2006 and 2007 Final Report of Project Riverway
Summer 2006 Study of the Lower Chattahoochee River Corridor
Summer 2007 Study of the Lower Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers

Project sponsored by the Fanning Institute and The Alliance for Quality Growth
Produced by the University of Georgia (UGA), Fanning Institute, College of Environment & Design (CED), and Center for Community Design and Preservation (CCDP).
Projects Developed during the Summers 2006 & 2007
Chattahoochee Studio
@ University of Georgia

2007 Projects:
- Hiking Trail map/brochure
- Action Plan for Riverway South
- Brochure templates
- Lake Seminole plant brochure
- Historic roadways: signage
- Historic roadways: Federal Trail
- Chattahoochee passport for the LACF
- Southern rivers birding trail
- guide adapted for the Web site
- Native American sites list
- Promotional postcards for the LACF
- Captain John Davis river tour
- Corridor signage: Chattahoochee Trace
- Riverway South’s Web site redesigned (see page 58)

2007 DNR Sites:
- Kolomoki tour brochure
- Kolomoki Park new concepts
- State Parks stationery
- Plants tour brochure
- Interactive Map of the ACF Watershed Area
- Downloadable video tours:
  - Kolomoki Mounds and
  - Bagby State Park plant walk

2006 Charrette:
- Charrette Recommendations:
  - Land use
  - Affordable housing
  - Downtown revitalization
  - Street planting
  - Youth development center
  - Recreation development
  - Community pool
  - Pedestrian corridor
  - Phenomenon trail:
    - Overview
    - Playground and beach access
    - Municipal docks for public water access
    - Interpretive center
    - Signage and trail materials
    - Paving materials for paths
    - The missing link: bridge design
    - Covered bridge outlook

2006 Projects:
- Environmental and natural resources guide
- Historic sites and museums guide
- Opening doors through the outdoors
- Cotton trail tourism brochure
- Fishing tournaments for kids: fishing derby
- Web site development: RiverWay South
- Revitalization plan: Indian heritage center
- Low impact river access
- Access & bait shops locator
On June 11, 2006, Project Riverway, a multidisciplinary service learning project was launched. Project Riverway seeks to re-engage communities along the lower Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint with the rivers. With a focus on economic development, including affordable housing, downtown redevelopment, and providing recommendations for community amenities, Project Riverway also seeks to provide communities with real tools and products to attract tourists to the region. Heritage and Eco-tourism efforts focus on the environmental assets of the area, most notably the rivers, along with the significant historic and cultural remnants. Protecting the resources that exist, utilizing them as an economic engine, and providing opportunities for growth are vital to this region since current poverty rates are among the highest in Georgia.

The course is led by Danny Bivins and Leigh Askew from the Fanning Institute with support from Alfie Vick with the College of Environment and Design, Leara Rhodes with the Grady College of Journalism and Mass Communication, and Jennifer Lewis and Eleonor Machado of the Center for Community Design and Preservation. Project Riverway also works closely with its regional not for profit partner RiverWay South. Ultimately, the work will be implemented by RiverWay South.

Project Riverway takes place during the University of Georgia’s summer semester. It began in 2006 and will run through 2008. Each session focuses on a different region of the river. To date Project Riverway has gone from Columbus, Georgia/ Phenix City, Alabama to Chattahoochee, Florida. Students participate in the project for course credit and/or internship credit. They begin by generating creative ideas and designs for communities in the region as a whole. Next, multi-disciplinary final projects are developed. As an example of a final project, some students developed conceptu- alized plans for a regional cotton museum incorporating the locations of Bibb City, Ga., Eufaula, Ala., and Fort Gaines, GA. Visitors to the museum travel to each attraction – including a cotton gin and a plantation tour – via a barge on the Chattahoochee.
“Cotton has been such an essential part of the whole Chattahoochee culture,” said Melissa Tufts, a landscape architecture graduate student. “Its history is also a story of slavery and of poverty that was a consequence of the failure of cotton in the early twentieth century. It’s a powerful lens into Georgia’s past.”

Other projects include a book promoting nature tourism in the region, plans for a redesign of a now-neglected Native American heritage monument in Fort Mitchell, Alabama, and an interactive web site that allows visitors to the area to create a custom map of attractions suited to their specific interests. Downloadable walking tours, customized stationery and postcards, hiking trail maps and flyers, and conceptual regional tourism signage round out some of the prototype projects students have developed.

Each summer begins with the students taking a six-day trip to meet with residents in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia and learn about the area’s local heritage and natural resources and to gather information for their projects. They learn first-hand what matters most to residents, as well as what valuable local assets that aren’t being used to their fullest potential – but might be if looked upon from a new view point.

During the first summer, the class provided a fresh perspective with a charrette — a short, intensive creative design session that generated ideas for a single community — at the end of the summer. The charrette, which focused on Fort Gaines, Georgia, produced a wide range of sketches, maps and plans for improving the community.

“What we hope to do is create a greater sense of community pride for what they have — the resources already there,” said Danny Bivins, the project coordinator.

Students’ products included designs for the boat docks that could boost economic vitality, plans to improve recreation for children, and, because the town is a prime spot for retirees looking to build homes, suggestions for neighborhoods that are designed and built to conserve the area’s environmental assets.

Jennifer Lewis, a historic preservation specialist at the Center for Community Design and Preservation, described a charrette as “a tornado in reverse.” “It’s a whirlwind of activity with a definite end point,” she said. “We start out with information coming from lots of different directions, and it eventually comes together in one spot, one final presentation.”

The charrette also produced suggestions for building materials and interpretive signage along the town’s proposed “Phenomenon Trail,” which will physically link George T. Bagby State Park — an important part of the town’s economy — with downtown Fort Gaines. The charrette was timely, since the trail was in its initial planning stages and town planners can now more easily incorporate ideas for minimizing the impact on the surrounding environment. The trail, which will wind along the Chattahoochee River, will also showcase rare geology and vegetation.

“We’re trying to take their visions and be a catalyst – help them further along and provide technical assistance,” Bivins says.

Collaboration is an essential component of Project Riverway, as the project has crossed departmental boundaries and state boundaries, among others. Aside from the resources provided by the University, an additional organization — RiverWay South provided vital assistance.

The Chattahoochee Studio

This course began in 2006 as a result of the vision and funding of the Fanning Institute. It will continue each summer through 2008 as part of an ongoing effort to help the communities along the lower Chattahoochee River corridor find ways to develop without destroying their unique environments.

This studio is literally a step through time. Students explore Native American sites as well as the effects of King Cotton — how it was grown, shipped and harvested, and the mills along the river — and the culture it produced. Recreational opportunities abound, including hiking, fishing, canoeing and kayaking. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of this studio course is the people encountered along the way. From Columbus to Chattahoochee, Fl. students and faculty met interesting people with diverse and colorful stories to tell. Fieldwork was complemented by weeks of presentations by people involved in all aspects of planning and land use, lending a real-world view of the complexity of sustainable design.
Project Riverway
Projects Developed during the Summer 2007
Chattahoochee Studio
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The Hike the Hooch brochure is a fold out map used to locate and direct locals and tourists to the hiking trails and nature walks within the lower Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint region. Seven major trail sites, which stretch from Georgia to Alabama and down to Florida, are located on the map. One side of the map shows the general geographic location of each site and brief accompanying description of the trail’s difficulty, length, and environment. The opposite side of the map contains a longer overall description, a larger picture and more specific location of the trail sites. This brochure can be placed at rest stops and welcome centers to allow for high visibility of the map.
This 31-page Riverway South 2007 Action Plan is intended to identify ways to help RiverWay South (RWS) preserve, protect, and promote the unique heritage of their region while infusing new economic life into the communities. This plan is conceptual and presents ideas and directions for RWS to consider, adopt, or modify as seen fit.

The Lower Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint (LACF) region has a rich natural and human history, a unique character, and much to offer to the rest of the region and nation. Within this plan, we have identified ways for RWS to inventory, conserve, enhance, and publicize these resources.

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**4. GOALS**

Project Riverway South has identified a number of concepts to help RWS achieve its goals and further develop a few of them into a comprehensive strategy to increase economic opportunities and community development. The Lower Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Regions (LACF) have a rich natural and human history, a unique character, and much to offer to the rest of the region and nation. Within this plan, we have identified ways for RWS to inventory, conserve, enhance, and publicize these resources.

**5. THE PLAN**

**6. IMPLEMENTATION**

Project Riverway South has identified a number of concepts to help RWS achieve its goals and further develop a few of them into a comprehensive strategy to increase economic opportunities and community development. The Lower Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Regions (LACF) have a rich natural and human history, a unique character, and much to offer to the rest of the region and nation. Within this plan, we have identified ways for RWS to inventory, conserve, enhance, and publicize these resources.

**7. INITIAL STEPS**

Project Riverway South has identified a number of concepts to help RWS achieve its goals and further develop a few of them into a comprehensive strategy to increase economic opportunities and community development. The Lower Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Regions (LACF) have a rich natural and human history, a unique character, and much to offer to the rest of the region and nation. Within this plan, we have identified ways for RWS to inventory, conserve, enhance, and publicize these resources.
Promoting local attractions

BROCHURE TEMPLATES

The brochure template created by Project Riverway will give communities a starting point in the realm of marketing. Communities should utilize the template to promote local attractions, as well as their county or city as a whole. The brochure's cover appears to be a postcard and when flipped over unfolds into four flaps that provide basic information about the destination that a visitor would need. The Kolomoki brochure provides a model for a site specific brochure displaying rates and amenities, whereas the Bainbridge brochure highlights the main attractions in the area. The duplication of the postcard brochure layout between communities will connect them and give visitors a familiar layout to look for in the region. The template given for the postcard brochure is easy to replicate and implement.
Lake Seminole
A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE HISTORY OF LAKE SEMINOLE’S AQUATIC PLANTS & THEIR CONTROL

Lake Seminole is a reservoir with large areas of shallow, clear water. This, combined with the region’s mild climate, creates conditions that are almost ideal for growing aquatic plants. The large number of submerged trees in the reservoir make some control methods impractical. The stable water levels and slow water movement allow muck to accumulate in some shoreline areas, promoting the growth of cattail. Nutrients in the water from upstream sources such as cities and agriculture fertilize the plants, enabling them to grow very rapidly. Many of the weeds are exotic plants, which have been able to rapidly cover large areas of the lake because the fish or insects that feed on them in their native waters are not present in Lake Seminole.

Why did weeds invade Lake Seminole?

Weeds first started出现在 Lake Seminole in the mid-1950s. These weeds were introduced into the lake during the construction of the reservoir. Many of these weeds were eventually removed, but some have remained and have continued to grow. The stable water levels and slow water movement make some control methods impractical.

What are the effects of weeds in Lake Seminole?

Weeds in Lake Seminole can have a significant impact on the fish and wildlife in the lake. Many of the weeds are exotic plants, which have been able to rapidly cover large areas of the lake because the fish or insects that feed on them in their native waters are not present in Lake Seminole. The weeds can also restrict recreational access and pose a threat to navigation.

WHAT can be done to control weeds?

There are several methods that can be used to control weeds in Lake Seminole. These include macrophyte mechanical control, herbicides, and physical control.

Macrophyte mechanical control involves the use of floating or boom-mounted equipment to chop up the weeds. These methods can be effective in reducing cattails and promoting their replacement by native plants. Macrophyte mechanical control is the first method that should be used in any control program.

Herbicides are chemicals that are used to control weeds in Lake Seminole. Herbicides can be applied directly to the weeds or to the water. Herbicides can be effective in controlling weeds, but they must be used carefully to avoid harming other plants or animals.

Physical control involves the use of mechanical equipment to remove the weeds. This method is effective in controlling weeds but can be expensive and time-consuming.

Where can I go for more information?

For more information on aquatic plants and their control, visit the following websites:
- http://www.fleppc.org/
- http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/
- http://www.fannings.cc/
- http://www.fanninginstitute.org/
Historic Roadways within the LACF region should be identified and marked so that the unique history of the area is made evident to people traveling through, and to provide an opportunity for tourists to seek them out.

**Once identified, the roads should be marked with a consistent hierarchy of signs.**

**Primary Signs** should be located at the beginning of each route segment, where it enters or exits a significant town. These signs should provide the roadway name, a brief narrative of the history, and the roadway icon.

**Secondary Signs** should be located at each road intersection, so that travelers can easily follow the route. These signs should include the roadway name and icon.

**Tertiary Signs** should be located at regular intervals, such as every two miles, to reassure travelers that they have remained on the correct route. These signs should include the roadway icon. All signs should include the Web site address for RWS as a means of getting further information.
One example of a historic roadway in the region is the **Federal Trail**. It follows the route of early Indian trails, and got its name from use by US troops during the early 1800s, especially to supply Fort Scott, Fort Recovery, and Fort Gladsen. General Andrew Jackson marched his troops down this road to fight the Seminoles in Florida in 1818.

The approximate route of the Federal Trail starts in present-day Albany, follows Old Highway 19 to River Road and Highway 311 into Bainbridge. From Bainbridge it follows Highway 97 down towards the Florida State Line, through the area around Recovery.

(Source: Historic Indian Trails of Georgia. Marion Hemperley, 1989.)
With a “Passport” similar to that of the National Parks Service, RiverWay South could identify significant parks, cultural attractions, and commercial locations unique to the LACF, and encourage tourism through the collection of stamps unique to each location. The passport itself would be a small booklet, perhaps 4” by 6”, with a page for each location. Each location page would include information such as a description, contact information, and photographs of various attractions. The passport should include an index of sites and a map showing the locations throughout the region.

This product is intended for a wide audience, from children to adults. The general idea is that they would visit each location to collect each unique stamp. The production should be of such quality that the booklet would be a collectible item.

**Locations**
Locations should be chosen to highlight the diversity of the region, and may include places such as Kolomoki Mounds State Park, Bagby State Park, historic properties and courthouses. Commercial locations, such as Wingate Lodge or Long Farms, could be included for a fee.

**Stamps**
The stamps, if possible, should be unique to each site. Different color inks could be used, for different types of properties (i.e. historic vs. recreational), or each location could choose their own. Stamps may include such things as the site name, logo, date, or location.

**Production Quality**
RWS should evaluate the market and production costs to determine the print quality for the Passport. If possible, the booklet should be of high quality with heavy weight paper to create a true collectable item. The costs associated with this may limit the options, and it is important that the price not exclude participation.
Come take a trek of discovery along Georgia’s Southern Rivers Birding Trail. The trail winds its way from the rolling hills of the Georgia Piedmont, southward across the broad expanse of the Coastal Plain before curling eastward and eventually reaching trails end in the Okefenokee Swamp, the Land of the Trembling Earth.

The 30 sites situated along the trail have been carefully selected to provide the wildlife watcher with a broad spectrum of wildlife viewing experiences. If you take the time to visit all of these sites, you will have opportunity to see some of the region’s most beautiful and diverse natural communities.
## Native American Sites in Southwest Georgia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Hours of Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Albany, Georgia** | [Thronateeska Heritage Museum](http://heritagecenter.org/about.html)  
100 West Roosevelt Avenue  
Albany, Georgia 31701-2325  
Phone: (229) 432-6955 | **Administrative Office** - Monday-Friday 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.  
**Museum Hours** - Thursday-Saturday Noon-4:00 p.m.  
**Planetarium** Showtimes and **Discovery Center**  
Thursday-Friday 2:45 p.m. / Saturdays 12:30, 1:30, 2:30 |
| **Blakely, Georgia** | [Kolomoki Mounds Historic Park](http://gastateparks.org/info/kolomoki/)  
205 Indian Mounds Rd  
Blakely, GA 39823-4460 | Located 6 miles north of Blakely off U.S. Hwy. 27.  
**Attraction:** 7-8 Indian mounds. Some of earliest in recorded history. |
| **Columbus, Georgia** | [The Columbus Museum](http://www.columbusmuseum.com)  
1251 Wynnton Road  
Columbus, Georgia 31906  
(706) 748.2562 | **Hours of Operation:** Monday: Closed  
**Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday:** 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  
**Thursday:** 10:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. / **Sunday:** 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.  
**Attraction:** 1700’s through contemporary Native American Art, Yuchi Indian artifacts. |
| **Thomasville, Georgia** | [Thomas County Museum of History](http://www.thomasvillega.com)  
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 1922  
Thomasville, GA 31792  
Street Address:  
725 North Dawson Street  
Thomasville, GA 31792 | **Hours of Operation:**  
Mon-Sat 10-12 and 2-5; Closed holidays  
**Admissions:** $5 Adults; $1 Youth[18 and younger.]  
**Description:** The Thomas County History Museum includes on information on plantations; Victorian; Resorts; Civil War; historic buildings; including a 1893 bowling alley; and more. |
### Valdosta, Georgia

**Lowndes County Historical Museum**
- Mailing address: 305 W. Central Ave. Valdosta, GA 31601
- Hours of Operation: Monday through Friday from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM and Saturday from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM.
- Location: We are located at 305 W. Central Ave. in the former Carnegie Library Building.

### Omaha, Georgia

**Florence Marina State Park**
- Route 1, Box 36 Omaha, GA 31821
- Attraction: Rood Creek Mounds Indian tour every Saturday.
- Located: 16 miles west of Lumpkin at the end of Ga. Hwy. 39C.

### Albany, Georgia

**Chehaw Festival**
- The Parks at Chehaw 105 Chehaw Park Road Albany, Georgia 31701
- When: This festival is held every November on the beautiful Parks at Chehaw grounds, an 800 acre facility. The festival includes Native American dancers performing traditional, fancy, jingle, shawl, hoop and many other dances. Art vendors are there as well.

### Hamilton, Georgia

**Ossahatchee Indian Festival & Pow Wow**
- When: Held on the Harris Co Soccer Field, GA Hwy 116E, Hamilton, GA Always the third weekend in October

### TEN NATIVE AMERICAN TOWNS SOUTH OF COLUMBUS ON THE CHATTahooCHEE RIVER:

1. McIntosh Town
2. Coweta Town
3. Broken Arrow Town
4. Cusseta Town
5. Yuchi Town
6. Chiaha
7. Oswichee
8. Hitchitee Town
9. Apalachicola Town
10. Oconee Town

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Valdosta, Georgia

Lowndes County Historical Museum
Mailing address:
305 W. Central Ave.
Valdosta, GA 31601
(229) 247-4780

Hours of Operation: Monday through Friday from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM and Saturday from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM.
Location: We are located at 305 W. Central Ave. in the former Carnegie Library Building.

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Omaha, Georgia

Florence Marina State Park
Route 1, Box 36
Omaha, GA 31821
1-800-864-7275

Attraction: Rood Creek Mounds Indian tour every Saturday.
Location: 16 miles west of Lumpkin at the end of Ga. Hwy. 39C.

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Albany, Georgia

Chehaw Festival
The Parks at Chehaw
105 Chehaw Park Road
Albany, Georgia 31701
229-430-5275

When: This festival is held every November on the beautiful Parks at Chehaw grounds, an 800 acre facility. The festival includes Native American dancers performing traditional, fancy, jingle, shawl, hoop and many other dances. Art vendors are there as well.

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Inspired by vintage prints from the 1920s and 30s, these postcards will serve as promotional prints that can be used by locals and tourists in the Lower Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint region. Each card will represent a city meant to attract tourists to the many destinations within the LACF. In order to meet the demands of both the tech savvy and purist populations, these cards can be printed from a home computer or sent by electronic mail. The postcards will be customized to individual experiences in the LACF through simple designs with interchangeable options.

Stock photos, available on RiverWay South’s web site, can be swapped for a more personalized postcard to correspond with each visitor’s trip. These designs will allow for increased postcard options. They are designed with the idea that each postcard creator can choose a different style depending on personal taste or mood. On the back of each postcard, there will be a few lines of information to correspond with the represented city or location.
Take a historic tour down the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers with Captain John Davis, the only Merchant Marine Captain who has explored the area for over 40 years! Follow the plots on a self guided tour that allows you to go at your own pace.

Sights included on the tour range from Fort Gaines, GA to Omussee Creek, giving you the opportunity to see wildlife, historic buildings, Native American sites and Civil War locations. Few tours allow you to access so many different places along the Chattahoochee. There is something here for everyone in the family.
Where will the Hooch take you?
With a focus on context, signage for the Chattahoochee Trace Corridor is designed to add to the scenery found around the Chattahoochee River. Cultural and natural features signify this landscape, featuring agriculture, Indian heritage, and unique wildlife. Signage directing like-themed tours should not direct attention from the subtlety of this environment. These signs attempt to blend in and utilize unique features like the roofs of old barns on roadside farmland. Birdhouses can also be painted in a similar fashion, and towers of hanging gourds can be adorned with directional signage while providing habitat for unique bird species. The Indians commonly used three notches to designate trails, and the same system can be applied to old wooden posts, becoming a part of the landscape much like an old wooden fence.
Projects for the Department of Natural Resources
Division of State Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites

Kolomoki tour brochure
Kolomoki Park new concepts
State Parks stationery
Plants tour brochure
Interactive Map of the ACF Watershed Area
Downloadable video tours:
Kolomoki Mounds and
Bagby State Park plant walk
Kolomoki Mounds
Postcard/ Brochure

This unusual park sprawling over 1,293 acres with two lakes is an important archaeological site as well as a scenic recreational area. Seven earthen mounds within the park were built between 350-750 A.D. by the Swift Creek and Weeden Island Indians. The mounds include Georgia’s oldest great temple mound, two burial mounds and four ceremonial mounds. The park’s museum is partially situated around an excavated mound, providing an unusual setting for viewing artifacts and a film.

This brochure template provides a starting point in the realm of marketing. The brochure’s cover appears to be a postcard and when flipped over unfolds into four flaps that provide basic information about the destination that a visitor would need. The brochure provides a unique means of distributing information about Kolomoki and maintains the recommended design for brochures in the region.
Due to its size and place in history, the Kolomoki Indian Mound site is one of the most remarkable Native American sites in the United States. This complex deserves to be showcased as an important legacy of Native American culture and heritage. To do this, it is necessary to improve the written materials associated with the site, update the facilities and make landscaping changes will make the site more accessible and informative.
KOLOMOKI INDIAN MOUNDS STATE PARK
EXISTING
BUILT BETWEEN 350-750 A.D.
Early County, Georgia

KOLOMOKI c. 550AD

LEGEND
Trail
Restroom
Parking
Picnic Shelter
Campground
Dump Station
Rest Station
Main Road
SUGGESTIONS FOR A BETTER KOLOMOKI:

1. New entrance signage should be constructed. At the moment, it is very difficult to view.

2. The museum/office needs to be more obvious and receptive. The circulation roads of Kolomoki should invite visitors to stop at the museum first.

3. Cut lawn or add different Prine grass to illustrate the Kolomoki art sage meaning “welcome”. The design will be perfectly viewed atop the Temple Mound, Mound II.

4. Plant a Native American garden with signage explaining what plants are and what they were used for. Perhaps the garden sheds could be reconstructions of old Kolomoki huts, showing what was once there.

5. Area for proposed ropes course. (Read number 5)

6. Proposed area for children to play. The area should be set with Native American games and information so that it is an educational experience.

7. Place signage on trees throughout the 2-mile trail educating visitors on the history of Kolomoki.

KOLOMOKI MOUNDS STATE PARK
NEW CONCEPTS

Early County, Georgia
BUILT BETWEEN 350-750 A.D.

LEGEND

- Trail
- Restroom
- Parking
- Picnic Shelter
- Camping
- Dump Station
- Comfort Rest Station
- Main Road

NTS
HAYES FAIRCILD
This concept creates the possibility for awareness and revenue generation for State Parks in the Chattahoochee area. Stationery featuring a simple character sketch of an iconic view featured in the park can be placed on the cover, and information about the park and the park system is located on the back. The stationery is both a souvenir for visitors and an invitation for those who haven’t visited yet.
As a companion piece to the downloadable video tour, the Plants of Bagby State Park brochure provides written information on the legacy and lore of the native plants found in the park. In addition to photographs, Native American expert Billy Winn provides descriptive information on how the plants were traditionally used by Native Americans in the region.

**Plants of Bagby State Park**

- **Cat Tails**: This was one of the primary foods of the Indians and early settlers. The root stock tastes similar to asparagus and baskets were woven from the reeds. Stuffing for beds and pillows was made from the cigars along with fetching for blow gun darts.

- **Smilax**: Known to Native Americans as Kuntee, the root stock was often used to make bread and pudding. Women would spend approximately 50% of their time digging the root which contains the same briars as the shoots.

- **Sassafras**: The shoots are used to make root beer. The leaves are dried and ground to make file powder, a common spice in Creole and Cajun cuisine. Was sometimes used by Native Americans to make their bows.

- **River Cane**: Known to the Cherokee Indians as ‘i-hi’, river cane stems were used for blowguns, chairs, baskets, pipe systems and for shining clay pots. To make a blow gun, the whole cane was used and was hollowed out using hot coals.

- **Sweetgum**: Dried sweetgum leaves were used to make milder forms of tobacco. The fire from sweetgum wood produced much less heat than other woods such as hickory.

- **Hickory**: This tree was used by Native Americans both for its oil as well as its wood. The oil was a popular salad oil and was used in the preparation of many types of dishes. Hickory wood was the best for cooking and making night fires. This is because the fires were hot and would not smoke excessively and the coals could be easily rekindled in the morning.

- **Grey Willow**: It was a sacred plant of the Creek Indians and was used in their religious ceremonies. A broth was made from the roots that was an excellent pain reliever.
Go to http://www.riverwaysouth.org/map.php to scroll the map up or down, add or remove a layer and view map features, etc.
Video Tours
Kolomoki Mounds and Bagby Park

Go to www.riverwaysouth.org/tours_video.php to download the videos.
Project Riverway
Projects Developed during the 2006 Fort Gaines Community Design Charrette

Charrette Recommendations:
- Land use
- Affordable housing
- Downtown revitalization
- Street planting
- Youth development center
- Recreation development
- Community pool
- Pedestrian corridor
- Phenomenon trail:
  - Overview
  - Playground and beach access
  - Municipal docks for public water access
  - Interpretive center
  - Signage and trail materials
  - Paving materials for paths
  - The missing link: bridge design
  - Covered bridge outlook
Fort Gaines
Community Design Charrette Overview

We kicked off Project Riverway with a four-day trip exploring the Chattahoochee River corridor from Columbus to Fort Gaines, Georgia.

This trip down the river served as an orientation to the communities along the river as well as the natural and cultural context that surrounds them. As an integral part of our experience, it allowed us to develop a personal connection with the people and places along the Lower Chattahoochee River.

“Charrette” is a French word that translates to “little cart.” At the leading architecture school of the 19th century, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, students were assigned a tough design problem to work out under pressure of time. They continued sketching as fast as they could until little carts (charrettes) carried their drawing boards away to be judged and graded.

“Today, ‘charrette’ has come to describe the rapid, intensive, and creative work session, usually lasting a week or more, in which a design team focuses on a particular design problem and arrives at a collaborative solution.”

“Charrettes for New Urbanism,” Victor Dover

We used this method in Fort Gaines, GA to visualize solutions to the issues of the town. Though most charrettes take place on site, this project was worked on entirely in-house with the assistance and input of experts in various fields of interest.
Mission Statement:
Project Riverway will communicate new ways to revitalize and reconnect River with Community by creating a confluence of University design resources at the City of Fort Gaines along the Chattahoochee River. This will be accomplished through principles of quality growth, including:

A. Protect and promote healthy water resources.
B. Develop without depleting non-renewable resources.
C. Explore a healthy mix of affordable, durable and market rate housing alternatives.
D. Encourage tourism infrastructure and destinations that are least intrusive to the resources we are promoting.
E. Include education in all passive and active recreation opportunities through sensitive site selection and ongoing funding for programs.
F. Create minimal-impact access to natural resources.
G. Perpetuate a traditional town feel through the development, protection, and preservation of existing historic buildings and archeological resources.
H. Maintain and showcase but do not deny access to the rural and natural character of the region.
I. Revolutionize thinking and policy implementation based on a conservation strategy.

What we will produce:
(in no particular order)
1. Conceptual draft master plan for the Fort Gaines area.
2. Recreation system for Fort Gaines.
3. Affordable housing analysis.
5. Executive summary and conservation approach justification.
6. Site specific dock design.
7. Downtown revitalization plan.
We recommend that Fort Gaines adopt a land use plan that allows for managed growth while successfully maintaining its small-town feel. To achieve this goal, we recommend that downtown Fort Gaines become the focus of future development. We suggest that Fort Gaines adopt downtown revitalization procedures that will ensure pedestrian safety and will promote town connectivity.

Suggested methods include expanding sidewalks and crosswalks and adding selective plantings of trees and shrubs.

In order to promote a downtown residential population, we suggest that Fort Gaines encourage single-family residential development within the town core. Future residential development should reflect the town’s historic density and pattern. Fort Gaines will benefit most from encouraging residential development that incorporates existing street networks and locates new homes within walking distance of the commercial district.

We also suggest that downtown Fort Gaines be rezoned to promote infill construction. Future zoning should also allow the mixed-use of existing commercial buildings to allow for residential use within the business district.

Fort Gaines’ efforts to plan for future growth also should protect the local environment by placing conservation buffers around existing streams. We recommend efforts to expand public spaces and community parkland. Recreational facilities and public parks should be within walking distance of the majority of the residents.

This recommended land use plan will result in a compact, walkable community that is safe, comfortable and ecologically sustainable.
HOUSING PROBLEMS

- Mobile home use in Fort Gaines has increased by 318% between 1980 and 1990. Due to a lack of housing codes, many of these mobile homes are substandard and unsightly. A set of enforced codes would prevent people from moving into these houses.

- The number of traditional single-family housing units has decreased in Fort Gaines.

- 12% of the houses in Clay County are worth $25,000 or less (well below the state average).

- Smaller homes, which are easier to maintain than the older large homes typically found in the area, are more suitable for the aging population of Fort Gaines.

- 15% of the housing in Fort Gaines is considered substandard or deteriorated. These units are mostly found along Suttons Corner at the junction of U.S. Highway 27 and Ga. Highway 37, Washington Street, the southeast corner of the city, and the northern-most tip of the city.

- The median housing cost for Fort Gaines in 1990 was $31,100, around $30,000 less than the rest of Georgia.

- The illustrations on the left are derived from the “Cusato Cottage,” better known as the “Katrina Cottage.” Designed as a substitute for FEMA trailers distributed to Hurricane Katrina victims on the Gulf Coast, the Katrina Cottage model is comparable in cost and size to FEMA trailers, but is attractive and sustainable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Home</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>Decreases over time like automobiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cusato Cottage</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>Increases; built with sustainable, long lasting materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A community’s downtown is the most visible indicator of community pride, along with its economic and social health. It should be an asset in the effort to recruit new residents, new businesses and industries, retirees, tourists, and others to the community, and to keep those already there. Fort Gaines can use preservation-based revitalization tools to enhance Downtown as a destination. Sensitive stewardship and revitalization of its historic buildings showcases its heritage. Shade trees and sidewalks will enhance the small town quality of life and walkability of Fort Gaines.
Fort Gaines has a unique down-home feel that development should use to its advantage. Street plantings can add to this feeling and also serve to cool down paved areas. Currently, there are medians in the main roads that border residential and commercial districts. These should be tended and upgraded. Interesting native plants might enliven the streetscape in these areas. Colorful perennials will add more interest.

To preserve the unique quality of the main commercial district roads, we suggest trees be planted on the sides of the roads, rather than creating medians. Live oaks, maples, sycamores, and white oaks are native to the area and would provide much needed shade and relief. By planting trees on the side, the broad main street character can be protected.

Rain Gardens
We recommend a rain garden be constructed in the new tree islands. With all of the impervious surfaces in downtown Fort Gaines, a significant amount of runoff runs into the Chattahoochee. These rain gardens can retain water long enough to allow for infiltration. Allowing the water to infiltrate back into the ground helps to reduce potential erosion and rid the water of non-point source pollutants. Not only will these rain gardens help improve the quality of water, they will improve the aesthetic quality of downtown Fort Gaines.

Plant suggestions include:

**Trees**
- *Quercus virginiana* (Live oak)
- *Acer rubrum* (Red maple)
- *Quercus alba* (White oak)
- *Platanus occidentalis* (Sycamore)
- *Amelanchier arborea* (Serviceberry)
- *Ulmus parvifolia* (Chinese elm; not native)

**Shrubs**
- *Itea virginica*
- *Vaccinium corymbosum* (Highbush blueberry)
- *Fothergilla gardenia*

**Flowering plants for medians**
- *Eupatorium dubium* (Joe Pye weed)
- *Echinacea purpurea* (Purple coneflower)
- *Rudbeckia* (Black-eyed Susan)
- *Hemerocallis* (Daylily)
Having recreational facilities and activities within a community provides opportunities for citizens to engage in myriad activities. As of now, the Fort Gaines area provides tennis courts, a basketball gymnasium, and a softball field to serve some of the community’s recreational needs. Additional facilities could provide for a successful after-school program and youth sports leagues.

There are also several recreational possibilities along the river and lake, like fishing and boating. However, we feel that these facilities are not meeting their full potential and could be improved to increase the leisure experiences of the community. By implementing some of the following suggestions, local recreational activities can become even more enjoyable.

**Youth Development Center**

There is a large youth population in Fort Gaines with no real hub to congregate and socialize, so we have suggested a Youth Development Center to provide a place for recreation and learning. Youth Development centers, such as a Boys and Girls Club or YMCA, are places filled with opportunities to cultivate leadership skills, provide constructive uses of time, and gain a sense of community. By creating a place for the youth, the community can instill pride in its younger generations.

We suggest that the old high school house such a facility because of its ideal size and central location. The building easily has the capacity to host after school programs (such as mentoring, tutoring, Girl Scouts, 4-H, etc.), while a campus improvement plan to install updated basketball courts, a playing field that can be used for football or soccer, a playground and a children’s garden could pique interest for recreational uses. Again, by creating a location that serves as a youth gathering place, the community as a whole will benefit from a more engaged youth population.
Pedestrian Corridor
In order to physically link existing and proposed recreational amenities, we suggest a pedestrian corridor that would provide a safe and pleasant form of connectivity (see red dashes connecting sites on map page 37). The corridor will consist of wide sidewalks (a minimum of 8 feet) that can accommodate walkers, cyclists, etc. There will also be a planting buffer (at a minimum of 2 feet) between the sidewalk and road to further ensure the safety of the corridor’s users. The corridor will provide the most direct and efficient route between the softball field (elementary school), old gym, tennis courts, and Frontier Village, as well as the proposed community pool, youth development center, and Phenomenon Trail.

Community Pool
Considering Fort Gaines is in the deep south, nothing is more refreshing during the hot summer months than a swimming hole. While the river is regarded warily as a place to swim, a community pool could serve as a place where the public feels safer and more at ease when swimming. A community pool, suggested along Troupe Street, is designed in a recreational complex that includes a bathhouse, picnic pavilion, sand volleyball courts, and playground. More exciting possibilities include elements of a water park, like water slides and wading pools, in the pool area.

While there is a great foundation of recreational facilities in Fort Gaines, there are some immediate needs and improvements that should be addressed in order to maintain regular use of these facilities. The local tennis courts (located near Bluff Street) are currently adding restrooms for its players, a great addition considering the courts’ location at the edge of town. The court complex would also benefit from a resurfacing project. Though this is a potentially costly endeavor, it is necessary to maintain a playable facility. The softball field at the elementary school is in dire need of field lights. Again, an expensive addition, but considering the active little league and softball league, lights are necessary to accommodate more games. Another possible suggestion is to include another field adjacent to the existing one to allow for simultaneous games during the season. The fields can be designed to accommodate additional uses such as football or soccer for the elementary school or other recreational leagues.
Fort Gaines
The Natural Phenomenon Trail

A. Existing trail
B. Raised boardwalk
C. Handicap accessible trail
D. Existing bridge footing
E. Plan of playground and recreation area
F. Proposed overlook
G. Walter F. George Lock and Dam
H. Otis Micco statue
I. Historic building restoration and urban infill
J. Proposed street tree plantings
K. Proposed interpretive center
L. Existing cotton mill

North →
The proposed Phenomenon Trail system has great potential to expose users to the unique beauty and variety of amenities that lie along the Chattahoochee River. Beginning at Bagby State Park, the proposed route for phase one of the trails was created based on a previous study of the site. A variety of environments unfold along the route, from the shores of the river to woodlands and farmsteads. A possible amendment to phase one is to connect to Corps property earlier to avoid crossing private property. This portion of the trail could be used either as the route for the main trail or as a spur connecting with the main trail further south.

Phase two begins at Walter F. George Lock and Dam. This portion of the trail can quickly be linked with existing, unimpaired roads and an old railbed. The reuse of the road and railbed would require minimal grading, thus reducing the cost of construction and damage to the environment. Porous concrete is recommended for this portion of the trail, and if kept up properly, is allowed by the Department of Transportation. This section also provides users with cultural and historical elements in addition to the natural landscape. The old railway can be interpreted and tied to refurbished buildings including an old cotton gin and warehouses. Various spurs have been added to key points of interest such as the lock and dam system, an overlook of the Chattahoochee River, a playground and recreation area, and an interpretive center for the trail. Native plant systems will be protected by designated boardwalks and pathways and educational kiosks will explain and interpret the uniqueness of the ecosystem.

The end destination of the trail is downtown Fort Gaines. The trail is connected to downtown through several routes, one of which will lead through the interpretive center. These routes will serve both the residents of Fort Gaines and tourists who come to the area seeking a unique experience. Signage and information kiosks will help visitors pick their routes. Economic invigoration, education, and environmental appreciation should result from this new trail experience.
We propose a public use area on the East Bank near the Corps of Engineers buildings. With public beach access and lines and pipes connecting buildings to utility grids, this is a logical site for this project. We suggest the creation of a parking lot, playground area, beach access, and restrooms. The parking lot will allow parking for those accessing the Phenomenon Trail. Because this site is located midway along the trail, it provides an additional access point with convenient parking.
The Phenomenon Trail will benefit by taking advantage of the proximity of the Chattahoochee River and Lake Walter F. George. In an attempt to keep the number of private docks down, larger public docks provide access to all. One dock is on the lake, and another is at the end of the Phenomenon Trail in walking distance from downtown Fort Gaines.
**Phenomenon Trail**

**Signage and Trail Materials**

**Interpretive signage** is located at both historical and natural sites along the Phenomenon Trail. Interpretive signs can be placed in areas featuring Relic Trillium, at Native American mounds on the Cemochechobee, as well as other sites.

**Directional signs** are located at the head of any spur trail branching off the Phenomenon Trail.

**Regulatory signs** are located approximately every 100 feet on the section of trail along the railroad bed. The sign could read: “Please don’t go off the established paths and trails in order to protect the natural vegetation in this area.”

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**Paving Materials for Paths:**

- **Stabilized Trail for Saturated Soil Conditions**
  - Concrete paving
  - Uncompacted gravel stabilizer layer
  - Dewatering reinforcement material

- **Porous Concrete**
  - Open-graded aggregate
  - Bound by Portland cement

- **Sand Graded Aggregate**
  - Slope away from trail
  - Filter fabric
  - Compacted subgrade

Porous concrete is more effective in areas with well-drained soils.
The southern terminus of the Phenomenon Trail is located at the site of Fort Gaines’ riverside cotton mill complex. Today, a number of the structures still stand but are in danger of deteriorating beyond use if they continue to be ignored. Along the abandoned railbed, there is a long red warehouse which was once a cotton gin. A small structure that may have been used as an office also remains. Through a process of natural ecological succession these buildings tell the history of Fort Gaines in this overgrown, densely wooded area.

We propose the reuse of these structures to preserve the historic site and educate residents and visitors about the area. If given a mild rehabilitation, the structures can be saved from decay and used as an interpretive center, providing information and simple facilities for users of the Phenomenon Trail. The site will not be completely cleared of the existing hardwood forest, as it would have been in the days when the facility was in use, but instead selectively cleared to provide adequate trail access. An old roadbed that once provided access to town will be reused as a way to link the historic buildings with a pervious, ADA compliant pavement. Pedestrians have several options to make their way into town. A branch off the Phenomenon Trail climbs a slope and connects to the northern dead end of Bluff St. Another trail continues south from the interpretive center and connects with the abandoned roadbed that once led to a wagon bridge over the Chattahoochee. The nearby river was once the location of a wharf where cotton barges unloaded and delivered cotton to the gin. A dock for public access could be constructed on the bank of the river, with both pedestrian and vehicular access from the interpretive center.
The Pratt Truss bridge type, identifiable by diagonal members slanting down and in towards the center, is considered to be one of the very best and economical designs, allowing for thinner diagonals. Following the railbed at this point, the Phenomenon Trail could cross a newly installed Pratt Truss bridge that utilizes existing historical bridge footings.

The bridge may feature an overlook deck, providing users a vantage high above the creek. To give the bridge a historic feeling and to blend it with the environment, a weathered steel finish is suggested.

The current proposal for the Phenomenon Trail has a missing link. That missing link is a bridge that spans Chemocheechobee Creek. Historically, a bridge crossed the creek on the now-abandoned Central of Georgia Railway. Inspection of the railroad’s survey map shows that at this location in Fort Gaines, the bridge was a single span Pratt Truss.
Historically, the gap between Fort Gaines and Alabama over the Chattahoochee River was connected by a large covered bridge. It was constructed in the Town-Truss style. Fort Gaines is perched atop a bluff that is higher than the Alabama bank, and it appears that a road leading partly down the bluff was the starting point of the bridge. However, the top of the bluff affords fantastic views of the river and is the location of the interesting cultural resources of the Frontier Village. To take advantage of the location, this scenic overlook aims to provide even better views with no vegetative obstructions while harkening back to the amazing bridge structure that once stood nearby. Informative signage on site will explain the history.

The structure itself is simple. Though it does not mimic the exact form or construction methods of the historic bridge, it is designed to create an interesting experience for users. It is accessed by an open wooden platform over flat ground that leads straight to the overlook end.

The entrance to the covered portion of the structure has a lower roof than the end, so the user experiences an opening, or expansion, of view as they move along. The ends of the side walls are slightly sloped down to solid side railings. However, when the end of the platform is reached, the railing is high tension metal wires attached with turnbuckles. This less intrusive barrier allows for a broader view over the river.
Project Riverway
Projects Developed during the
Summer 2006
Chattahoochee Studio
@ University of Georgia

Environmental and natural resources guide
Historic sites and museums guide
Opening doors through the outdoors
Cotton trail tourism brochure
Fishing tournaments for kids: fishing derby
Web site development: RiverWay South
Revitalization plan: indian heritage center
Low impact river access
Access & bait shops locator
These two guides to the Chattahoochee Trace region illustrate a selection of the many regional attractions available to visitors. The guides focus on the heart of the Chattahoochee Trace, which, in its entirety, crosses three states—Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Each of the guides is perforated by attraction so attractions can be separated and used as postcards. The Chattahoochee Trace offers endless opportunities for visitors to enjoy historic, scenic and recreational attractions.
Nature Tourism
Tools for Stakeholders

“Opening Doors Through the Outdoors - Nature Tourism in the Lower Chattahoochee Region” is a 22-page tool for local stakeholders who have the potential to boost tourism in the Lower Chattahoochee region. Nature tourism is a viable industry: in 2001, wildlife-watching expenditures alone totaled $38 billion in the U.S., according to a survey conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. And the Lower Chattahoochee has valuable resources that make the area a prime spot for a nature tourism effort. Tourists seeking opportunities in birding, kayaking, boating, canoeing, hiking and fishing can find a wide range of activities to satisfy their interests.

But for any nature tourism effort to succeed, collaboration is essential. The Chattahoochee region is so full of boundaries, from state and county lines to city and personal property boundaries, that it seems natural to encourage a divide between communities. Inherent in ecotourism, which encourages understanding and appreciating whole ecosystems, is the need for local residents to think regionally, but uniting residents and businesses in three states seems out of reach without a central entity with the ability to join their efforts. RiverWay South, a nonprofit based in Columbus, GA, is that entity.

The potential partners for a nature tourism effort are endless, but possible partners include: Georgia Department of Economic Development, Alabama Bureau of Tourism and Travel, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Georgia Environmental Protection Division (a division of the Department of Natural Resources), Land Trusts, Convention and Visitors Bureaus, Chambers of Commerce, Regional Advisory Councils, Southwest Georgia Tourism, Regional Development Centers, local school systems, military, private businesses, Georgia Canoeing Association, Department of Agriculture, genealogical associations, Georgia Geocachers Association, Army Corps of Engineers, state parks, Great Lakes of Georgia, Southern Rivers, Historic South, Presidential Pathways, Southwest Georgia Escapes, Eufaula National Wildlife Refuge and the Historic Chattahoochee Commission.
King Cotton can reign from history and today’s tour of the cotton industry to mills and back again through touring cotton gins. Revive from history and today’s tour of the cotton industry to mills and back again through touring cotton gins.

Visit Bibb City Mill, Columbus, GA. The refurbished mill will house the Columbus School for Creative and Performing Arts, and visitors can tour the mill and enjoy its exhibits. Self-guided walking tours of an existing mill town, Bibb City.

Visit by mule-drawn wagon the Smith-Eagle Plantation in Eufaula, AL. This working plantation will be open to the public for tours on weekends 10-5 and weekdays by appointment.

From Columbus to Fort Gaines, GA is home to an historic, working cotton gin at the end of the Phenomenon Trail. Open daily.

A plantation tour will be open to the public for tours on weekends 10-5 and weekdays by appointment. Visit Bibb City Mill, Columbus, GA. The refurbished mill will house the Columbus School for Creative and Performing Arts, and visitors can tour the mill and enjoy its exhibits. Self-guided walking tours of an existing mill town, Bibb City.

Visit the Smith-Eagle Plantation in Eufaula, AL. This working plantation will be open to the public for tours on weekends 10-5 and weekdays by appointment.

A tour of the cotton mill towns, cotton gins, plantation homes, and economies of the Chattahoochee River!

Chattahoochee Cotton Trail
Tour the cotton on the Chattahoochee River!
A fishing derby is a sponsored fishing event where children get the chance to catch fish with their parents or a state park ranger. A designated area on the river will be chosen and children will be given an allotted amount of time to fish. Equipment will be provided for those who don’t have their own. An educational session will be given before fishing begins. Afterwards, refreshments and awards will be given.

We chose a fishing derby for its ability to get children involved with the river and the outdoors. Getting children involved in fishing at a young age teaches them proper etiquette and safety around the river. It also teaches them to be good stewards of the river. Also, if children are involved with the river they will be more likely to speak up when they see people misusing it.
The Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center was built to “celebrate the culture and accomplishments of the Indians who inhabited the Chattahoochee River Valley until their removal west in the 1830’s.” This monument is intended to be a “gesture of friendship and reconciliation” to the Creek Indians who have been displaced and act as a “tangible representation of expanding awareness and greater understanding among people who once believed themselves bitter enemies.”

CIHC showcases a marble and steel sacred fire sculpture, reaching 20 feet high. The sculpture is located in the center of an open plaza that displays a paving pattern representative of traditional Creek dances. East of the plaza lies an overlook intended to provide views to the ball field below.

The existing site is rarely visited more than a few times per year, possibly because it offers little protection from the intense South Georgia heat. Views of the nearby ball field has been blocked by pines planted in an attempt to control erosion. The ball field also receives little use.

*Traditional Native American Plant Species: (1) Greenbriar, Smilax rotundifolia (2) Pokeweed, Phytolacca americana (3) Tobacco, Nicotiana tabacum (4) Staghorn Sumac, Rhus typhina (5) Sassafras, Sassafras albidum
OVERLOOK TO BALLFIELD
Hillside to be planted by low-growing, native species to prevent erosion as well as allowing view to ball field below. Multi-use ballfield intended to traditional Pokkecheta ball play but also may be utilized for soccer or football play.

The proposed revitalization plan includes several improvements targeted toward bringing new interest to the site as well as creating a more user friendly space. The largest improvement is the addition of the Educational Garden, displaying traditional edible and medicinal plant species used by the Creek people who once inhabited this area. The plant collection will be accompanied by interpretive signage identifying the species as well as explaining its traditional use. Within the garden, shade trees and tables will provide the visitor with a place to sit and reflect. To regain access to views from the overlook, this plan suggests the hillside between the overlook and the ball field be planted with low-growing, native species. The ball field below will retain its original use as the site for Pokkecheta, a traditional Creek ball game, but this plan also proposes the use of the field be extended to soccer and football games.
RiverWay South is designed to work with communities within the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint (ACF) watershed. The organization’s long-range goal is to preserve, protect and promote the unique heritage of the watershed while infusing new economic life into those ACF communities struggling to survive. Although three states and three rivers are involved, ACF represents one magnificent river system.

RiverWay South is a not for profit organization funded by a USDA Rural Business Opportunity Grant.

We are working with counties in the Chattahoochee, Flint, and Apalachicola watershed to stimulate economic activity through cultural heritage tourism and by supporting and encouraging river excursions and recreation on the river.
Interpretive signs for Roods Indian Mounds and the City of Roanoke should be visible from both land and water if possible, so that boaters can read the signs without having to leave their boats. Locating these markers off-site but in the local vicinity allows visitors to be informed about the history of the sites, yet since they do not pinpoint exact locations, may help to protect them from damage or vandalism.
Bait Shops
1. Laney's Bait & Tackle
2. Bulldog Bait & Tackle
3. Bluff Creek Bait & Tackle
4. Kite's Grocery Bait & Supplies
5. Lake Eufaula Tackle Box
6. Driftwood General Store Bait & Tackle
7. Bee-Line Bait & Tackle
8. L & J Tackle
9. Little Al's Bait & Grocery
10. Bee-Line Bait & Tackle
11. Bee-Line Bait & Tackle
12. Hobo Pantry Bait & Supplies
13. Lakeside Oil Co. Bait & Supplies
14. Bee-Line Bait & Tackle
15. Midlake Bait & Tackle
16. Biddies Country Store Bait & Supplies
17. Wilson's Landing Bait & Supplies
18. Buddy's Corner Bait & Supplies
19. Tommy's Fish Center Restaurant
20. Bailey's Bait & Supplies

River Access
1. Uchee Recreational Area
2. Bluff Creek Park
3. Hannahatchee Creek Park
4. Hatchechubbee Creek Park
5. Florence Marina State Park
6. Rood Creek Park
7. Lakepoint Resort State Park
8. Old Creek Town Park
9. Lake Eufaula Campground
10. Chewalla Creek Marina
11. River Bluff Park
12. Barbour Creek Landing
13. Cool Branch Park
14. Cheneyhatchee Creek Park
15. White Oak Creek Park
16. Patula Creek Park
17. Patula Point
18. Wilson's Landing
19. Sandy Branch Park
20. Cotton Hill Park
21. George T. Bagby State Park
   Lake Walter F. George Lodge & Marina
22. Hardridge Access
23. Highland Park Recreational Area
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- Fanning Institute
- Office of the Vice-President for Public Service and Outreach

**External**
- Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites Division
- Riverway South
- Columbus Water Works (2006)

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**2008 Credits**

**to be continued...**

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**Thank Yous**

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The project is part of the Alliance for Quality Growth (AQG), a university group designed to increase Georgians’ awareness of efficient land use by pooling experts from across the University of Georgia campus.