route of Creek trail.	Yes	Creek cultural and economic life	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about major Creek trail.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Alabama	Russell	John Crowell Historical Marker	Historical marker	Inside Fort Mitchell Park, Alabama Highway 165, Fort Mitchell, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting life of U.S. agent to the Creeks.	Yes	Addresses Creek/ American relations and cultural contact	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about Creek/ American relations.
Alabama	Russell	Kolomi	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Long Family - Nimrod Long House Historical Marker	Historical marker	Near the intersection of Railroad and Church Streets in Hurtsboro, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting early settler family.	No	American settler during Creek Wars era	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early American settlement.
Alabama	Russell	Mcintosh's	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Neah Emathla's Town	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek town during Second Creek War.	Yes	Creek town during Second Creek War	No	Potentially partially accessible	View site of important Second Creek War town.
Alabama	Russell	Nimrod Long House	Individual building / structure	Near the intersection of Railroad and Church Streets in Hurtsboro, Alabama	Historic home of early American settler.	No	American settler during Creek Wars era	No	Partially accessible	Learn about early American settler.
Alabama	Russell	Ocmulgee	Creek village site	Stewart County, Georgia	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	No	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Oconee	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Okawaigi	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Osachees	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Pallachoochee	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Pitts, Samuel R. Plantation	Individual building / structure	East of US Hwy 431, Pittsview, Russell County, Alabama	Early American settler home.	No	Addresses transition from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Partially accessible	View early settler plantation home.
Alabama	Russell	Royston Inn Historic Marker	Landscape	Russell County, Alabama	Former site of early inn in Creek Wars era.	No	Travel during Creek War era	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about travel within Creek nation.
Alabama	Russell	Sand Fort	Fort site	Eight miles south of Uchee, Alabama, on Old Federal Road, Highway 22, Russell County, Alabama	Second Creek War fort site.	Yes	Second Creek War fort site	No	Partially accessible	View and learn about site of Second Creek War fort.
Alabama	Russell	Sand Fort Historical Marker	Historical marker	5347 County Road 22, Seale, Alabama	Historic marker commemorating site of military installation.	Yes	Second Creek War fort	N/A	Partially accessible	Learn about Second Creek War fort.
Alabama	Russell	Sauwoogaloochee	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Six Indians Hanged Historical Marker	Historical marker	On the Riverwalk near the Dillingham Street Bridge, Phenix City, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting execution of Creeks in aftermath of Second Creek War.	Yes	Execution of Creeks following Second Creek War	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about criminal trial of Creeks.

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Alabama	Russell	Spanish Fort, 1689–1691 Historical Marker	Historical marker	Alabama Highway 165 at Holy Trinity, Alabama	Historic marker explaining history of Fort Apalachicola.	Yes	Colonial era fort in Creek Nation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about Creek/European interaction.
Alabama	Russell	The Tie-Snake Historical Marker	Historical marker	Phenix City Riverwalk midway between the Dillingham Street and 13th Street Bridges, Phenix City, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting Creek legend.	Yes	Creek cultural life and religious beliefs	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about Creek legend.
Alabama	Russell	Tolowar Thlocko	Creek village site	Lower Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	No	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Tuskegee	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	U.S. Indian Agency of Benjamin Hawkins Historical Marker	Historical marker	1193 Brickyard Road, Phenix City, Alabama	blank	Yes	blank	N/A	Fully accessible	blank
Alabama	Russell	Uchee Historical Marker	Historical marker	Fourteen miles west of Seale on Russell County Road 22, just north of County Road 2, Uchee, Alabama	Historic marker commemorating site of one of earliest American settlements in Creek territory.	Yes	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early American settlement in Creek territory.
Alabama	Russell	Weatlomeko	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Alabama	Russell	Wetumpka	Creek village site	Central Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	No	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
blank	Multiple	Federal Road	Trail	Multiple counties	Important transportation route running through heart of Creek territory; portions of original road remain.	Yes	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	No	Partially accessible	View and learn about important route used for transportation of goods, settlers, Creeks.
Georgia	blank	Benjamin Hawkins Creek Agency Historical Marker	Historical marker	blank	Here on the Flint River was the headquarters of the agent for Indian Affairs South of Ohio until the area was acquired by Georgia in the Creek cession of Jan. 24, 1826. Here Benjamin Hawkins and David B. Mitchell, agents, resided and in 1804 and 1818 negotiated treaties with the Indians. Hawkins, agent from 1796 to 1816, here entertained hundreds of Indians and many white notables. He established an immense model farm and taught the Indians how to spin and weave and grow cotton, com, grain and cattle.	Yes	blank	N/A	Fully accessible	blank

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Georgia	Carroll	Mcintosh Reserve Park	Landscape	1046 Mcintosh Circle Whitesburg, Carroll County, Georgia	Park that was once home to Creek Chief William Mcintosh, an influential headman for decades and veteran of the first Creek War. Mcintosh was murdered at his home by fellow tribesmen for his role in negotiating the controversial Treaty of Indian Springs, which ceded the last remaining Creek lands in Georgia to the United States in 1825. The treaty was the subject of national controversy for several years, and sparked a showdown between the State of Georgia and the federal government that is credited by some as being the origin of the state rights movement in the South. The park grounds were an important gathering spot for Creeks and for holding negotiations between the tribe and the federal government.	Yes	Site of home of important Creek leader and grounds where important developments in Creek themes took place	No	Fully accessible	Walk the grounds of an important home of a leading Creek figure and learn about important negotiations and the political strife between the Creeks, the State of Georgia, and the federal government in a beautiful natural setting.
Georgia	Chattahoochee	1814 Boundary / Founding of Fort Gaines	Historical marker	Georgia Highway 39, north of Fort Gaines, Clay County, Georgia on the east bank of the Chattahoochee River	Historical marker interpreting the founding of Fort Gaines and its strategic position on the boundary between Creek and American territory.	Yes	Frontier military outpost that played an important role in the development of the region during the Creek Wars era	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the strategic location Fort Gaines occupied and its role as it pertains to Creek themes.
Georgia	Chattahoochee	Battle of Hitchity (Bryant's Ferry)	Battle site	Chattahoochee County, Georgia	Site of important Second Creek War battle.	Yes	Site of battle	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	Visit the site of an important Second Creek War battle.
Georgia	Chattahoochee	Battle of Hitchity Historical Marker	Historical marker	U.S. 27 about three miles south of Cusseta at Hitchity Creek (Chattahoochee County)	Historical marker.	Yes	Interprets important Second Creek War battle	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about important Second Creek War battle.
Georgia	Chattahoochee	Cussetuh Old Town	Creek village site	Fort Benning Military Reservation, Chattahoochee County, Georgia	Site of important Creek village.	Yes	Creek village	Yes	Partially accessible	Visit the site of a "mother town" of the Creek Nation.
Georgia	Chattahoochee	Fort Benning/Fort Benning Military Reservation	Historical marker	Richardson Circle, Fort Benning, Georgia (Chattahoochee County)	Historical marker explaining that Fort Benning occupies land on which an important Creek town once sat.	No	Site of an important Creek village	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about Creek occupation of the area.
Georgia	Chattahoochee	Fort Twiggs	Fort site	Chattahoochee County, Georgia	Site of important Second Creek War military installation.	Yes	Structure used for defense during Creek War	No	Partially accessible	Visit the site of an important Second Creek War military installation.
Georgia	Chattahoochee	Hitchitee	Creek village site	Chattahoochee County, Georgia	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Georgia	Chattahoochee	Kashita	Creek village site	Fort Benning Military Reservation, Chattahoochee County, Georgia	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village	Undetermined	Partially accessible	Visit the site of an important "mother town" of the Creeks.
Georgia	Chattahoochee	Kasihta (Cusseta) Historical Marker	Historical marker	At the Chattahoochee County Courthouse, Cusseta, Chattahoochee County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting the history of the Creek village of Cusseta, a "mother town" of the Creeks.	Yes	Interprets history of nearby important Creek town	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about a vitally important Creek town.

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Georgia	Chattahoochee	Okmulgee	Creek village site	Chattahoochee County, Georgia	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Georgia	Chattahoochee	Old Federal Road Historical Marker	Historical marker	U.S. 27 near the Muscogee County Line, east of Fort Benning near Ochillee Station (Chattahoochee County)	Historical marker.	Yes	Interprets the history of an important transportation route in the Creek Wars era	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the history of an important transportation route in the Creek Wars era.
Georgia	Clay	Fort Gaines	Fort site	Fort Gaines, Clay County, Georgia	Reconstruction of a blockhouse of a fort built during Creek Wars, around which community developed.	Yes	Fort during Creek Wars	No	Fully accessible	Visit the site of an important military outpost during the Creek Wars era that was the origin of the modern city of Fort Gaines.
Georgia	Clay	Fort Gaines Frontier Village	Landscape	Off GA39; on the bluff, overlooking the Chattahoochee River in Fort Gaines, Clay County, Alabama	Collection of historic structures dating to the Creek Wars and Removal era; feature interpretation of daily life at the time.	No	Addresses daily life and cultural interaction of Creek themes	No	Fully accessible	Learn about daily life and early American settlement of the area through a reconstructed village located on a scenic bluff overlooking the Chattahoochee River.
Georgia	Clay	Fort Gaines Guards Historical Marker	Historical marker	Washington Street, Fort Gaines, Clay County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating the service of a local militia unit organized during the Second Creek War.	Yes	Militia unit that fought in Second Creek War	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about one of the foremost and longest-lived military organizations in the state of Georgia.
Georgia	Clay	Fort Gaines Historical District	Historic district	Fort Gaines, Clay County, Georgia	Historic district featuring some of the earliest homes in the area, built during the Removal era.	No	Early American settlement in heart of Creek territory	Yes	Partially accessible	blank
Georgia	Clay	Fort Gaines Historical Marker	Historical marker	At the old fort site on the bluff in Fort Gaines, Clay County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating an important military outpost during the Creek Wars era around which the modern city of Fort Gaines developed.	Yes	Military outpost and important community during Creek War era	N/A	Fully accessible	Visit the site of and learn about a military outpost and important community during Creek War era.
Georgia	Clay	Gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines Historical Marker	Historical marker	On the courthouse lawn, Fort Gaines, Clay County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating the military service of Gen. Gaines, the namesake of Fort Gaines.	Yes	Military leader during the Creek Wars era	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the career of one of the nation's foremost military figures during the Creek Wars era.
Georgia	Clay	George T. Bagby State Park and Lodge	Trail	Four miles north of Fort Gaines off Highway 39 Fort Gaines, Clay County, Georgia	Park along the Chattahoochee River featuring nature trails and views of the historic landscape that shaped Creek culture.	Yes	Natural landscape of Creek Nation	No	Fully accessible	Explore natural environment that shaped Creek culture and was sought by Americans for agriculture and trade.
Georgia	Clay	Mount Gilead Baptist Church Fort Gaines, Georgia	Historical marker	Cotton Hill Road, Fort Gaines, Clay County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting the history of an early American settlement in former Creek lands.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about an early American settlement in former Creek lands.
Georgia	Clay	Oketeyeconne	Creek village site	Clay County, Georgia	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village	No	Potentially partially accessible	Visit the site of a Creek village that played a role in the Creek Wars.
Georgia	Clay	Oketeyeconne / Chattahoochee Theater Historical Marker	Historical marker	Georgia Highway 39, north of Fort Gaines, Georgia on the east bank of the Chattahoochee River (Clay County)	Historical marker interpreting the role the Creek village of Oketeyeconne played during the Creek War.	Yes	Addresses the way the Creek War impacted individual Creek communities	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the way the Creek War impacted individual Creek communities.
Georgia	Clay	Old Pioneer Cemetery Historic Marker	Historical marker	Carroll Street, Fort Gaines, Clay County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating an early settler cemetery.	No	Addresses the transition of the area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Visit the graves of early settlers who were among the first to occupy this part of the Creek's ancestral homeland.
Georgia	Clay	Otis-Micco Statue	Monument	Fort Gaines Frontier Village, Fort Gaines, Clay County, Georgia	Statue of Creek leader Otis-Micco.	No	Addresses Creek culture and transition of area from Creek to American occupation	No	Fully accessible	View unique likeness of a Creek leader.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Georgia	Clay	Queen City of the Chattahoochee Historical Marker	Historical marker	Junction of Georgia 37 and Georgia 39 on Washington Street, Fort Gaines, Clay County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting city founded as a military post during Creek Wars era.	No	Interprets city founded as a military post during Creek Wars era	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about city founded as a military post during Creek Wars era.
Georgia	Clay	Sutlive House	Individual building / structure	204 South Washington Street, Fort Gaines, Clay County, Georgia	Home of early settler.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	No	Partially accessible	View and learn about early settler home.
Georgia	Clay	The 1836 Fort Historical Marker	Historical marker	Off Georgia 39, on the bluff overlooking the Chattahoochee River in Fort Gaines, Clay County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating the site of a Second Creek War fort.	Yes	Site of Second Creek War military facility	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about an important Second Creek War fort.
Georgia	Clay	The Dill House	Individual building / structure	102 South Washington Street, Fort Gaines, Clay County, Georgia	Home of early settler who was involved in one of first conflicts in the Seminole War.	No	The Dill House was built by John Dill, military aide to General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, with money his wife saved while captive of the Indians; she would hide the paper money that her captors discarded after raids, and took it with her when she fled to freedom	Yes	Partially accessible	View and learn about home of early settler who was involved in one of first conflicts in the Seminole War.
Georgia	Clay	Toll House & Inn	Individual building / structure	Fort Gaines Frontier Village, Clay County, Georgia	Early home and toll house for Chattahoochee River ferry.	No	Addresses transportation and cultural exchange between Creeks and Americans and transition of region from Creek to American occupation	No	Fully accessible	Visit the site of early home and toll house for Chattahoochee River ferry.
Georgia	Clay	Toney-Standley House	Individual building / structure	Nine miles north of Fort Gaines, Clay County, Alabama	Home of early settler.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Partially accessible	blank
Georgia	Clay	Toney-Standley House Historical Marker	Historical marker	County Road 135, west of Georgia Highway 39, nine miles north of Fort Gaines, Clay County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting the history of a prominent early family and home.	No	Addresses transition of the region from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the history of a prominent early family and home.
Georgia	Decatur	9DR3	Archeological resource	Decatur County, Georgia	Site of Creek quarry.	Yes	Daily life of Creeks	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	Visit the site of a Creek quarry.
Georgia	Decatur	Bainbridge Commercial Historic District	Historic district	Bainbridge, Decatur County, Georgia	Historic district containing structures dating to Removal era.	No	Addresses transition of areas from Creek and Seminole to American occupation	Yes	Partially accessible	View historic structures that were part of development of historic town in former Creek and Seminole territory.
Georgia	Decatur	Battle of 1702 Historical Marker	Historical marker	Decatur County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating important battle between Creek, Spanish, and English forces that was part of Queen Anne's War.	Yes	Addresses role the Chattahoochee Trace region played in international colonial conflicts involving Creek Nation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the region's involvement in international colonial conflicts involving the Creeks.
Georgia	Decatur	Battle of Fowltown Historical Marker	Historical marker	Near Fourmile Creek in Bainbridge, Decatur County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating critical battle that marked the beginning of the First Seminole War.	No	First battle of the Seminole Wars	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about battle that is widely recognized as beginning the decades-long Seminole Wars.
Georgia	Decatur	Burges Trading Post	Landscape	Bainbridge, Georgia	Site of early trading post in Creek and Seminole territory that was the forerunner of modern Bainbridge.	Yes	Point of interaction between Europeans, Americans, and Creek and Seminoles	No	Potentially fully accessible	Learn about point of interaction between Europeans, Americans, and Creek and Seminoles.
Georgia	Decatur	Camp Recovery	Fort site	Decatur County, Georgia	Site of military installation used by troops from Fort Scott during Seminole War.	No	Military installation used during Seminole War	No	Potentially partially accessible	Visit the site of a military installation used during the Seminole War.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Georgia	Decatur	Camp Recovery Historical Marker	Historical marker	Booster Club Road, west of Georgia Highway 310, three miles north of Georgia Highway 97 (Decatur County)	Historical marker commemorating the site of an important Seminole War military facility used by troops from Fort Scott.	No	Military installation used during Seminole War	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about military installation used during Seminole War.
Georgia	Decatur	Curry Hill Plantation	Individual building / structure	Brainbridge, Decatur County, Georgia	One of earliest plantations built on former Creek lands and one of oldest in region.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Partially accessible	View historic plantation structures situated in pastoral landscape that helps envision life during the Removal era.
Georgia	Decatur	Decatur County Historical Marker	Historical marker	Decatur County Courthouse, Bainbridge, Georgia	Historical marker explaining the organization of Decatur County on former Creek and Seminole lands.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the organization of a county in former Creek territory.
Georgia	Decatur	El Camino Real (The King's Highway) Historical Marker	Historical marker	Southeast corner of the square, Bainbridge, Decatur County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating historic Creek trail that was used by Spanish colonial traders and officials.	Yes	Addresses contact with Europeans and Creek transportation network	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about historic Creek trail that was used by Spanish colonial traders and officials.
Georgia	Decatur	Fort Hughes	Fort site	Decatur County, Georgia	Site of important Seminole War fort.	No	Site of important Seminole War fort	No	Potentially partially accessible	Visit the site of an important Seminole War fort.
Georgia	Decatur	Fort Hughes Historical Marker	Historical marker	East end of the river bridge, Bainbridge, Decatur County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting the history of an important Seminole War fort.	No	Fort used during the Seminole War	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about important fort occupied during the Seminole War.
Georgia	Decatur	Fort Scott	Fort site	Decatur County, Georgia	Fort from which troops that took part in the Battle of Fowltown were stationed; used by Andrew Jackson during Seminole War.	Yes	Important fort used during the Seminole War	Yes	Potentially partially accessible	Learn about critical fort from which troops that took part in the Battle of Fowltown were stationed and which was used by Andrew Jackson during Seminole War. The conflict involved Neamathla, the chief of the Lower Creek village of Fowltown, as well as other Creek Indians who fought against Jackson's army. The site is on federal land.
Georgia	Decatur	Fort Scott Historical Marker	Historical marker	Georgia 310 (at site of Hutchenson Ferry Landing) about 3.5 miles northwest of intersection with Georgia 97 south of Bainbridge, Decatur County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating important Seminole War fort.	No	Seminole War fort	No	Fully accessible	Learn about important Seminole War fort.
Georgia	Decatur	Fowl Town	Village site	Decatur County, Georgia	Seminole community.	No	Seminole village	No	Potentially partially accessible	Visit the site of an important Seminole village that came to play a key role in the origins of the Seminole Wars.
Georgia	Decatur	Ira Sanborn Historical Marker	Historical marker	Along Georgia Highway 97, on the grounds of the Masonic Lodge in Faceville, Decatur County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating life and contributions of prominent early settler and businessman.	No	Addresses transition of the area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Life and contributions of prominent early settler and businessman.
Georgia	Decatur	Oklafunee or Coxpur	Creek village site	Russell County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Georgia	Decatur	Puckanawitla	Creek village site	Decatur County, Georgia	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Georgia	Decatur	The J.D. Chason Memorial Park Historical Marker	Historical marker	Donalson Street, Bainbridge, Decatur County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting point at which Hernando de Soto passed through the area.	No	Addresses decline of Mississippian civilization, early contact with Europeans	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about local connections to epic journey of Hernando de Soto in the 1500s.
Georgia	Decatur	Village of Fowltown Historical Marker	Historical marker	Green Shade Road (Highway 309), Fowltown, Decatur County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating important Seminole village and its role in the Seminole War.	No	Seminole village and battle site	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about important Seminole village and its role in the Seminole War.
Georgia	Early	Alford's Camp	Battle site	Early County, Georgia	Site of Second Creek War battle.	Yes	Second Creek War battle	No	Potentially partially accessible	Visit the site of an important Second Creek War battle.
Georgia	Early	Blakely Court Square Historic District	Historic district	Blakely, Early County, Georgia	Historic district containing structures that date to Removal era.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Partially accessible	View historic structures associated with early American settlement in former Creek territory.
Georgia	Early	Early County Historical Marker	Historical marker	Early County Courthouse, Blakely, Early County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting the founding of a county in former Creek territory.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the formation of a county in former Creek territory.
Georgia	Early	Three Notch Trail Historical Marker	Historical marker	Georgia 39 about four miles north of Blakely, Early County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating the route of an important early road used by Creeks and early American settlers and military forces.	Yes	Transportation route used during Creek Wars era	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about important transportation route used during Creek Wars era.
Georgia	Harris	Callaway Gardens	Landscape	Pine Mountain, Harris County, Georgia	Expansive nature park in heart of former Creek territory.	No	Preserves natural heritage of thousands of acres of former Creek territory	no	Fully accessible	Experience natural heritage of former Creek territory through a series of trails and outdoor activities.
Georgia	Harris	Chipleigh Historical Center	Museum / archive	McDougald Avenue, Pine Mountain, Harris County, Georgia	Interpretive center and museum containing artifacts and exhibits highlighting aspects of regional history. Also hosts regular educational programming.	No	Interpretive center and museum where area history is examined	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about regional history through artifacts, exhibits, and programs.
Georgia	Harris	Duke, Welcome P., Log Home	Individual building / structure	Harris County, Georgia	Log home of early American settler built during Creek Wars era.	No	Early American settler home	Yes	Partially accessible	View original log cabin of early American settler in heart of Creek territory.
Georgia	Harris	Harris County Historical Marker	Historical marker	Harris County Courthouse, Hamilton, Georgia	Historical marker explaining the founding of a county in former Creek territory.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the creation of a Georgia county from former Creek lands.
Georgia	Harris	Pine Mountain Trails	Trail	Begins at FDR Park entrance (Georgia Highway 190) and ends near the WJSP-TV tower on Georgia 85W, Pine Mountain, Harris County, Georgia	Series of trails traversing southernmost section of Appalachian Mountain chain. While the national register documentation does not directly connect this park to Creek history, a major trade route passed through what is now the park and is a potential interpretive site.	Yes	Allows visitors to experience natural landscape of Creek territory	No	Fully accessible	Experience natural landscape of Creek territory. Potential interpretive site in the future.
Georgia	Harris	Waverly Hall Historical Marker	Historical marker	At the intersection of Georgia 82 and Georgia 208 in Waverly Hall, Harris County, Georgia	Historical marker explaining the founding of early American settlement in former Creek territory.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about the founding of an early American settlement in former Creek territory.
Georgia	Harris	Whitesville Historic Marker	Historical marker	Georgia 219, Whitesville, Harris County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting history of early American settlement in former Creek territory.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early American settlement in former Creek territory.
Georgia	Muscogee	Auputtaue	Creek village site	Muscogee County, Alabama	Creek village site.	Yes	Town during Creek Nation	No	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Georgia	Muscogee	Chattahoochee Riverwalk in Columbus	Other	Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Walking and biking trail along Chattahoochee River taking visitors past numerous historic sites and providing interpretation of local history.	No	Winds past historic sites associated with themes 2, 3, and 4 and providing interpretation	No	Fully accessible	Learn about important historic sites in scenic and historic setting.
Georgia	Muscogee	City of Columbus Historical Marker	Historical marker	Broadway, between 11th and 12th Streets, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting founding of Columbus on former Creek lands.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about founding of largest city in former Creek territory.
Georgia	Muscogee	Columbus' First Theater / Early Theatres Historical Marker	Historical marker	828 Broadway, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting cultural life in Removal era.	Yes	Cultural life in Removal era	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about cultural life in Removal era.
Georgia	Muscogee	Columbus Historic District	Historic district	Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Large historic district containing structures associated with themes 3 and 4.	No	Historic structures	Yes	Partially accessible	View historic structures associated with themes 3 and 4.
Georgia	Muscogee	Columbus State University Archives	Museum / archive	Muscogee County, Georgia	Archival facility with collections addresses NHA themes and exhibits of historical materials.	Yes	Contains original records and features displays	N/A	Fully accessible	View displays, research, and view historical materials.
Georgia	Muscogee	Coweta Town Treaty August 11–21, 1739	Historical marker	In the rear Golden Park Stadium in Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting treaty signed at Coweta authorizing founding of the colony of Georgia.	Yes	Negotiations between England and Creeks	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about Coweta's role as an international center for diplomacy.
Georgia	Muscogee	Early Residences Historical Marker	Historical marker	9th Street (facing Broadway), Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting aspects of early settlement of Columbus.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early settlement of Columbus on former Creek lands.
Georgia	Muscogee	Falls of the Chattahoochee before the dams	Ethnographic resource	Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Natural feature that played important part in Creek cultural life and gave rise to Columbus textile industry.	Yes	Natural heritage site associated with themes 2, 3, and 4	No	Fully accessible	View site that figures prominently in themes 2, 3, and 4.
Georgia	Muscogee	Hardaway's Ferry	Landscape	Muscogee County, Georgia	Site of important river crossing during Creek Wars era and a later hydroelectric power generating facility.	No	Important river crossing site during the Creek Wars	No	Partially accessible	View and learn about historic site associated with areas 3 and 4.
Georgia	Muscogee	Hatcheethucoco	Creek village site	Muscogee County, Georgia	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Georgia	Muscogee	Heritage Comer Tours	Other	700 Broadway, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Tour of homes dating to founding of Columbus.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	No	Fully accessible	Learn about early settlement of Columbus on former Creek lands and view historic homes.
Georgia	Muscogee	Kennard's Ferry	Landscape	Muscogee County, Georgia	Ferry landing at important river crossing in Creek Wars era; site of first American settlement near Columbus.	Yes	Run by brothers-in laws who were chiefs of the Creek Nation	No	Partially accessible	View site of important transportation point and village site where Creeks and Americans interacted.
Georgia	Muscogee	Linwood Cemetery	Cemetery	Muscogee County, Georgia	Historic cemetery containing graves of several individuals associated with themes 3 and 4.	No	Graves of important figures associated with NHA themes	Yes	Fully accessible	View cemetery and learn about lives of many important individuals through historic markers and a variety of programming.
Georgia	Muscogee	Marshalls Village	Creek village site	Muscogee County, Georgia	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek Nation village	No	Potentially partially accessible	View Creek settlement site where interactions with Americans occurred.
Georgia	Muscogee	Oglethorpe House Historical Marker	Historical marker	12th Street at 1st Avenue, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting historic hotel used as a headquarters by Gen. Winfield Scott during the Second Creek War.	No	Headquarters of military officials during Second Creek War	N/A	Fully accessible	View site and learn about important Creek Wars-era structure.
Georgia	Muscogee	Oglethorpe Meets The Indians at Coweta Historical Marker	Historical marker	4th Street, just west of Georgia 27 in Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating the visit of James Oglethorpe to the Creek town of Coweta.	Yes	Addresses European/Creek negotiation for land	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about landmark compact made between Creeks and Oglethorpe.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Georgia	Muscogee	Old Trader's Cabin	Individual building / structure	Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Dwelling used by traders in early 1800s; built on pattern of cabin used by Creeks.	No	Addresses Creek/ American trade and cultural interaction	No	Fully accessible	Visit rare surviving example of a trader's cabin.
Georgia	Muscogee	Oxbow Meadows Environmental Learning Center	Museum / archive	Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Interpretive center with exhibits, walking trails, animal displays, and public programs.	Yes	Interprets natural environment associated with NHA themes	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about natural environment and impact on culture. The museum includes American Indian artifacts on display, such as beads and Indian pottery that date to the Creek historical period.
Georgia	Muscogee	Paddy Carr's House	Landscape	Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Site of home of prominent local Creek.	Yes	Home of prominent Creek leader with close ties to influential American settlers	No	Potentially partially accessible	View home site.
Georgia	Muscogee	Philip Thomas Schley Historical Marker	Historical marker	Third Avenue at 15th Street, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting life and contributions of important civic and military leader during Creek Wars era.	No	Important civic and military leader during Creek Wars era	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about an important civic and military leader during Creek Wars era.
Georgia	Muscogee	Ridgewood	Individual building / structure	Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Historic home dating to Removal era.	No	Historic home	Yes	Partially accessible	View historic home of early settler.
Georgia	Muscogee	Samuel Cooper 1754-1841 Soldier-American Revolution Historical Marker	Historical marker	Northeast corner of Miller and Warm Springs Roads, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating life and service of early settler who acquired land through first lottery of former Creek territory in area.	No	Early settler	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about life of early settler.
Georgia	Muscogee	St. Elmo	Individual building / structure	18th Avenue, south of St. Elmo Drive, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Historic home of early settler who played a role in Creek Removal.	No	Home of prominent local businessman during Creek Wars era	Yes	Partially accessible	View historic home and learn about its history through historic marker.
Georgia	Muscogee	The Cedars	Individual building / structure	Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Early settler home.	No	Early settler home built during Removal era	Yes	Partially accessible	View early settler residence and learn about its history through historic marker.
Georgia	Muscogee	The City Wharf	Landscape	9th Street and extending southward to 19th Street	Transportation and shipment point.	No	Site of wharf used to transport goods in Creek Wars era and for textile industry; Columbus was founded at this spot because it was the head of navigation on the Chattahoochee	No	Fully accessible	Visit and learn about primary regional transportation center that helped facilitate rise of Columbus as a regional trading hub.
Georgia	Muscogee	The Columbus Guards Historical Marker	Historical marker	In front of the Police Station, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating military service of prominent militia unit during Second Creek War.	Yes	Military unit that fought in Second Creek War	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about military service of prominent militia unit.
Georgia	Muscogee	The Columbus Museum	Museum / archive	1251 Wynnton Road, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Museum housing extensive collections and exhibitions addressing NHA themes and hosting regular associated educational programming.	Yes	Interprets prehistoric and historic Creek periods and resources	No	Fully accessible	Learn about NHA themes and participate in programming.
Georgia	Muscogee	Walker-Peters-Langdon House	Individual building / structure	716 Broadway, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Oldest surviving home in Columbus, dating to land lottery of former Creek lands.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Fully accessible	Visit historic home and learn about local history through displays of artifacts and historical marker.
Georgia	Muscogee	Wewoka	Creek village site	Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Site of early settlement where Creeks and Americans interacted.	Yes	Addresses cultural interaction and transition of area from Creek to American occupation	No	Potentially fully accessible	View historic settlement site that predates city of Columbus.
Georgia	Muscogee	Wildwood Historical Marker	Historical marker	Wildwood A venue at Garrard Street, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating early settler home.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about prominent early settler family.

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Georgia	Muscogee	Winfield Scott's troop encampment in downtown Columbus	Landscape	Muscogee County, Columbus, Georgia	Site of troop encampment during Second Creek War.	Yes	Military encampment during Second Creek War	No	Potentially fully accessible	View site of encampment of troops sent to Columbus during Second Creek War.
Georgia	Muscogee	Wynn House	Individual building / structure	Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Early settler home.	No	Early settler home built during Removal era	Yes	Fully accessible	View early settler residence and learn about its history through historic marker.
Georgia	Muscogee	Wynn's Hill/Overlook Historic District	Historic district	716 Broadway, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Historic district including structures dating to Removal era.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Fully accessible	View historic structures, several of which are interpreted with historic markers.
Georgia	Muscogee	Wynnton Academy	Individual building / structure	Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Oldest school building in state of Georgia in continual use.	No	Early educational facility built during Removal era	Yes	Fully accessible	View early educational facility and learn about its history through historic marker.
Georgia	Muscogee	Wynnwood	Individual building / structure	1846 Buena Vista Road, Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia	Believed to be second oldest remaining home in Columbus.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Partially accessible	View and learn about early settler home.
Georgia	Quitman	Georgetown Historical Marker	Historical marker	At the Courthouse, Georgetown, Quitman County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting early settlement of what became Georgetown.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about founding of an American town in former Creek territory.
Georgia	Randolph	Battleground of Echowanochaway Creek Historical Marker	Historical marker	U.S. 82 East at junction with Georgia 41, near the Terrell County line (Randolph County)	Historical marker interpreting important Second Creek War battle.	Yes	Second Creek War battle	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about important Second Creek War battle.
Georgia	Randolph	Cuthbert Historic District	Historic district	Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia	Historic district containing structures dating to Removal era.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Partially accessible	View and learn about early settlement in former Creek territory.
Georgia	Randolph	Randolph County Historical Marker	Historical marker	U.S. 27 North at the courthouse, Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting the founding of the county on former Creek lands.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about American settlement of former Creek lands.
Georgia	Randolph	Seminole War Path	Trail	U.S. 82 North, about three miles northwest of junction with Georgia 206 in Randolph County, Georgia	Route used by Seminole and Creek Indians in Creek Wars era.	Yes	Transportation route during Creek Wars era	No	Fully accessible	Learn about transportation route and role of Creek Wars in broader Seminole Wars.
Georgia	Randolph	Seminole War Path Historical Marker (1)	Historical marker	U.S. 82 North, about three miles northwest of junction with Georgia 206 in Randolph County, Georgia	Historical marker along route used by Seminole and Creek Indians in Creek Wars era.	Yes	Transportation route during Creek Wars era	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about transportation route and role of Creek Wars in broader Seminole Wars.
Georgia	Randolph	Site of First Church Building In Cuthbert, Georgia Historical Marker	Historical marker	Rosedale Cemetery, off U.S. Highway 82 East, Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting the site of early settler church.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early American settler church in former Creek territory.
Georgia	Randolph	Site of First Randolph County Courthouse Historical Marker	Historical marker	Town Square, Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting site of early settler government building.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early American community in former Creek territory.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Georgia	Seminole	Sabacola El Menor Historical Marker	Historical marker	Off Georgia Highway 39, in Seminole State Park, sixteen miles south of Donalsonville, Seminole County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting site of Spanish mission to Creeks.	Yes	Addresses international cultural contact with Creeks	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about Creek life and foreign relations.
Georgia	Seminole	Sabacola, and Cherokeeechee's Town and Fort	Creek village site	Lake Seminole	Historic village site that was the location of a Spanish mission to Creeks.	Yes	Addresses Creek/European interaction and Creek culture	No	Potentially fully accessible	View and learn about important Creek village which played role in international diplomacy.
Georgia	Seminole	Seminole State Park	Ethnographic resource	7870 State Park Road, Donalsonville, Seminole County, Georgia	State park showcasing natural environment of Creek and Seminole homeland.	Unknown	Natural environment of Creek and Seminole homeland	No	Fully accessible	blank
Georgia	Seminole	Walker Home	Individual building/structure	602 South Morris Street, Donalsonville, Seminole County, Georgia	Early American settler home.	No	Early settler home	No	Partially accessible	blank
Georgia	Stewart	Battle of Jones Plantation	Battle site	Stewart County, Georgia	Battle during Second Creek War at American settler plantation.	Yes	Battle during Second Creek War	No	Potentially partially accessible	Learn about battle as well as Creek and American lifestyles.
Georgia	Stewart	Battle of Quarles Plantation	Battle site	Stewart County, Georgia	Battle during Second Creek War on American settler plantation property.	Yes	Battle during Second Creek War	No	Potentially partially accessible	Learn about battle and Creek and American settler lifestyles.
Georgia	Stewart	Battle of Roanoke	Battle site	Stewart County, Georgia	Battle site in which American town was destroyed by Creek warriors.	Yes	Battle during Second Creek War at American town	No	Partially accessible	Learn about attack and destruction of town that is recognized as beginning of Second Creek War.
Georgia	Stewart	Battle of Shepherd's Plantation	Battle site	Stewart County, Georgia	Battle during Second Creek War.	Yes	Battle during Second Creek War	No	Potentially partially accessible	Learn about battle and Creek and American settler lifestyles.
Georgia	Stewart	Bedingfield Inn Historical Marker	Historical marker	Courthouse Square, Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting early inn.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	No	Fully accessible	Learn about early transportation network and travel within Creek nation.
Georgia	Stewart	Bedingfield Inn Museum	Museum / archive	Courthouse Square, Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia	Early inn that is now a museum.	No	Interprets travel and lifestyle in Removal era	Yes	Fully accessible	View historic structure and learn about travel and lifestyle in Removal era.
Georgia	Stewart	Cheauhoochee	Creek village site	Stewart County, Georgia	Creek village site.	Yes	Lifestyle of Creek Nation	No	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Georgia	Stewart	First Post Office Site Historical Marker	Historical marker	U.S. 280, Richland, Stewart County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting early American settler post office in former Creek territory.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early American settlement in Creek homeland during Removal era.
Georgia	Stewart	First Seat of Government of Randolph County Historical Marker	Historical marker	Singer Pond Road, east of U.S. 27 near Randolph County line (Stewart County)	Historical marker interpreting founding of American settlement in Creek homeland.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early American settlement in Creek homeland.
Georgia	Stewart	Florence	Historical marker	Florence Marina State Park, Omaha, Stewart County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting early American settlement.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early American settlement and trade center.
Georgia	Stewart	Fort Jones	Fort site	Stewart County, Georgia	Second Creek War fort.	Yes	Second Creek War fort	No	Potentially partially accessible	Learn about Second Creek War military installation.
Georgia	Stewart	Fort Jones Historical Marker	Historical marker	2 miles south of Florence, Stewart County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating the site of Second Creek War fort.	Yes	Second Creek War fort	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about Second Creek War fort.
Georgia	Stewart	Fort McCreary	Fort site	Omaha, Stewart County, Georgia	Reconstruction of Second Creek War blockhouse.	Yes	Settler defense post during the Second Creek War	No	Partially accessible	Learn about settler defense post during Second Creek War.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Georgia	Stewart	Fort McCreary – 1836 Historical Marker	Historical marker	Georgia Highway 39, Omaha, Stewart County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting history of Second Creek War fort.	Yes	Second Creek War fort	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about Second Creek War fort.
Georgia	Stewart	Historic Richland Historical Marker	Historical marker	US 280, Richland, Stewart County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting the founding of early American community in Creek homeland.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early American community.
Georgia	Stewart	Hitchetee	Creek village site	Stewart County, Georgia	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village site	Undetermined	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Georgia	Stewart	Indian Trail Historical Marker	Historical marker	Old Post Road, about three miles east of Omaha, Stewart County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting route of Creek trail.	Yes	Indian trail	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about Indian trail.
Georgia	Stewart	Irwin-Pertain House	Individual building / structure	Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia	Home dating to Second Creek War.	No	Dwelling of settler who participated in Creek War	Yes	Not accessible	View historic structure dating to war era.
Georgia	Stewart	Kirbo Interpretive Center	Museum / archive	Florence Marina State Park	Museum with exhibits on cultural and natural history.	Yes	Interprets regional cultural and natural history, including Creek history	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about regional cultural and natural history.
Georgia	Stewart	Lumpkin and Stewart County Historical Marker	Historical marker	Courthouse, Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting founding of county in former Creek lands.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation.	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about founding of county during Removal era.
Georgia	Stewart	Methodist Camp Ground Historical Marker	Historical marker	Georgia 27, about three miles east of Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting early settler camp meeting site.	No	Addresses cultural life and transition of area from Creek to American occupation.	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early settler cultural life.
Georgia	Stewart	Oconee	Creek village site	Stewart County, Georgia	Creek village site.	Yes	Creek village.	N/A	Potentially partially accessible	View site of a Creek village.
Georgia, Alabama	Multiple	Creek Heritage Trail	Trail	Throughout study area	The trail is a series of interpretative panels.	Yes	Describes the causes and consequences of the Creek War of 1813, the opening phases of the Seminole War, the Creek War of 1836, and Creek Removal.	No	Fully accessible	Learn about the causes and consequences of the Creek War of 1813, the opening phases of the Seminole War, the Creek War of 1836, and Creek Removal.
Georgia	Stewart	Old Stagecoach Trail	Trail	U.S. 27 Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia	Marked stagecoach trail.	No	Tour of historic homes.	No	Fully accessible	View and learn about historic homes.
Georgia	Stewart	Richland Baptist Church Site Historical Marker	Historical marker	U.S. 280, Richland, Stewart County, Georgia	Historical marker.	No	Site of early American community church.	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early American settler community in Creek homeland.
Georgia	Stewart	Richland Historic District	Historic district	Roughly bounded by Ponder, Harmony, Broad and Wall streets, Richland, Stewart County, Georgia	Historic district with homes dating to Removal era.	No	Addresses transition from Creek to American occupation.	Yes	Not accessible	Learn about early American community in Creek homeland.
Georgia	Stewart	Roanoke Historical Marker	Historical marker	Georgia 39, about two and one-half miles south of Florence, Stewart County, Georgia	Historical marker.	Yes	Historic marker commemorating site of American town destroyed during Second Creek War.	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about important Second Creek War battle.
Georgia	Stewart	Stewart County Academy and Masonic Building Historical Marker	Historical marker	Georgia 27, opposite the courthouse in Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting early American settler community institution.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation.	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early American settler community institution.

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Georgia	Stewart	Westville	Museum / archive	Martin Luther King Blvd., Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia	A living history museum interpreting life in Creek Wars era.	Yes	Interprets settler/Creek interaction and lifestyle during the Removal era.	N/A	Fully accessible	View historic structures, participate in programming, and learn about life during the era.
Georgia	Taylor	Fort Lawrence	Fort site	Taylor County	Site of first Creek War fort.	Yes	Creek Wars military installation	No	Potentially partially accessible	View and learn about site of important Creek War military installation.
Georgia	Troup	Beall-Dallas-Crayton House	Individual building / structure	206 Broad Street, LaGrange, Troup County, Georgia	Ca. 1820 Greek Revival house used as militia officer headquarters during Second Creek War.	Yes	Officer headquarters during Second Creek War	Yes	Partially accessible	View and learn about structure which played role in Second Creek War.
Georgia	Troup	Famous Indian Path Historical Marker	Historical marker	U.S. 29, about five miles southwest of LaGrange, Troup County, Georgia	Historical marker commemorating route of Creek trail.	Yes	Travel within Creek Nation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about Creek trail.
Georgia	Troup	Jones Crossroads Historical Marker	Historical marker	Highway 219 and 18 intersection, West Point, Troup County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting founding of early American settlement in Creek territory.	No	Addresses cultural interaction and transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about founding of early American community in Creek territory.
Georgia	Troup	LaGrange College – 1831 Historical Marker	Historical marker	U.S. 29 North at the corner of the tennis courts on Vernon Street, LaGrange, Troup County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting founding of oldest private college in Georgia.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learning about important American community institution.
Georgia	Troup	Long Cane Historic District	Historic district	U.S. 29 between LaGrange, Georgia and West Point, Georgia in Troup County	Historic district including structures dating to early American settlement.	No	Historic district	Yes	Partially accessible	View historic structures.
Georgia	Troup	McFarland-Render House	Individual building / structure	LaGrange, Troup County, Georgia	Historic home dating to early American settlement of region.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Partially accessible	View historic home.
Georgia	Troup	Ocfuskoche Tallahassee Historical Marker	Historical marker	North of West Point, Georgia, about three miles on the State Line Road (Troup County)	Historical marker interpreting site of Creek village.	Yes	Creek village site	N/A	Fully accessible	View site and learn about Creek village.
Georgia	Troup	The Burnt Village Historical Marker	Historical marker	Lower Glass Bridge Road at Earl Cook Recreation Area	Historical marker interpreting Creek village.	Yes	Creek village site	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about village that was source of conflict in negotiations between Creek and Americans.
Georgia	Troup	Troup County Academy Historical Marker	Historical marker	Intersection of Morgan Street and New Franklin Road, LaGrange, Troup County, Georgia	Historical marker interpreting early American settler community institution.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	N/A	Fully accessible	Learn about early American settler community institution.
Georgia	Troup	Troup County Archives	Museum / archive	136 Main Street, LaGrange, Troup County, Georgia	Information.	Yes	Information on Creek Nation, Creek War / "Trail of Tears" through exhibits, programs, and archival collections	N/A	Fully accessible	Research area history, view exhibits, and participate in educational programs.
Alabama, Georgia	Multiple	Fort Benning/Fort Benning Military Reservation	Archeological resource	Chattahoochee County, Georgia	447 recorded archeological sites associated with prehistoric or historic Indians.	Yes	Includes a variety of archeological sites, including Creek village sites	Yes, No, Undetermined	Not accessible	Visitors would not be able to access the sites themselves, but learn about Creeks at an off-site location.

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

State	County	Site name	Resource category	Address	Brief description	Direct association with Creeks	Relationship to Creek themes	If a historic site, is it fully documented for significance and integrity?	Public access	What would visitors do or see at this site?
Alabama	Russell	Yuchi Town Site	Village site	U.S. Army Fort Benning, Russell County, Alabama	Village site.	Yes	The Yuchi Town Site is an outstanding example of historic American Indian cultures adopting various strategies to maintain their cultural integrity in the face of European colonization and American expansion	Yes	Not accessible	Visitors cannot access the original site. The U.S. Army at Fort Benning interprets the Yuchi Town Site using signage near the site using panels that include an artistic rendering of the site to aid public interpretation.
Alabama	Russell	Yuchi Town Site	Historical marker	U.S. Army Fort Benning, Russell County, Alabama	Historic marker interpreting a significant village site nearby.	Yes	The Yuchi Town Site is an outstanding example of historic American Indian cultures adopting various strategies to maintain their cultural integrity in the face of European colonization and American expansion	N/A	Accessible	Learn about the Yuchi Town Site by reading interpretive panels that include an artistic rendering of the site.
Georgia	Troup	Vernon Road Historic District	Historic district	U.S.29 LaGrange, Troup County, Georgia	Historic district containing homes dating to Removal era.	No	Addresses transition of area from Creek to American occupation	Yes	Partially accessible	View historic homes.

APPENDIX E: LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY EVALUATION

CHATTAHOOCHEE TRACE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA FEASIBILITY STUDY

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

In order to evaluate the administrative, operational, and financial feasibility of your organization serving as the “local coordinating entity” of the potential Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area, the National Park Service (NPS) Planning Team is requesting the following information. This request is primarily related to interim criteria #6, #7, #8, and #10 for evaluation of a candidate area.

- **Criteria #6:** Residents, business interests, non-profit organizations, and governments within the proposed area are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles for all participants including the federal government, and have demonstrated support for designation of the area.
- **Criteria #7:** The proposed management entity and units of government supporting the designation are willing to commit to working in partnership to develop the heritage area.
- **Criteria #8:** The proposal is consistent with continued economic activity in the area.
- **Criteria #10:** The management entity proposed to plan and implement the project is described.

Please provide as much supporting material and documentation as you can. The “supporting materials to be provided” call-out boxes below are included as examples of the type of material that will assist the planning team in their evaluation. At a minimum, a financial plan is required to demonstrate, to the best of your ability, the financial commitments currently in place and those you expect to receive, to meet the federal matching funds requirement for the first three years if the study area should be designated as a national heritage area. In this instance the national heritage area, if designated, would be referred to as the Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area.

Section One: Community Representation and Public and Partner Support

1. Please briefly describe your organization and its history.
2. Is your organization located in, or does it operate in, the 18-county study area?
3. Does your organization represent the communities (academic, business, nonprofit, neighborhood, ethnic, etc.) that could be affected by the potential designation of a Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area through board membership, general membership, advisory committees, or programs, etc.?
4. Does the public support your organization serving as the potential “local coordinating entity?” Comments received as part of public scoping or letters of support are most helpful.

5. Do governing bodies in the area support your organization serving as the “local coordinating entity?” Letters, resolutions, and/or formal commitments of support from governing bodies are most helpful.
6. Does your organization represent the broad issues that concern the area’s natural, historical, scenic, and cultural resources? If yes, dividing your answer by category (natural, cultural, etc.) and issue (pollution, deterioration, etc.) would be most helpful.
7. How would your organization complement the existing portfolio of organizations, businesses, and government services in the 18-county study area?
8. How would your organization strengthen community representation and public support for a Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area?

Supporting Materials to be Provided

- General membership list and/or member number totals
- List of advisory or special program committees with history and purpose
- Letters of support
- Partnership commitments received

Section Two: Partnerships and Funding

HISTORICAL DATA

1. How has your organization been funded in the past?
 - a. What is your organization’s fundraising experience?
2. How has your organization applied historical funding to programs and/or projects in the study area?
 - a. Please provide documentation of successful program and/or project implementation, specifically noting partnership projects.
3. What is your organization’s experience with partnership projects (government, community, business, nonprofit, etc.)?
 - a. Please indicate if/how you have leveraged financial resources through partnerships in the past.

Supporting Materials to be Provided

- Historical financial data (revenues and expenses)
- Historical program/project successes

LOOKING FORWARD

4. What partnership commitments for national heritage area administration, operations, resource protection, or programs, etc. has your organization received? Please attach documentation that either shows existing commitments or partnership potential. In addition, please list the organizations that you might partner with in the future to develop and implement a management plan.
5. What would your organization’s plans for partnership projects or partnership building be if the study area is designated as the Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area and your organization becomes the “local coordinating entity?”

6. What would your organization’s fundraising plan be for the first three years if the study area is designated as the Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area and your organization becomes the “local coordinating entity?”
 - a. **Revenue:** The financial plan should demonstrate, at a minimum, your ability to meet federal matching requirements (approximately \$150,000 per year would be needed to match federal national heritage area funds received in each of the first three years while completing the management plan)?
 - i. How would your organization plan to effectively leverage national heritage area funds with other funding sources?
 - ii. List financial commitments currently in place and those you expect to receive.
 - b. **Expenses:** Including estimated expenditures is not mandatory, but strongly encouraged.
 - i. Expenses broken down into the following categories would be most helpful -- 1) administration and operations, 2) community engagement and outreach, 3) resource development and interpretation, and 4) marketing and visitor services.
 - c. Please provide explanations for how the revenue and expense estimates were determined.
7. Would your organization compete with member organizations or other organizations in the 18-county study area for funding?

Supporting Materials to be Provided

- 3-year financial plan (see attachment 1)
- List of financial commitments received (see attachment 2)

Section Three: Organizational Capacity, Infrastructure, and Commitment to the National Heritage Area

HISTORICAL DATA

1. What is your organization’s current management structure, decision-making process, organizational capacity (staff, volunteers, etc.), and infrastructure (office, copy machines, etc.)?
2. Do the board chairman and executive director have facilitation, management, strategic planning, partnership, fundraising, and/or consensus-building experience?

Supporting Materials to be Provided

- Organizational Charts (current vs. potential “local coordinating entity”)
- Existing Bylaws
- Board and Executive Director CVs or biographies.

IF DESIGNATED AS THE “LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY”

3. If designated, what would your organization’s transition to the “local coordinating entity” entail (organizational structure, time, logistics, and resources)?
 - a. Would there be any change in the organization’s structure or duties (board, executive director, staff, or volunteers)?

- b. Would national heritage area designation change your organization's existing mission, goals, and programs, etc.? If so, how?
 - c. Approximately what percentage of the organization's resources would be dedicated to the national heritage area (board, executive director, staff, volunteers, funding, etc.)?
 - d. Please describe how your organization would effectively transition into the role of "local coordinating entity."
4. Would your organization benefit from serving as the "local coordinating entity?" If so, how?
 5. What is your organization's conceptual approach to achieving national heritage area goals?
 6. Would national heritage area designation affect economic activity in the study area? If so, please describe how and to what extent.

**APPENDIX F: HISTORIC CHATTAHOOCHEE COMMISSION FUNCTIONAL
ANALYSIS AND RECORDS DISPOSITION AUTHORITY**

Historic Chattahoochee Commission

Functional Analysis & Records Disposition Authority

**Presented to the
State Records Commission
November 5, 2008**

Table of Contents

Functional and Organizational Analysis of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission	<u>1-1</u>
Sources of Information	<u>1-1</u>
Historical Context.	<u>1-1</u>
Agency Organization	<u>1-1</u>
Agency Function and Subfunctions	<u>1-1</u>
Promulgating Rules and Regulations	<u>1-2</u>
Preserving Culture	<u>1-2</u>
Promoting Tourism	<u>1-2</u>
Acquiring/Disposing of Property /Funds	<u>1-2</u>
Administering Internal Operations	<u>1-2</u>
Organizational Chart.	<u>1-4</u>
Analysis of Record Keeping System and Records Appraisal of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission	<u>2-1</u>
Agency Record Keeping System	<u>2-1</u>
Records Appraisal	<u>2-1</u>
Temporary Records	<u>2-1</u>
Permanent Records	<u>2-1</u>
Permanent Records List	<u>2-5</u>
Historic Chattahoochee Commission Records Disposition Authority	<u>3-1</u>
Explanation of Records Requirements	<u>3-1</u>
Records Disposition Requirements	<u>3-2</u>
Promulgating Rules and Regulations	<u>3-2</u>
Preserving Culture	<u>3-2</u>
Promoting Tourism	<u>3-2</u>
Acquiring/Disposing of Property /Funds	<u>3-3</u>
Administering Internal Operations	<u>3-4</u>
Requirement and Recommendations for Implementing the Records Disposition Authority	<u>3-6</u>

Functional and Organizational Analysis of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission

Sources of Information

Representatives of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission
Code of Alabama 1975, Sections 41-9-311
Historic Chattahoochee Commission Audit Report
Alabama Government Manual (2006) page 583
Historic Chattahoochee Commission Website
Historic Chattahoochee Commission Publications

Historical Context

The act creating the Historic Chattahoochee Commission (hereafter referred to as the commission) was initially passed during the 1970 special session of the Alabama Legislature to promote historic preservation and tourism in fifteen (15) Alabama and Georgia counties along the Chattahoochee River from LaGrange, Georgia, to the Florida boundary. Three (3) additional bi-state counties were added to the commission in 1972. In 1978 the U.S. Congress concurred with the jointly-passed legislation of Alabama and Georgia to operate the commission as an interstate compact, funded in part by appropriations from both signatory states. Thus the commission is the only agency of its kind in the United States with the official ability to promote historic preservation and tourism across state lines.

Agency Organization

The commission is governed by a board of directors, which consists of twenty-eight (28) board members, fourteen (14) from Alabama and fourteen (14) from Georgia. There are two members from each of the seven Alabama counties and one from each of the eleven Georgia counties with three at-large members. Board member terms are staggered with some members serving two years and some serving four years. At the expiration of the two-year terms, those board members are then appointed for four-year terms. The board meets bimonthly and elects officers at its annual membership meeting. The commission employs an executive director and one staff member who serve at the pleasure of the board of directors. The commission has a main office in Eufaula, Alabama, with a satellite office in LaGrange, Georgia.

Agency Function and Subfunctions

The mandated function of the commission is to promote historic preservation and tourism throughout the Chattahoochee Valley of Alabama and Georgia in the counties that it represents. It is one of the agencies responsible for performing the economic development and stewardship functions of

Alabama government. In the performance of its mandated function, the commission may engage in the following subfunctions:

- **Promulgating Rules and Regulations.** In accordance with Code of Alabama, Section 41-9-311, Article V, the commission is authorized to have the right to “adopt rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the intent and purposes of this compact.” The commission has established several internal administrative committees and program committees to coordinate its work.
- **Preserving Culture.** The commission is authorized, under the Code of Alabama, Section 41-9-311, Article VIII (1), to “investigate and select available sites for housing historic exhibits, including the surrounding grounds, with such state, federal or local agencies and governments and private individuals, corporations, associations or other organizations as may be involved, taking into consideration all pertinent factors affecting the suitability of such sites; to acquire, transport, renovate, maintain and exhibit appropriate and suitable military, or historic units, articles, exhibits and attractions; and to have full, complete and exclusive jurisdiction over the sites and any related exhibits.” Over the years, the commission has engaged in a number of historic preservation projects/programs designed to identify and preserve historic sites and the culture of the Chattahoochee Valley.
- **Promoting Tourism.** Code of Alabama, Section 41-9-311, Article VIII (2) mandates the commission to “promote tourism throughout the Chattahoochee Valley by attending travel shows; issuing news releases, calendars of events and news letters; publishing brochures and pamphlets; constructing mobile travel exhibits; producing films and other visual presentations as may be necessary; and advertising in magazines and/or newspapers.” The commission also works with travel writers in the preparation of feature stories which appear in national, regional, and local newspapers and magazines.
- **Acquiring/Disposing of Property /Funds.** Code of Alabama, Section 41-9-311, Article VIII (3 - 11) permits the commission to acquire by rent or purchase necessary housing facilities; borrow money from public and private sources; issue and sell its revenue bonds; and accept public or private gifts, grants, and donations. The commission may also allocate and expend funds for the fulfillment and accomplishment of its duties and responsibilities. All property, franchise, easement, license or lease, or interest owned by the commission may be sold, transferred, or donated when, in the opinion of the commission, such disposition is deemed expedient.
- **Administering Internal Operations.** A significant portion of the agency’s work includes general administrative, financial, and personnel activities performed to support its programmatic areas.

Managing the Agency: Activities include internal office management work common to most government agencies such as corresponding and communicating; scheduling; meeting;

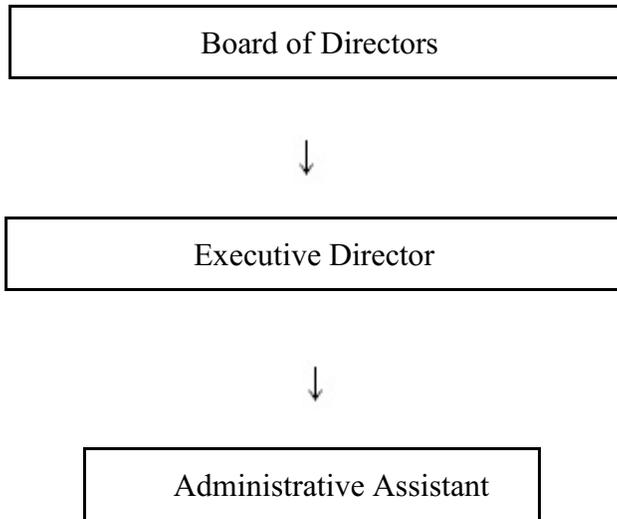
documenting policy and procedures; reporting; litigating; drafting, promoting, or tracking legislation; publicizing and providing information; managing records; and managing information systems and technology.

Managing Finances: Activities involved in managing finances may include the following: budgeting (preparing and reviewing the budget package, submitting the budget package to the Department of Finance, and documenting amendments and performance of the budget); purchasing (requisitioning and purchasing supplies and equipment, receipting and invoicing for goods, and authorizing payment for products received); accountings for the expenditure, encumbrance, disbursement, and reconciliation of funds within the agency's budget through a uniform system of accounting and reporting; contracting with companies or individuals; bidding for products and services; and assisting in the audit process.

Managing Human Resources: Activities involved in managing human resources may include the following: recruiting and hiring eligible individuals to fill vacant positions within the agency; providing compensation and benefits to employees; supervising employees (evaluating performance, disciplining, granting leave, and monitoring the accumulation of leave); and providing training and continuing education for employees.

Managing Properties, Facilities, and Resources: Activities involved in managing properties, facilities, and resources may include the following: inventorying and accounting for non-consumable property and reporting property information to the appropriate authority; leasing and/or renting offices or facilities; providing for security and/or insurance for property; and assigning, inspecting, and maintaining agency property, including vehicles.

Historic Chattahoochee Commission



Record Keeping System and Records Appraisal of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission

Agency Record Keeping System

The Historic Chattahoochee Commission operates a hybrid system composed of paper and electronic records.

Records Appraisal

The following is a discussion of the two major categories of records created and/or maintained by the Historic Chattahoochee Commission: Temporary Records and Permanent Records.

I. Temporary Records. Temporary records should be held for what is considered their active life and be disposed of once all fiscal, legal, and administrative requirements have been met.

- **Annual Membership Meeting Files.** The commission derives part of its funding and support from a membership program. The commission is obligated, under the Code of Alabama, Section 41-9-311, Article IV, to hold an annual membership meeting which is rotated between Alabama and Georgia every other year. Activities of the annual meeting may include a report by the commission's executive director, keynote speech by a guest speaker, awards given to outstanding members, and a dinner. This series consists of annual meeting registration forms, expense reports, contracts, notes, correspondence, and other related materials. The commission maintains meeting registration forms until the completion of the meeting and other materials permanently for future reference.

II. Permanent Records. The Government Records Division recommends the following records as permanent.

Promulgating Rules and Regulations

- **Meeting Agendas, Minutes, and Packets of the Board of Directors of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission.** The board of directors usually meets three to four times a year to discuss matters relating to the operation and activities of the commission. This series constitutes the core documentation of the activities of the commission's governing body. (RDA page 3-2) (**Bibliographic Title: Meeting Agendas, Minutes, and Packets of the Board of Directors**)

Preserving Culture

- **Historic Preservation Project/Program Files.** The commission is charged with the responsibility of promoting historic preservation throughout the lower Chattahoochee Valley of Alabama and Georgia. From time to time, the commission may engage in various historic preservation projects/programs designed to fulfill its obligations. Projects/programs may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Chattahoochee Valley Threatened Landmark Program – The commission identifies threatened landmarks in its service region and offers small grants to property owners to undertake critical renovation work. The commission may also assist property owners in locating other sources of funding for their landmarks.

(2) Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center – The commission helped form the Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Association in 1988 as a non-profit organization to spearhead the development of the Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center at Fort Mitchell, Alabama. The project was completed in 2002.

(3) Folklife Program – In 1991 the commission established a Folklife Program under the direction of a contract folklorist. Over the years, regional folklore related books have been published and a Chattahoochee Valley folklife exhibition has been displayed at several Alabama and Georgia venues. The program has been designated by the Library of Congress as an official partner in the Veteran’s History Project, an important national endeavor to recognize and record the service and personal recollections of Americans who served the country in time of war.

(4) Historical Marker Program – The commission initiated a Historical Marker Program in 1978 to assist local historical organizations with the funding of roadside plaques designed to commemorate important people, places, and events.

(5) Rural Architectural Survey Project. The commission conducted, along with other entities, from 1989 to 1997 a series of rural architectural structure surveys of historic residential buildings in selected counties of Alabama and Georgia.

All files may contain contracts, correspondence, maps, memos, notes, photos, reports, work products, and other related documents. These files should be preserved permanently for historical research and reference purposes. (RDA page 3-2) (**Bibliographic Title: Historic Preservation Project/Program Files**)

Promoting Tourism

- **Audio/Video Materials and Photographs.** These are either produced or gathered by the commission staff for use in its promotional publications and newspaper articles. They should

be kept for historical research and tourism promotion use. (RDA page 3-2) (**Bibliographic Title: Audio/Video Materials and Photographs**)

- **Scholarly Publication Files.** This series consists of correspondence, photographs, contracts, cover art, and final bound copies of books produced or supported by the commission in agreement with various publishers. (RDA page 3-3) (**Bibliographic Title: Scholarly Publication Files**)
- **Tourism Promotional Publications and Publicity Files.** The commission prepares and distributes pamphlets, brochures, maps, mini-guides, activity announcements, newsletters, calendars of events, news releases, directories, and other related materials to promote tourism and activities in the commission's service area. (RDA page 3-3) (**Bibliographic Title: Tourism Promotional Publications and Publicity Files**)

Acquiring/Disposing of Property/Funds

- **Approved Seed Grant/ Matching Grant Program Files.** The Seed Grant/ Matching Grant Program has been established to assist in the funding and development of various tourism and preservation projects in the Chattahoochee Trace area of Alabama and Georgia. This program provides assistance to qualified non-profit organizations or agencies within the eighteen-county region promoted by the commission. Grants are provided on a 50/50 matching basis and serve as "seed monies" for projects deemed worthwhile by the commission. Examples of projects may include the publication of travel brochures/posters, production of audio/video materials, placement of billboards/signs, archaeological excavations, cemetery restoration work, renovation of historic buildings, and historic site surveys. This series consists of completed grant application packets, review information by the commission's Matching Grant Committee, letters of agreements, correspondence, supporting documents, and samples of the finished products (such as books, brochures, posters, videos, CDs, etc.). The commission maintains files of all funded projects as a documentation of one of its main responsibilities. (RDA page 3-3) (**Bibliographic Title: Approved Seed Grant/ Matching Grant Program Files**)

Administering Internal Operations

- **Website.** The commission has a website at: www.hcc-al-ga.org. Subject categories on the web include commission functions, calendars of events, various publications, online applications for membership, tour information, resources, and an online store. The website should be preserved as it serves as an important medium for communication with the public. (RDA page 3-4) (**Bibliographic Title: Website**)
- **Inventory Lists.** The Code of Alabama 1975, Section 36-16-8[1] requires that "... All [state agency] property managers shall keep at all times in their files a copy of all inventories submitted to the Property Inventory Control Division, and the copies shall be subject to

examination by any and all state auditors or employees of the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts.” These files need to be maintained in the agency’s office.

Permanent Records List

Historic Chattahoochee Commission

Promulgating Rules and Regulation

1. Meeting Agendas, Minutes, and Packets of the Board of Directors of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission

Preserving Culture

1. Historic Preservation Project/Program Files

Promoting Tourism

1. Audio/Video Materials and Photographs
2. Scholarly Publication Files
3. Tourism Promotional Publications and Publicity Files

Acquiring/Disposing of Property /Funds

1. Approved Seed Grant/Matching Grant Program Files
2. Annual Membership Meeting Files*

Administering Internal Operations

1. Website
2. Inventory Lists*

*Indicates records that ADAH anticipates will remain in the care and custody of the creating agency. ADAH staff members are available to work with agency staff in determining the best location and storage conditions for the long-term care and maintenance of permanent records.

Historic Chattahoochee Commission Records Disposition Authority

This Records Disposition Authority (RDA) is issued by the State Records Commission under the authority granted by the Code of Alabama 1975, Sections 41-13-5 and 41-13-20 through 21. It was compiled by the Government Records Division, Alabama Department of Archives and History (ADAH), which serves as the commission's staff, in cooperation with representatives of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission. The RDA lists records created and maintained by the Historic Chattahoochee Commission in carrying out its mandated functions and activities. It establishes retention periods and disposition instructions for those records and provides the legal authority for the Historic Chattahoochee Commission to implement records destruction.

Alabama law requires public officials to create and maintain records that document the business of their offices. These records must be protected from "mutilation, loss, or destruction," so that they may be transferred to an official's successor in office and made available to members of the public. Records must be kept in accordance with auditing standards approved by the Examiners of Public Accounts (Code of Alabama 1975, Sections 36-12-2, 36-12-4, and 41-5-23). For assistance in implementing this RDA or for advice on records disposition or other records management concerns, contact the ADAH Government Records Division at (334) 242-4452.

Explanation of Records Requirements

- This RDA supersedes any previous records disposition schedules governing the retention of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission's records. Copies of superseded schedules are no longer valid and should be discarded.
- The RDA establishes retention and disposition instructions for records regardless of the medium on which those records may be kept. Electronic mail, for example, is a communications tool that may record permanent or temporary information. As for records in any other format, the retention periods for e-mail records are governed by the requirements of the subfunctions to which the records belong.
- Some temporary records listed under the Administering Internal Operations subfunction of this RDA represent duplicate copies of records listed for long-term or permanent retention in the RDAs of other agencies.
- Certain other short-term records that do not materially document the work of an agency may be disposed of under this RDA. Such materials include: (1) duplicate record copies that do not require official action, so long as the creating office maintains the original record for the period required; and (2) transitory records, which are temporary records created for internal purposes that may include, but are not limited to, telephone call-back messages; drafts of ordinary documents not needed for their evidential value; copies of material sent for information purposes but not needed by the receiving office for future business; and internal

communications about social activities. They may be disposed of without documentation of destruction. Other items that may be disposed of without destruction documentation include: (1) catalogs, trade journals, and other publications received that require no action and do not document government activities; and (2) stocks of blank stationery, blank forms, or other surplus materials that are not subject to audit and have become obsolete.

Records Disposition Requirements

This section of the RDA is arranged by subfunctions of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission and lists the groups of records created and/or maintained by the agency as a result of activities and transactions performed in carrying out these subfunctions. The agency may submit requests to revise specific records disposition requirements to the State Records Commission for consideration at its regular quarterly meetings.

** denotes agency vital records, defined as records required to carry on its essential operations, to protect its legal and financial interests, and to assist in its recovery during a period of emergency or natural disaster.

■ Promulgating Rules and Regulations

MEETING AGENDAS, MINUTES, AND PACKETS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HISTORIC CHATTAHOOCHEE COMMISSION**

Disposition: PERMANENT RECORD.

Internal Committee Meeting Minutes/Notes

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 5 years.

Board of Directors Appointment Files**

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 5 years after the term is expired.

Recordings of Meetings

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain until the official minutes are adopted and signed.

■ Preserving Culture

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROJECT/PROGRAM FILES

Disposition: PERMANENT RECORD.

■ Promoting Tourism

AUDIO/VIDEO MATERIALS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Disposition: PERMANENT RECORD.

SCHOLARLY PUBLICATION FILES
Disposition: PERMANENT RECORD.

Working Files of Scholarly Publications
Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after publication of books.

TOURISM PROMOTIONAL PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY FILES
Disposition: PERMANENT RECORD.

Working Files of Tourism Promotional Publications
Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain until the completion of the publication.

Commission Membership Files**
Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain until the member becomes inactive.

Annual Membership Meeting Files
(A) Meeting Registration Forms
Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain until the completion of the meeting.

(B) OTHER MEETING FILES
Disposition: PERMANENT RECORD. Retain in Office.

Annual Membership Meeting Silent Auction Donation Files
Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 7 years after end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Commission Store Books/Prints Inventory and Sale Records
Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Acquiring/Disposing of Property /Funds

APPROVED SEED GRANT/ MATCHING GRANT PROGRAM FILES
Disposition: PERMANENT RECORD.

Seed Grant/Matching Grant Program Files (Disapproved)
Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Real Property/Building Ownership Records
Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after the end of the fiscal year in which the property was sold.

■ **Administering Internal Operations**

Managing the Agency:

WEBSITE

Disposition: PERMANENT RECORD. PRESERVE A COMPLETE COPY OF WEBSITE ANNUALLY OR AS OFTEN AS SIGNIFICANT CHANGES ARE MADE.

Routine Correspondence

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Administrative Subject/Reference Files

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain for useful life.

Records documenting the implementation of the agency's approved RDA (copies of transmittal forms to Archives or the State Records Center, evidence of obsolete records destroyed, and annual reports to the State Records Commission)

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Copy of RDA

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after end of the fiscal year in which the RDA is superseded.

System documentation (hardware/software manuals and diskettes, warranties)

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain documentation of former system 3 years after the end of the fiscal year in which the former hardware and software no longer exists anywhere in the agency and all permanent records have been migrated to a new system.

Managing Finances:

Records documenting the preparation of a budget request package and reporting of the status of funds, requesting amendments of allotments, and reporting program performance**

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Records documenting the requisitioning and purchasing of supplies and equipment, receipting and invoicing for goods, and authorizing payment for products**

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Records of original entry or routine accounting transactions such as journals, registers, and ledgers; and records of funds deposited outside the state treasury, including bank statements, deposit slips, and cancelled checks**

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Records documenting requests for authorization by supervisors to travel on official business and other related materials, such as travel reimbursement forms and itineraries

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after the end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Records documenting routine grant related activities and compliance with grant program requirements**

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after the end of the fiscal year in which the project was closed.

Records documenting the bid process, including requests for proposals and unsuccessful responses

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 7 years after the end of the fiscal year in which the bids were opened.

Managing Human Resources:

Records documenting payroll (e.g. pre-payroll reports, payroll check registers, and other related reports or records)**

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after the end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Records documenting payroll deduction authorizations**

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after the end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Records documenting payroll deductions for tax purposes**

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after the end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Records documenting employee hours worked, leave earned and leave taken**

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after the end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Records of employee final leave status**

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 6 years after separation of employee from the agency.

Records documenting an employee's work history - generally maintained as a case file**

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 6 years after separation of an employee from the agency.

Equal Employment Opportunity Complaint Files

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after the end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Managing Properties, Facilities, and Resources:

INVENTORY LISTS**

Disposition: PERMANENT RECORD. Retain in Office. (Code of Alabama 1975, Section 36-16-8[1]).

Letters of Transmittal

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after the end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Agency Copies of Transfer of State Property Forms (SD-1)

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Property Inventory Cards and/or Computer Files

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 3 years after the end of the fiscal year in which the records were created.

Receipts of Responsibility for Property

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain until return of item to property manager.

Real Property Leasing Records

Disposition: Temporary Record. Retain 6 years after termination of lease.

Requirement and Recommendations for Implementing the Records Disposition Authority

Under the Code of Alabama 1975, Section 41-13-21, “no state officer or agency head shall cause any state record to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of without first obtaining approval of the State Records Commission.” This Records Disposition Authority constitutes authorization by the State Records Commission for the disposition of the records of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission (hereafter referred to as the agency) as stipulated in this document.

One condition of this authorization is that the agency submit an annual Records Disposition Authority (RDA) Implementation Report on agency records management activities, including documentation of records destruction, to the State Records Commission in October of each year. In addition, the agency should make every effort to establish and maintain a quality record-keeping program through the following activities:

- The agency should designate a records liaison, who is responsible for: ensuring the development of quality record keeping systems that meet the business and legal needs of the

agency, coordinating the transfer and destruction of records, ensuring that permanent records held on alternative storage media (such as microforms and digital imaging systems) are maintained in compliance with national and state standards, and ensuring the regular implementation of the agency's approved RDA.

- Permanent records in the agency's custody should be maintained under proper intellectual control and in an environment that will ensure their physical order and preservation.
- Destruction of temporary records, as authorized in this RDA, should occur agency-wide on a regular basis--for example, after the successful completion of an audit, at the end of an administration, or at the end of a fiscal year. Despite the RDA's provisions, no record should be destroyed that is necessary to comply with requirements of the state Sunset Act, audit requirements, or any legal notice or subpoena.
- The agency should maintain full documentation of any computerized record-keeping system it employs. It should develop procedures for: (1) backing up all permanent records held in electronic format; (2) storing a back-up copy off-site; and (3) migrating all permanent records when the system is upgraded or replaced. If the agency maintains records solely in electronic format, it should employ an electronic records management system that is capable of tying retention and disposition instructions to records in the system and of purging temporary records when their retention periods expire. The agency is committed to funding any system upgrades and migration strategies necessary to ensure its records' preservation and accessibility for the periods legally required.
- Electronic mail contain permanent, temporary, or transitory record information. Although e-mail records can be printed out, filed, and retained according to the RDA's requirements, the division should preferably employ an electronic records management system capable of sorting e-mail into folders and archiving messages having long-term value.
- The staff of the State Records Commission or the Examiners of Public Accounts may examine the condition of the permanent records maintained in the custody of the agency and inspect records destruction documentation. Government Records Division archivists are available to instruct the agency staff in RDA implementation and otherwise assist the agency in implementing its records management program.

The State Records Commission adopted this records disposition authority on November 5, 2008.

Edwin C. Bridges, Chairman, by Tracey Berezansky
State Records Commission

Date

Receipt acknowledged

Douglas C. Purcell, Executive Director
Historic Chattahoochee Commission

Date

**APPENDIX G: SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT, PREPARED BY THE HISTORIC
CHATTAHOOCHEE COMMISSION**



Executive Summary

Supplemental Report for the Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area Feasibility Study

Submitted by the Historic Chattahoochee Commission

This report documents over 500 additional resources that should be included in the canvass of resources supporting the designation of the Chattahoochee Trace as a National Heritage Area. In constructing this inventory, we interpreted broadly the types of resources that merited consideration based on their existing and potential ability to support National Heritage Area activities including research, interpretation, and preservation.

The first draft of the Feasibility Study failed to take into account the full breadth of available resources and presented an artificially limited vision for the full potential of the proposed National Heritage Area. Due to the nature of the proposed themes, the Study demands a more comprehensive understanding of resources, how they inform the stories to be told, and the potential to bring diverse elements and activities together for the edification of the public and the meeting of National Heritage Area program goals. The report both explains the HCC's rationale in resource identification and discusses in overview fashion elements of our vision for the potential National Heritage Area's sustainability and success.

While we acknowledge that this supplementary study does not chronicle every possible resource in this report due to the time limits under which it was composed, we do believe it demonstrates the wealth of resources that have been overlooked and the need for further research.

Supplemental Report for the Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area Feasibility Study

A Note on the Interconnectedness of Proposed Themes

The draft of the feasibility study supporting the designation of the Chattahoochee Trace as a National Heritage Area identified four prominent themes: 1) The Ancient Mound-Builders, 2) The Chattahoochee Creeks, Part of the Powerful Creek Nation, 3) The U.S.-Creek Wars and the Creek Trail of Tears, and 4) Industrial Development of Southern Textile Mills in the Chattahoochee Valley. Each of these themes are capable of independent interpretation but there are some obvious connections that merit consideration when evaluating the proposed thrust of the proposed NHA and its potential to be presented to visitors and local citizens in a manner that can be at once readily be comprehended and intriguing.

It would appear that Theme One might be folded into Themes Two and Three in some way as contextual information. The Mississippian Period mound-building societies were a distinct people from the later historic Creek tribe, but loose connections between prehistoric peoples and the groups that eventually became part of the Creek Confederacy are generally not well known and overwhelmingly misunderstood. Acknowledging earlier civilizations, and their rise and reasons for decline, while explaining the degree and type of connections they may have had with later populations we are more familiar with, would be of immense importance in setting the stage for interpretation of the historic Creek tribe. The Creeks were a loosely connected collection of peoples who arrived in the Chattahoochee Valley via a variety of migrations and had little tangible connection to previous civilizations that inhabited the vast domain they called home, after all. In describing their origins, it may be best to help visitors understand some commonly-held misnomers regarding continuity of occupation and the true nature of the Creek Confederacy and its culture. Themes Two and Three go together, of course, hand-in-hand, as they would help interpret the Creek civilization and its centuries-long interaction with European, and later American, societies that culminated in an unfortunate era of conflict—internal and external—that dramatically shaped the overall historical trajectory of the region and the cultures involved.

The common denominator between Themes Three and Four is, of course, cotton and the land on which it was grown. The desire for the land lay at the heart of most of the conflict between the Creeks and Americans. The fact that Creek lands were ideally suited to large-scale cotton production at a time when agricultural pursuits were a primary means through which to acquire wealth and status is integral to the story. Casting forward to the era in which the bulk of the resources in Themes Four were created or in peak operation, it is literally the land and the unique geography that facilitated water-powered industrial development that similarly underlies exploitation of the heartland of the Creek Nation's territory. The connection here is admittedly more tenuous than that between themes one, two, and three, as a waterborne transportation route for the marketing of cotton was more a shaper of events than open desire for the power of falling

water, but it should be remembered that Columbus was founded explicitly as a trading town at the head of navigation on the Chattahoochee. Within its first decade, riverfront industrial developments, drawing on the available waterpower, were springing up and lots on which industrial establishments could be built assumed prime importance in the regional economic landscape. The Chattahoochee Trace's rise to early industrial prominence is inextricably rooted in this era, as an early concentration of water-powered industry facilitated the assemblage of resources, skills, and other associated means by which the larger region rose to become a national leader in textile production. All this was, in turn, powered to a large degree by a local abundance of the essential raw material that supplied the looms and spindles of the mills—cotton. The story is in some sense interconnected on every level. Ironically, the first mill in Columbus actually is believed to have featured hand looms worked by Creek Indian women, and it is known that antebellum mills employed slave labor originally brought to the area for the cultivation of cotton once Creek lands were opened for American settlement. The story is indeed intertwined, and has the possibility to interpret uniquely a regionally distinctive progression of cultural development and resource utilization.

The Need to Supplement the Original Study Findings

While inclusive of some of the Chattahoochee Trace's most well-known resources for supporting the proposed Heritage Area themes, the first draft of the Feasibility Study failed to take into account the full breadth of available resources. Further, this oversight in the study evidenced a limited vision for the full potential of the proposed National Heritage Area that would artificially constrain its future development. Certain types of resources, such as historic sites, that could substantially enhance the Feasibility Study have been omitted entirely from consideration for reasons that are unclear. We feel the Study demands a more comprehensive understanding of resources, how they inform the story, and the potential to bring them all together for the edification of the public. We believe, and can demonstrate, sufficient resources are available to support National Heritage Area designation in all four categories under consideration, including museums, parks, monuments, educational programs, exhibits, publications, websites, interpretive trails, and archaeological sites. We know with certainty there is great interest in these themes among residents and visitors to the region, and great interest in more carefully coordinating them as a unique heritage tourism resource that could simultaneously preserve and interpret them for an intrigued public. Crucially, because the study area is the land that these stories literally played out upon, it has an authenticity that is not given its full due by the abbreviated resource list outlined in the existing Feasibility Study. We do not pretend to have chronicled every possible resource in this report, but do believe we have demonstrated its amazing potential and demonstrated the need for further research.

We believe the oversights and shortcomings in the existing draft of the Feasibility Study stem from the unique nature of some of the themes being investigated, and suggest a more comprehensive understanding of the topics and their interpretation be brought to bear on the

project. This understanding requires dealing candidly with the inescapable fact that although their stories are nationally significant and demand to be told, the Mississippian moundbuilding societies and the Lower Creek Indians—the primary players in three of the Chattahoochee Trace’s themes—are either no longer present or no longer present en masse in their ancestral homeland. In addition, most of the mills supporting the industrial heritage theme are no longer in operation. These people and these facilities have surely left a legacy on the land, however, whether physical remains stand or not. Indeed, in many ways it is the land itself that demands interpretation, as it forms a nationally distinctive *physical* and cultural landscape that shaped the cultures and economies it nourished. The stories to be told are robust and rich, and need to be told. They permeate the heart of the region and are critical to understanding its past, present and future, and link the region to other parts of the nation where the displaced Creeks now reside. In summary, we believe the Trace has in existence the framework for interpreting a robust and nationally-unique National Heritage Area that could be a model for how to deal with difficult topics such as the story of Removal. It is at heart the amazing potential for developing and effectively utilizing untapped or underappreciated resources and partnerships that demands more attention in the study. The National Heritage Area program is the perfect vehicle for bringing these diverse assets together in a meaningful and organized fashion for the long-term benefit of a diverse public.

Intellectual Approach

Criteria for Selection of Resources

Our understanding of what merits consideration as a potential resource supporting National Heritage Area designation is broad and takes into account the multiple and interdisciplinary ways people experience, learn about, and connect with regional heritage. In evaluating these wide-ranging and complementary assets, the paramount goal is to evaluate a resource’s ability to provide interpretation that gives a unique sense of place. In identifying resources that would support designation, we were careful to give consideration to both existing uses and potential uses of resources as part of a potential National Heritage Area. As we understand it, the core concept of the NHA program involves effectively leveraging and developing resources of various types that together create a unique landscape. Therefore, the forming of partnerships that evidence an ability to create a successful and dynamic NHA with opportunities for growth and self-sufficiency are given brief consideration here.

The resources we have identified for this report fall in to several broad categories:

Museums and Interpretive Centers

These facilities help interpret the potential NHA themes through exhibits and are centers for a variety of types of associated interaction and learning. Their role in facilitating ongoing investigation of the NHA themes through special educational programming is vital to its success.

Lectures, discussions, living history demonstrations, historical theater, musical performances, and a variety of other activities these types of facilities provide make the stories of the past come alive and must be considered as resources to support a healthy NHA.

Historic Structures

These features of the Trace's built landscape, ranging from historic homes and historic districts to businesses, governmental facilities and manufacturing establishments, are among the most visible reminders of the area's unique cultural heritage. We have listed a portion of those structures which will help provide the unique sense of place referenced above as it relates to the proposed NHA themes. However, time constraints have prohibited us from creating an exhaustive list of contributing buildings.

Parks, Refuges and other Outdoor Recreational Areas

These facilities highlighting the natural environment of the region are an inextricable part of understanding its unique heritage and would play an important role in ongoing programming and interpretation of the proposed NHA themes. The area's natural resources and geographic setting played a critical role in forming and sustaining the cultures investigated in categories 1,2 and 3. The interconnectedness of Mississippian and Creek societies with the land cannot be overstated, as it not only provided these people with the necessities of life but influenced their understanding of the larger world and shaped religious and cultural values. Perhaps even more importantly, differing opinions over the best use of the area's unique natural resources ultimately served as a primary catalyst for the conflicts that led to Creek Removal. It is imperative that the land be interpreted as context to fully understand these themes. The area's unique geography, especially in the fall line area connecting the Piedmont Plateau and the Coastal Plain, is critical to understanding the themes addressed in category 4 because of the disposition of natural resources that gave rise to both the large-scale production of cotton and the water power that facilitated early industrial development. In addition, park and other outdoor facilities are existing resources that can play important roles in future resource development by hosting programming and new heritage tourism product developments that are both substantive and minimally intrusive.

Historic markers, monuments, and memorials

We have included dozens of various types of memorials to past events located at or near historical sites and structures that provide visitors opportunities to appreciate the rich heritage that surrounds them. These various memorials represent one of area's primary heritage tourism attractions and, just as significantly, represent an enormous and overwhelmingly private financial investment on the part of the local community that demonstrates its commitment to interpreting its rich heritage. Again, time did not allow for an exhaustive list of these resources but enough are represented here to give an appreciation of the wealth of resources in this category.

Historic sites

The most fundamental resource that underlies the entire National Heritage Study is the variety of historic sites on which important events in the stories being told actually took place. This authenticity is a powerful draw for heritage tourists and a critical part of the type of community development which the NHA program purports to foster. Even on sites where few extant structures can be seen, historic sites are crucial to our understanding of and connection with history. They are unrivaled resources for creating the both the indefinable experience of connection with the past and the more concrete aspects of scientific documentation of past events. They are often the only primary evidence of past peoples, places, and events that exist and are deserving of recognition, interpretation, and preservation through the NHA program. We have documented a sampling of these sites which inform our understanding of the past and form a tangible connection with previous, formative eras in our region's history. It must be remembered, though, that while we know the locations of literally thousands of these resources, there are many more yet to be discovered. NHA designation will help interpret and protect those we know of and could serve as the vehicle for the unearthing of a myriad new stories and will enrich our knowledge of all the proposed themes. We cannot forget that much of the information about the cultures associated with themes one, two, and three can *only* be related through archeological investigation.

Our selection of potential resources that would support NHA designation represents a vision for the Chattahoochee Trace grounded in experience and observation of similar developments that focus on interpretation of important historical sites and events for which a limited number of built structures survive. The HCC has significant experience interpreting historic sites of all types, and sees tremendous untapped opportunities for NHA program development and impact in this area. We also observe site interpretation at the highest levels being done in this area by the National Park Service, and offer a few examples of facilities in Alabama and Georgia utilizing the approach we envision for context:

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

This park is the site of the March 27, 1814 battle in which Major General Andrew Jackson's army defeated over 1,000 Red Stick Creek warriors. The battle ended the Creek War, resulted in a land session of 23,000,000 acres to the United States and created a national hero of Andrew Jackson. While no structures remain from the Creek village of Tohopeka, around and in which the battle raged, the park provides unparalleled interpretation of a pivotal moment in U.S. history.

Cherokee Trail of Tears National Historic Trail

This Trail is formed by a collection of numerous programs and activities at developed sites and in communities. Public lands and state, county, and city parks along the trail route preserve trail resources. Only natural features remain on the land to interpret this nationally-important forced migration, yet it is a thriving heritage tourism resource than exhibits some of the most innovative thinking in public history available in the region.

Russell Cave National Monument

Russell Cave is an archaeological site with one of the most complete records of prehistoric cultures in the Southeast, providing clues to the daily lifeways of early North American inhabitants. No built structures of any type survive from the era it was inhabited, ca. 10,000 B.C. to 1650 A.D., yet it is a critical learning resource about a people from the past.

Ocmulgee National Monument

This park preserves a collection of mounds built over 1,000 years ago by Mississippian-era Native American inhabitants. Described by the National Park Service as “a memorial to the relationship of people and natural resources,” the monument interprets the different cultures that occupied the site through the mounds themselves and interpretation of archaeological investigations.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

This park interprets the fighting between Confederate and Union forces that took place on and around Kennesaw Mountain in June 27, 1864. Some of the heaviest fighting of the Atlanta Campaign occurred here. While portions of the battlefield are preserved, it is only through extensive and creative interpretation that the important events the park memorializes are brought to life for visitors.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

This park preserves portions of battlefields where two critical contests between Confederate and Union forces took place in 1863. Despite the fact that only a handful of war-era structures survive in the area of the battlefields, the park is a thriving heritage tourism destination that plays a vital role in interpreting the story of the American Civil War.

Andersonville National Historic Site

The Camp Sumter military prison at Andersonville was one of the largest Confederate military prisons during the Civil War. During the 14 months the prison existed, more than 45,000 Union soldiers were confined here, and almost 13,000 died. Archaeological remains are all that survive of this somber and important site, yet today it is a memorial to all American prisoners of war throughout the nation's history.

In addition to the sites referenced above, we gave some consideration to the types of resources noted in the draft of the Feasibility Study, which, in addition to individual historic structures and museums, included a number of historic districts, themed tours, and gravesites.

The Importance of Layered Interpretation

A guiding principle in our vision of the potential NHA is that the identified contributing resources should provide or yield themselves to layers of interpretation involving a range of environments, learning styles, and experiences so that the program achieves maximum impact and the diverse resources associated with it are physically and intellectually packaged in a comprehensive fashion for visitors. We believe they simply cannot be viewed independently of these opportunities. The vehicles we envision utilizing to make the stories chronicled through NHA designation include, but are not limited to:

Historic Site Interpretation

This involves a wide range of avenues for interpreting for the public historic sites such as historic markers and monuments, interpretive panels, web and cell phone-based and audio tours, brochures and printed guides, reconstructions of historic structures and other physical recreations of historic events. The HCC has the expertise and established working relationship with a variety of partners that can make these varied sites meaningful for the public. Potential partners that will help us craft cohesive and substantive interpretation for historic sites include scholars from Columbus State University, Auburn University, the University of West Georgia, Troy University, Andrew College, LaGrange College, and others. Archaeologists from both the private and public educational sectors, including those affiliated with the Alabama Historical Commission, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, and state and federal archaeological laboratories and collections repositories are also able and willing to help in this endeavor. With the HCC's strong relationship with the area's numerous genealogical and historical societies in every county in the study area, we would have easy access to a variety of resources that can help creatively interpret sites so that the NHA is well documented. It must be remembered that extensive collections in local and regional archival repositories such as the Auburn Special Collections Library, Cobb Memorial Archives, Columbus State University Archives, Historic Columbus Foundation, Wiregrass Archives, the Eufaula Athenaeum, and state archives have primary source materials which will assist in this effort.

Exhibits

Numerous museums with permanent galleries and regularly changing exhibits, such as the Legacy Museum on Main, the Columbus Museum, Barbour County Interpretive Center, and Landmark Park, will play an integral role in fully developing the educational potential of the unique assemblage of resources in the study area. These already feature interpretation of many or all of the suggested themes of the suggested NHA on a regular basis. Other projects, such as the planned exhibit interpreting Native American heritage at Oxbow Meadows Environmental Learning Center in association with the Fort Benning Cultural Resources Office, will be a key interpretive venue for some of these themes. With designation, such programming could become a coordinated focus.

Living History Programs, History Theater, and Festivals

First-person interpretation of historic time periods including some of those associated with the suggested themes of the potential Chattahoochee Trace NHA takes places regularly within the study area. These learning experiences enhance in a unique way interpretation of resources. Historic Westville, one of the premier living history museums in the Southeast, provides regular interpretation of the frontier era which includes conflict between Creek Indians and American settlers. This will only be expanded with the institution's possible relocation and reconfiguration into thematic zones, which will include a Creek/American settler interaction interpretive node. Westville and other regional cultural institutions have also been venues for a variety of types of

historical theater, providing a truly unique opportunity for visitor engagement with the stories being presented. In addition, the Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Association and organizations in Russell County, Harris County, Houston County and elsewhere have regularly hosted a variety of festivals and educational events involving tribes that interpret historic cultures and folkways.

Digital Humanities Projects

In partnership with a number of institutions with shared goals, the HCC is prepared to help launch a range of digital humanities projects which can help link and interpret the numerous resources that support NHA designation. While complicated, these can be initiated much quicker than brick and mortar projects and done at significantly lower costs. We believe the identification of resources for the Chattahoochee Trace NHA feasibility study should include an assessment of the potential of these plans given their impact on the interpretation that would take place in the suggested NHA and the fact that the NHA project would be the unifying catalyst for these endeavors. Partners in these efforts include the Chattahoochee Valley Regional Library System, with whom we are currently working on developing short video documentaries about important people, places and events throughout the region, and institutions such as Auburn University's Caroline Marshall Draughon Center for the Arts, Landmark Park, Historic Westville, and the Troup County Archives.

Two specific projects among many that might be developed merit mentioning here. One is the HCC's own plans for developing digital content throughout our service region. These plans, some of which are in phase one development, call for the creation of a series of mobile phone-based themed tour applications highlighting attractions and aspects of local heritage. These tours would feature suggested itineraries and offer text, video, and audio content. Secondly, and more immediately, are the in-process projects of the Columbus State University Department of History and Geography. CSU's efforts include the launching of several projects in the field of digital humanities. In collaboration with the CSU Archives, the Department is planning to build a website dedicated to the history of Columbus and the surrounding region. The website will include GIS maps, oral interviews, a digital archives, and short documentary films. The History & Geography Department will utilize both graduate and undergraduate students in the gathering and interpretation of data related to the history of the Chattahoochee Valley. For instance, students in its American History survey courses will gather primary source materials from the CSU archives, the state archives, and other regional repositories. Students in our GIS courses will then use this data to create digital maps for the new website. Each semester, new information and layers will be added to these maps, making them a rich resource for historians, genealogists, and anyone interested in the history of Columbus and its environs. The HCC has an exceptionally close working relationship with CSU and is already planning for ways to immediately focus these projects on regional heritage tourism and educational products in line with the HCC's mission.

Lectures and Educational Programs

A critical component in evaluating the resources of the proposed Chattahoochee Trace NHA is associated educational programming that can bring those resources to life and provide ongoing, sustainable educational opportunities and opportunities for dialog. The HCC already hosts a regular lecture series with events taking place throughout its region of service, and this existing program could more specifically tie in to NHA resources. In addition, numerous partnering institutions throughout the area that work closely with the HCC, including colleges and universities, museums, parks, and historical societies feature regular educational programming of this type that could easily be tied to the potential NHA themes. These opportunities are too numerous to be chronicled in this space at this moment, but a partial list would include the Columbus Museum's regular "Lunch and Lecture" series, Landmark Park's annual summer lecture series, humanities forums at Auburn University, and special guest speakers at other educational institutions including Columbus State University, Troy University-Dothan, Andrew College, Bainbridge College, LaGrange College, and others.

Field Schools and Hands-On Learning Programs

A unique way in which the information might be presented at some of the resources identified in this study is through a variety of hands-on learning opportunities such as archaeological field schools, demonstrations, and other participatory learning programs. At the Singer-Moye mound site in Stewart County, for example, the University of Georgia and Columbus State University have sent students to conduct investigations and map the site. Public groups have been allowed to visit on occasion. There is an abundance of opportunities for public involvement at some of the sites listed in this study, given coordination with the proper entities. This might range from something as simple as learning how archeologists do their work to producing original crafts and artwork based on historic items.

Classroom Education

The HCC is currently working on a series of Heritage Education Units that will bring a variety of regional cultural resources to bear in classroom education throughout its service region. These focused lesson plans will be smart board-compatible and curriculum-based teaching units designed to supplement classroom teaching materials. They will place events discussed in regional and national context, highlight associated cultural resources including sites, collections, and publications that tell the story of each topic on a more authentic level. The HCC is currently developing a unit on the Creek Wars and Removal, and has plans to create Units specifically addressing the other proposed NHA themes, in addition to offerings on the Civil War and slavery, the World War II homefront, and a host of other topics.

Publication

There is a rich and extensive catalog of publications addressing Chattahoochee Trace-area history currently available which would be tapped in to as a resource for better understanding the

themes of the proposed NHA. This catalog's future development would be shaped to a significant degree by NHA designation. The HCC has a wealth of experience in crafting high-quality publications investigating various aspects of regional history, having published nearly three dozen volumes on topics ranging from Native American history to Folklife. The existing program's focus could easily be sharpened to become a primary outlet for future investigation of the themes promoted by NHA designation, further enhancing its viability, sustainability, and opportunity for meaningful impact for residents and visitors.

Tours and Trails

We believe that the existing capacity residing in the HCC and its many partner institutions to link disparate resources supporting NHA designation needs further consideration in the feasibility study. There are dozens of recreational trails and tours in existence and being developed throughout the region that already highlight or could easily highlight several important aspects of the themes proposed for the potential NHA. In addition, raising awareness and facilitating accessibility at several of the resources supporting designation of the Chattahoochee Trace as an NHA may be best achieved through these means. While this is at heart represents resource development projects, they can be best understood as linking existing resources and bringing them to the attention of visitors in a convenient way.

While all of the above-mentioned projects might be included in the list of resources supporting NHA designation, many are in-progress or by nature can only be developed once designation becomes a reality. Due to time constraints, we have not prepared resource sheets on all the existing projects of this nature for this report, choosing to focus our efforts on more physical resources. However, we do want to reiterate that we believe this category of resources is an essential component of resource evaluation and merits further study.

Current Efforts on Resource Development by the HCC

A primary example of a current trail in development is the HCC's Creek Heritage Trail project, which could conceivably function as a centerpiece in the framework of interpretation for at least two of the proposed NHA's themes. On this project, the HCC is working in collaboration with the Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Association and numerous other partners throughout the Chattahoochee Trace region to develop a major new heritage tourism resource in the lower Chattahoochee Valley area of southeastern Alabama and southwestern Georgia focusing on the causes and consequences of the Creek War of 1813, the opening phases of the Seminole War, the Creek War of 1836, and Creek Removal. The project will be designed to draw national attention to this unique story, which played a pivotal role in American history, by interpreting local aspects of this saga, highlighting publicly-accessible historical sites, and providing new interpretive avenues enabling visitors and residents to understand these events and their impact. The project will feature these core components:

- 1) A fold-out brochure/pamphlet providing a short history of the First and Second Creek Wars and the Seminole War in the Lower Chattahoochee River Valley region and Indian Removal and important associated people, places and events, to be distributed by the Historic Chattahoochee Commission.
- 2) A website, possibly featuring a mobile device-based application(s), hosted on the HCC's website with additional information and directions for visiting publicly-accessible historic sites associated with the conflict. All printed materials and interpretive markers will have QR codes directing visitors to this website.
- 3) The development and placement of new interpretive signage at selected publicly-accessible "outdoor interpretive centers" which will serve as hubs for the trail. These centers will essentially consist of NPS-style interpretive panels addressing important events that occurred in the surrounding area, and direct people to nearby publicly-accessible points of interest. Existing historic markers and museums/historic sites that interpret the era will be highlighted as part of the trail.
- 4) Eventually, yearly educational programs and special events held throughout the region that are associated with the Trail.
- 5) The development of a digital, Smart Board-compatible Heritage Education Unit focusing on the Creek Wars and Removal for use in local schools which will highlight regional historic sites.

The working committee that has been formed for this project includes Dr. John Ellisor, author of *The Second Creek War: Interethnic Conflict on a Collapsing Frontier*, Dr. Kathryn H. Braund, author of *Deerskins and Duffels: The Creek Indian Trade with Anglo-America*, Dr. Joe Knetsch, author of *Florida's Seminole Wars*, Dr. Thomas Foster, author of *Archaeology of the Lower Muskogee Creek Indians*, numerous other scholars, and a host of local historical societies, representatives from area visitor's bureaus, parks, museums, and historic sites as well as a variety of other interested groups such as the Seminole Wars Foundation. Crucially, the planning committee includes representatives from the Muscogee Creek Nation and other local groups such as the Alabama Indian Affairs Commission, Ma-Chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe, the Star Clan of Muscogee Creeks, and the Tama Tribal Town of Georgia. We are currently seeking opportunities to share this project with federally recognized tribes so that they can have a voice in its interpretation.

The University of West Georgia's Textile Heritage Trail also merits mention as a potential vehicle for showcasing many of the textile industry-related resources in the northern counties of the Chattahoochee Trace. The tour is a driving tour of the West Georgia region in which visitors can stop and view the Historic Textile Mills which were once one of the South's chief industries.

The Trail attempts to highlight all of the aspects of the textile industry in this region, including manufacturing facilities and residential areas.

Vision for Public Accessibility and Conservation

Critical elements to be considered when evaluating the viability of certain categories of resources that might help support NHA designation is their accessibility and suitability for conservation. This is especially important in light of the fact that a key element in the interpretation of all the proposed NHA themes involves appreciation of landscape and environment. While some of these resources are already publicly accessible, many stand waiting to be integrated into the NHA program if creativity towards reaching common goals is brought to bear. The HCC is already in conversation with several groups concerning the development of partnerships that might produce conservation opportunities that facilitate public access to selected sites on some level. These include the Coalition to Protect Alabama's History, the Chattahoochee Fall Line Conservation Partnership (affiliated with the Nature Conservancy), the Chattahoochee Valley Land Trust (part of the Alabama and Georgia Land Trust), and the Archaeological Conservancy. We desire to make key historic sites that are currently in private ownership accessible on some type of regular basis through creative arrangements with land conservation partners. This not only supports a critical element of the NHA program goals, but potentially breathes life into a number of undeveloped historic sites associated with categories one, two and three of the suggested NHA themes that require sophisticated approaches to interpretation due to a variety of infrastructure-related issues. The Chattahoochee Fall Line Conservation Partnership (CFLCP), which works with landowners and communities to conserve the area's natural heritage and quality of life, could potentially be a key partner in this endeavor. Nearly twenty organizations participate in the Partnership -- all collaborating to establish a corridor of well-managed conservation lands in the region. The group's vision is a sustainable landscape of native wildlife and plant communities that support hunting, outdoor recreation and tourism linked together through education. The Chattahoochee Valley Land Trust (CVLT) was created to preserve, protect, and enhance green space in the Chattahoochee Valley, to improve the quality of life for present and future generations. The organization presently conserves over 20,000 acres through nearly fifty conservation easements in Alabama and Georgia. These arrangements include parks and recreational areas for the general public, scenic viewsheds, and protection of historic resources. In the proposed Chattahoochee Trace National Heritage Area, our "stories of the land" intertwine natural heritage and cultural heritage in a way that can never be separated.

For category four, a number of partners including a range of governmental agencies and nonprofits, such as the Opelika Community Development Office, City of Valley, and Historic Columbus Foundation, could be partners in with private groups in crafting interpretive elements at mill structures and securing some level of public access. The NHA program is the single and dynamic vehicle around which this unique effort can take shape. These unique opportunities and demonstration of outside-the-box thinking should be considered in the canvass of resources.

What is Not Included in this Report

This report was produced within a short time with the deadlines provided by NPS staff. **It does not represent a complete listing of all available resources.** Several categories of resources, such as historic districts and cemeteries, were not listed completely due the amount of time required to locate and describe them. Similarly, educational programming such as lecture series and festivals, have only been mentioned as part of the offerings of host venues and for lack of time not evaluated individually. Likewise, many archaeological and other historic sites may have been overlooked in the preparation of this report or omitted due to time constraints. This is especially true of prehistoric and Creek village sites, many more of which have been conclusively documented by professional archeologist than appear on this list. *There are more than 4,000 archeological sites on Fort Benning alone.* This report represents the beginning of a more inclusive study that will hopefully evaluate the true wealth of resources in the Chattahoochee Trace and their suitability regarding designation as a National Heritage Area. Lastly, we must note that individual resource forms were completed to our best ability with the information we had at hand considering the time we had to work within. They do not uniformly address each category in question.

It will be noted that this report, for a variety of reasons, does not necessarily demonstrate an equal distribution of resources across the study area. More developed, urban areas within the Trace region have naturally had more mitigation and study than more rural areas, for example. While some clustering in every proposed theme is inevitable, the entire region is historically, physically, and culturally interconnected and has always featured various population centers and associated hinterlands that are inextricably linked to its cultural and natural heritage. One of the goals of the HCC has always been to bring awareness to this fact and help bring a regional perspective to the table. We believe the NHA program is ideally suited for continuing that unique focus which ensures smaller, underserved areas are included in the region's overall progress.

Lastly, this report includes selected sites in adjacent counties to the study area for which site documentation sheets have been prepared but are not enumerated under the theme summaries below.

Conclusion

While we believe this supplemental report will clearly demonstrate the existence of resources more than sufficient to merit National Heritage designation, a more thorough canvassing of the Chattahoochee Trace's resources and a broader vision of the unique nature of its rich heritage is necessary.

A Note About the Maps

The maps attached to this report reveal layers of information associated with the Feasibility Study. There are 895 National Register-listed or National Register-eligible archaeological sites were identified and mapped for this study. This represents about 10% of the total known archaeological sites. Approximate locations of resources have been given as the census block within which the sites are situated. General consideration for protection of the cultural resources and the Georgia Open Records Act in particular precludes us from mapping them with more specific accuracy.

Information for Georgia was obtained from Mark Williams at the Georgia Archaeological Site File maintained by the Laboratory for Archaeology in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Georgia- Athens. There are 6,685 recorded archaeological sites in the eleven Georgia counties of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission region; 636 of these are listed or have been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. These sites were mapped to the 301 census blocks within which they are located. When viewing the included map of resources it should be kept in mind that the Georgia census blocks shown represent more than twice as many individual sites, all of them National Register quality sites.

Information for the Alabama counties was obtained from Eugene Futato at the Alabama State Site File maintained by the Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) at the University of Alabama- Moundville. The Alabama database is organized differently than Georgia. In Georgia's database there is a single primary record for each recorded site with multiple related records in other tables representing the components (distinct periods of occupation). Alabama provided us with records representing each component. The OAR list of 492 records represents 259 sites; 126 of the sites had two or more components. Some sites had as many as 6 or 7 components. All of these are currently listed or determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites were mapped to the 173 census blocks within which they are located. When viewing the included map of resources it should be kept in mind that the 173 Alabama census blocks shown represent the 259 individual sites, all of them National Register quality sites.

A Goggle KMZ-format map of National Register historic sites in the southern region was obtained from the National Park Service Website and a subset to the study area. For the purpose

of illustrating the mapping method used for the archeological sites, a map of census blocks containing the National Register historic sites was also prepared and included in the map set.

All of the above maps were combined into '**HCC-NHAResources.kmz**', a single Google Earth KMZ file, internally organized into the map layers described below:

NRHP_HCC- the National Register of Historic Places map of historic resources in the study area. This includes many of the resources relating to Area of Significance Four: Industrial Development of Southern Textile Mills in the Chattahoochee Valley, shown as green-colored points

HCC_Blocks_NRHP- the census blocks where the above NRHP resources are located, shown as yellow-colored polygons.

HCC_Blocks_WarAndRemoval- the census blocks where the National Register archaeological sites are located for Area of Significance Three: The U.S.-Creek Wars and the Creek Trail of Tears, shown as red-colored polygons.

HCC_Blocks_Creek- the census blocks where the National Register archaeological sites are located for Area of Significance Two: The Chattahoochee Creeks, Part of the Powerful Creek Nation, shown as magenta-colored polygons.

HCC_Blocks_Mississippian- the census blocks where the National Register archaeological sites are located for part of Area of Significance One: The Ancient Mound Builders, AD 350 to AD 1500, shown as orange-colored polygons

HCC_Blocks_Woodland- the census blocks where the National Register archaeological sites are located for part of Area of Significance One: The Ancient Mound Builders, AD 350 to AD 1500, shown as blue-colored polygons.

This multi-layered Google map should be viewed using Google Earth (not Google Map). Google Earth is a free downloadable desktop PC application available at <http://www.google.com/earth/> The 'block' maps do not contain information on the sites located within them, they just indicate the areas where one or more sites are located for the theme. If you do point and click on one the block map layers in Google Earth you will get a popup display of the Census 2010 population and number of housing units in that particular census block.

Finally, a separate map was prepared showing the location and text on any historical markers already in place relating to the above NHA themes.

This is a Google KML-format file named '**HCC-NHAHistoricalMarkers.kml**' and it should also be viewed in Google Earth, and may be viewed in conjunction with the '**HCC-NHA Resources**' map described above.

Primary Resources and Interpretive Sites
Associated with the Four Identified Areas of National Significance

Below are summaries of the Chattahoochee Trace's areas of national significance identified in the Feasibility Study. The text from the original study draft has been edited slightly and supplemented in places to reflect the entire range of resources identified in both the original and this supplementary report.

Area of Significance One: The Ancient Mound Builders, AD 350 to AD 1500

Significance Summary:

The ancient mound sites along the lower Chattahoochee River and its tributaries include the oldest and largest Indian sites in the Southeastern U.S. from the Woodland and Mississippian periods. These prominent landscape features provide rare evidence of ancient chiefdoms and the Lower Chattahoochee River's significance as a unifying element of human habitation for the past 2,000 years.

Description:

As many as 2,000 Native Americans of the Woodland period between AD 350 and AD 750 lived in complex civilizations and built many of the earthen mounds found in the lower Chattahoochee region today. The 300-acre Kolomoki Mounds complex near the present-day town of Blakely, Georgia, features nine Woodland-era mounds, including the 57-foot-tall Temple Mound that possibly once held a temple structure on its crest. This collection of mounds and archeological sites is the oldest and largest known Woodland Indian site in the southeastern United States. Two of the mounds have been identified as burial sites, while other site features show signs of human sacrifice and contain funerary pottery and ceremonial objects such as painted clay animal sculptures.

The mound builders of the study area achieved their apex during the ensuing Mississippian Period between AD 800 and AD 1500. Archeologists correlate the Mississippian Period with widespread use of the bow and arrow (the latter often tipped with small, triangular stone points); floodplain horticulture of maize, beans, and squash; religious ceremonialism connected with agricultural production; long distance trade; increased territoriality and warfare; and, the emergence of highly organized chiefdoms. Their mound-building repertoire expanded to include large earthen platforms that served as substructures for their temples, elite residences, or council buildings. These were often arranged around a central plaza reserved for ceremonial functions and public events. The peoples of the Mississippian period constructed at least 16 large mound complexes along the Chattahoochee River and its tributaries. Examples of these mound sites are the Lampley Mound sites near Eufaula, Alabama; the Abercrombie Mound in Russell County, Alabama; and the Singer-Moye mounds and Rood's Landing sites in Stewart County, Georgia. Archeologists believe that the Rood's Landing site and its grouping of eight mounds was possibly the capital of a large chiefdom that controlled activity along the lower Chattahoochee River. This site is considered to be the largest and most complex site from the Mississippian period in the Coastal Plain of Georgia.

Altogether, these ancient mound sites interpret the Woodland and Mississippian cultures between

AD 350 and AD 1500. By using the Chattahoochee River as a natural trade route, commerce and agriculture with other Native American tribes and civilizations as far away as Central America and South America flourished.

Resources Associated with Area of Significance One

Primary Resources

The one primary resource in the study area related to Area of Significance One identified in the draft of the Feasibility Study is Kolomoki Mounds State Park, near the present-day town of Blakely, Georgia. The mounds within the park were built between AD 250 and AD 950, and represent the region's prehistoric Woodland and early Mississippian periods.

Other primary resources related to Area of Significance One include:

1. 1BR18, Mississippian Period settlement site
2. 1BR19, Mississippian Period settlement site
3. 1BR25, Mississippian Period settlement site
4. 1BR40, Mississippian Period village site
5. 1BR42, Mississippian Period village site
6. 1BR76, Woodland Period village site
7. 1BR77, Woodland Period village site
8. 1BR78, Woodland Period village site
9. 1BR79, Woodland Period village site
10. Clayton Mounds site
11. Lampley Mounds site
12. Shorter Mound site
13. Stone Mounds site
14. 9CE24, Woodland Period village site
15. 9EC66, Woodland Period village site
16. 9CE10, Woodland Period village site
17. Cemochechobee Mounds site
18. 9DR1, Woodland Period village site
19. 9DR2, Woodland Period village site
20. 9DR3, Creek quarry site
21. 9DR7, Woodland Period village site
22. 9DR9, Woodland Period village site
23. 9DR10, Woodland Period village site
24. 9DR11, Woodland Period village site
25. 9DR12, Woodland Period village site
26. 9Dr18, Woodland Period mound site
27. 9DR189, Woodland Period mound site
28. 9DR21, Woodland Period mound site
29. 9DR22, Woodland Period mound site
30. 9ER52, Woodland Period settlement site
31. 9ER53, Woodland Period settlement site
32. 9ER59, Woodland Period mound site

33. Abbeville Mounds site
34. Orpnord Mound site
35. Columbia Landing Mound site
36. Omussee Creek Mounds
37. 1LE1, Mississippian Period mound site
38. 9ME1, Mississippian Period village site
39. 9ME14 Woodland Period village site
40. 9ME15 Woodland Period village site
41. 9ME26 Woodland Period village site
42. Kyle Mounds site
43. Cool Branch Mounds
44. Gary's Fish Pond Mounds
45. Mandeville Mounds
46. Rood Mounds
47. Singer-Moye Mounds
48. Abercrombie Mounds

Interpretive Sites

Interpretive sites associated with Area of Significance One identified by the draft of the Feasibility Study include the museum at Kolomoki Mounds State Park, which features a partially excavated mound and a collection of prehistoric objects found at the site, and the Columbus Museum in Columbus, Georgia. The Columbus Museum has a permanent exhibit on the area's regional history titled *Chattahoochee Legacy* which includes a section on the prehistory of the region and displays of prehistoric objects such as pottery, figures, stone points, and trade goods. Eight other interpretive sites were identified, some of which have close association with Area of Significance One and some of which have very little:

1. Barbour County Interpretive Center
2. Lee County Historical Society Museum
3. Legacy Museum on Main
4. Museum of East Alabama
5. Oates-Reynolds Memorial Building
6. Old Russell County Courthouse
7. West Point Depot Visitor Center and Museum
8. Murals of the Wiregrass

Other Interpretive Sites related to Area of Significance One include:

1. J.D. Chason Memorial Park Historical Marker
2. Columbus State University Archives

Area of Significance Two: The Chattahoochee Creeks, Part of the Powerful Creek Nation
Significance Summary:

The ancestral homeland of the tribal groups that coalesced into what became known as the Creek Confederacy, the lower Chattahoochee valley became the host for unique native cultural development and the site of an international contest of trade and territory when the Creek Nation successfully exerted military and diplomatic resistance against advancing English, Spanish, and French traders, merchants, and settlers in the 18th century.

Description:

The peoples of the Creek Nation occupied lands that included the Chattahoochee Trace area for the three centuries beginning in the 1500s. The Creek Nation traces its roots back to the early 1500s as a confederacy of chiefdoms that were dominated by the Muskogeans, the largest tribal group, but also included the Hitchitis, Yuchis, Alibamos (Alabamas), Chatots, Eufaulas, Tallassees, and other tribes. The Creek culture became synonymously called the Muskogeans because the Muskogean people historically dominated the confederacy of tribes. Europeans later referred to these tribes collectively as the Creeks, possibly because of their many settlements along the banks of the region's tributaries and rivers. The Creek Nation's geographic area of influence encompassed lands that extended from the Appalachian Mountains to the north, south to the Gulf of Mexico, and west to the Mississippi River. The towns of Coweta, Alabama, and Cusseta, Georgia, the "mother towns" of the Creeks, formed the center of the culture within the study area.

The Chattahoochee River provided many necessities to the lifeways of the Native American people. In addition to supplying an easy means of transportation and a source of fishing for food, the river became a sacred element in their spiritual lives. Bathing in the river was a daily ritual that refreshed and purified the native people. Native American spiritual beliefs linked plants, animals, and rocks with the people, and thus, the river was a central and intertwined feature of their daily lives. In a broader sense, however, the plant and animal life of the region shaped the Creek's diet, gender roles, religion, and general worldview in fundamental ways. Fishing the Chattahoochee River naturally became an early foodway tradition among Native Americans. One of the most reliable sources of fish was at Coweta Falls at the river's fall line during the annual spawning season. The fish would stop at these rapids on their upstream journey, making the area one of the best fishing sites in the nation. Game animals, especially the whitetail deer, were an increasingly vital part of Creek lifeways throughout the era of Creek habitation of the Chattahoochee Trace. Not only did they utilize these animals for meat and pelts in their own right, but furs and hides became the predominant medium of economic exchange on the frontier with the arrival of Europeans. Creek town life was in some ways arranged around traditional hunting and planting seasons. Creeks farmed a variety of crops, chiefly corn, in the lush river and creek bottoms throughout the Trace area utilizing swidden agriculture, a low-intensity method of farming that involves minimal clearing, is dictated by natural fertility of the land, and allows for periodic natural reclamation of the land. Using the abundance of wood from trees growing along the river, Native Americans built a wide range of vessels for transportation on the river. They fabricated portable leather boats using an assemblage of animal hides stretched over poles, which could be dismantled for portage once they reached the other side. These boats could then be reassembled and used again later. More substantial dugout canoes were made using wood from the trunk of elm, hickory, or cypress trees, usually leaving the bark intact. After use, the canoes

were disguised as fallen logs by overturning them so the intact bark of the canoe bottom was all that was visible. The Creek attachment to the land was of a much different sort from that of the European colonial and US settlers who would later claim it for their own.

By the late 18th century, the loosely organized Creek Confederacy had geographically divided itself into two closely associated groups: the Upper Creeks that settled along the Alabama-Coosa River to the north and the Lower Creeks of the lower Chattahoochee and Flint rivers in present-day Alabama and Georgia. While the Upper Creeks are north of the study area, the Lower Creeks occupied over two dozen towns in the study area and hundreds of outlying and migratory settlements throughout the wider region. Naturalist William Bartram writing of his visit to the Chattahoochee Trace area in 1775 listed 15 principal towns and noted “many villages not enumerated”. He described at length his visit to Uche (Yuchi town) as well as the Apalachucla (Apalachicola) towns. US Indian Agent Benjamin Hawkins, while living at Coweta visited many of the other towns and villages in the region, describing them in ‘A sketch of the Creek Country in the years 1798 and 1799’. Hawkins identified 12 “mother towns” with 5 five tributary towns and villages on the Chattahoochee River and five others situated on the Flint River. These rich historical accounts notwithstanding, the unique culture of these people, their importance in the development of the history of the Old Southwest, and their inextricable connection to the land in which their culture developed and thrived are fundamental but often misunderstood elements of regional history which have never been comprehensively organized for educational purposes.

With Spanish colonies in Florida, the French in Mississippi, and the English to the east in Georgia, European colonial powers vied to establish trading networks with the Creek Nations beginning in the 1600s, and the Trace area became an important international center for trade, negotiation, and cultural exchange. The most valuable colonial trade commodity for the Creek tribes was white-tail deer hides and furs, which the Creeks traded for a variety of European manufactured goods such as tools and weapons which fundamentally altered native culture. At the same time, European customs were being altered through contact with the Creeks and other native groups in the New World. As the lucrative and elaborate trade system developed in the larger Southeast, the relationship between the Creek Nations and European traders and settlers eventually led to conflict. Competing colonial interests between Spain, England, and eventually France, for influence in the region led to visits to the banks of the Chattahoochee by a series of colonial officials. Eventually, diplomacy gave way to warfare as the Spanish military at one point burned to the ground Creek villages known to be allied with the English. The intense international competition for influence with the Creeks led to the construction of Fort Apalachicola in 1689 by Don Diego De Quiroga Losada, the Spanish colonial governor of Florida. Located on the west side of the Chattahoochee River in present day Russell County, Fort Apalachicola was briefly the center of Spanish colonial authority in the region and the most visible symbol that the Chattahoochee had become a bulwark in the North American colonial frontier.

Although the tribes of the Creek Nation spoke different languages, together they successfully defended and maintained their territory and cultural traditions in the face of the European advances into the region for over a century by crafty negotiations that allowed them to play one colonial power off the other. With the independence of the United States and the elimination of

European powers from the region, however, the Creeks negotiated from a steadily diminishing position of authority. When the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory in 1803, the opportunities for western expansion led to the development of federal roads. These new roads would connect the western territories with the eastern states, provide postal service, and facilitate movement of the military. In the Chattahoochee Trace, a federal road would pass through the region as it connected New Orleans to the east coast, leading to an influx of American settlement and growing influence in the region, putting increasing pressure on America's relationship with the Creek Nation. By the third decade of the 1800s, the bulk of their once vast domain had been acquired through cession and warfare by the United States, Creek lifeways had been radically altered through assimilation, and traditional economic and military sources of strength virtually eliminated. A series of compacts were negotiated and signed in the Trace area by which the once-powerful Creek Nation was systematically dispossessed of its lands. Many American settlers moved into the Chattahoochee Trace area during the 18th century, a portion of them illegally. Internal conflict over how to deal with American advances and the steady disappearance of their lands and culture sparked a civil war that eventually grew into an open conflict with the United States and contributed to the eruption of other wars with American forces that would ultimately lead to Removal.

Resources Associated with Area of Significance Two

Primary Resources

No primary sites associated with area of Area of Significance Two were identified in the draft of the Feasibility Study. It was pointed out that the U.S. Army's Fort Benning documents and manages numerous archeological sites in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

Other primary resources related to Area of Significance Two include:

1. Eufaula town site
2. Fairview Cemetery
3. Old Creek Town Park
4. Sauwoogelo town site
5. Sawokli town site
6. Tamathli town site
7. Cussetuh Old Town site
8. Hitchitee town site
9. Hichetooche village site
10. Tuttallosee village site
11. Kashita town site
12. Okmulgee town/village site
13. Okeyteyconne village site
14. Burges Trading Post site
15. Cahali hatchi ("Fowl Town", one of six separate towns) site
16. Old Tallahassi ("Fowl Town") site
17. Ataphalgi ("Fowl Town") site
18. Alik hadshi ("Fowl Town") site

19. Eetatulga ("Fowl Town") site
20. Mikasuki ("Fowl Town") site
21. Oklafunee village site
22. Puckanawhitla village site
23. Loachapoka town site
24. Sougahatchee village site
25. Auputtæ (Apatai) town site
26. Hatcheethlucoco village site
27. Marshall's village site
28. Old Trader's Cabin
29. Yuchi Town site
30. Sabacola town and mission site
31. Cheauhoochee town site
32. Oconee town site
33. Creek fisheries
34. Fort Apalachicola
35. Apalachicola town site
36. Asbury Mission site
37. Broken Arrow town site
38. Cheauhau town site
39. Chiahutci village site
40. Coweta Tallahassee town site
41. Coweta town site
42. Fullothoejy's village site
43. Girard Historic District
44. Creek Agency site, Russell County
45. High Log village site
46. Kolomi town site
47. McIntosh's village site
48. Cochifsee village site
49. Ocmulgee village site
50. Oconee village site
51. Okawaigi town site
52. Osachees village site
53. Pallachoochee town site
54. Sawwoogaloochee (Sawokli) town site
55. Tolowar Thlocko village site
56. Tuskegee village site
57. Weatlomeko village site
58. Wetumpka town site
59. The Federal Road
60. Chananagi "Long Ridge" town site
61. Cauwaoulau village site
62. Coocohapofe town site
63. Cotohautustenuggee village
64. Etohusswakkes (Itahawasaki) "Old Log" town site

65. Nipky town site
66. Secharlecha (“Under a blackjack tree”) town site
67. Tohowogly town site
68. Tucpauska town site
69. Checluccaninne town site
70. Echeta town site
71. Hothletega town site
72. Hooseche town site
73. Swaglaw, great town site
74. Swaglaw, little town site
75. Amakali town site
76. Chiskatalofa town site
77. Chuckahlofa town site
78. Chuckahlako town site
79. Donally’s Town site
80. Ematlochee town site
81. Finhalui town site
82. Hatchichapa town site
83. Hihagee town site
84. Hlekatska town site
85. Hogologes town site
86. Hotalihuyana town site
87. Kaila town site
88. Kawaiki town site
89. Okitiyakni town site
90. Osotchi town site
91. Sawokliudshi town site
92. Secharlecha town site
93. Telmocresses town site
94. Wikaihlako town site
95. Thlobthlocco town site
96. Notasulga town site
97. Neah Emathlas Town
98. Watoolahawka (Neah Micco’s Town) site
99. Echo Harjo’s Settlement
100. Chewocollee
- 101.

Interpretive Sites

Nine interpretive sites within the study area were identified by the draft of the Feasibility Study as including interpretation of Area of Significance Two. These include the Columbus Museum and the West Point Depot Visitor Center and Museum. The Columbus Museum’s *Chattahoochee Legacy* exhibit on the regional history of the Chattahoochee River valley includes artifacts from the Historic period and the Creek occupation in the region. The Fort Benning installation was noted to have included a public brochure describing the Native American communities that once occupied the property and a Public Awareness and Education Project plan that includes a cultural

resource curriculum and teacher's guide. This project was developed with the assistance of the NPS Southeast Archeological Center.

Other Interpretive Sites related to Area of Significance Two include:

1. Barbour County Interpretive Center
2. Barbour County Commissioners Historical Marker
3. Barbour County's "Little Scotland" Historical Marker
4. Bethel Primitive Baptist Church Historical Marker
5. Clayton Historic District
6. Creek Indian Removal Historic Marker
7. Eufaula Historical Marker
8. Hart House
9. History of Clayton Historic Marker
10. Kiels-McNab House
11. Lakepoint Resort State Park
12. Seth Lore and Irwinton Historic District
13. Louisville Historic Marker
14. Shorter Mansion
15. The Tree That Owns Itself
16. Yoholo Micco Walking Trail
17. Chambers County Historical Marker
18. Chambers County Museum
19. H. Grady Bradshaw Library and Cobb Memorial Archives
20. Muscogee Indians Historical Marker
21. Ward's Mill Historical Marker
22. Fort Benning Military Reservation
23. Kasihta Historical Marker
24. Old Federal Road Historical Marker
25. Fort Gaines Frontier Village
26. George T. Bagby State Park and Lodge
27. Otis Micco Statue
28. Oates-Reynolds Memorial Building
29. El Camino Real Historical Marker
30. Battle of 1702 Historical Marker
31. Three Notch Trail Historical Marker
32. Callaway Gardens
33. Chipley Historical Center
34. Pine Mountain Trail
35. Chattahoochee River Crossing Historical Marker
36. Poplar Head Springs Historical Marker
37. Caroline Marshall Draughan Center for the Arts
38. Pioneer Park
39. Chattahoochee Riverwalk
40. Columbus State University Archives
41. Coweta Town Treaty Historical Marker

42. Kennard's Ferry
43. Oglethorpe Meets the Indians at Coweta Historical Marker
44. Sabacola El Menor Historical Marker
45. Seminole State Park
46. Three Notch Trail Historical Marker
47. Indian Trail Historical Marker
48. Kirbo Center
49. Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center
50. Chattahoochee Riverwalk, Phenix City
51. Coweta Tallahassee Historical Marker
52. Coweta Town Historical Marker
53. Hatchechubee Creek Park
54. Indian Ball Ground Historical Marker
55. Indian Trail Historical Marker, Russell County
56. Spanish Fort Historical Marker
57. The Tie-Snake Historical Marker
58. Famous Indian Path Historical Marker
59. Ocfuskooche Tallahassee Historical Marker
60. Troup County Archives
61. The Federal Road Historical Marker

Area of Significance Three: The U.S.-Creek Wars and the Creek Trail of Tears

Significance Summary:

Growing fear and tension between the Creek Nation and white European American settlers led to military battles between the Creek Nation and the U.S. Government in the Lower Chattahoochee region, and ultimately to the Creek Wars of 1813–1814 and 1836. The eventual defeat of the Creek Nation resulted in permanent loss of their lands and their forced deportation to federal reservations in Oklahoma.

Description:

By 1811 the Federal Road was completed through the Chattahoochee Valley and internal conflict within the Creek Nation's coalition of tribes heightened against the backdrop of tensions with the advancing American settlements in the region. Internal challenges within the Creek Nation fanned the flames of war between tribesmen who believed they should follow their traditional beliefs while disavowing those of the American settlers, and those who favored the "civilization" program promoted by the U.S. government. Creeks seeking a return to ancestral ways became known as "Red Sticks" in reference to the traditional red-painted wooden war club used by Creeks for hundreds of years. An internal civil war erupted among the Creeks that grew to involve United States forces when Mississippi Territorial Militia attacked a supply train at Burnt Corn Creek, Alabama, on July 27, 1813. The Red Sticks counter-attacked at Fort Mims, a frontier stockade in southern Alabama. The assault resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives and was sensationalized throughout the nation as an unprovoked attack on innocent settlers. A short but brutal war was thereafter waged across the Old Southwest between the United States and a faction of the Creek Nation.

The Trace area figured prominently in the fighting, as it was home to some of the largest Lower Creek villages that supplied many of the Creek forces that fought alongside American troops in the war. The village of Coweta was actually laid siege to by Red Sticks. When a Georgia militia force under Gen. John Floyd was organized to deal with the "Red Stick rebellion," it was ordered to the banks of the Chattahoochee to relieve this siege. Discovering it had been lifted upon his arrival, Floyd ordered the construction of Fort Mitchell as a base of supply for advances further into the Creek heartland. From this base were launched assaults that resulted in two of the largest battles in the war; Autossee and Calabee Creek. Fighting continued until the Battle of Horseshoe Bend on March 27, 1814, when the Red Sticks were defeated by Andrew Jackson's army. More than 800 Creek warriors died in the battle, permanently decimating the military strength of the weakened Creek Nation and leading to the Treaty of Fort Jackson through which the Creeks ceded over twenty-three million acres of their lands to the United States. Amazingly, these lands came from territory claimed by both the Red Stick faction and the allied Lower Creeks, sparking sharp hostility and a lack of trust towards Americans by the Creeks in negotiations going forward. The site of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend has been preserved as Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, a unit of the National Park Service, in Daviston, Alabama, and the site of the signing of the Treaty of Fort Jackson is a state park in Wetumpka, Alabama.

Following the first Creek War, the U.S. military established Fort Gaines, Georgia, to protect settlers living in both Georgia and what is now Alabama, as the new boundary between the United States and the Creek Nation became a point of contention. The outpost grew into a permanent settlement in the 1820s and 1830s. Conflict over the boundary boiled over into

renewed warfare in 1817 when American military forces attempted to remove Indians from the village of Fowltown in what is now Decatur County, Georgia. This conflict is generally regarded as initiating the decades of fighting that has become known as the Seminole Wars.

Several treaties were negotiated between the Creeks of the Chattahoochee Trace and the United States in the ensuing decades which culminated in a Second Creek War and the entire Creek Nation being dispossessed completely of their ancestral homeland. Steady pressure was brought to bear on Creeks by American settlers and state governments leading to the fraudulent treaty of Indian Springs which deeded to the United States all the remaining Creek lands in the state of Georgia. The efforts to remove the Creeks from Georgia brought the affairs of the region in the national news once again, as a delegation of Creek leaders visited the nation's capital to plead for fair treatment. Contained within the public debates was arguably the origin of the antebellum state-rights arguments that led directly to the Civil War when applied to the subject of slavery. Governor George Troup of Georgia became a central figure in this regard, threatening to go to war with the United States should the federal government attempt to interfere with the state's jurisdiction in former Creek lands. Although an amended version of the agreement was later created, the primary signer of the original treaty, William McIntosh, was famously executed for his role in the sordid affair.

As a direct result of the cession, though, the United States opened a large swath of land along the Chattahoochee River for settlement in May 1827 through a land lottery system. Included in this was the land on which the city of Columbus was planned as a commercial nexus at the head of navigation of the Chattahoochee. The potential for trade on the river had skyrocketed as a result of the United States' acquisition of the Florida territory in 1822. Safe access to the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Apalachicola River was thus guaranteed. The opening of this trade route encouraged an influx of more settlers into the region looking for land to cultivate. They established some of the earliest farms and plantations in the area, where the rich, clay soils were extremely fertile. Many of these early settlers came from the older states of the eastern seaboard such as Virginia and North and South Carolina, following the Federal Road west to seek new land and a new life.

Continued conflicts between the remaining Creek tribes and the growing number of settlers led the U.S. Congress to pass the Indian Removal Act in 1830. U.S. Congressman Wilson Lumpkin of Stewart County, Georgia, introduced and championed the bill; the following year local residents named the city of Lumpkin in honor of the congressman. In 1832 the remaining Creek lands west of the Mississippi were signed away to the United States via the Treaty of Cusseta, though Creeks living there were to be given lots on which they could remain and become citizens of the United States or voluntarily sell and remove west at the end of a period of five years. An epidemic of swindling ensued, as speculators and traders set upon the region intent on divesting the Creeks of their promised lands. Much of this nefarious activity was centered in Columbus, but groups from the wider region were a part of a series of both legal and extralegal negotiations that saw unauthorized settlement in the region and much fraud committed.

The conflict mounted to the point that U.S. troops were brought in to establish order, capturing and imprisoning certain violators of the agreement, shooting at least one, and burning the nascent village of Eufaula to the ground in what became known locally as "The Intruder's War." Unable

or unwilling to do all that was necessary to enforce the terms of the treaty, however, the fraud continued almost unabated.

With no legal recourse, the hungry and desperate Creeks struck out against their American antagonizers in the spring of 1836. Isolated raids on farmsteads and stock herds throughout the region occurred, some involving the murder of individual Americans and families. This violence was reciprocated and soon the entire region was preparing for a violent conflict. In May of 1836 Creeks destroyed the town of Roanoke, sparking a general conflict that has become known as the Second Creek War. Militia and Federal troops under the command of Winfield Scott and Thomas Jesup were brought to the area to put down the rebellion. A series of small battles occurred in 1836 and 1837 that resulted in the defeat and final collapse of the Creek Nation. Some of these battle sites are documented in this report and some of which have not been conclusively located. The war proved to be the final act in a long series of events that ultimately led to the forced emigration from the region by the Creeks.

The Creek Nation's relocation, or "Trail of Tears," was actually a series of migrations that took place over many years. Some Creeks voluntarily removed west after selling their lands years before the Second Creek War, while a sizable majority attempted to retain a small section of their lands until 1837, when over 15,000 were rounded up in camps such as that at Fort Mitchell to be shipped west of the Mississippi. Many died in transit due to harsh weather conditions, lack of supplies, and the long, strenuous journey. An undetermined number escaped to Florida, joining with Seminole bands and continuing resistance for the next decade. A small number managed to evade removal altogether, hiding out or being sheltered by white friends or otherwise integrating themselves into American society in the region.

With the opening of the final removal of the Creeks, the Chattahoochee River region attracted a flood of newcomers from other parts of the United States and European countries, many of whom brought with them African American slaves. These settlers brought with them new cultural practices, traditions, and economic systems that transformed the region from Creek heartland to an important part of the Old South in short order. With little respect for the Creek culture that had been removed from the landscape, the saga of the Creek Wars and the sad story of Removal were all but forgotten in the region as a shameful and troubled era.

Resources Associated with Area of Significance Three

Primary Resources

Three primary resources associated with area of significance three were identified in the draft of the Feasibility Study. Two of these resources are the co-located Fort Mitchell Historic Site and Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center in Russell County, Alabama, about 10 miles south of Phenix City, Alabama. The Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center consists of a sculptural monument and several signs and plaques that interpret Creek culture and the Creek Trail of Tears. The Fort Mitchell Historic Site is a reconstructed U.S. military fort. This replica is designed to reflect the 1813 fort that was used as a supply depot for campaigns against the Creeks. Fort Mitchell includes a small cemetery, a 19th century log house relocated to the property, a collection of recreated interpretive objects, and a visitor center. The third primary

resource is the Pioneer Village at Fort Gaines, Georgia, which was established by the U.S. Army shortly after the first Creek War. The site is open to the public as a historic site, and includes a replica of one of the fort's 1816 blockhouses, as well as other period structures.

Other primary resources related to Area of Significance Three include:

1. Battle at Watson's Farm site
2. Battle of Martin's Creek site
3. Battle of Pugh's Plantation site
4. Battle's Plantation site
5. Camp Sanford site
6. Fairview Cemetery
7. Fort Bell site
8. Fort Browder site
9. Old Creek Town Park
10. Stockade on Randolph Street
11. Fort Cusseta
12. Battle of Hitchity site
13. Fort Twiggs site
14. The Dill House
15. Toll House and Inn
16. Fort Gaines Historical District
17. Claybank Log Church
18. Burges Trading Post site
19. Camp Recovery site
20. Fort Hughes site
21. Fort Scott site
22. Fowl Town site
23. Alford's Camp site
24. Duke Log Home
25. Pelham House
26. Ellicott's Mounds
27. Bean's Mill
28. Fort Gunn site
29. Fort Henderson site
30. Fort White Plains site
31. Loachapoka Historic District
32. Old Main and Church Street Historic District
33. Speake Cabin
34. Hardaway's Ferry site
35. Kennard's Ferry site
36. Linwood Cemetery
37. Old Trader's Cabin
38. Ridgewood
39. St. Elmo
40. The Cedars
41. Walker-Peters-Langdon House

42. Site of Wewoka
43. Wynn House
44. Overlook Historic District
45. Wynnton Academy
46. Wynnwood
47. Cuthbert Historic District
48. Battle of Jones Plantation site
49. Battle of Quarles Plantation site
50. Battle of Roanoke site
51. Battle of Shepherd's Plantation site
52. Bedingfield Inn
53. Site of Florence
54. Fort Jones site
55. Fort McCreary site
56. Irwin-Pertain House
57. Richland Historic District
58. Broken Arrow
59. Browneville-Summerville Historic District
60. Fort Bainbridge site
61. Frazier's Stand site
62. Glennville Historic District
63. Creek Agency site, Russell County
64. Nimrod Long House
65. Neah Emathla's Town site
66. Pitts Plantation
67. Sand Fort site (1813- 14)
68. Wetumpka village site
69. Beall-Dallas-Crayton House
70. Long Cane Historic District
71. Vernon Road Historic District
72. The Federal Road
73. Camp Armstrong (1813 Georgia Militia camp near Coweta town site)

Interpretive sites

Nine interpretive sites tell the story of the U.S.-Creek Wars and the Creek Trail of Tears within the study area:

1. Barbour County Interpretive Center
2. Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center
3. Fort Gaines Frontier Village
4. Fort Mitchell National Historic Landmark
5. Lee County Historical Society Museum
6. Legacy Museum on Main
7. Museum of East Alabama
8. Oates-Reynolds Memorial Building

9. The Columbus Museum
10. Walter F. George Resource Manager's Office
11. Murals of the Wiregrass

Other Interpretive Sites related to Area of Significance Three include:

1. Creek Indian Removal Historic Marker
2. Eufaula Historic Marker
3. Fort Browder Historic Marker
4. Hart House
5. Lakepoint Resort State Park
6. Seth Lore and Irwinton Historic District
7. Louisville Historic Marker
8. Old Negro Cemetery Historic Marker
9. Providence Methodist Church and School Historic Marker
10. Sheppard Cottage
11. Shorter Cemetery
12. Shorter Mansion
13. Spring Hill Methodist Church Historic Marker
14. The Old County Courthouse Historic Marker
15. The Tavern
16. Wellborn House
17. Yoholo Micco Walking Trail
18. Chambers County Museum
19. First Courts in Chambers County Historical Marker
20. Fort Cusseta Historical Marker
21. H. Grady Bradshaw Library and Cobb Memorial Archives
22. Muscogee Indians Historical Marker
23. Oak Bowery Historical Marker
24. Battle of Hitchity Historical Marker
25. Old Federal Road Historical Marker
26. 1814 Boundary/Founding of Fort Gaines Historical Marker
27. Fort Gaines Frontier Village
28. Fort Gaines Guards Historical Marker
29. Fort Gaines Historical Marker
30. Fort Gaines Blockhouse
31. Gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines Historical Marker
32. George T. Bagby State Park and Lodge
33. Mt. Gilead Baptist Church Historical Marker
34. Oketeyeconne Historical Marker
35. Old Pioneer Cemetery Historical Marker
36. Otis Micco Statue
37. Queen City of the Chattahoochee Historical Marker
38. Sutlive House
39. 1836 Fort Historical Marker
40. Toney-Standley House

41. Toney-Standley House Historical Marker
42. Daleville, Alabama Historical Marker
43. Oates-Reynolds Memorial Building
44. Richmond First County Seat Historical Marker
45. The Block House 1814 Historical Marker
46. Grist Mill, Indian Battle Historical Marker
47. Bainbridge Commercial Historic District
48. Battle of Fowl Town Historical Marker
49. Camp Recovery Historical Marker
50. Curry Hill Plantation
51. Decatur County Historical Marker
52. Fort Hughes Historical Marker
53. Fort Scott Historical Marker
54. Ira Sanborn Historical Marker
55. Village of Fowltown Historical Marker
56. Blakeley Court Square Historic District
57. Early County Historical Marker
58. Three Notch Trail Historical Marker
59. Chipley Historical Center
60. Harris County Historical Marker
61. Waverly Hall Historical Marker
62. Whitesville Historical Marker
63. A County Older Than The State Historical Marker
64. Chattahoochee River Crossing Historical Marker
65. Franklin First Beachhead Historical Marker
66. Indian Treaty Boundary Line Historical Marker
67. Irwin Empire Historical Marker
68. Kennedy House
69. Lawrenceville Historical Marker
70. Pelham House Historical Marker
71. Seven Flags Over Abbeville Historical Marker
72. Showplace of the South Historical Marker
73. Bethune-Kennedy House Historical Marker
74. Columbia Historical Marker
75. Poplar Head Springs Historical Marker
76. Southern Boundary of the United States Historical Marker
77. The Founding of Dothan Historical Marker
78. Landmark Park
79. Bean's Mill Historical Marker
80. Caroline Marshall Draughan Center for the Arts
81. Line 32 Historical Marker
82. Pine Hill Cemetery
83. Pine Hill Cemetery Historical Marker
84. Pioneer Park
85. Salem Founded Historical Marker
86. Chattahoochee Riverwalk

87. City of Columbus Historical Marker
88. Columbus' First Theater Historical Marker
89. Columbus State University Archives
90. Early Residences Historical Marker
91. Kennard's Ferry
92. Heritage Corner Tours
93. Oglethorpe House Historic Marker
94. Paddy Carr's House site
95. Philip Thomas Schley Historical Marker
96. Samuel Cooper Historical Marker
97. The City Wharf
98. Columbus Guards Historical Marker
99. Wildwood Historical Marker
100. Winfield Scott's encampment site
101. Georgetown Historical Marker
102. Battleground of Echowanchaway Historical Marker
103. Randolph County Historical Marker
104. Seminole War Path Historical Markers (4)
105. Site of First Church Historical Marker
106. Site of First Courthouse Historical Marker
107. Walker Home
108. Bedingfield Inn Historical Marker
109. First Post Office Historical Marker
110. First Seat of Government Historical Marker
111. Fort Jones Historical Marker
112. Fort McCreary Historical Marker
113. Richland Historical Marker
114. Kirbo Interpretive Center
115. Lumpkin and Stewart County Historical Marker
116. Methodist Camp Ground Historical Marker
117. Old Stagecoach Trail
118. Richland Baptist Church Historical Marker
119. Roanoke Historical Marker
120. Stewart Academy Historical Marker
121. Westville
122. Bass-Perry House
123. Chattahoochee Riverwalk, Phenix City
124. Crockettville Historical Marker
125. Fort Mitchell Historical Marker
126. Glenn-Thompason Plantation
127. Glennville Historical Marker
128. Hatchechubee Creek Park
129. Horace King Historical Marker
130. John Crowell Historical Marker
131. Long Family Historical Marker
132. Royston Inn Historic Marker

- 133. Sand Fort Historic Marker
- 134. Six Indians Hanged Historic Marker
- 135. Uchee Historical Marker
- 136. Jones Crossroads Historical Marker
- 137. LaGrange College Historical Marker
- 138. McFarland-Render House
- 139. The Burnt Village Historical Marker
- 140. Troup County Academy Historical Marker
- 141. Troup County Archives
- 142. The Federal Road Historical Marker

Area of Significance Four: Industrial Development of Southern Textile Mills in the Chattahoochee Valley

Significance Summary:

The gravity-fed waters of the Chattahoochee River powered the textile mills and iron works plants that transformed the towns along the fall line into a robust, regional center for industry from the mid-19th century through the 1920s. This region became an important component the larger textile corridor of the Piedmont region of the Southeastern United States.

Description:

The rushing waters at the Chattahoochee River, which features rapids from West Point to Columbus and which falls 125 feet within 2 1/2 miles at the fall line, powered the textile mills that transformed towns in the northern part of the study area into a regional commercial and industrial hub in the mid-nineteenth century through the first decades of the 1900s. The first textile mills in the Chattahoochee Trace region were built in 1834 along the banks of the Chattahoochee River in and around the city of Columbus, which rapidly became the center of one of the South's most important antebellum industrial centers. Transportation and trade also played a key role in this commercial success. Steamboat access along the navigable sections of the Chattahoochee River, along with the later introduction of the railroad in 1853, contributed greatly to establishing the contributing role that Columbus would play as a commercial center in the South.

The Civil War's impact on manufacturing in the South had far-reaching effects on industry and commerce in the study area. Factories like the Columbus Iron Works shifted production to armaments such as guns, swords, and cannons, as well as steam engines that were used across the Confederacy. Columbus actually became the largest textile manufacturing center in Georgia and the second greatest within the South at the time. The city is generally recognized as ranking second only to Richmond in terms of industrial output in support of the Confederate war effort. The wartime textile mills in the study area produced uniforms, ropes, and shoes for Confederate soldiers among a host of military supplies. Confederate shipyards in Columbus built, repaired, or helped outfit numerous vessels for the war effort, including the CSS *Jackson* ironclad and the CSS *Chattahoochee* gunship. Other facilities produced rifles, pistols, swords, among a wide variety of items produced in the burgeoning fall line industrial complex. Recognizing Columbus as a strategic Confederate manufacturing center, the Union blocked shipping access to the Chattahoochee River from the Gulf of Mexico at the southern port of Apalachicola. Production continued throughout the war, however, only halting with General James Wilson's capture of Columbus and destruction of much of its industrial infrastructure in April of 1865.

During post-Civil War reconstruction, manufacturing and commercial prosperity returned to the study area relatively sooner than other Southern regions, unified by the slogan, "bring the cotton mills to the cotton fields" throughout the "New South." The Fall Line cities along the Chattahoochee River became part of this New South that extended from the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and stretched to Tennessee and Mississippi. Within a few short years, manufacturing and textile mills again pervaded Columbus, and new factories emerged in longstanding mill cities including LaGrange, Phenix City, Valley, Lanett, and West Point. By the 1880s, the Eagle and Phenix mills made Muscogee County one of the top textile producing areas in the nation.

A unique and important individual associated with the industrial development of the study area before, during, and after the Civil War was Horace King (1807–1885), an African American engineer and master bridge builder who first came to the area as a slave but was later freed. King designed factories and bridges in the Chattahoochee valley of Alabama and Georgia well before the Civil War and during the reconstruction that followed. Horace King is credited with the design of factory buildings in the Columbus Historic Riverfront Industrial District. King also made major contributions to Columbus Iron Works and the navy yard's shipbuilding activities during the Civil War.

Between 1880 to 1920 mill fever swept the South and the number of textile mills throughout the southern states increased dramatically. During this time period, the estimated number of textile mills throughout the South jumped from 161 to 731. By 1910 60% of the mills in the United States were located in the South, primarily in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. During this boom in textile manufacturing growth, numerous mills were established throughout the Chattahoochee Trace region stretching from LaGrange to Eufaula. In 1900 the river powered well over 55,000 spindles and 1,800 looms directly, while steam from the river's water powered more than 28,000 additional spindles and nearly 1,000 more looms.

As early as 1880, hydroelectric generation on the river was taking place in the study area, and by the early 20th century, dams like Bartlett's Ferry Dam and Goat Rock Dam were being used to harness the Chattahoochee River for electricity, bringing still more industry to the area. Textile manufacturing brought together cotton and commerce, symbolizing the emerging role of industrial growth in the agriculturally dominated New South. In the city of LaGrange in Troup County, local citizens including local businessman, Fuller E. Callaway, invested in the formation of the Dixie Mills in 1895. This was soon followed by the development of even more textile mills including: Unity Mill, Hogansville Manufacturing Company, Park Cotton Mills, Elm City Cotton Mill, Dunson Mill, Hillside Cotton Mill, and Stark Mill built in 1922. As numerous mills sprang up, so too did mill villages that housed many of the workers who came to fill the jobs created by the textile industry.

The mill industry's dominance in the economies of several towns in the study area fostered a unique community character that has substantially contributed to the shaping of the region's identity. A large portion of current residents can trace their roots in the area to ancestors who moved to the region from surrounding rural areas in search of steady employment and whose lives were shaped by the rhythms of life in the mills and mill villages. The story of the mills and those that worked in them is integral to understanding the region.

Resources Associated with Area of Significance Four

Primary Resources

Thirty-four primary resources related to area of significance four were identified in the draft of the Feasibility Study. In May 2012, the study team conducted fieldwork reconnaissance of 20 different textile mills, mill villages, and other associated resources. The team concluded that, although a number of important historic mill complexes have been demolished in recent decades and other integrity losses have occurred to extant mill buildings, the study area contains a

significant assemblage of resources with sufficient historical physical integrity associated with the history of the textile industry in the Chattahoochee Valley. Prominent among these are the Columbus Historic Riverfront Industrial District and the Chattahoochee RiverWalk. The historic district was designated a national historic landmark for the area's 19th century textile mills and their importance in the South, as well as the hydropower that fueled the mills. The twelve-mile-long RiverWalk is a pedestrian walkway along the east bank of the river, which provides views of the city's historic dams, mills, and the Confederate Naval Yard, among other sites that interpret the history of the region's textile mills, ironworks, and hydropower. **In the vicinity of the mouth of Bull Creek the RiverWalk passes through the prehistoric Bull Creek archaeological site and other sites related to the historic period Creek town of Coweta visible just across the river.**

The complete listing of primary resources and interpretive sites identified in the draft of the study includes:

1. Ashford Depot, Ashford, AL
2. Bainbridge Commercial Historical District, Bainbridge, GA
3. Bainbridge Heritage Tour, Bainbridge, GA
4. Barbour County Interpretive Center, Eufaula, AL
5. Black Heritage Tour, Columbus, GA
6. Blakeley Court Square Historic District, Blakeley, GA
7. Brownville-Summerville Historic District, Phenix City, AL
8. Chambers County Museum, Lafayette, AL
9. Chattahoochee Riverwalk, Columbus, GA
10. Coheele Creek Covered Bridge, Hilton, GA
11. Columbus Historic District, Columbus, GA
12. Columbus Historic District (Boundary Increase), Columbus, GA
13. Columbus Historic Riverfront Industrial District, Columbus, GA
14. Donalsonville Historic District, Donalsonville, GA
15. Eufaula Walking-Driving Tour, Eufaula, AL
16. Farley Nuclear Plant Visitor's Center, Columbia, AL
17. Fort Gaines Historic District, Fort Gaines, GA
18. John Godwin's Grave, Phenix City, AL
19. LaGrange Commercial Historic District, LaGrange
20. Langdale Historic District, Valley, AL
21. Lee County Historical Society Museum, Loachapoka, AL
22. Legacy Museum on Main, LaGrange, GA
23. Loachapoka Historic District, Loachapoka, AL
24. Lore Historic District, Eufaula, AL
25. Lore, Seth and Irwinton Historic District, Eufaula, AL
26. Lumpkin Commercial Historic District, Lumpkin, GA
27. Main Street Commercial District, Dothan, AL
28. Museum of East Alabama, Opelika, AL
29. National Civil War Naval Museum at Port Columbus, Columbus, GA
30. Oates-Reynolds Memorial Building, Newton, AL
31. Old Russell County Courthouse, Seale, AL

32. Railroad Avenue Historic District, Opelika, AL
33. Richland Historic District, Richland, GA
34. Richland Rail Museum, Richland, GA
35. Riverview Historic District, Valley, AL
36. Salem-Shotwell Covered Bridge, Opelika, AL
37. Shellman Historic District, Shellman, GA
38. Stark Mill and Mill Village Historic District, Hogansville, GA
39. Stonewall Jackson Cemetery and Horace King gravesite, LaGrange, GA
40. The Columbus Museum, Columbus, GA
41. West Point Commercial Historic District, West Point, GA
42. West Point Depot Visitor Center and Museum, West Point, GA
43. Murals of the Wiregrass, Dothan, AL

Other primary resources related to Area of Significance Four include:

1. Fairfax First Christian Church
2. Fairfax Historic District
3. Langdale Mill
4. Langdale Theater
5. Riverdale Mill
6. Shawmut Historic District
7. Shawmut Kindergarten
8. West Point Manufacturing Company
9. Anderson Village
10. Columbus Antebellum Waterpower Lots and Dams
11. Archer Hosiery Mill
12. Bibb City
13. Columbus Plant of the Bibb Company
14. Carter Mill tenements
15. Carter and Bradley building
16. City Mills Dam
17. Clapp's Factory site
18. Clegg's Factory
19. Columbus Manufacturing Housing
20. Columbus Manufacturing Company
21. Columbus Carpet Mills
22. Columbus Convention and Trade Center
23. Columbus Industrial Schools
24. Depot Business Building
25. Eagle and Phenix mill village site
26. Eagle and Phenix Mill
27. Falls of the Chattahoochee
28. Paragon Mills
29. Johnston Mill Lofts
30. Jordan Mills
31. Linwood Cemetery
32. Meritas Mills

33. Muscogee Mills
34. North Highlands Dam
35. Shannon Hosiery Mill
36. Steam Cotton Mill
37. Swift Manufacturing
38. Swift Spinning Mills
39. The City Wharf site
40. Columbus Cotton Press site
41. W.C. Bradley Warehouse
42. Callaway Mills Office
43. Callaway Monument
44. Dixie Cotton Mill
45. Dunson Baptist Church
46. Dunson Methodist Church
47. Elm City Textile Mill
48. Elm City Village
49. Hills and Dales Estate
50. Hillside Homes
51. LaGrange Commercial Historic District
52. Meritas Mills
53. Stark Mill and Mill Village Historic District
54. Unity School

Interpretive Sites

Nine interpretive sites related to area of significance four are identified within the corridor. These included the National Civil War Naval Museum, the West Point Visitor Center and Museum, the Legacy Museum on Main, and the Columbus Museum.

Other interpretive sites related to Area of Significance Four include:

1. Fairfax First Christian Church Historical Marker
2. Fairfax Kindergarten Historical Marker
3. H. Grady Bradshaw Library and Cobb Memorial Archives
4. Lafayette Presbyterian Church Historical Marker
5. West Point Manufacturing Company Historical Marker
6. Tonge Factory Historical Marker
7. Old Factory Creek Historical Marker
8. 1919 Labor Rally Historical Marker
9. Cargill-Wright Company Historical Marker
10. Cemetery at Clapp's Factory village site
11. Chattahoochee Promenade
12. Chattahoochee Riverwalk
13. City Mills Historical Marker
14. Columbus Ironworks Historical Marker
15. Columbus State University Archives
16. Eagle and Phenix Mills Historical Marker

17. Empire Mills Historical Marker
18. George Parker Swift Historical Marker
19. Haiman's Sword Factory Historical Marker
20. Heritage Park
21. Lummus Cotton Gins Historical Marker
22. McCullers Center
23. Textile and Banking Pioneer Historical Marker
24. Fuller Earle Callaway Historical Marker
25. Troup County Archives
26. Troup Factory Historical Marker

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