

Northwest Georgia Regionally Important Resource Plan

Caring for Northwest Georgia's Cultural and Natural Treasures

Draft Winter 2024

northwest
GEORGIA
REGIONAL COMMISSION

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Cover photos, clockwise from upper left:
Kayaking the Etowah River (photo: Jesse Demonbreun Chapman), Floyd County
The Vann House, Murray County
Silver Comet Trail, Rockmart
Chattanooga Chickamauga National Military Park, Catoosa County
Booth Western Art Museum, Cartersville
Rocky Face Ridge Park, Whitfield County

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Mercier Orchards, Fannin County

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the Northwest Georgia Regionally Important Resource Plan

This effort to identify the important resources of a region is required by the Rules of the Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-12-4 (2009). Regionally Important Resources are therein designated as “any natural or cultural resource area identified for protection by a Regional Commission following the minimum requirements established by the Department”.

THE GOAL OF THE REGIONALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCE PLAN IS TO:

1. Enhance the focus on protection and management of important natural and cultural resources in the Northwest Georgia Region
2. Initiate careful consideration of, and planning for, the impact of new development on these important resources
3. Improve local, regional, and state level coordination in protecting and managing these important resources

PROCESS OF UPDATING THE PLAN:

This update of the Northwest Georgia Region’s 2012 Regionally Important Resources Plan started with a call in 2019 to local governments and non-profit organizations to nominate new resources to the existing plan, which contained forty natural resources and one hundred sixty-one cultural/historic resources. Those natural resources include the state Vital Areas or Environmentally Sensitive Areas, which are water supply watersheds, Groundwater Recharge Areas, Wetlands, River Corridors, and Steep Slopes/Protected Mountains. Because so many resources had been identified for the 2012 plan, new nominations were limited, but did include areas recently set aside for protection, such as Resaca Battlefield Historic Site in Gordon County. New nominations included eleven natural resources and thirty-three cultural/historic resources.

In keeping with the DCA Rules for Regionally Important Resources, each category of resource was evaluated for its *Value, Vulnerability, Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices, and General Policies and Protection Measures*.

THE UPDATED REGIONALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCE PLAN:

The updated plan, with extensive maps and descriptions of natural resources and historic/cultural structures, sites, and landscapes, will help with coordination between local, state, and federal governments and land trusts, local historic societies, and conservation and environmental groups. Good coordination and planning will improve the protection and management of these precious and irreplaceable resources. This plan supports Georgia’s efforts to develop, protect, and enhance a green infrastructure network with connections between existing and potential conservation areas in the form of greenways or trails, including water trails. It will also improve the local governments’ ability to protect historic and cultural resources ranging from ancient Native American mounds to scenic driving routes.

Northwest Georgia has many sites related to two periods of history. Native Americans, from the early Paleoindians to the Cherokee, found the area’s rivers and rich valleys an excellent place to settle. In the 19th century, the Civil War had a major impact on the region, with several of the war’s major events taking place there. Therefore, additional sections on Native American and Civil War history were added to bring better understanding of these historic sites, and to illuminate unprotected areas that may soon be lost to development.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Northwest Georgia Region encompasses fifteen counties in Georgia in the Ridge and Valley and Blue Ridge Provinces. This region includes scenic landscapes and unique ecosystems with diverse flora and fauna, particularly fish, mussels, and aquatic snails. Evidence of important moments in Native American history can be found throughout the region. Part of three major campaigns in the Civil War took place Northwest Georgia, as well as the daring Union raid to destroy the Western and Atlantic rail line, an adventure otherwise known as the Great Locomotive Chase. Several of the northwest Georgia counties lie on the route between the major railway transportation hubs of Chattanooga and Atlanta, making the area strategically important during the war.



Euharlee Covered Bridge, Bartow County

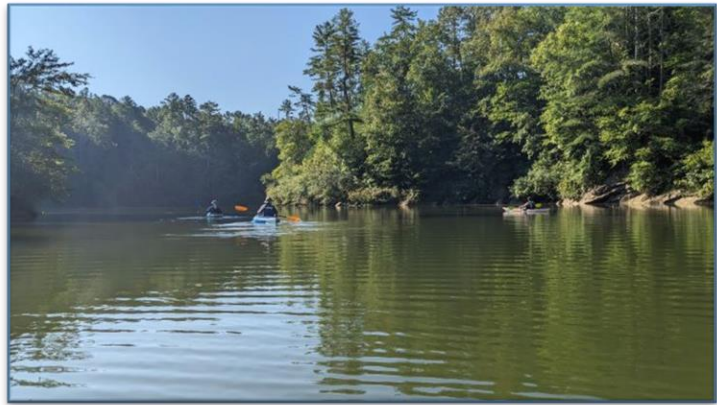
The last inventory of Regionally Important Resources (RIR) took place in 2011-2012. The current update allowed local leaders and historic societies to submit additional resources to the list which may not have been fully appreciated or even known for their historic significance in the last version. Unfortunately, some historic resources have been lost, either torn down or destroyed by natural disasters. These resources are noted in Appendix A. In the Natural Resources section, water trails have been added because recreational paddling has grown in popularity and these trails serve as links between large conservation areas like National Forest lands and state-managed wildlife management areas (WMAs).

For the update, NWGRC staff contacted local governments, historic societies and conservation groups via phone and email in early 2019, requesting input on sites that they would be interested in adding to the Regionally Important Resources list. Response was limited, since many natural and cultural sites in the region were already on the list. Responses were evaluated for their significance beyond the local level of interest and whether they were on the list already in some form.

A. PROTECTING THE NATUTRAL AND CULTURAL ASSETS OF THE NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGION

This report presents the Regionally Important Resources in three main categories: State Environmentally Sensitive Areas (Vital Areas), natural resources, and cultural and historic resources. Regionally Important Resources are those natural and cultural resources judged significant enough by the Regional Commission to receive protection. The Georgia Planning Act of 1989 directs the Department of Community Affairs to create rules for the identification and protection of significant resources. The starting point for protection includes the State Environmentally Sensitive Areas (Vital Areas), which are water supply watersheds, groundwater recharge areas, wetlands, protected river corridors and steep slopes/protected mountains. These Environmentally Sensitive Areas are mapped by the state to encourage their careful management but comprise many acres of privately owned land

used for residences, farmland, businesses, and industry. The Environmentally Sensitive Areas are afforded some degree of protection if the local government has adopted protective ordinances for these areas and enforces them. The state's general term for the recommended protective measures is The Environmental Planning Criteria.



Paddling Carter's Lake, Gilmer County

The Southeastern Ecological Framework has been used to identify areas needing consideration for conservation (Durbrow et al 2001).

This framework includes the state and federal protected areas such as state parks, state-managed WMAs, and Forest Service Land, plus connections between these areas like floodplains, wetlands, roadless areas, important habitats, and priority ecological communities. This ecological framework has been provided in GIS map format by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs to serve as a baseline for developing RIR maps and understanding the areas in the region that would yield the most benefits from conservation protection. On this region's RIR maps the framework's Priority Areas form the basis for the Green Infrastructure Network, along with groundwater recharge areas, water supply watersheds, NWI wetlands, Protected mountains, the already protected public lands (Forest Service, state parks, and WMA's), and private preserves and land trusts.

Cultural and historic resources include museums and historic resources like individual buildings, whole districts, or interpretive driving routes. The region has many of these sites identified and protected, and organizations and governments in the region are working to protect even more. Many have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as National Historic Landmarks, while others have received recognition and lasting protection because they are owned by federal, state, or local governments. Also included on the list of historic RIRs are buildings that face the threat of being lost through neglect or demolition during development. There is a pressing need to identify and protect two categories of historic sites that make the region unique: Native American sites and Civil War sites; both are at risk of being lost to development. Native Americans found the area rich in natural resources and settled in the river valleys. The Northwest Georgia Region has a rich Civil War history, with the Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and Atlanta Campaigns covering parts of the region. The Battle of Chickamauga, one of the major clashes of the war, was second only to Gettysburg in the number of casualties.

The area has several significant regional trails, at least two of which have national recognition. The Appalachian Trail (officially the Appalachian National Scenic Trail) is a forested footpath running from Georgia to Maine. Through road markers, commemorative monuments, and historic sites, the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail, accessible by car, traces the many routes the Cherokee and other Native American groups traveled during their forcible removal from Georgia to Oklahoma in 1837-38. Several water trails provide boating opportunities on the region's outstanding rivers, connecting the

environmental corridors. Two state scenic byways and two state historic driving routes allow visitors to tour the region's sites by car.

This plan describes each category of resource and summarizes it in a table arranged by county, with a number of resources spanning more than one county. We have reviewed the *Value, Vulnerability, Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices*, and *General Policies and Protection Measures* for each category and included them in colored-coded boxes with the discussion and table.

Each county has a map with its Regionally Important Resources marked. We hope that these maps are useful for managers, developers, visitors, and anyone interested in protecting, enjoying, and benefiting from the resources of the region.

We have included special sections with maps on Native American history and Civil War history because of the many sites related to these important time periods.

II. ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS (STATE VITAL AREAS)

The State Environmentally Sensitive Areas (Vital Areas) are designated for protection because they provide ecosystem services to residents. Water supply watersheds provide clean drinking water. Groundwater recharge areas are locations where rainwater replenishes aquifers from which people draw well and spring water. Wetland areas filter water, control flooding, and provide wildlife habitat. Larger rivers with flow above 400 cfs provide drinking water, transportation, recreation, and wildlife habitat. Mountain slopes provide scenic vistas and forested habitat. Environmental Planning Criteria were developed by Georgia's Department of Natural Resources to protect these sensitive areas during development.

A. WATER SUPPLY WATERSHEDS

Local governments have a responsibility to provide safe drinking water. Protecting the water source is an important step in delivering potable water, and it is more cost effective to start with clean water going into the treatment plant. It is important to take care of the watershed that the water comes from. A watershed is the area that drains into a creek, river, or reservoir. The water supply watershed is all the area drained by the creek or river above the water intake. The Environmental Planning Criteria (Section 391-3-16.01) include several restrictions to protect water supply and require each local government to develop a watershed protection plan. Local governments owning drinking water intakes must protect the watershed because pollutants and sediment run off of bare ground without trees, shrubs, or other plants and contaminate drinking water. To help manage the land around the water source, a watershed protection plan requires vegetative buffers and development setbacks to disallow impervious surfaces, septic tanks, and septic drain fields. These plans apply to surface water sources. Several counties also have wells and springs to augment their surface water supply. Two counties, Polk and Walker, have no surface water sources for drinking water, drawing all their drinking water from wells and springs.

As the pace of development in the region increases, availability of clean drinking water will become even more important. With more residents, demand for drinking water increases. As homes, shopping centers, factories, and schools are built to accommodate the growing population, the potential negative impacts to creeks, rivers, and reservoirs supplying the water increase. More impervious surfaces mean more potentially polluted, warmer runoff into streams. Increased development increases the risk of accidental sewage overflows, septic tank failures, and chemical contamination from runoff. Land-disturbing activities can lead to sediment moving off the land into rivers if proper erosion control measures are not followed. Recent weather patterns show more intense rainfall throughout the Southeast, leading to increased focus on runoff problems. (See the region's water supply watersheds in Table 1 and on the map of Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Map 1).

NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES PLAN

Table 1. Drinking water supply watersheds

These water supply watersheds of the Northwest Georgia Region are surface water sources

County	Surface Water Source	Watershed Size (Square Mile)	Service Area
Bartow County	Etowah River (Lake Allatoona)	>100	City of Cartersville
Catoosa County	South Chickamauga Creek	>100	City of Ringgold
Chattooga County	Raccoon Creek	<100	City of Summerville
Dade County	Lookout Creek	100 exactly	Dade County
Fannin County	Toccoa River	>100 >100	City of Blue Ridge City of McCaysville
Floyd County	Etowah River Oostanaula River Woodward Creek Berry Reservoir	>100 >100 <100 <100	City of Rome City of Rome Floyd County Berry College (privately owned)
Gilmer County	Cartecay River Ellijay River	>100 <100	Ellijay Gilmer County
Gordon County	Coosawattee River	>100	City of Calhoun
Haralson County	Tallapoosa River Beech Cr Reservoir Bush Creek Reservoir	>100 <100 <100	Haralson County City of Bremen City of Bremen
Murray County	Carter's Lake at Wurley Branch	<100	City of Chatsworth
Paulding County	Richland Creek Reservoir filled from the Etowah River	>100	Paulding County
Pickens County	Long Swamp Creek Blackwell Cr Chestnut Cove Creek Lake Tamarack	<100 <100 <100 <100	City of Jasper Big Canoe Community (privately owned) Bent Tree Community (privately owned)
Polk County	No surface water supply sources		
Walker County	No surface water supply sources		
Whitfield County	Conasauga River Coahulla Creek Mill Creek	>100 >100 <100	City of Dalton and Whitfield County (Dalton Utilities)

Values

- Protects water quantity and quality by providing buffers that filter out pollutants that impact drinking water quality and aquatic species habitat.
- Provides natural drainage patterns, absorbs water, and slows its flow, mitigating floods, etc.
- Provides wildlife habitat and travel corridors, helping to mitigate impacts of habitat fragmentation

Vulnerabilities

- Lessened potential for filtering out pollutants impacting water quality.
- Worsening of floods.
- Loss of cultural, historic, and archaeological sites, loss of distinctive cultural or natural ambience.
- Adverse impact on wildlife and increasing habitat fragmentation.
- Diminished biodiversity

Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices

- Comply with all federal, state, and local legislation for the protection of State Vital Areas.
- Retain existing vegetation and topography wherever possible
- Locate all construction as far as possible from water resources, including flood prone areas and wetlands.
- Use natural features and green infrastructure for storm water control whenever possible
- Exceed minimum required buffers wherever possible
- Minimize the amount of impervious surface by using alternative materials and designs
- Install rain gardens, vegetated swales, or other water filtration design mechanisms to improve the quality of stormwater runoff

Policies and Protective Measures

- Ensure that local regulations meet or exceed minimum State and federal requirements for the protection of State Vital Areas
- Institute an incentive-based conservation easement program to lessen development in water supply watersheds and other ecologically sensitive areas
- Adopt a Water Supply Watershed Protection Ordinance modeled on DCA's Environmental Planning Criteria Model Land Use Management Code §2-2 Water Supply Watersheds. Sample ordinances can be found online via a search engine
- Encourage the development and use of a method to determine the value of ecosystem services
- Adopt a conservation/cluster subdivision ordinance
- Ensure that local development review processes adequately address water quality protection issues
- Promote redevelopment of abandoned sites, and address water quality issues pertaining to those sites
- Develop watershed improvements projects to protect water quality

B. GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AREAS

Groundwater is contained in subsurface geologic formations called aquifers, permeable layers of sand, gravel, or rock saturated with water. Water in aquifers is released to the surface through springs or by seepage into surface waterbodies such as lakes, streams, and wetlands. During a drought, the upper level of shallow aquifers drops, and some surface waterbodies may show a related drop in water level. Aquifers store groundwater that is used for public and private uses, including drinking water, irrigation, and manufacturing. Users, whether private landowners, industries, or governments, dig wells or cap and pipe springs to access groundwater.

Groundwater recharge areas are places on the earth's surface where water infiltrates into the ground to replenish aquifers. While recharge occurs throughout Georgia's land area, the amount of recharge reaching aquifers varies from place to place depending on geologic conditions. Recharge can also be affected by man-made areas of impermeable surface, especially in cities where roads, parking lots and rooftops cover much of the landscape. The most significant recharge areas are mapped by Georgia Department of Natural Resources based on several geographic and geologic features. The region contains wide areas of karst topography, where porous limestone layers are close to the surface. For example, Walker and Dade Counties are known for their limestone caves. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources has mapped the state's areas of significant, high pollution susceptible groundwater recharge areas and applies restrictions on these areas through the Environmental Planning Criteria (Section 391-3-26-.02). These restrictions include requirements for liners in landfills, prohibitions on hazardous waste disposal sites, and minimum lot sizes for homes with septic systems. Significant, high pollution susceptible groundwater recharge areas are found in every county in the region except the mountain counties of Fannin and Gilmer. (*See the region's groundwater recharge areas on the map of Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Map 1*).

These groundwater recharge areas are vulnerable to development as the impervious surfaces such as roads, parking lots, and rooftops increase. Agricultural activities, including insecticide, herbicide, and chicken manure applications, may also contaminate groundwater. Many governments in the region draw drinking water from springs and wells (*Table 2*). These groundwater sources are susceptible to contamination from industry, agriculture, and urban development. Protecting groundwater recharge areas protects these vital water sources. (*See the region's groundwater recharge areas on the map of Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Map 1*).

NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES PLAN

*Table 2. Local water supply from springs and wells in Northwest Georgia
Local Governments with springs and wells for part or all their water supply*

Local Water Supply from springs and wells in Northwest Georgia	
County	Groundwater Water Source
Bartow County	Lewis Spring- City of Adairsville Moss Spring- City of Emerson Wells- City of White
Catoosa County	Yates Spring- Catoosa County Wells- City of Fort Oglethorpe
Chattooga County	Lowe Spring- City of Summerville Wells- City of Lyerly
Dade County	Well- Dade County
Fannin County	Wells- Morganton
Floyd County	Old Mill Spring-South and West Floyd County Wells-northeast Floyd County Cave Spring-City of Cave Spring
Gilmer County	-
Gordon County	Wells and springs-City of Calhoun
Haralson County	Sims Wells-Haralson County, Bremen, Buchanan, Well-Waco
Murray County	Eton Spring, Oneal Spring-Eton, Chatsworth Nix Spring-east Murray County
Paulding County	-
Pickens County	Cove Wells- Jasper
Polk County	Big Springs-Cedartown Wells-Rockmart Deaton Spring, Morgan Spring, Mulco Spring-Polk County
Walker County	Coke Oven well-Chickamauga, Walker Co Kensington Wells-Walker Co. Big Springs-LaFayette Well-LaFayette
Whitfield County	Freeman Springs-Whitfield County (Dalton Utilities)

Values

- Allows water infiltration to replenish groundwater supplying wells and springs
- Filters impurities out of water as it passes down to aquifer

Vulnerabilities

- Pollution of groundwater can render wells unsuitable for human and animal use
- Impaired aquifers are difficult or impossible to purify

Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices

- In any development, preserve topographical and hydrological features and cultural and historic resources to the greatest extent possible
- Limit the proportion of impervious surfaces in developments
- Install pervious pavement whenever possible to allow water infiltration into the soil, and limit street width and length to the minimum possible within development regulations
- Construct vegetated swales in preference to tiles and drainage pipes wherever possible
- Take advantage of clustering and greenspace development options where development regulations permit
- Limit clearing, grading, and soil disturbance to only those areas where it is required for construction
- Construct bioretention areas or rain gardens in parking lot islands, and in appropriate locations in residential areas
- Consult with the County Extension Service, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission to identify/implement best management practices when establishing new agricultural uses
- Consult with the Georgia Forestry Commission to identify/ implement best management practices for new forestry uses

Policies and Protective Measures

- Institute an incentive-based conservation easement program to lessen development in ecologically sensitive areas
- Adopt ordinances to enable cluster and greenspace development
- Encourage the development and use of a method to determine the value of ecosystem services
- Adopt an ordinance to protect groundwater recharge areas modeled on DCA's Environmental Planning Criteria Model Land Use Management Code §2-1Groundwater Recharge Areas. Sample ordinances can be found online
- Assist landowners and developers in implementing appropriate development and best management practices

C. WETLANDS

Due to the mountainous terrain, wetlands in Northwest Georgia were never extensive due to the mountainous terrain. Wetlands along creeks were prime flat places to farm; these areas were often drained for crop cultivation after European settlement. The hilly and mountainous terrain meant there were limited ideal sites for row crops, and the floodplain areas would have had the richest soil. Nonetheless, the region boasts some wetlands unique to the karst topography of the area, such as sinkholes and sag ponds. The region has abundant springs, with many of the larger ones modified to serve as municipal drinking water supply sources. An undisturbed or lightly disturbed spring is a wetland if it is surrounded by native plants requiring saturated soil. Historically, forested bottomlands with standing water or saturated soils along the larger rivers would have qualified as riverine swamps, but many of these areas have been timbered and drained for agriculture or other human development.

Federal law defines freshwater wetlands as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions". Wetlands provide several essential ecosystem services. Under normal conditions, wetlands help maintain and enhance water quality by filtering out sediments and associated non-point source pollutants from adjacent land uses. By storing water, they stabilize dry weather stream flows and reduce flood hazards during storms. In addition, wetlands provide habitat for fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and other wildlife as well as a diverse array of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants.

For many years, wetlands were destroyed for agriculture and development. In the 1990's, the Federal government stepped up to protect wetlands as their value to wildlife, water supply, and flood control became better understood and appreciated. As a result, the loss of wetlands across the country has slowed, and some areas have been restored.

Because of its steep terrain, lack of natural lakes with marshy edges, and loss due to agriculture and development, Northwest Georgia has limited wetland area. Table 3 shows wetland acres and wetland percentage for each county in the region according to the US Fish and Wildlife's National Wetland Inventory (NWI). The numbers combine two categories of wetlands found in the region, freshwater emergent wetlands and freshwater forested/shrub wetlands.

As Northwest Georgia goes through a period of rapid development, there is a danger that communities will lose sight of the value of wetlands. The limited overall wetland area makes each individual wetland area more significant as a source of ecosystem services. Left undisturbed, wetlands will continue to be a vital part of the natural landscape, dissipating high flows, improving stormwater storage, and allowing groundwater infiltration. Protected wetlands provide wildlife habitat, and recreation space for hunting, fishing, and birdwatching. (See the region's wetlands based on the NWI on the regional map of Environmentally Sensitive Areas Map 1).

*Table 3. NWI Wetlands in Northwest Georgia
Wetland acres by county and percent of total county acres in NWG Region from the National Wetland Inventory. These are the emergent and forested/scrub wetland categories. The freshwater pond, lake, open water, and riverine categories are excluded.*

NWI wetlands in Northwest Georgia		
County	Wetland Acres	Percent of Total Acres
Bartow County	2,011	0.77%
Catoosa County	455	0.47%
Chattooga County	961	0.51%
Dade County	163	0.20%
Fannin County	67	0.07%
Floyd County	3,972	1.27%
Gilmer County	231	0.14%
Gordon County	1,856	0.91%
Haralson County	4571	2.65%
Murray County	1,984	0.98%
Paulding County	4,205	2.30%
Pickens County	388	0.44%
Polk County	1,654	0.89%
Walker County	541	0.23%
Whitfield County	1,755	1.05%

Values

- Preserves water quality through natural filtration processes
- Retains water, mitigating flooding and erosion
- Improves groundwater infiltration
- Provides habitat for aquatic species, wildlife, and vegetation

Vulnerabilities

- Declining water quality because of disruption of natural filtration capacity
- Increased flooding due to loss of water retention capacity
- Losing habitat for aquatic animals and plants

Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices

- Comply with all federal, state, and local legislation for the protection of State Vital Areas
- Retain existing vegetation and topography wherever possible
- Locate all construction as far as possible from water resources, including flood prone areas and wetlands
- Use natural features for storm water control whenever possible
- Exceed minimum required buffers wherever possible
- Minimize the amount of impervious surface by using alternative materials and designs

Policies and Protective Measures

- Ensure that local regulations meet or exceed minimum State and Federal requirements for the protection of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (State Vital Areas)
- Encourage the development and use of a method to determine the value of ecosystem services
- Ensure development ordinances prohibit or limit the placement of structures in flood prone areas.
- Institute an incentive-based conservation easement program to lessen development in wetlands and other ecologically sensitive areas
- Adopt a Wetlands Protection Ordinance modeled on DCA's Environmental Planning Criteria Model Land Use Management Code §2-3 Wetlands. Sample ordinances can be found online

D. PROTECTED RIVER CORRIDORS

The larger rivers of the Northwest Georgia Region are crucial resources, providing water supply, wildlife habitat, and recreation. Some of these rivers were important transportation corridors for Native Americans and European settlers, with steamboats running on the Oostanaula, Etowah, and Coosa Rivers into the 20th century, although none of them are large enough for commercial boat traffic now. The Coosa River's vast store of mussels was harvested commercially, as was the lake sturgeon, until over-harvesting and dam construction decimated the populations of both. The Toccoa, Coosawattee, Etowah, and the Coosa Rivers (in Alabama) now have impoundments with hydroelectric power plants that provide energy supply.



Conasauga River in the Chattahoochee National Forest

According to Georgia's Environmental Planning Criteria, "Protected Rivers" have a flow or discharge greater than 400 cubic feet per second. These larger rivers receive special consideration. The state requires protected river corridors along these rivers to preserve and enhance the benefits they provide. These corridors are managed by the local government with River Corridor Protection Plans, which include such management practices as 100-foot buffers, two-acre residential lots sizes, restrictions on septic systems, and bans on hazardous waste disposal sites.

Table 4 shows the eight Protected Rivers in Northwest Georgia. They are vulnerable to many environmental stresses. Past agricultural practices have left legacy sediment in stream channels of the main stem of these rivers, as well as deeply incised banks in many tributaries. Impacts continue since agriculture is exempt from maintaining vegetated buffers. Rapid commercial, industrial, and residential development is increasing stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces and adding warmer water to trout habitat such as the Toccoa River. Uncontrolled development along streambanks can destabilize banks and wash pollutants directly into the river. There has been a significant increase in number of second/vacation homes built in Fannin and Gilmer Counties, which includes the Toccoa and Coosawattee River basins. When rainwater moves off the land quickly due to vegetation removal and increases in impervious surfaces, infiltration and groundwater replenishment decrease. Several local governments use wells instead of surface water for their potable water needs. For example, Polk County's water is now sourced from wells. Streams with high levels of impervious surfaces in their watersheds become "flasher", rising quickly during a storm event, and then dropping low when it is not raining. Instead of more steady flow, this can lead to flooding during storms and insufficient flows for fish, boating, and drinking water intake during dry periods. River corridors with forested buffers help increase the resiliency of communities in terms of flooding, water quality and quantity, and water temperature. (See the region's protected river corridors on the regional map of Environmentally Sensitive Areas Map 1).

Table 4. Protected River Corridors in Northwest Georgia
 These are the region’s larger rivers with a flow greater than 400 cfs

Protected River Corridors in Northwest Georgia			
River	Counties in NW Georgia Region	Total length of River	Length with protected River Corridor in NW Georgia (flow over 400 CFS)
Chattooga River	Chattooga, Walker	64.4 miles	12.6 miles
Conasauga River	Murray, Whitfield, and Gordon	93 miles	47.5 miles
Coosa River	Floyd	280 miles	31 miles
Coosawattee River	Gilmer, Murray, and Gordon	49.3 miles including Carter’s Lake	35.5 miles, excluding Carter’s Lake
Etowah River	Floyd, Bartow	164 miles including Lake Allatoona	48 miles excluding Lake Allatoona
Oostanaula River	Floyd, Gordon	49 miles	49 miles
Tallapoosa River	Haralson	265 miles	2.6 miles
Toccoa River	Fannin	93.2 miles (called Ocoee River in TN and various impoundments)	22 miles excluding Lake Blue Ridge

RIVERS WITH PROTECTED CORRIDORS IN THE COOSA BASIN

Chattooga River-Georgia’s “other Chattooga” arises in Walker County and flows southwest through Chattooga County into Alabama. Although its headwaters are in the city of Lafayette, most of its course flows through rural agricultural and forested areas, providing flat-water floating in the lower reaches. The lower sections are impaired by fecal coliform bacteria, most likely from agricultural runoff and a lack of forested stream-side buffers.



Paddling the Chattooga River. Photo: Jesse Demonbreum-Chapman

Conasauga River-This beautiful river arises in the Cohutta Wilderness on the Chattahoochee National Forest, flows into Tennessee then returns to Georgia, forming the boundary between Whitfield and Murray Counties. The Conasauga supplies water for Dalton’s residents and the floor-covering industry. It is one of the most biologically diverse rivers in the nation. It is impaired by fecal coliform bacteria and PCB-contaminated fish outside the wilderness. Maintaining riparian forest buffers along the course of the river would help protect it from degradation from agriculture and residential development.



Conasauga River at State Route 2 Bridge canoe launch

Coosa River-In the city of Rome, the Oostanaula and Etowah Rivers converge to form the Coosa River. This large river historically bore steamboats laden with cotton and passengers between Gadsden, Alabama and Rome. Vast quantities of mussels were harvested commercially from its waters. It has high fish biodiversity, including re-introduced lake sturgeon. High bacteria levels in the water are an issue in this river. It also has problems with PCBs in fish tissue.



Coosa River Photo: Jim Kundell, GeorgialInfo

Coosawattee River-Arising in the Blue Ridge Mountains in Gilmer County, this river is popular for boating and fishing. Its spectacular gorge now lies at the bottom of Carter’s Lake, an Army Corps of Engineers reservoir completed in the 1970’s for flood control and hydropower generation. Development of vacation homes along its banks is a threat when natural forest vegetation is removed. The upper reaches have high fecal coliform bacteria levels. Below the reservoir, the Coosawattee River serves as the water supply for Calhoun.



Coosawattee River, photo: Alan Cressler, GeorgialInfo

Etowah River-The headwaters of this long river arise in the Blue Ridge Mountains above Dahlonega. The Etowah traverses five counties before it joins the Oostanaula River in Rome to form the Coosa River. It is an outstanding paddling and fishing river. Impounded just upstream of Cartersville to form Lake Allatoona, it provides drinking water for that city, as well as for Cobb County/Marietta and Atlanta. Rome also draws water from the Etowah River further downstream. Although the Etowah has relatively good water quality, various impairments are found along its extensive length. In the lower reaches in Northwest Georgia, PCB’s and mercury contamination of fish are a problem.



Running an Etowah River Fish Weir. Photo Jesse Demonbreum-Chapman

In the suburban and urban areas around Rome, fecal coliform bacteria counts are high, which may be attributed to residential septic systems and agricultural runoff.

Oostanaula River-This river is formed by the junction of the Conasauga and the Coosawattee Rivers in Gordon County. Historically, it had amazing mussel diversity. It joins the Etowah River in Rome to form the Coosa, with the Coosa basin overall harboring 41 species of mussels -more than any other major basin in Georgia. It is one of Rome’s municipal water sources. Along with other rivers connecting to it, the Oostanaula has problems with PCBs in fish tissue, as well as fecal coliform bacteria in the water from non-point sources such as agriculture runoff and residential septic systems.



DNR boat ramp, SR 156 on Oostanaula River in Gordon County

Tallapoosa River-Flowing west across Haralson County into Alabama, this largely rural river provides excellent flatwater boating, with the Dub Denman Canoe Trail boat launches providing good access. The county uses the river as a drinking water source. Impairments to water quality include problems with thallium and mercury in the fish. Downstream reaches also have problems with high fecal coliform bacteria. The Tallapoosa River and its tributaries are trout waters in the upper reaches in Haralson and Paulding Counties.



Paddling the Tallapoosa River under the canopy

ONE RIVER IN THE TENNESSEE RIVER BASIN

Toccoa River-This Blue Ridge Mountain river flows north through the Chattahoochee National Forest and is known for its outstanding paddling and trout fishery. The Toccoa is impounded in Fannin County to form Lake Blue Ridge. Above the reservoir and downstream around McCaysville, it is impaired by *E. coli* bacteria. Although part of its watershed is protected Forest Service land, development of vacation homes along its banks threatens its water quality.



Toccoa River near Dial above Lake Blue Ridge

Values

- Protects water quantity and quality by providing buffers that filter out pollutants impacting drinking water quality and aquatic species habitat. A healthy aquatic ecosystem improves water quality as organisms take up nutrients and organic matter through filter-feeding and other means.
- Provides natural drainage patterns, absorbs water and slows its flow, mitigating floods, and increasing groundwater replenishment
- Provides wildlife habitat and travel corridors, helping to mitigate habitat fragmentation

Vulnerabilities

- Removal of streamside forested buffers decreases the potential for filtering out pollutants thus impacting water quality. Streams lacking forested buffers have higher water temperatures, threatening the capacity to sustain the cold-water trout fisheries that make many Northwest Georgia streams unique. In other streams, many other fish and aquatic organisms depend on cool waters to thrive.
- Worsening of floods as storms become more severe
- Increased habitat fragmentation can have adverse impact on wildlife, diminishing numbers and diversity of species

Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices

- Comply with all federal, state, and local legislation for the protection of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (State Vital Areas)
- Retain existing vegetation and topography wherever possible
- Locate all construction as far as possible from water resources, including flood prone areas and wetlands
- Use natural features for storm water control whenever possible
- Exceed minimum required buffers wherever possible
- Minimize the amount of impervious surface by using alternative materials and designs
- Install rain gardens, vegetated swales, or other water filtration design mechanisms to improve the quality of stormwater runoff
- Undertake stream restoration or bank stabilization for compromised areas

Policies and Protective Measures

- Ensure that local regulations meet or exceed minimum State and federal requirements for the protection of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (State Vital Areas)
- Encourage the development and use of a method to determine the value of ecosystem services
- Create development ordinances that prohibit or limit the placement of structures in flood prone areas
- Institute an incentive-based conservation easement program to lessen development in ecologically sensitive areas
- Adopt a Protected River Corridors Ordinance modeled on DCA's Environmental Planning Criteria Model Land Use Management Code §2-4 Protected River Corridors. Sample ordinances can be found online

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE:

Tallapoosa River-Protect the FEMA-delineated 100-year floodplain or provide a 100-foot fixed width buffer, whichever is wider, on both sides of the Tallapoosa River mainstem. Several tributaries should also

receive this protection, including (from upstream to downstream) McClendon Creek, Brooks Creek, Watermill Creek, Little River, Big Creek, Beach Creek and Little Creek in Paulding and Haralson Counties. Buffering these streams would protect riparian buffers that maintain bank stability, filter runoff from adjacent land use, and mitigate flood flows that currently mobilize floodplain contaminants and scour shallow water habitats.

Conasauga River-Protect the FEMA-delineated 100-year floodplain or provide a 100-foot fixed width buffer, whichever is wider, on both sides of the Conasauga River mainstem from the Tennessee border to Georgia's Tibbs Bridge Road. Several tributaries should be should also receive this protection, including the Holly Creek watershed downstream from the Chattahoochee National Forest boundary to the confluence with Chicken Creek; the Rock Creek watershed downstream from the Chattahoochee National Forest boundary to the confluence with Holly Creek; and outparcels within the Chattahoochee National Forest in Murray County's Alaculsy Valley.

E. STEEP SLOPES/PROTECTED MOUNTAINS

Mountainous areas are defined as crests, summits, and ridges characterized by steep slopes and high elevations. The Department of Natural Resources' Environmental Planning Criteria require that local governments identify and map mountain areas with a slope percentage of twenty-five percent (25%), or greater, for at least 500 feet horizontally at an elevation at or above 2,200 feet. The only mountains exceeding 2,200 feet in elevation in Northwest Georgia are in Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, and Pickens Counties. In Fannin, Gilmer, and Murray Counties many of these high elevation areas are part of the Chattahoochee National Forest. This includes the Rich Mountain Wilderness, The Cohutta Wilderness, and the Blue Ridge Wildlife Management Area in the Noontootla and Rock Creek drainages. One of the high elevation mountains in the Blue Ridge WMA is 3771-foot Springer Mountain, the southern terminus of the Appalachian Trail.

Most mountain slopes are good candidates for conservation. When protected from development, the mountains' steep slopes are covered with woodlands that surround waterfalls with blossoming mountain laurel and rhododendron in spring and shade rocky streams allowing trout and other coldwater fish to thrive. Areas of steep slopes preserved in their natural state have scenic potential both as points of interest on the horizon and as vantage points from which to view surrounding areas. They provide unique habitat for a variety of vegetation and wildlife. Those small mountain streams are the headwaters for several rivers which provide water supplies to Northwest Georgia, and adjacent areas.

Because many of the high mountain areas in Northwest Georgia are part of the Chattahoochee National Forest, they are protected from development. Extensive second-home, vacation rental, and retirement residential development is taking place on private land in Gilmer, Fannin, and Pickens Counties. This development is having a significant impact on these mountain slopes. Communities should employ development standards, zoning, and other planning measures to protect these fragile areas. (See the region's protected mountain areas on the regional map of *Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Map 1*).

Values

- Collects and helps filter water that often enters public drinking water supplies
- Provides wildlife habitat and corridors
- Protects and stabilizes undeveloped steep slopes using native vegetation
- Provides scenic views, encouraging tourism and consequent economic benefits

Vulnerabilities

- Lessened potential for filtering out pollutants impacting water quality
- Adverse impact on wildlife, increasing habitat fragmentation, and diminishment of biodiversity
- Reduced slope stabilization, with potential for slippage and rockslides
- Loss of scenic views

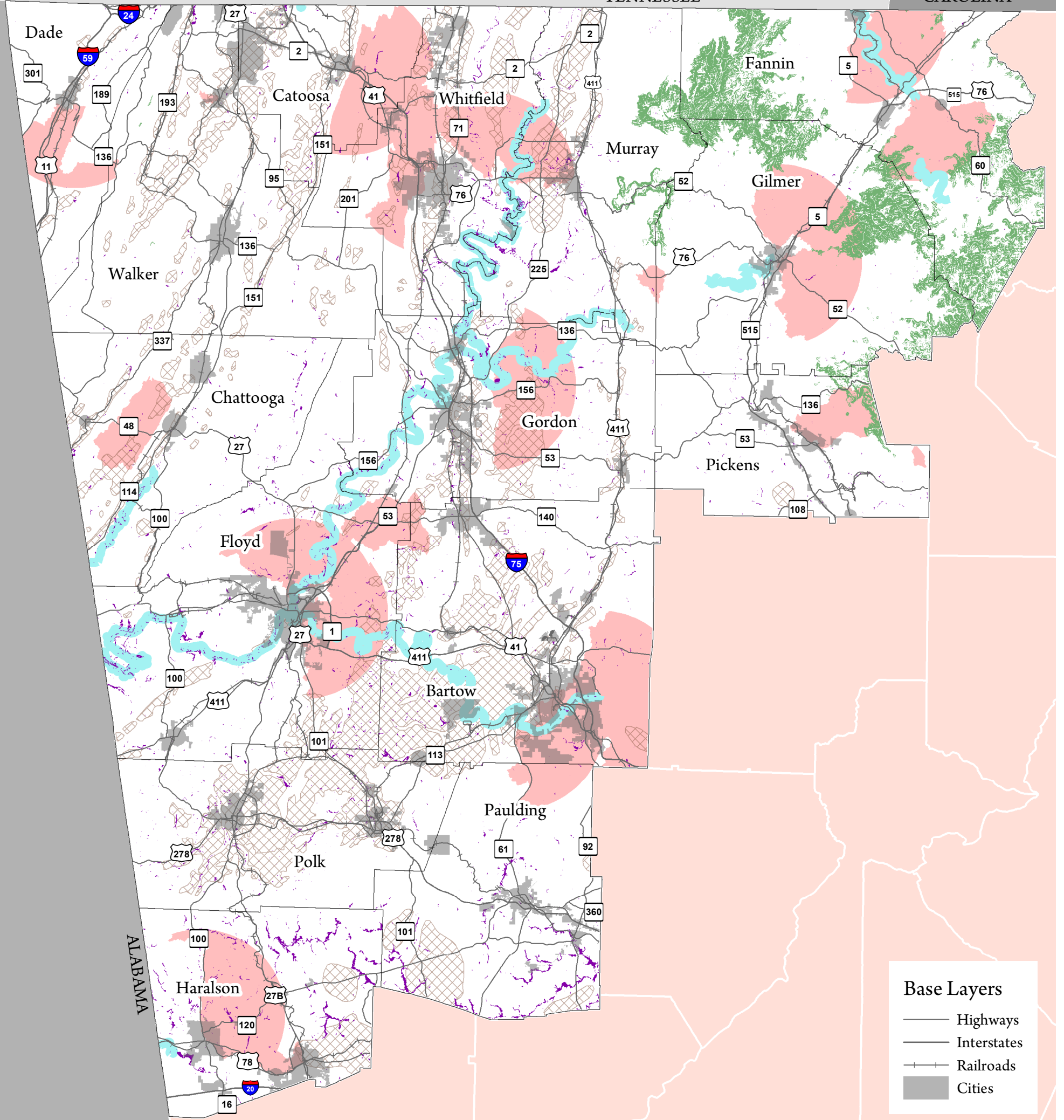
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices

- Comply with all federal, state, and local legislation for the protection of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (State Vital Areas)
- Retain existing vegetation and topography wherever possible
- Locate all construction as far as possible from water resources, including flood prone areas and wetlands
- Use natural features for storm water control whenever possible
- Exceed minimum required buffers wherever possible
- Minimize the amount of impervious surface by using alternative materials and designs
- Install rain gardens, vegetated swales, or other water filtration design mechanisms to improve the quality of stormwater runoff

Policies and Protective Measures

- Adopt a Protected Mountains Ordinance modeled on DCA's Environmental Planning Criteria Model Land Use Management Code §2-5 Protected Mountains. Sample ordinances can be found online
- Encourage the development and use of a method to determine the value of ecosystem services
- Institute an incentive-based conservation easement program to lessen development in ecologically sensitive areas

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Base Layers

- Highways
- Interstates
- Railroads
- Cities

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

- NWI Wetlands
- Protected Rivers
- Protected Mountains
- Groundwater Recharge Area
- Water Supply Watersheds

Regionally Important Resources

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

1 inch = 9 miles

NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES PLAN

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III. PROTECTED NATURAL RESOURCE LANDS

The Northwest Georgia region has amazing mountain resources, mostly lying in the Ridge and Valley and Blue Ridge provinces. A small portion in the extreme northwest corner of the state is in the Appalachian Plateau, comprised of Lookout Mountain and Sand Mountain. These steep slopes and mountain coves, with stream valleys in between, harbor a rich array of plants and animals, making up some of the most diverse flora and fauna in the United States. Protecting these resources and providing public access to these areas is a priority of the state and federal government. Private conservation groups also have a stake in protecting the region's unique habitats, such as caves that are part of the karst topography covering large parts of Northwest Georgia. (See the county Regionally Important Resource maps).

A. Public Natural Resource Lands

Large areas of this region are protected publicly-owned lands (See Table 5 and Maps 3-17 showing each county's Regionally Important Resources). In 1911, the federal government began purchasing mountainous land in across North Georgia for what eventually became the Chattahoochee National Forest. Originally, much of the Forest Service land in Georgia was acquired for restoration and management of areas that had been degraded by poor farming practices. The goal was to provide a national reserve of forest products. Much of the land was never intended to be a preserve, but as actively productive timber land, combined with the Forest Service's other responsibilities to manage water, wildlife, and grazing areas. Today, the Chattahoochee National Forest includes 750,145 acres of the state's northern mountain land; more than 200,000 acres lie in nine counties in the Northwest Georgia Region. The Northwest Georgia portion of the National Forest includes two federally-designated Wilderness areas: Cohutta Wilderness and the Rich Mountain Wilderness. The Cohutta Wilderness and the contiguous Big Frog Wilderness, across the border in Tennessee, form the largest expanse of wilderness in the eastern United States. These wilderness areas are left in their natural state, with trails for foot and horse traffic only. Outside the wilderness areas, landscape management using timber harvest and prescribed fire are carried out to enhance native ecosystems. State Wildlife Management Areas (WMA's) cover part of the Forest Service land, with a partnership between the state and the federal government for managing wildlife and overseeing hunting activities. Other Wildlife Management areas are owned or leased by the State of Georgia.



Fort Mountain State Park restored historic Fire Tower

These lands are open to the public for many recreational activities, particularly hunting, fishing, and hiking. Many other outdoor activities are allowed in specific areas or on specific trails, including mountain biking, horseback riding, camping, and recreational off-road vehicle use. Many WMAs have campgrounds with basic amenities like tent pads, drinking water and pit toilets. Carters Lake WMA is owned by the US Army Corps of Engineers, with its large reservoir accommodating motorboats. Pigeon Mountain WMA has caves to explore and sandstone rock outcrops that are popular rock-climbing destinations. Nearby, Zhand WMA, located on Lookout Mountain, was set aside to protect rare native plants found on the same type of unique geology. The Chattahoochee National Forest and state WMAs furnish landscape-scale areas of undeveloped forested land.

There are four Georgia State Parks in the Northwest Georgia Region which combine mountain and water features; they provide camping, hiking, and enjoyment of the forest views and unique landscapes, like Lookout Mountain's Cloudland Canyon. The goal in these state parks is to provide varied outdoor recreation opportunities in a natural setting, and to protect and enhance the state's diverse plant and animal communities. The parks' paved roads, campgrounds and visitor centers provide greenspace with easy public access. The State Historic sites are discussed in the Cultural and Historic Resources section.



Jack's River Falls, Cohutta Wilderness, Chattahoochee National Forest

NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES PLAN

Table 5. Publicly owned natural resource areas in Northwest Georgia

Publicly owned natural resource areas in Northwest Georgia				
County	Chattahoochee National Forest acres	State Wildlife Management Areas	State Parks	Army Corps of Engineers Reservoirs Public Recreation Areas
Bartow County		Allatoona WMA (Army Corps of Engineers land)	Redtop Mountain State Park	
Catoosa County	9			
Chattooga County	19,572	Otting Tract WMA	James N. "Sloppy" Floyd State Park	
Dade County			Cloudland Canyon State Park, also in Walker Co	
Fannin County	48,227 Including Cohutta Wilderness	Cohutta WMA (FS Land) Rich Mountain WMA (FS Land)		
Floyd County	6,521	Arrowhead WMA John's Mountain WMA (FS land)		
Gilmer County	55,383 including Rich Mountain Wilderness	Cohutta WMA (FS Land) Rich Mountain WMA (FS Land)		Carter's Lake areas=Carter's Lake WMA
Gordon County	8,307	John's Mountain WMA (FS land)		
Haralson County	-	-	-	-
Murray County	52,219 including Cohutta Wilderness	Cohutta WMA (FS Land) Conasauga WMA Coosawattee WMA	Fort Mountain State Park	Carter's Lake areas=Carter's Lake WMA
Paulding County		Paulding Forest WMA Sheffield WMA		
Pickens County	-	-	-	-
Polk County		Paulding Forest WMA JL Lester WMA		
Walker County	18,621	Crockford-Pigeon Mountain WMA John's Mountain WMA (FS land) Zahnd WMA	Cloudland Canyon State Park, including Ascalon Wet Meadow site. Also in Dade Co	
Whitfield County	11,684	John's Mountain WMA (FS land) Conasauga WMA		



Boating at Red Top Mountain State Park

Red Top Mountain State Park is located on the shores of Lake Allatoona reservoir outside of Cartersville. It features a reconstructed 1860's homestead. There are twelve miles of hiking trails in addition to camping, swimming, boating, and fishing opportunities. Much of the Allatoona Pass Battlefield lies within the park, as well as remnants of mining history.

James N. "Sloppy" Floyd State Park's 561 acres are surrounded by National Forest land on Taylor's Ridge near Summerville, with an access trail to the Pinhoti trail. The park offers hiking, camping, fishing, and boating on two fishing ponds.

Cloudland Canyon State Park offers 3,485 acres of spectacular scenery around a deep gorge on the west side of Lookout Mountain above the city of Trenton. There are approximately 21 miles of hiking trails; cottages, yurts, and camp sites are available.



View from canyon rim at Cloudland Canyon State Park



Ancient stone wall that gave Fort Mountain its name

Fort Mountain State Park is found in the Blue Ridge Mountains near Chatsworth. The park gets its name from an 855-foot stone wall of unknown origin, possibly built by early Native Americans on the summit of the mountain. The park offers 27 miles of mountain biking trails, 25 miles of horseback riding trails, and 14 miles of hiking and backpacking trails, along with cabins, camping, and fishing.

Values

- Managed timber and wildlife lands promote the health of natural resources.
- Managed lands provide a wide variety of important recreational opportunities.
- National Forest and WMA lands afford public access to many valuable resources.
- Land kept in woods and fields helps filter and purify water in the watershed and provides opportunities for groundwater recharge.
- Managed lands shelter a wide diversity of fauna and flora, including rare or endangered species
- National Forests, WMA's, state Natural Areas, and state parks often insure the preservation of cultural, historic, and archaeological sites.
- Managed public lands contribute to the local economy through tourism
- Forest Service lands contribute to the local economy by providing timber and other forest products
- State parks preserve significant resources accessible to the public, providing significant animal and plant habitat, greenspace, and various recreational resources.

Vulnerabilities

- Degradation of natural resources and decreasing water quality.
- Loss of recreational opportunities and local income derived from them.
- Loss of cultural, historic, and archaeological sites, loss of distinctive cultural or natural ambience.
- Degradation and fragmentation of habitat, and loss of rare and endangered species.
- Destruction of historic and natural viewsheds visible from the resource

Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices

- Ensure that development is sensitive to the natural and historic contexts of the resource.
- Preserve topographical and hydrological features and cultural and historic resources to the greatest extent possible
- Limit clearing, grading, and other land disturbing activities to areas where construction will occur
- Establish buffers to shield the resource from development
- Implement greenspace/cluster subdivision design to preserve as much natural land as possible
- Observe all water quality and sedimentation and erosion regulations, especially upstream from National Forests and WMA's
- Consider and avoid or mitigate potential adverse impacts on viewsheds experienced from the resource
- Avoid land disturbing activities near potential subsurface resources like caves and springs
- Consider donating a conservation easement or establishing permanent buffers to mitigate developmental impacts on the resource
- Consider provision of multi-purpose trails linking development to public access points of the resource

Policies and Protective Measures

- Encourage development that is sensitive to the natural and historic contexts of the resource
- Enact ordinances to enable cluster and greenspace development.
- Promote incentive-based conservation easements
- Enable conservation strategies such as transfer of development rights
- Consider acquisition of environmentally sensitive areas adjacent to National Forest and WMA lands
- Identify and catalogue historic, cultural, and sensitive natural resources in the vicinity of parks, and include heritage resource conservation in Comprehensive Plans, and Zoning and Development Ordinances
- Use infrastructure availability to mitigate adverse impacts of development on parks and other areas of natural, cultural, historic, and environmentally sensitive resources
- Establish regulations and incentives to encourage preservation of regional heritage resources near parks
- Identify the key features that make the area a beneficial part of the green infrastructure network.
- Encourage the development and use of a method to determine the value of ecosystem services
- Review proposed developments for consistency with the resource management plan prior to approval, and require mitigation to significant natural, cultural, and historic resources as necessary

B. Private Land Trusts and Conservation Areas

There are several unique areas in the region set aside on private land to protect outstanding natural features, forests, or wildlife. The owner may be a conservation group, or in the case of the Drummond Swamp Georgia Alder Conservation Area, a utility company. The groups manage these sites as natural areas and may restrict public access to all or part of the property (see Table 6, and Maps 3-17 showing each county’s Regionally Important Resources).

Another type of protection is a conservation easement, in which the private landowner enters into a legal agreement to permanently curtail development of the land, leaving it in forest, open space, or agricultural land. The conservation easements across the Northwest Georgia Region are not mapped or recorded here since they are set up with various entities and have restrictions that might vary from one easement to another. Some conservation easements may not allow public access. Conservation easements are, however, an important means to protect Georgia’s natural treasures and increase the connections between larger areas of greenspace with less cost to the taxpayer.

Table 6. Private Land Trusts and Conservation Areas in Northwest Georgia.

Private Land Trusts and Conservation Areas in Northwest Georgia		
County	Acreage	Preserve or Land Trust
Bartow County	200 acres	Drummond Swamp Georgia Alder Conservation Area-Georgia Power Company. Directly west of Plant Bowen
	70 acres	Pettit Environmental Preserve-Margaret and Luke Pettit Environmental Preserve, Inc., 29 Vineyard Road, Dallas.
	40 acres	Kingston Saltpeter Caves Nature Preserve-National Speleological Society. Undisclosed location.
Dade County	449 acres	Fox Mountain Preserve- Southeastern Cave Conservancy, Inc. (SCCi). Off of SR 11 south of Rising Fawn
	2400 acres	Charles B Henson Preserve at Johnsons Crook- Southeastern Cave Conservancy, Inc. (SCCi). Luke Lane and Newsome Gap
Floyd County	263 acres	Blacks Bluff Preserve-The Nature Conservancy. Black’s Bluff Road SW, Rome.
	301 acres	Marshall Forest Preserve National Natural Landmark- The Nature Conservancy. Horseleg Creek Road, Rome
Walker County	3358 acres	Lula Lake-Lula Lake Land Trust 5000 Lula Lake Road, Lookout Mountain, GA

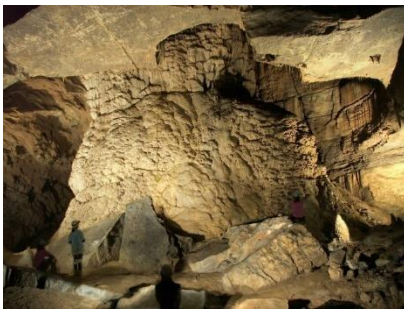
BARTOW COUNTY

Drummond Swamp Georgia Alder Conservation Area- Owned by Georgia Power at Plant Bowen site. Located adjacent to and west of Hardin Bridge Road near its intersection with Bill Nelson Road. This is the only known location in the world of the Georgia Alder (*Alnus maritima* spp. *georgiensis*) shrub subspecies of the Seaside Alder.

Pettit Environmental Preserve- A Forest and lake ecosystem comprising 60 acres, dedicated to Margaret and Luke Pettit. The preserve is located off the Dallas-Cartersville Highway and entered from Douthit Bridge Road. The private, non-profit corporation is committed to preserving nature for ecological studies, providing a research area and outdoor teaching laboratory of educational and scientific value.

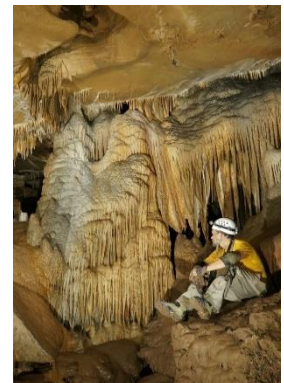
Kingston Saltpeter Caves Nature Preserve – Approximately 40 acres of largely hardwood forest, acquired for preservation in 1983 by the Felburn Foundation and now owned by the National Speleological Society. The Kingston Saltpeter Cave was an important source of saltpeter for the Confederacy during the Civil War. The saltpeter works were destroyed by advancing Union forces in 1864, and no trace remains today. Not open to the public.

DADE COUNTY



Byers Cave, Fox Mountain Preserve

Fox Mountain Preserve - Located in Dade County and extending into Alabama. This 449-acre site protects Byers, Cemetery, and Rusty Caves, nationally known among cavers, and the mountain hosts abundant wildlife and spectacular views. The Southeastern Cave Conservancy (SCCi) owns the site and issues permits to visit.



Rusty's Cave, Fox Mountain Preserve, Photo: Andrey Yefimov

Charles B Henson Preserve at Johnson's Crook - This spectacular speleological site contains over 40 caves, the most significant being Johnson's Crook Cave and Lost Canyon Cave. It covers 2400 acres of a natural crook or canyon on the west side of Lookout Mountain. New Salem lies at the top and Rising Fawn is at the foot. Johnson's Crook is the site of several Indian villages and was the site of significant iron operations from the mid-19th to the early 20th century. The old iron furnace still exists. During the Civil War, over 40,000 Union troops marched up the Crook to cross Lookout Mountain in maneuvers leading to the Battle



Cave at Henson Preserve, photo: Alan Cressler

of Chickamauga. The preserve is owned by the Southeastern Cave Conservancy (SCCi) and requires a permit to visit.



Charles B. Henson Preserve, photo: Georgia Alabama Land Trust

FLOYD COUNTY

Black's Bluff Preserve – The 263-acre tract in Floyd County is the site of the only major bluff overlooking the Coosa River. A rich oak-hickory forest grows on a 500-million-year-old outcrop of Conasauga limestone, sheltering a huge variety of rare species. Owned by the Nature Conservancy.



Creek at Black's Bluff Preserve



Black's Bluff Preserve

Marshall Forest – Located in the City of Rome, this is one of the original fourteen National Natural Landmarks designated by the U.S. Department of the Interior. The 301-acre Nature Conservancy-owned property supports a 100-acre forest and 150 acres of fields and woods that are habitat for over 300 species of plants and numerous animals.

WALKER COUNTY

Lula Lake Land Trust- This 2,400-acre preserve on Lookout Mountain contains a stunning waterfall, multiple trails for hikers and mountain bikers, and conservation areas for American Chestnut introduction and Hemlock conservation. Lula Lake Land Trust trails help form a network that connects Chattanooga to Cloudland Canyon State Park. Accessible two weekends a month with a permit.

[Outstanding resource not yet afforded conservation protection](#)

Sweetwater Creek-this creek arises in Paulding County, meanders into Carroll County, returns to Paulding County and then flows into Cobb and Douglas Counties where it joins the Chattahoochee River. Although protected by flowing through Sweetwater Creek State Park in Douglas County, the upper reaches are on privately owned land. In 1992, it was nominated to be on the Regionally Important Resource list for its relatively undisturbed condition, with pristine wetlands and old growth forests. The stream corridor in Paulding County still contains extensive forest land, and would benefit from protection before it is lost to development. This is an opportunity to protect a beautiful area.

Values

- Land kept in woods and fields helps filter and purify water in the watershed and provides opportunities for groundwater recharge.
 - Preserves and conservation lands shelter a wide diversity of fauna and flora, including rare or endangered species
 - Privately held preserves and conservation areas contribute to greenspace values and provide corridors for migration of wildlife and plants
 - Privately held preserves and conservation areas include areas set aside to preserve unique landscape features like waterfalls, caves, and rock formations.
-

Vulnerabilities

- Degradation of natural resources and decreasing water quality.
 - Loss of cultural, historic, and archaeological sites, loss of distinctive cultural or natural ambience.
 - Degradation and fragmentation of habitat, and loss of rare and endangered species.
 - Destruction of historic and natural viewsheds experienced from the resource.
 - Degradation of significant natural areas can result in loss of species habitat.
-

Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices

- Ensure that development is sensitive to the natural context of the resource.
 - Preserve topographical and hydrological features and cultural and historic resources to the greatest extent possible
 - Limit clearing, grading, and other land disturbing activities to areas where construction will occur
 - Establish buffers to shield the resource from development
 - Implement greenspace/cluster subdivision design to preserve as much natural land as possible
 - Observe all water quality, and sedimentation, and erosion control regulations
 - Consider and avoid or mitigate potential adverse impacts on viewsheds experienced from the resource
-

- Avoid land disturbance activities near potential subsurface resources
- Consider donating a conservation easement or establishing permanent buffers to mitigate developmental impacts on the resource

Policies and Protective Measures

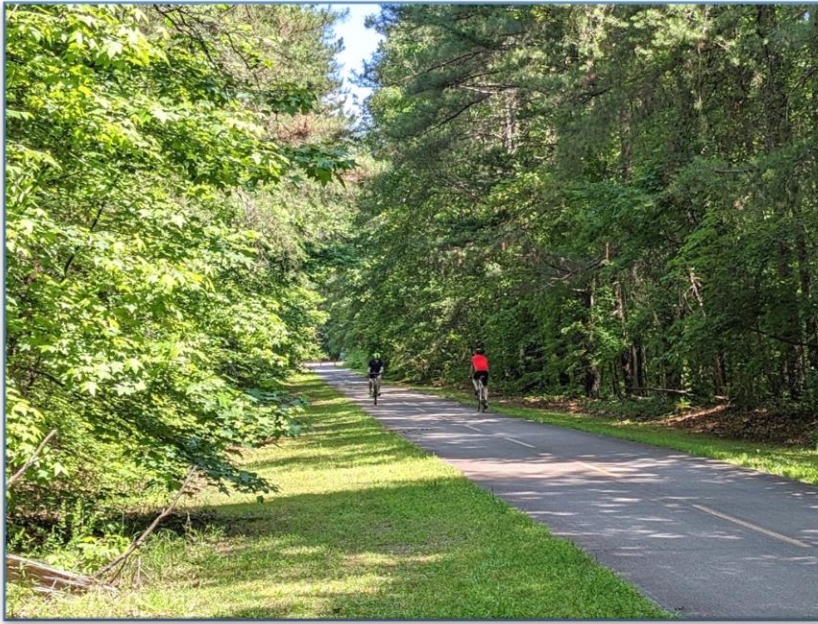
- Encourage development that is sensitive to the natural and historic context of the resource
- Enact ordinances to enable cluster and greenspace development.
- Promote incentive-based conservation easements
- Enable conservation strategies, such as transfer of development rights
- Identify and catalogue historic, cultural, and sensitive natural resources and include heritage resource conservation in Comprehensive Plans, and Zoning and Development Ordinances
- Use infrastructure availability to mitigate adverse impacts of development on areas of natural, cultural, historic, and environmentally sensitive resources
- Identify the key features that make the area a beneficial part of the green infrastructure network.
- Encourage the development and use of a method to determine the value of ecosystem services
- Review proposed developments for consistency with the resource management plan prior to approval, and require mitigation to significant natural, cultural, and historic resources as necessary

C. Regional Recreational Trails

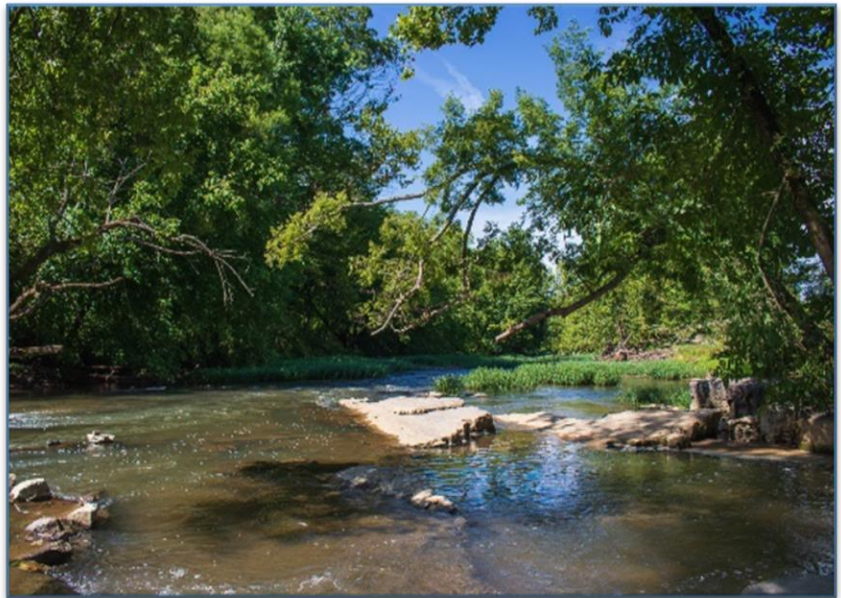
Northwest Georgia has many miles of trails on local government, state, and federal land. Recreational trails are popular with the public, providing hiking, biking, horseback riding, and boating opportunities. These trails can serve as greenways, or public corridors linking one natural area with another. The trails judged as regionally important resources include those that span several counties, or even states, or that provide connections between protected areas. Among the trails is the nation's most famous footpath, the Appalachian Trail, which originates in the region. Water trails, including those under development, are included for the first time in this update, as paddle sports increase in popularity, and more people discover the beautiful rivers and creeks available close to home (*See Table 7, and Maps 3-17 showing each county's Regionally Important Resources*).

In many cases, sections of these long trails are not under public ownership. For example, most of the Pinhoti Trail's route across the Great Valley in Whitfield and Murray County is along roadways. In the case of the river trails, large stretches flow through private lands, but the public has the right to navigate the rivers. For land trails and water trails, public access points, either trailheads or boat launches, are important to the user. Access points allow the trail to be enjoyed in reasonable segments. Public access points are still being developed for several of the water trails. In Northwest Georgia, the state DNR or the Forest Service manages some boat access points, while some are projects of local government or a partnership effort. Camping areas allow for overnight trips on long-

distance trails, and most camping accommodations along these regional trails are on state and federal land. These trail resources need further consideration and planning as development occurs in these counties so that opportunities to improve these trails are not lost.



Silver Comet Trail in Paulding County



South Chickamauga Blueway

NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES PLAN

Table 7. Regional Recreational Trails in Northwest Georgia

Regional Recreation Trails in Northwest Georgia					
County	Appalachian Trail	Pinhoti Trail	Benton MacKaye Trail	Bicycle trails	Water Trails or Blue Ways
Bartow County					Etowah River Water Trail
Catoosa County					South Chickamauga Blueway Trail West Chickamauga Blueway Trail
Chattooga County		28.7 miles			Lower Chattooga River Water Trail
Dade County				River to Clouds Trail-	
Fannin County	8.6 miles		61 miles		Toccoa River Canoe Trail
Floyd County		24.5 miles			Etowah River Water Trail Oostanaula River Trail
Gilmer County		22.5 miles	20.1 miles		Coosawattee River Water Trail
Gordon County					Oostanaula River Trail
Haralson County					Dub Denman Canoe Trail (Tallapoosa River)
Murray County		31.3 miles			Conasauga River Canoe Trail
Paulding County				Silver Comet Trail-18 miles	
Pickens County					
Polk County		5.7 miles		Silver Comet Trail 35-36 miles	
Walker County		22.7 miles		River to Clouds Trail	West Chickamauga Blueway
Whitfield County		26.6 miles			Conasauga River Canoe Trail

The Pinhoti Trail links trail systems in Alabama to the Appalachian Trail via the Benton MacKaye Trail. This follows the original 1925 plan for the Appalachian Trail, which envisioned a spur leading from the Georgia mountains into northwest Alabama. The entire 164-mile Georgia Pinhoti Trail is within the fifteen-county region, extending from northwest Polk County, through Floyd, Chattooga, and Walker Counties and into Whitfield County mainly on the Chattahoochee National Forest. In Whitfield County, it leaves the public land and crosses the Great Valley along roadways. On the eastern side of Murray County, the trail enters the National Forest again and continues through Gilmer County to join the Benton Mackaye Trail in Fannin County. Pinhoti means “the turkey’s home”.



Pinhoti Trail

The Benton MacKaye Trail is named after the visionary man who first proposed the Appalachian Trail. It serves as a less crowded alternative route into Tennessee. It begins at Springer Mountain in southeast Fannin County and intersects the Appalachian Trail not far from there. It leads northward in Fannin County, then turns west, passing through Gilmer County before veering northward into the Cohutta Wilderness in Fannin County, and then on to the Big Frog Wilderness in Tennessee. The most famous point on the trail in Georgia is the swinging bridge over the Toccoa River in Fannin County.



Swinging bridge over the Toccoa River, Benton MacKaye Trail

The Appalachian Trail This famous footpath runs over 2,000 miles from Georgia to Maine. It begins at Springer Mountain on the ridgeline border of Gilmer and Fannin Counties and cuts a small crescent into the southeast corner of Fannin County, where it links to the Benton MacKaye Trail.



Silver Comet Trail over Euharlee Creek in Rockmart

The Silver Comet Trail is a rails-to-trails conversion of old railroad bed running 61.5 miles from Smyrna in Cobb County through Paulding and Polk Counties to join the Chief Ladiga Trail the Georgia-Alabama border in west Polk County. It is a non-motorized, paved, multi-use trail for activities like biking, walking, horseback riding, rollerblades, with accessibility for wheelchairs.

The River to Clouds Route Trail This is a regional pathway, with sections in two states. This 34-mile multiuse route starts at Cloudland Canyon State Park in Dade County. It runs along Lookout Mountain, through Walker County, entering Tennessee at the base of Lookout Mountain in Chattanooga, where

it connects to the city’s Greenway System. The route welcomes hikers and mountain bikers, and in some sections, horseback riders.

Etowah River Water Trail This trail runs into Bartow County from Dawson County, enters Lake Allatoona, and terminates in Floyd County where the Etowah River joins the Oostanaula to form the Coosa River. Many groups and government agencies work together to provide boat access on this water trail, which runs through five counties. The upper reaches of the Etowah River watershed are trout waters, including tributaries in Fannin County. The river is also known for its fish and mussel diversity.



Etowah River fish weir photo J. Demonbreun-Chapman

Coosawattee River Water Trail or Headwater North Georgia

Water Trail/Gilmer County Blue Trail: This water trail offers 60 miles of paddling on the Coosawattee River and its tributaries in Gilmer County above Carter’s Lake. Below the lake, public access in Gordon County on the river is limited, with one public access point near the confluence with the Conasauga River at the Highway 225 DNR boat ramp.

South Chickamauga Creek Blueway -Catoosa County and the City of Ringgold manage boat launches on this creek. Boaters can float to the Tennessee River in Chattanooga with additional boat access points available along the way in Tennessee.



South Chickamauga Creek Blueway canoe launch at Ringgold Park



West Chickamauga Creek Blueway, Cloud Springs Road launch site

West Chickamauga Creek Blueway -Walker and Catoosa Counties manage this river trail, which starts at the historic Lee and Gordon’s Mills and flows by the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. There are takeouts in Fort Oglethorpe and Cloud Springs, or boaters can continue into Tennessee, eventually reaching the Tennessee River in Chattanooga.

Lower Chattooga River Water Trail -Boaters can put in at Lyerly and float 7.5 miles downstream to the takeout in Chattoogaville. The launches are managed by the city of Lyerly.

Toccoa River Canoe Trail- Running 13.8 miles above Lake Blue Ridge in the Blue Ridge Mountains, this outstanding trail passes through wooded sections of Forest Service land interspersed with private land. The launch sites are managed by the Chattahoochee National Forest. The Toccoa River and its tributaries are trout streams. Below the TVA Lake Blue Ridge dam, other access points are managed by Fannin County and McCaysville. Once it flows into Tennessee, it is known as the Ocoee River.



Paddleboarding on the Oostanaula in Rome photo J. Demonbreun-Chapman

Oostanaula River Water Trail- The Oostanaula was a historic transportation route for agricultural goods, but now the boat traffic is recreational. Boaters can travel the entire 49 miles of the Oostanaula River from its origin at the confluence of the Conasauga and Coosawattee Rivers (New Echota Boat launch) in Gordon County to Downtown Rome where it joins the Etowah to form the Coosa River. Overall, there are 6 public launch sites along the way in Gordon and Floyd Counties managed by state and local governments.

Dub Denman Canoe Trail (Tallapoosa River)-This trail runs 27 miles in Georgia with four public access points before flowing into Alabama, where boaters can then float the Alabama River trail at the Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers' confluence. Haralson County manages three launch sites on this trail.



Kayaking the Tallapoosa River



Canoeing on the Conasauga River

Conasauga River Water Trail-There are two public access points in Whitfield County on this biologically diverse river that forms the border between Whitfield and Murray Counties. Boaters can put in at Highway 2 Beaverdale Superette and float about 3 hours down to Norton/King's Bridge.

Values

- Provides recreational opportunities, and generates local revenue
- Often preserves linear greenspace, and sometimes areas of historic or cultural value
- Provides important links among resources, and can be readily incorporated into greenway plans
- Sometimes provides wildlife corridors
- Water trails provide public access to rivers and creeks even where private land predominates

Vulnerabilities

- Loss of important recreational opportunities, and associated local revenue
- Loss of greenspace, wildlife corridors, and existing and potential linkage among heritage resources
- Loss of important viewsheds

Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices

- Provide buffers to mitigate loss of rural and scenic viewsheds due to development
- Offset impact of development by conservation easement donation
- Use greenspace/cluster development techniques to preserve sensitive areas and open space in developments

Policies and Protective Measures

- Consider ordinances to enable greenspace/cluster subdivision design that allow development of greenways and public trails through these spaces
- Promote incentive-based conservation easements
- Encourage the development and use of a method to determine the value of ecosystem services
- Preserve the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area whenever possible.
- Adopt and implement a wayfinding (directional signs) system for trail segments, trail road crossings, trailheads, and boat launches.
- Identify the key features that make the trails a beneficial part of the green infrastructure network.
- Review proposed developments for consistency with the resource management plan prior to approval, and require mitigation to significant natural, cultural, and historic resources as necessary

IV. CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

The Northwest Georgia Region has many stories of the past to discover, from the Woodland Indian period, through the Cherokee period, European settlement, the Civil War, and the roots of modern textile manufacture. Sites of interest include Native American villages and mounds, routes and camps related to the Cherokee Indian Removal (Trail of Tears), homes and mills defining the subsequent European settlement, Civil War battlefields, and several culturally significant African American sites from the post-Civil War period. Many buildings constructed by European settlers are considered noteworthy not due to historic events, but because of their age or architectural design. There are several outstanding examples of structures significant for their function, such as grist mills. Also included in this section are cultural sites like the Tellus Science Museum in Cartersville, open to the public for education and appreciation.



Vann's Tavern, relocated to New Echota State Historic Site when Buford Dam on the Chattahoochee River was built to form Lake Lanier

Four of the Native American sites—Etowah Mounds, New Echota, the Chieftains Museum, and the John Ross House—are National Historic Landmarks. These nationally significant historic places, designated by the Secretary of the Interior, possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Although most National Historic Landmarks are also listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the National Historic Landmark Program is a separate program. Today, about 2,600 historic places bear this national distinction. National Historic Landmarks may be publicly or privately owned. This plan first describes state and federally owned historic sites. It then covers the many historic and cultural sites owned by local governments or private entities.

A. State Historic Sites and The Nation's First National Military Park

Northwest Georgia boasts several historic sites of great significance. The Etowah Indian Mounds, New Echota, and Chief Vann House State Historic Sites document two periods of Native American history. The Etowah site dates from the Woodland Indian period; the other two are more recent, documenting crucial moments near the end of Cherokee control over land in Georgia. Two other state historic sites mark the location of two Civil War battles in the Atlanta Campaign.

The only national park in the Northwest Georgia Region is also the nation's first National Military Park. The site of one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War was designated Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park in 1890. It also includes land in Tennessee where "the Battle above the Clouds" was fought for control over the vital railroad lines that met at Chattanooga and led into Georgia. This park was created by a joint coalition of Union and Confederate veterans (*see Table 8, and Maps 3-17 showing each county's Regionally Important Resources*).

All of these sites were carried forward from the previous Regionally Important Resource Plan.

Table 8: State Historic Areas and the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

State Historic Areas and the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park		
County	National Park	State Historic Sites and Areas
Bartow County		Etowah Mounds State Historic Site* Allatoona Pass Battlefield Historic Area (managed by Red Top Mountain State Park)
Gordon County		New Echota State Historic Site*
Murray County		Vann House State Historic Site
Paulding County		Pickett's Mill Battlefield State Historic Site
Catoosa, Dade, and Walker Counties	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park	

*Designated National Historic Landmarks

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park encompasses preserved portions of the Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain Battlefields. The former battlefield lies in Georgia, and the latter in both Tennessee and Georgia.

The 5,500-acre site of the Chickamauga Battlefield is in Walker and Catoosa Counties, and the 3,000-acre Lookout Mountain Battlefield extends southward from Tennessee into Dade



Cannon on the field of battle



Visitor Center at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

County, Georgia. These areas have been preserved by the United States government as a permanent military park. Amenities include a network of trails with varied designations for hiking, horseback riding, and biking. The park's fields, forests and slopes hold numerous monuments, historical tablets, and wayside exhibits commemorating these two 1863 Civil War battles. The Visitor Center has in-depth interpretive resources and an extensive collection of historic firearms.

Etowah Mounds State Historic Site preserves 54 acres of a Mississippian village site, occupied from ca. 1000 -1550 A.D. With six mounds, a plaza, and defensive wall, it is the best-preserved Mississippian Cultural site in the Southeast. The complex is located at 813 Indian Mounds Road, Cartersville, five miles southwest of I-75 exit 288.

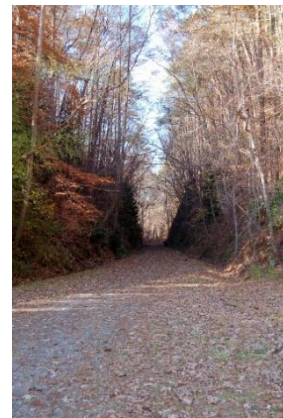


Temple mound at Etowah Indian Mounds

Allatoona Pass Battlefield Historic Area This Civil War Battlefield site is located in Red Top Mountain State Park. Confederates raided on the Sherman's railroad supply line after the fall of Atlanta. Federal troops held the pass at the price of heavy casualties on both sides.



Allatoona Pass Eastern Redoubt



The rail line ran through this narrow cut in the mountainside at Allatoona

New Echota State Historic Site is the location of the last national capital of the Cherokee Nation. It features twelve original and reconstructed buildings, a one-mile nature trail, and a boat ramp and fishing access on the Coosawattee River. It is significant as the site of one of the first experiments in national self-government by an Indian tribe.



Cherokee Capitol Building



New Echota Print shop, where the Cherokee Phoenix, the first Native American newspaper, was published

The Vann House State Historic Site occupies 109 acres of Cherokee Chief James Vann’s plantation and preserves his 1804 Cherokee mansion. There are log out-buildings, springs, and a half-mile nature trail on the property. The Vann House is in the National Register historic district of Spring Place.



Chief Vann House was built with the help of Moravian craftsmen



Pickett's Mill State Historic Site

Pickett’s Mill Battlefield State Historic Site preserves 765 acres of battlefield from the Civil War’s Atlanta Campaign. Confederates successfully repulsed a Federal flanking move. Roads from the time and earthen defense works still survive, and four miles of hiking trails are available.

Values

- Maintains currently preserved assets of significant historical, archaeological, cultural, natural, or recreational value, often in combination with each other
- Preserves significant resources accessible to the public
- Demonstrates working agricultural or domestic practices, if applicable
- Provides significant wildlife habitat, greenspaces, and various recreational resources.

Vulnerabilities

- Loss of distinctive cultural or natural ambience.
- Destruction of historic and natural viewsheds experienced from the resource

Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices

- Consider and avoid/ mitigate potential adverse impacts on viewsheds experienced from the resource.
- Avoid land disturbing activities near potential subsurface resources.

- Consider donating a conservation easement or establishing permanent buffers to mitigate developmental impacts on the resource.
 - Consider provision of multi-purpose trails linking development to public access points of the resource.
-
-

Policies and Protective Measures

- Identify and catalogue historic, cultural, and sensitive natural resources. Include heritage resource conservation in Comprehensive Plans and Zoning and Development Ordinances.
 - Use infrastructure availability to mitigate adverse impacts of development on parks, and historic sites, and areas of natural, cultural, historic, and environmentally sensitive importance.
 - Establish regulations and incentives to encourage preservation of regional heritage resources near parks and historic sites.
 - Educate the public about the substantial tax benefits accruing from rehabilitation of historic structures in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
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B. Cultural and Historic Sites Throughout the Region

Many important historic sites in the region are owned by county and city governments or private entities. Many still serve their function as courthouses or private residences, while others belong to historic societies and are open for public viewing. Some of these sites and districts are on the National Register of Historic Places at the national, state, and local level of significance (*See Table 9, followed by narratives and photos of each resource, and Maps 3-17 showing each county's Regionally Important Resources*).

The Georgia Register of Historic Places uses the same criteria and documentation procedures as the National Register of Historic Places. Properties listed in the National Register are automatically listed in the Georgia Register. The Georgia Register is the state designation referenced by state laws and regulations regarding state grants, property tax abatements, the Georgia Environmental Policy Act, the State-owned Historic Properties Act, and other state preservation and environmental programs.

NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES PLAN

Table 9. Additional Cultural and Historic sites in Northwest Georgia
 These resources are in local government ownership, private ownership, or non-profit group ownership

Additional Cultural and Historic Sites in Northwest Georgia						
Site Name	National Register of Historic Places /Georgia Register Status			Cultural site	Native American site	Civil War History site
	National significance	State significance	local significance			
BARTOW COUNTY						
Adairsville Civil War Battle Markers						X
Adairsville National Register Historic District			X			
ATCO Mill Village National Register Historic District			X			
Barnsley Gardens				X		X
Bartow History Museum		X				
Benham Place		X				
Booth Western Art Museum				X		
Boston Creek and Stamp Creek Basin				X		
Cartersville Downtown Historic District			X	X		
Cassville Civil War site, WPA Atlanta Campaign Cassville Pavilion Park and Cassville Historic Village						X
Cooper's Iron Works & Furnace				X		X
Corra White Harris House, Study, and Chapel Complex	X					
Etowah Valley Historic District (also in Floyd County)	X				X	
Euharlee Historic District and Covered Bridge				X		
George Washington Carver Park				X		
Kingston Civil War markers and Museum						X
Noble Hill School		X		X		
Oak Hill Cemetery				X		
Old Bartow County Courthouse		X				
Pine Log Methodist Church, Campground, and Cemetery			X			
Rose Lawn House and Museum		X		X		
Spring Bank Park				X		X
Stilesboro Academy				X		X
Tellus Science Museum				X		
Thompson Log House				X		
Valley View Plantation	X					
Walnut Grove						X

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Additional Cultural and Historic Sites in Northwest Georgia						
Site Name	National Register of Historic Places /Georgia Register Status			Cultural site	Native American site	Civil War History site
	National significance	State significance	local significance			
CATOOSA COUNTY						
Anderson Cemetery in Ringgold				X		X
Catoosa County Courthouse			X			
Dixie Highway				X		
Downtown Ringgold Drugstore Buildings				X		
Ellis Spring						X
Fort Oglethorpe Historic District			X			
The "General" Locomotive Monument						X
Leet's Springs						X
Nickajack Trail				X	X	X
Old Federal Road-also in Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Walker, and Whitfield Counties				X	X	
Reed's Bridge roadside marker						X
Ringgold Depot		X		X		X
Ringgold Gap Battlefield Historic District and WPA Ringgold Gap Battlefield Pavilion Park		X				X
Stone Church		X				X
TN National Guard Volunteer Training Site Catoosa				X		
Whitman-Anderson House		X				X
Yates House				X		
CHATTOOGA COUNTY						
Camp Juliette Low	X			X		
Chattooga County Courthouse		X				
Paradise Gardens	X					
Sardis Baptist Church		X				
DADE COUNTY						
Cole City Beehive Coke Ovens				X		
Dade County Courthouse		X		X		
Fannin County						
Baugh House*			X			
Blue Ridge Depot*			X			
Mineral Springs Park/nature trail*				X		
Old Fannin County Courthouse		X				
Padgett's Chapel Cemetery*				X		

*Nominated for inclusion as Regionally Important Resources during the current update

NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES PLAN

Additional Cultural and Historic Sites in Northwest Georgia						
Site Name	National Register of Historic Places /Georgia Register Status			Cultural site	Native American site	Civil War History site
	National significance	State significance	local significance			
FLOYD COUNTY						
Armuchee Creek (Farmer's Bridge) Civil War Battle site						X
Berry Schools Historic District	X					
Between the Rivers Historic District		X				
Cave Spring Commercial Historic District*			X			
Cave Spring Residential Historic District*			X			
Cave Spring Railroad Station		X				
Cherokee Vann Cabin- Trail of Tears site				X	X	
Chieftains Museum National Historic Landmark	X			X	X	
Chubb Methodist Episcopal Church		X				
Desoto Hill fort site at Shorter College*						X
Etowah Valley Historic District (also in Bartow County)	X				X	
Floyd County Courthouse		X				
Fort Attaway*						X
Jackson Hill Historic District (Fort Jackson)		X				X
Main High School District			X			
Mayo's Bar Lock and Dam Historic District		X				
Myrtle Hill Cemetery (Fort Stovall)			X			X
Oakdene Place Historic District			X			
Old Brick Mill		X				
Rolator Park Historic District*			X			
Rome Clock Tower		X				
Running Waters, John Ridge home*				X	X	
Sardis Presbyterian Church and cemetery Historic District		X				
Thornwood at Shorter College				X		
Wesley O. Conner House		X				
William D. Cowdry Plantation		X				

*Nominated for inclusion as Regionally Important Resources during the current update

NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES PLAN

Additional Cultural and Historic Sites in Northwest Georgia						
Site Name	National Register of Historic Places /Georgia Register Status			Cultural site	Native American site	Civil War History site
	National significance	State significance	local significance			
GILMER COUNTY						
Old Federal Road-also in Catoosa, Murray, Pickens, Walker, and Whitfield Counties				X	X	
Gordon County						
Freeman-Hurt House/Rockdale Plantation Trail of tears site as well		X			X	
Lower Coosawattee River Valley				X	X	
Resaca Battlefield Historic Site*						X
Resaca Battlefield: Resaca Confederate Cemetery						X
Resaca Battlefield: Site of Federal Blockhouse						X
Resaca Battlefield: Fort Wayne						X
Resaca Battlefield: Polk's Confederate line						X
Resaca Battlefield: Van Den Corput's Cherokee Battery						X
Resaca Battlefield: WPA Atlanta Campaign Resaca Pavilion Park on Hwy 41*						X
HARALSON COUNTY						
Haralson County Courthouse		X				
MURRAY COUNTY						
Carter's Quarters		X			X	
Chatsworth Depot				X		
Eton Methodist Church*				X		
Murray County Courthouse		X				
Old Eton Elementary School*				X		
Old Federal Road-also in Catoosa, Gilmer, Pickens, Walker, and Whitfield Counties				X	X	
Old Spring Place Methodist Church				X		
Pleasant Valley Historic District		X				
Spring Place Historic District			X		X	
Wright Hotel			X			

*Nominated for inclusion as Regionally Important Resources during the current update

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Additional Cultural and Historic Sites in Northwest Georgia						
Site Name	National Register of Historic Places /Georgia Register Status			Cultural site	Native American site	Civil War History site
	National significance	State significance	local significance			
PAULDING COUNTY						
Dallas Battlefield-Orphan Brigade Battlefield Park						X
Hiram Rosenwald School Museum		X				
New Hope Church Battlefield/WPA Atlanta Campaign New Hope Church Battlefield Pavilion Park						X
Historic Paulding County Courthouse		X				
PICKENS COUNTY						
Georgia Marble Company and Tate Historic District		X				
Griffith-Pendley House			X			
Old Federal Road-also in Catoosa, Gilmer, Murray, Walker, and Whitfield Counties				X	X	
Old Pickens County Jail*			X			
Pickens County Courthouse		X				
Tate House	X					
POLK COUNTY						
Cedar Town Cherokee Removal Camp at Big Spring Park			X	X	X	
Van Wert Methodist Church and Cemetery				X		
WALKER COUNTY						
Battle of Davis Crossroads						X
Cavender's Store		X				
Chattanooga Academy		X				
Chickamauga Coal and Iron Company Coke Ovens		X				
Crawfish Spring Park				X	X	X
Gordon-Lee Mansion	X					X
John Ross House National Historic Landmark	X				X	
Lane House		X				
Lee and Gordon's Mill			X			X
Lookout Mountain Fairyland Club		X				
Marsh-Warthen House			X			
McLemore Cove Historic District		X				X
Old Federal Road also in Catoosa, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, and Whitfield Counties				X	X	
Rock City Gardens*			X			
Walker County Courthouse		X				

*Nominated for inclusion as Regionally Important Resources during the current update

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Additional Cultural and Historic Sites in Northwest Georgia						
Site Name	National Register of Historic Places /Georgia Register Status			Cultural site	Native American site	Civil War History site
	National significance	State significance	local significance			
WHITFIELD COUNTY						
Blue Mountain Fort Site						X
Blunt House			X			
Clisby Austin House*						X
Confederate Cemetery in West Hill Cemetery						X
Crown Mill Historic District		X				
Dug Gap Battle Park*						X
Emery Street School				X		
Federal Blockhouse at Mill Creek Gap*						X
Federal Blockhouse at Tilton*						X
Fort Hill Civil War Garrison historic marker*(Dalton III)						X
The Hamilton House (in Crown Mill Historic District)		X				X
Huff House, Johnson's Headquarters						X
Joseph Standing Mormon Memorial Park				X		
Manly Jail Works				X		
Mill Creek Gap Battlefield Park (Dalton I) *						X
Mt. Rachel Civil War earthworks						X
Old City Hall (now Dalton City Offices)*				X		
Old Federal Road-also in Catoosa, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, and Walker Counties				X	X	
Old Post Office (now Dalton Chamber of Commerce)*				X		
Potato Hill Civil War Battlefield Park*						X
Prater's Mill			X		X	X
Proposed Cohutta African American Civic Historic District*				X		
Rocky Face Ridge Park and Historic District*						X
Southern Freight Depot, now Dalton Visitor Center, with Crescent City Rail Car*				X		
Thomas Berry House*			X			
Tunnel Hill Battlefield at Clisby Austin House*						X

*Nominated for inclusion as Regionally Important Resources during the current update

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Additional Cultural and Historic Sites in Northwest Georgia						
Site Name	National Register of Historic Places /Georgia Register Status			Cultural site	Native American site	Civil War History site
	National significance	State significance	local significance			
Varnell Springs Park						X
Varnell House, (now Varnell Senior Center)						X
Western and Atlantic Railroad Depot in Dalton		X				X
Western and Atlantic Railroad Tunnel in Tunnel Hill	X					X
William C. Martin House*			X			
Wink Theater*				X		
WPA Atlanta Campaign Rocky Face Ridge Battlefield Pavilion Park						X

*Nominated for inclusion as Regionally Important Resources during the current update



Church on the Square-Adairsville Historic District



Crawfish Springs at Chickamauga



Missionary Samuel Worchester's House at New Echota

Descriptions of Cultural and Historic Sites in Northwest Georgia From above table 9

Bartow County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned



Battle of Adairsville – Moving south after the Battle of Resaca in the Atlanta Campaign, Sherman’s Union troops encountered Johnson’s retreating Confederate Army at Adairsville on May 17, 1864. The armies clashed, but Johnson found the terrain hard to defend, and retreated further south to Cassville.

- ❖ Location: Historic Markers are at East View Cemetery on Poplar Springs Road just east of US 41 in Adairsville

Adairsville National Register Historic District – Listed on the Register as of local significance for commerce/trade, domestic use, and transportation.

- ❖ Location: Roughly Main St. bounded by King & Elm Streets., & city limits on south and west
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance



ATCO Mill Village National Register Historic District – The Mill was established by The American Pad and Textile Company around 1903 for the manufacture of cotton “drill” cloth and provided workforce housing and other amenities in the adjacent mill village. In 1928, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company purchased the mill, and operated it until the early 2000’s.



- ❖ Location: Bounded roughly by Sugar Valley Road, Cassville Road, Pettit Creek, Wingfoot Trail, and Litchfield Street in Cartersville
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance

Barnsley Gardens – A 19th century estate. The main house is conserved as a ruin, with gardens restored, and the grounds operate as for-profit resort

- ❖ Location: 597 Barnsley Gardens Road NW, Adairsville



Bartow County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Bartow History Museum – Cartersville. Italianate building that served as the county courthouse from 1869 to 1902.

- ❖ Location: 4 East Church Street, Cartersville
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance



Benham Place– Unique, excellent example of a mid-nineteenth-century, one-and-one-half story brick Georgian cottage with Gothic Revival stylistic elements. Rebuilt after the Civil War (c. 1865-67) using much of the foundation and walls of an earlier two-story house.

- ❖ Location: 222 Grassdale Road, Cartersville
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance

Booth Western Art Museum – Located on the northern edge of the Cartersville Downtown Local Historic District. The 120,000 square foot museum opened with main galleries featuring historic art of the American West in 2003. The museum is a Smithsonian affiliate.

- ❖ Location: 501 North Museum Drive, Cartersville



Boston Creek and Stamp Creek Basin– Located along Boston Creek and Stamp Creek as they enter Lake Allatoona on the north side of the lake. The area is partially in the Allatoona WMA, which belongs to the Army Corp of Engineers, and partly in the area that was formerly the Pinelog WMA, in Bartow County. Some of the land is privately owned, as well. Existing and potential archaeological sites of Indian and Paleo-Indian cultures. Also present are furnaces, cemeteries, and buildings from the period of early White settlement to the late 19th century.

- ❖ Location: Along Boston Creek and Stamp Creek as they enter Lake Allatoona on the north side of the lake

Bartow County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Cartersville Downtown Historic District – A local historic district featuring both National Register listed and non-listed properties. Among the listed properties are the 1869 and 1903 Bartow County Courthouses, the 1853 First Presbyterian Church, and the 1910 Grand Theatre. The district also includes the 1854 Cartersville Depot, the 1904 First Baptist Church, the 1914 Post Office, and other structures



- ❖ Location: Roughly bounded by Church, Gilmer, Leake & Noble Streets. Centered around the intersection of Main Street and the railroad.
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance



Cassville Historic Village, WPA Atlanta Campaign Cassville Pavilion Park - After an unsuccessful attempt to hold Cassville on May 19, Johnston retreated over the Etowah River under cover of darkness. The Union Army held Cassville for the rest of the Atlanta Campaign. Federal troops burned the town in November 1864 as the March to the Sea began. The Cassville park is located at the junction of U.S. Highway 41 and Cassville/White Road north of Cartersville, the site of former town. Three churches and three houses survive. The town

was once a commercial and cultural hub of the region and is commemorated by fourteen historical markers.

- ❖ Location: The Cassville pavilion park is located at the junction of U.S. Highway 41 and Cassville/White Road north of Cartersville, at the site of former town.

Cooper's Iron Works – Located at the east end of Old River Road in the Cooper's Furnace Day Use Area, which features a loop trail. The area, on Lake Allatoona, is owned by the Army Corp of Engineers. This iron furnace is now the only surviving remnant of the industrial town of Etowah, burned by Sherman in 1864. In the late 1940's, other remnants of the town were covered by the flooding of Lake Allatoona.



- ❖ Location: Cooper's Furnace Day Use Area, 1052 Old River Road SE Cartersville

Bartow County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned



Corra White Harris House, Study, and Chapel Complex – House and study owned by Corra Harris, a nationally famous writer who was popular during the early twentieth century. A stone chapel (1935) containing her grave is also located there.

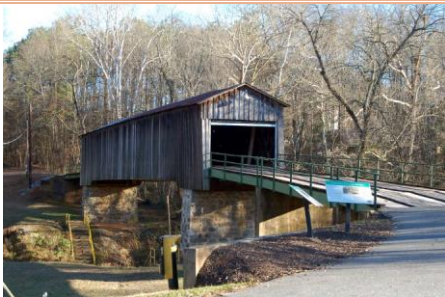
- ❖ Location: 659 Mt Pleasant Road, Pine Log.
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ national significance

Etowah Valley Historic District – Bartow and Floyd Counties.

A large 40,202-acre, meandering district following the Etowah River and its major creeks from Allatoona Dam in Bartow County to Reynolds Bend in Floyd County. Contains more than sixty-five archaeological sites, twenty-four historic and prehistoric fish weirs, three communities (Kingston, Euharlee, and Atco), numerous historic buildings, ruins of two industrial areas, Civil War fortifications, early roads, an abandoned railroad line, and several areas of scientific interest.



- ❖ Location: Along the Etowah River between Allatoona Dam in Bartow County to Reynolds Bend in Floyd County.
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ national significance



Euharlee Historic District and Covered Bridge – A local historic district of almost 133 acres, designated by the City of Euharlee in 2000. The district includes the Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, a Black Pioneer Cemetery, the Baptist Church and Cemetery, a covered bridge, and many other historic resources.

- ❖ Location: 33 Covered Bridge Road, Euharlee

George Washington Carver Park – Opened in the era of Jim Crow segregation as Georgia’s first “Negro State Park” in 1950, this park was one of four state parks created to serve African Americans. Other state parks developed separate White and Black zones during the segregation era. The state gave the park to the county in 1975, who named it Bartow Carver Park. In 2017 the old name was restored, and it is managed now by Cartersville-Bartow County Convention and Visitors Bureau.



- ❖ Location: 3900 Bartow Carver Road, Acworth
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/state significance

Bartow County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Kingston Civil War Markers and Museum – During the Civil War, Sherman had his headquarters in Kingston in October 1864 after taking Atlanta. Federal troops burned Kingston in November 1864 as they moved south on their “March to the Sea.” The town was rebuilt during Reconstruction. A Civil War Museum sits in a park that was formerly the Kingston Rail Yard. The town is also important in railroad history. Photo: Alex Smith



- ❖ Location: 13 East Main Street, Kingston

Noble Hill School – Built in 1923, the school was financed through the Rosenwald Fund that provided monetary assistance for school buildings and quality education for African Americans throughout the South. Rehabilitated and opened to the public in 1989 as the Noble Hill-Wheeler Memorial Center, it is a history museum and cultural center.



- ❖ Location: 2361 Joe Frank Harris Parkway, Cassville
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance



Oak Hill Cemetery– Established in 1838, in association with Ebenezer Methodist Church, which moved to a new location in 1848. It is the final resting place for many famous individuals, including several legislators and politicians.

- ❖ Location: 319 North Erwin Street, Cartersville

Old Bartow County Courthouse – Cartersville. Neoclassical Revival building designed by Kenneth McDonald and J.W. Golucke and built in 1902. It currently houses the Etowah Valley Historical Society headquarters.



- ❖ Location: 135 Cherokee Avenue, Cartersville
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance

Bartow County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned



Pine Log Methodist Church, Campground, and Cemetery – Located on Pine Log Road, just off U.S. Highway 411 in Rydal, north of the intersection with State Route 40. It is the oldest church in continuous use in Bartow County. The grounds feature many wooden structures used for camp meetings.

- ❖ Location: 3486 Pine Log Road NE, Rydal
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance

Rose Lawn House and Museum – Cartersville. The nineteenth-century home of Sam P. Jones, noted evangelist, lecturer, and author. The house and grounds with rose garden are now owned by Bartow County and available for tours and event rental.



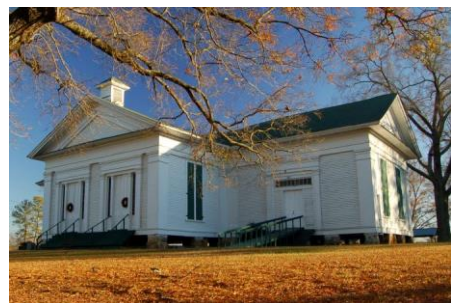
- ❖ Location: 224 West Cherokee Avenue, Cartersville
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance



Spring Bank Park –. A county-owned 37-acre greenspace in north Bartow County on Connesena Creek. The ruins of Charles Wallace Howard’s antebellum Spring Bank Plantation can be found in the woods here. Confederate and pursuing Union troops passed this plantation after the battle of Adairsville on the way to Kingston. The site boasts a tree identification trail, the oldest and largest known white oak tree in Georgia, and a Civil War cemetery. Photo Haley Hood

- ❖ Location: 255 Hall Station Road, Kingston

Stilesboro Academy – Located near the Euharlee community, it offered private education to the children of planters in the ante-bellum cotton belt along the Etowah River. It is a landmark often mentioned in the official reports of Civil War military activities in 1864.



- ❖ 14 Taff Road, Taylorsville, GA

Bartow County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned



Tellus Science Museum – Cartersville. This world-class museum features exhibits of minerals and geology, fossils, physics of motion and transportation, a planetarium and telescope observatory, with an emphasis on science education for all ages.

❖ Location: 100 Tellus Drive, Cartersville

Thompson Log House – Located at 4600 U.S. Highway 411, Rydal, north of State Route 140. Home of Johnson Thompson, a white man married to a Cherokee woman. The oldest extant log house in Bartow County.

❖ Location: 4600 US 411, Rydal, north of SR 140



Valley View Plantation – located within the Etowah Mounds National Register Historic District. Exceptional two-story, brick Greek Revival plantation house, outbuildings, and formal boxwood gardens, built about 1850 by Col. James Caldwell Sproull.

❖ 100 Valley View Farm Road SE, Cartersville
❖ National Register of Historic Places/ national significance

Walnut Grove – Near the confluence of the Etowah River and Pettit Creek. Dr Robert Maxwell Young's 1839 Classical Revival house served as a hospital for Federal troops during the Civil War

❖ Location: 84 Cummings Road SE, Cartersville



Catoosa County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned



Anderson Cemetery – Located on Lafayette Street in Ringgold. It is the oldest cemetery in Ringgold. It began as a cemetery for slaves, then for the Anderson family and friends, and finally for the community at large.

- ❖ Location: LaFayette Street near I75 Exit 348 in Ringgold

Catoosa County Courthouse – Listed on the National Register at a local level of significance. Located in Downtown Ringgold. Constructed in 1939 as a Federal Works Project

- ❖ Location: 7694 Nashville Street, Ringgold
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance



Dixie Highway – Established in 1910 to connect cities and towns from Florida to Wisconsin. US 41 comprises its route in Northwest Georgia.

- ❖ Location: Route of US 41 in Catoosa County

Downtown Ringgold Drugstore Buildings – Three stores built by Whitman and Whitsett in 1850. They are located within the Ringgold Commercial National Register District, a district listed at a local level of significance.

- ❖ Location: Corner of Nashville and Tennessee Streets, Ringgold.



Ellis Spring – Settled in 1836 by Joshua Ellis. Site of early morning skirmishing on the first day of the Battle of Chickamauga in 1863

- ❖ Location: Boynton Drive near the intersection with Bagget Road in Ringgold

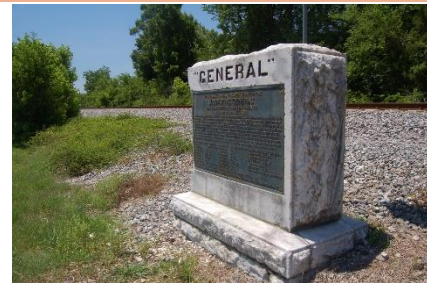
Catoosa County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Fort Oglethorpe Historic District – Fort Oglethorpe was established as a US Army post in 1902, and opened in 1904. It served mainly as a post for the 6th Cavalry. During WW I and II, it served as an induction and processing center. It was declared surplus after WW II and sold to become the city of Fort Oglethorpe. Named for the founder of Georgia General James Oglethorpe.



- ❖ Location: West of US 27 just north of Chickamauga Battlefield. Area surrounding Barnhardt Circle. Roughly from LaFayette Road (US 27) west to Park City Road, and from Post Road north to West Forest/Mitchell Road.
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance

The “General” Locomotive Monument –Commemorates the “Great Locomotive Chase.” The “General,” a locomotive, was hijacked by a band of Union soldiers, Andrews Raiders, near Marietta, with the Confederates in pursuit. The marker stands near the spot where the “General” ran out of fuel and was recaptured



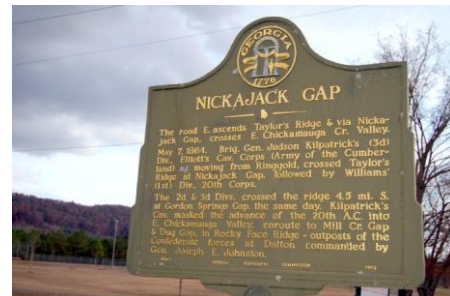
- ❖ Location: Along the railroad on GA Highway 151 about one mile north of Ringgold.



Leet’s Spring – Site of a tannery outside of Ringgold where Confederate Gen. Bragg’s orders for the Battle of Chickamauga were issued

- ❖ Location: Corner of Mount Pisgah Road and Potts Road. The marker has been replaced by another one nearby.

Nickajack Trail – Indian Trail that linked New Echota, the Cherokee capital, with Leets Springs (Beaumont), Crawfish Spring (Chickamauga), and Nick-A-Jack Cave across Lookout Mountain. Follows roughly the current Nick-A-Jack Road in Catoosa County, and Houston Valley Road in Whitfield County, crossing Nickajack Gap



- ❖ Location: route follows roughly the current Nick-A-Jack Road in Catoosa County.

Catoosa County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Old Federal Road – The Old Federal Road began as a federally subsidized road project to foster trade and settlement in the frontier Southeast. While it was an incursion into their lands, the Cherokee tolerated it because they were allowed to collect tolls along the route, and to run ferries and inns. Begun around 1810, the road traversed Pickens, Gilmer, Murray, Whitfield, Walker, and Catoosa Counties. For much of its length, it is overlain or closely paralleled by modern roads, yet traces of its path remain, sometimes as prominent features, especially in Pickens County.



- ❖ Location: Route runs along several existing roads in Northwest Georgia, including SR 53 in Pickens County, SR136 in Gilmer County, US 411 and SR 225 in Murray County, SR 2 in Whitfield County and Catoosa County, and US 27 in Walker County

Reed’s Bridge roadside marker –Site of the beginning of the Battle of Chickamauga. This location is outside the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park. Historic markers lie on either side of the bridge.



- ❖ Location: Reed’s Bridge crosses West Chickamauga Creek on Reed’s Bridge Road, just west of its intersection with Walker Road.



Ringgold Depot – Constructed of native sandstone in 1850 for the Western & Atlantic Railroad, it was within Federal lines during the battle of Ringgold Gap. Damaged during the battle and after, it was repaired with non-matching limestone, making the damage portion evident even today.

- ❖ Location: 155 Depot Street, Ringgold
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/state significance

Catoosa County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Ringgold Gap Battlefield Historic District and WPA Ringgold Gap Battlefield Pavilion Park – National Register Historic District encompasses the area of Ringgold Gap Battlefield, including the Ringgold Depot and the Wayside Park. The Ringgold Gap Battlefield Wayside Park is located in Ringgold Gap on US Highway 41 in the approximate location of Confederate cannon during the Battle of Ringgold Gap. It was constructed of local rock in the 1930’s as a WPA project. A statue of General Patrick Cleburne was added in 2009.



- ❖ Location: Between White Oak Mountain and Taylor’s Ridge, Ringgold on US 41
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance



Stone Church – Built c.1850-52 of native sandstone from nearby White Oak Mountain, this church was used during the Civil War as a hospital after the battles of Chickamauga and Ringgold Gap. It is now a museum owned by the Catoosa County Historical Society

- ❖ Location: 41 Old Cohutta Road, Ringgold (US 41 east of Ringgold
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance

Tennessee Army National Guard Volunteer Training Site-Catoosa (also called Catoosa County Training Center) – Established in 1898 as a practice range for Fort Oglethorpe soldiers during the Spanish American War. It remains in use as a tank gunnery range.

- ❖ Location: On SR 2 east of Ringgold (turn onto Pistol Range Road)

Whitman Anderson House – A two-story, brick house built c.1858 in Ringgold, it served as temporary headquarters for General U.S. Grant following the Battle of Ringgold Gap.



- ❖ Location: 309 Tennessee Street, Ringgold
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance



Yates House –Maj. Presley Yates was an early settler and major slave holder. As a county representative at the Secession Convention in Milledgeville, he voted against secession. Not accessible to the public because the location is near the county’s water supply.

- ❖ Location: Located off GA Highway 151 on Yates Springs Road.

Chattooga County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Camp Juliette Low – A summer camp founded in 1921 as a Girl Scout leadership training center by Juliette Gordon Low, organizer of the Girl Scout movement in the United States. Affiliation with the Girl Scouts ended in the 1930’s, but the facility has continued as an independent girls’ camp owned by a nonprofit corporation.



- ❖ Location: 321 Camp Juliette Low Road, Cloudland



Chattooga County Courthouse -- Summerville. Neoclassical Revival building designed by the Bryan Architectural Firm of Saint Louis, Missouri, and built in 1909.

- ❖ Courthouse Square, Summerville
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.

Paradise Gardens – A four-acre visionary art complex in a residential neighborhood in Pennville. Local artist Harold Finster, considered one of the most significant artists in Georgia history, created the complex as an outdoor museum and garden to display his work.



- ❖ 200 North Lewis Street, Summerville



Sardis Baptist Church – Chattoogaville near Lyerly. Rare, Italianate, frame, rural church. Built ca. 1860. One of the oldest rural religious buildings continuously serving the original congregation in the State.

- ❖ Location: Junction of SR 114 and Sardis Church Road
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.

Dade County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Cole City Beehive Coke Ovens – Cole City was a coal mining town on Sand Mountain in northwest Dade County in the 1800’s. Massive stone ovens resembling beehives in shape were used to bake coal into coke for processing iron ore.



- ❖ Location: Northwestern part of county on Sand Mountain



Dade County Courthouse – Trenton. Vernacular building constructed in 1926, with Dutch Colonial Revival stylistic influences.

- ❖ Location: 12371 Main Street, Trenton
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.

Johnson’s Crook – see the Private Land Trusts and Conservation Areas section above

Fannin County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

The Baugh House – The Baugh residence was constructed by James Baugh in 1893, using bricks made on-site. It is listed in the National Register as an example of a rare brick I-house with Folk-Victorian elements. It was deeded to the City of Blue Ridge in 1987 and now houses the Fannin County Historical Museum.



- ❖ Location: 425 West First Street, Blue Ridge
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance.



Blue Ridge Depot – The charming original depot in downtown Blue Ridge was constructed in 1906, and is a good example of non-academic Craftsman style. It is now the starting point for the Blue Ridge Scenic Railroad passenger excursion to McCaysville, GA.

- ❖ Location: 241 Depot Street, Blue Ridge
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance.

Mineral Springs Park – Located just beyond the southern city limits of Blue Ridge, this beautiful, well-maintained 14-acre woodland city park with walking trails allows visitors to enjoy the many spring wildflowers characteristic of the Georgia mountains. The springs located in the park were developed in the early 20th century to provide therapeutic waters for a spa with hotels, an educational institute, and a Baptist assembly center for annual meetings.



- ❖ Location: Park Entrance is on Circle Drive on south side of Blue Ridge



Old Fannin County Courthouse – Blue Ridge. Neoclassical Revival building designed by Edwards, Sayward & Robert B. Logan Associates and constructed in 1937. Now used as the Blue Ridge Art Center, it features art exhibits and hosts classes in visual and performing arts for all ages.

- ❖ Location: 400 West Main Street, Blue Ridge

Padgett’s Chapel Cemetery – African American cemetery associated with the nonextant Padgett’s Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. This is all that remains of Blue Ridge’s historic Black community.



- ❖ Location: South end of College Street, Blue Ridge.

Floyd County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Armuchee (Farmer’s Bridge) Civil War Battle site – Armuchee community, at GA Highway 27. On May 15, 1864, Federal cavalry moving south toward Rome, after the Battle of Resaca, clashed with Confederate cavalry at Farmer’s Bridge, the only crossing of Armuchee Creek between Summerville and Rome. No battlefield land is preserved at this site, and historic marker is now missing. Shown is an old photograph.



- ❖ Location: US 27 just south of Little Texas Valley Road on west side of road. Historic marker is now missing.

Berry Schools Historic District Rome – Significant as an educational innovation and built under the personal direction of Martha Berry to provide educational opportunity for the mountain children of north Georgia. The 5,300-acre Berry Schools district encompasses Berry College and contains more than sixty historic buildings.



- ❖ Location: 2277 Martha Berry Highway (US27), Mount Berry
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ national significance.



Between The Rivers Historic District -- Rome. Encompasses the contiguous historic commercial, residential, institutional, and industrial areas of the oldest section of the city, lying between the Etowah and Oostanaula Rivers.

- ❖ Location: In downtown Rome at the junction of Etowah and Oostanaula Rivers up to 7th Avenue
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance

Cave Spring Commercial Historic District – Picturesque District on the National Register of Historic Places comprised of 6 acres in the downtown area of Cave Spring with 12 contributing historic structures.



- ❖ Location: Downtown Cave Spring
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance



Cave Spring Residential Historic District – This National Register of Historic Places district is comprised of 24 acres of residential Cave Spring along Alabama Road and Rivers Street, with a high concentration of nineteenth and early twentieth century houses of many architectural styles.

- ❖ Location: Alabama Road between commercial buildings to the east and depot to west, and along Rivers Street between Fannin Street to east and SR100 to west.
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance

Cave Spring Railroad Station – Cave Spring. Late 19th century, Victorian-eclectic, frame structure, typical of similar railroad stations of its time. Currently housing a lawnmower repair shop.

- ❖ Location: 23 Alabama Street, Cave Spring
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance



Cherokee Vann Cabin– Trail of Tears Site – In 2010, a demolition proposal led to an investigation confirming the existence of a two-story log house in a downtown Cave Spring building that had historically been a hotel. The cabin is believed to be of Cherokee construction, and dendro-chronology supports that possibility. It may have been the home of one of the Vanns, Cherokees related to Chief James Vann of Spring Place. Cave Spring is a Department of the Interior Certified Trail of Tears Site



- ❖ Location: 24 Broad Street, Cave Spring

Chieftains Museum – Rome. Originally the home of Major Ridge, leader of the minority faction of Cherokees who signed the Treaty of New Echota in 1835, resulting in the removal of the Cherokees to the West. The house began as a log building c.1794 and was expanded to an eight-room plantation house in the early nineteenth century. Its present Colonial Revival appearance is the result of a c.1923 renovation. It served as a residence until 1969 and it opened to the public as a museum in 1971. It is now privately owned and operated by the nonprofit Chieftains Museum, Inc. The site is designated as a National Historic Landmark-one of only four in Northwest Georgia



- ❖ Location : 501 Riverside Parkway NE, Rome
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/National significance



Chubb Methodist Episcopal Church – Chubbtown (unincorporated). Vernacular Gothic Revival church built in 1870. It is the only intact historic resource from the once-thriving community of Chubbtown, established by the free Black Chubb family in the early 1860s.

- ❖ Location: 1503 Chubb Road SW, Cave Spring
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ national significance

DeSoto Hill – This hill on the north bank of the Coosa River was the site of a Confederate fort defending Rome on the northwest. The fort was the western anchor of the Confederate line in the Battle of Rome, May 17-18, 1864.

- ❖ Location: current location of Shorter University

Etowah Valley Historic District – see narrative under Bartow County

Floyd County Courthouse – Romanesque Revival building designed by Bruce & Morgan and constructed in 1892. It is located within the Between the Rivers National Register Historic District.

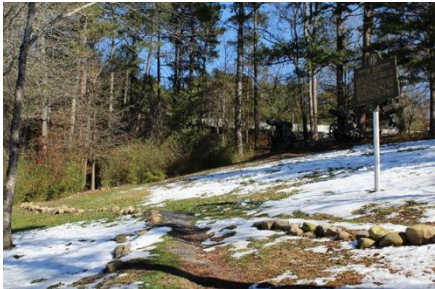


- ❖ Location: 101 west 5th Avenue, Rome
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance

Fort Attaway – Main Confederate fort guarding the north side of Rome. The site was the focus of fighting on the first day of the Battle of Rome, May 17 and 18, 1864. Once the fort fell to Union troops under Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis, the Federals fired on the remaining Fort Jackson and the Myrtle Hill Cemetery forts from this spot until they fell.

- ❖ Location: 1301 US 27 (Martha Berry Boulevard)

Jackson Hill Historic District (Fort Jackson) – Rome. Fifty-acre district comprised of two adjoining hills, including three historic developments: the 1863-64 Civil War fortifications; the 1892 to 1939 water reservoir and filter plant; and the 1935-37 WPA community clubhouse (now Rome Civic Center), stonework, roads, trails, bridges, and gardens. The fort on this formidable summit over- looking the Oostanaula River to the west and the Etowah River to the south was taken by Federals during the Battle of Rome May 17 and 18, 1864.



- ❖ Location: 400 Civic Center Drive, Rome. The district is the hilltop west and north roughly to Dogwood Drive and Vaughn Road, and Ross Street and Reservoir Street on the east and south.
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance

Main High School District – Rome. Campus of the “Main Colored School.” Colonial Revival, brick building constructed in 1934, with later structures added to the campus between 1955 and 1963. Significant for African American education

- ❖ Location: 41 Washington Drive, Rome, GA
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance



Mayo's Bar Lock and Dam – Built in 1911-13 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as northernmost point of an extensive navigation system for the Coosa River between Rome and Wetumpka, Alabama. The only remaining intact structure of the six original locks and dams, it is now the centerpiece of a 70-acre county park containing modern improvements as well as several historic and prehistoric archaeological sites.



- ❖ Location: 181 Lock and Dam Road, Rome
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance

Myrtle Hill Cemetery (Fort Stovall) – This burial ground was laid out one of Rome's hills in the 1850's according to a rustic, naturalistic landscape design. During the Civil War, Confederate defenders built Fort Stovall on this hill. The south end includes a large section of Confederate soldiers' graves.

- ❖ Location: Bounded by S. Broad, and Myrtle Streets, Pennington, and Branham Aves (20Myrtle Street).
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance



Oakdene Place National Register Historic District – National Register listed at the local level of significance, the district exemplifies architectural styles and landscaping practices typical of late 19th and early 20th century residential neighborhoods. It is significant as a planned subdivision in the City of Rome.

- ❖ Location: roughly bounded by the Etowah River, Queen St, and East 6th Street
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance

Old Brick Mill – Lindale. Rare surviving brick antebellum grist mill built c. 1830's.

- ❖ Location: Park Street at Silver Circle, Lindale, GA
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance

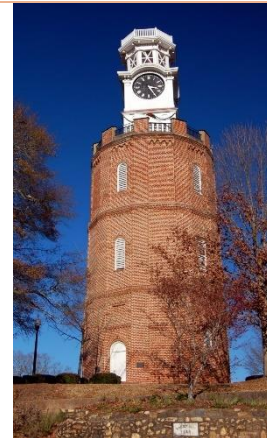


Rolator Park Historic District – this historic district encompasses a park in Cave Spring that contains the city's eponymous spring, stonework bridge and cave entrance and spring-fed swimming pool. The spring produces 2 million gallons of water per day and is the city's water source. The park was donated to the city in 1931 by Dr. JB Rolator.

- ❖ Location: 13 Old Cedartown Road, Cave Spring, GA
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance

Rome Clock Tower (located within the Between the Rivers National Register Historic District) – Rome. Surviving remnant of the first public waterworks in North Georgia, built in 1871 by the Noble Brothers. A city landmark since its construction.

- ❖ Location: 410 East 2nd Street, Rome
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance



Running Waters, John Ridge Home – located on Calhoun Road NE, private residence. Cherokee leader John Ridge was the son of Major Ridge. The Treaty Party was formed at this house to discuss the terms of the Treaty of New Echota. This treaty contributed to the Cherokee Removal from Georgia.

- ❖ Location: 3853 Calhoun Rd NE, Rome. Private residence

Sardis Presbyterian Church and Cemetery District – Coosa, Floyd County. Built in 1855. Many Confederate veterans are buried in the cemetery.

- ❖ Location: 7104 SR 20 NW, Coosa
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance

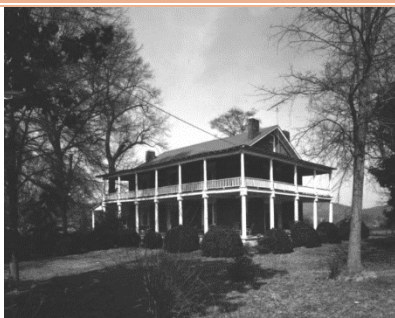


Thornwood at Shorter College – Rome. Two-story, frame Greek Revival mansion built c.1848 by Col. Alfred Shorter. Considered one of the most successful adaptations of Greek architecture in Georgia. Shorter was one of Rome's leading financiers and businessmen, and was a cofounder of Shorter College.

- ❖ Location: 105 Shorter Ave NW, Rome

Wesley O. Conner House – Cave Spring. An unusual example of mid-nineteenth-century eclectic residential architecture. It was built in 1869 as the home of Wesley O. Conner, superintendent of the Georgia School for the Deaf from 1867 to 1916.

- ❖ Location: 41 Cedartown Street, Cave Spring
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance



William D. Cowdry Plantation – Outstanding example of Federal-style, brick plantation house. Built c.1840 for William D. Cowdry, trustee of Hearn Academy and third pastor of Cave Spring Baptist Church.

- ❖ Location: 35 Rome Street SW, Cave Spring
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance

Gilmer County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Old Federal Road -See Catoosa County description

Gordon County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Freeman-Hurt House/Rockdale Plantation – Very early nineteenth-century Cherokee farm that was the home of Cherokee leader George W. Adair. It served as a supply post on the Tennessee Road, and an antebellum plantation. The original portion of the main house is the largest known log building in the state.



- ❖ Location: US 411, Oakman
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.

Lower Coosawattee River Valley – In the valley of the Coosawattee, almost 100 archaeological sites, representing every indigenous cultural period from 10,000 B.C. to the 1838 Indian removal, have been identified in the 20-mile area between Carters Dam and New Echota. Of particular significance are three areas of Mississippian mounds in the valley. Several villages of the Chiefdom of Coosa, an area visited by De Soto in the 16th century, have been located there.



- ❖ Location: River valley between Carter’s Lake in Murray County and city of Calhoun in Gordon County

Resaca Battlefield Historic Site – More than 500 acres along Camp Creek, owned by Gordon County and managed in partnership with the Georgia DNR, captures a good portion of the Confederate line on the west side of Resaca battlefield. Interstate 75’s path running from north to south was built through middle of the Resaca battlefield in the 1960’s. Note below the locations of other elements of the battlefield not within the boundaries of this Historic Site.



- ❖ Location: 183 Resaca Lafayette Road, Resaca



Resaca Battlefield: Resaca Confederate Cemetery – Located on the Resaca Battlefield on Confederate Cemetery Road off U.S. Highway 41, two miles north of Resaca. Established at the end of the Civil War for the burial of Confederates who fell at Resaca. Outside the main portion of the Resaca Battlefield Historic Site on the east side of I-75

- ❖ Location: Confederate Cemetery Road, Resaca

Gordon County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Resaca Battlefield: Site of Federal Blockhouse – Located on the Resaca Battlefield on the Oostanaula River at the railroad bridge. No structure exists. Most of the site is owned by Gordon County and is at the north side of the Gordon County sheriff’s office. Outside the main portion of the Resaca Battlefield Historic Site on the east side of I-75.



- ❖ Location: 2700 US Highway 41, NW, Resaca



Resaca Battlefield: Fort Wayne – This site on Taylor Ridge Road, owned by Gordon County, was built by the Confederates to guard bridges over the Oostanaula River. Now a public park with a trail. The first shots from the Confederate line in the Battle of Resaca came from this fort. Located outside the main portion of the Resaca Battlefield Historic Site on the east side of I-75. It is now a public park with a trail

- ❖ Location: 117 Taylor Ridge Road, Resaca

Resaca Battlefield: Polk’s Confederate Line – Located about one mile west of Resaca on Camp Creek where it flows into the Oostanaula River; it is just south of SR 136 on a hillside west of the I-75 southbound entrance ramp. Well preserved Confederate and Federal trenches. This site is outside the Resaca Battlefield Historic Site and in great danger of being lost to development.



- ❖ Location: SR 136 just west of I-75 southbound entrance ramp, Exit 320.



Resaca Battlefield: Van Den Corput’s Cherokee Battery – This site is on Resaca Battlefield on a ridge on the east side of U.S. 41 and I-75. Confederate artillery fortifications. US Colonel Benjamin Harrison lead a federal regiment that captured the battery, then had to withdraw under heavy fire. That night Federal troops crept forward and retrieved the four guns. This fifty-acre site is owned by the American Battlefield Trust. It is not contiguous with the main portion of the Resaca Battlefield Historic Site on the west side of I-75.

- ❖ Location: East side of US 41 and I-75 just south of Whitfield County line

Gordon County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Resaca Battlefield: WPA Wayside Atlanta Campaign Resaca Battlefield Pavilion Park on US 41 – Stonework pavilion built in the 1930’s by the Works Progress Administration. This site is near the Confederate line on the north and west side of the town in the Battle of Resaca. The pavilion on US 41 stands at the entrance to Confederate Cemetery Road, which leads to the Resaca Confederate Cemetery. Currently located outside the main portion of the Resaca Battlefield Historic Site on the east side of I-75.



- ❖ Location: 3949 US Highway 41, Resaca

Haralson County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned



Haralson County Courthouse –This stately Queen Anne building was designed by Bruce & Morgan and constructed in 1891-92.

- ❖ Location: 145 Van Wert Street, Buchanan, GA
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.

Murray County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Carter's Quarters – Very early nineteenth century plantation plain house built by John Martin, who was half Cherokee, in what was then Indian territory. Additions designed by Ivey & Crook, 1930s.



- ❖ Location: Old US 411 south of Chatsworth-private residence
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.

Murray County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned



Chatsworth Depot – The railroad came through Murray County in 1906, and constructed depots in Tenna, Cisco, Crandall, Eton, Chatsworth and Ramhurst. The depot in Chatsworth is the only one of those still standing and is a contributing structure in the Chatsworth Downtown National Register District. It is significant as a representative of a once common building-type.

❖ Location: 219 North First Avenue, Chatsworth

Eton Methodist Church – Deeds to the Eton Methodist Church go back to 1911 and 1913. Its Sunday School may be the oldest in Eton. For many years, it was included in a circuit with other Methodist churches. Gradually the number of churches on the circuit was reduced to two. The building was altered in the 1960's and 1970's.

❖ Location: 71 West First Avenue, Eton



Murray County Courthouse – Chatsworth. Neoclassical Revival building designed by Alexander Blair and built in 1917. It is one of three domed courthouses in the state.

❖ Location: 121 North Third Avenue, Chatsworth
 ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.

Old Eton Elementary School – After the High School burned in 1937, Eton Elementary School was built on land obtained from the Eton Town Company in 1938. It now houses Pleasant Valley Innovative School.

❖ Location: 273 Harris Street, Eton



Old Federal Road -See Catoosa County description

Murray County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned



Old Spring Place Methodist Church – The current building is located within the Spring Place National Register District. It was built around 1875 on the brick foundation of the earlier church, which had burned. The church is the oldest public-use building in Murray County, and houses items of historical interest. It also functions as a meeting space for various functions.

- ❖ Location: 237 Elm Street, Chatsworth

Pleasant Valley Historic District – A rare, intact, approximately 905-acre historic agricultural district that has changed little since the early 19th century.

- ❖ Location: roughly bounded by CSX Railroad on the west, old Crandal City limits on the north, Chattahoochee NF and Crandall-Ellijay Road on the east, and land lots on the south.
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.



Spring Place Historic District – This district on the National Register of Historic Places has been inhabited since time immemorial, but its historic significance could be said to begin when Cherokee Chief James Vann invited Moravian missionaries to come to the area to establish a school for educating Indian children. The mission, together with the Vann House and Plantation, became the nucleus of a town that was the County Seat of Murray County from 1834-1913, and a center of trade and commerce. The National Register District preserves a variety of historic buildings dating from Indian and ante-bellum days to the 1950's.



- ❖ Location: Southeast of Chatsworth, roughly between SR 225 and Treadwell Road then south to include most of the community of Spring Place
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance.

The Wright Hotel – Located in Chatsworth, the three-story, 17-room hotel was built by Thomas Wright in 1910 of locally-made brick. Due to its proximity to the courthouse, it often housed judges, attorneys, jurors, and politicians, and offered excellent meals in the dining room. It now functions as a museum and contains many of the original furnishings. It is listed on the National Register at a local level of significance

- ❖ 201 East Market Street, Chatsworth
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance.



Paulding County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

. Dallas Battlefield – Orphan Brigade Battlefield Park – During the Atlanta Campaign, directly following the Battle of Pickett’s Mill, Confederate forces attacked Union Troops dug in near Dallas, the county seat of Paulding County on May 28, 1864. The Confederates were unable dislodge the Union forces, although both sides suffered heavy losses. Part of the battlefield is owned by the city of Dallas.



- ❖ Location: Orphan Brigade Drive off of Merchants Drive, Dallas

Hiram Rosenwald School Museum – This museum is located in a historically African American school. It was built in 1930 with funds provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, a philanthropic organization. The museum’s goals include interpreting the historic and cultural significance of the school during segregation and providing a community center for Hiram.



- ❖ Location: 732 Hiram Douglasville Highway, Hiram
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.

New Hope Church Battlefield/WPA Atlanta Campaign New Hope Church Battlefield Pavilion Park – A small portion of the Civil War battlefield is preserved at this park, including Confederate earthworks, with interpretive signs and monuments. The WPA Pavilion, including historic tablet of troop movements, is located here as well. This Civil War battle in May 1864 was part of the Atlanta Campaign. Sherman sent Hooker’s XX Corps to attack Johnston’s left flank but they were soundly defeated.



earthworks, with interpretive signs and monuments. The WPA Pavilion, including historic tablet of troop movements, is located here as well. This Civil War battle in May 1864 was part of the Atlanta Campaign. Sherman sent Hooker’s XX Corps to attack Johnston’s left flank but they were soundly defeated.

- ❖ Location: 44 Bobo Road, Dallas

Historic Paulding County Courthouse – Queen Anne building designed by Bruce & Morgan and constructed in 1892. Rehabilitation 1984-85, 1991. Currently being remodeled to serve as Dallas City Hall.

- ❖ Location: 11 Courthouse Square, Dallas
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/state significance.



Pickens County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Georgia Marble Company & Tate Historic District – Encompasses late 19th and early 20th century



Georgia Marble Company quarries and processing facilities, along with the mill village and associated civic, religious, and commercial structures.

- ❖ Location: Centered on SR 53 southeast of Jasper, with the village on the high ground and the mining operations in the Long Swamp Creek Valley.
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.

Griffith-Pendley House – Rare, intact example of a late 19th century log dogtrot house that remains largely unchanged since 1905

- ❖ Location: 2198 Cove Road, Jasper
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance.



Old Federal Road -See Catoosa County description



Old Pickens County Jail – Jasper. Two-story, vernacular brick jail with Romanesque Revival-influenced locally mined marble front façade. The first floor housed the jailer and his family, and prisoners were kept on the second floor. Designed by James W. Golucke and Company, and constructed ca. 1907. The building is largely unchanged from the time it was in use.

- ❖ Location: 141 North Main Street, Jasper
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance.

Pickens County Courthouse – Two story marble stripped Classical structure, designed by Bothwell and Nash, it was constructed in 1949.

- ❖ Location: 50 North Main Street, Jasper
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance



Pickens County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned



Tate House – Located in the Tate community. Neoclassical Revival mansion built in 1923 of Georgia Etowah (pink) and white marble by Samuel C. Tate, owner and president of the Georgia Marble Company. Designed by Walker and Weeks of Cleveland, Ohio.

- ❖ 62 Georgia Marble Road, Tate
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ national significance.

Polk County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Cedartown Cherokee Removal Camp at Big Spring Park – Cedartown. This site was one of fourteen forts and camps in Georgia that held groups of Cherokee before sending them to larger camps in southeastern Tennessee. The camp, an ad hoc military installation, operated during the late spring and early summer of 1838. Two outdoor exhibits interpret the removal camp.



- ❖ Location: 301 Wissahickon Ave, Cedartown, GA
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance.



Van Wert Methodist Church and Cemetery – Built in 1857, the church building is the oldest such structure in Polk County. The associated cemetery is believed to be one of the earliest established by the post-Removal White settlers of Northwest Georgia and is the site of many Confederate soldiers’ graves. The Euharlee Valley Historical Society holds the title to the property, and has done considerable work to stabilize the church and clean up the cemetery

- ❖ Location: 72 Church Street, Rockmart, GA

Walker County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Battle of Davis Crossroads – Historic marker commemorating this event is currently missing at the intersection of SR193 and Cove Road (SR341). This series of maneuvers and skirmishes in the Chickamauga Campaign occurred in September 1863. Union troops moved from Trenton in Dade County over Lookout Mountain by way of Steven’s Gap and into McLemore Cove in Walker County. They attempted to cross Dug Gap on Pigeon Mountain to continue pursuing Confederate General Bragg’s army in Lafayette but were turned back by strong Confederate resistance and set up a line at Davis Crossroads. Further skirmishing pushed the Union troops back to Stevens Gap. This set the stage for the bloody battle of Chickamauga just north of Davis Crossroads.

- ❖ Location: Intersection of SR 193 and Cove Road (SR 341)

Cavender's Store -- Villanow. Brick general store constructed c.1840, believed to be the oldest, free-standing country store remaining in Georgia.

- ❖ Location: Junction of GA 201 and GA 136 in crossroad community of Villanow
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.



Chattooga Academy -- LaFayette. Federal, two-story, brick building constructed in 1836. One of the oldest academy buildings remaining in Georgia, it was renamed John B. Gordon Hall in 1925. Grounds served as General Bragg's headquarters just before the Battle of Chickamauga.

- ❖ Location: 101 South Duke Street, LaFayette
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.

Chickamauga Coal and Iron Company Coke Ovens – A battery of 36 beehive ovens associated with the iron and steel industry in North Georgia, northern Alabama, and southeastern Tennessee during the New South period (1870-1929). The Chickamauga coke ovens are among the few known to exist in Georgia.

- ❖ Location: North of Chickamauga on SR 341
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.





Crawfish Spring—Limestone spring located in downtown Chickamauga along GA Highway 341. It served as the City’s principal water source until the 1990’s. The Union army camped here and used the spring as a water source just before the Battle of Chickamauga. The City leases and manages the surrounding property as a local historic landmark and municipal park.

- ❖ Location: East side of Cove Road south of intersection of Cove Road and Crittenden Avenue across from the Gordon-Lee Mansion

Gordon-Lee Mansion – Originally built in 1840-47 by James Gordon, it is one of the most important plantation homes in North Georgia. It served as General Rosecrans’ headquarters, and as a field hospital before and during the Battle of Chickamauga. Remodeled by the Lee family in c.1900



- ❖ Location: 217 Cove Road, Chickamauga

John Ross House National Historic Landmark -- This two-story log house built c.1797 by Cherokee leader John Ross in what became the town bearing his name. Ross moved from here to a new home, "Head of Coosa" (now Rome), in 1827. Elected first chief under the new Cherokee Constitution in 1828. He was, the ablest political figure of Cherokee history. He fought against the removal of Cherokees from this region, but ultimately led them on the "Trail of Tears" to Oklahoma in 1838. The house is now a museum.



- ❖ Location: 200 East Lake Avenue, Rossville
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ national significance.

Lane House (located within the McLemore Cove National Register Historic District). Outstanding example of a board-and-batten Gothic Revival plantation house. Built in c.1855-59 by Richard A. Lane, it is similar to an illustration in A.J. Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses*.



- ❖ Location: Private residence in Kensington
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.

Lee and Gordon's Mills – Located at 71 Red Belt Road on West Chickamauga Creek, just east of Georgia Highway 27. The current building, listed on the National Register at a local level of significance, dates from 1867 or shortly thereafter. It replaced the mill that had stood at the site during the Civil War. Confederate and Union troops switched possession of this site in September 1863 in the maneuvers that led to the Battle of Chickamauga. Both armies used this spot as a crossing point during the battle.



- ❖ Location: 71 Red Belt Road
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance.

Lookout Mountain Fairyland Club – Lookout Mountain. Historic district consisting of a clubhouse, ten cottages, and landscaped grounds. Planned and built by Fairyland Estates developer Garnet Carter and his wife, Frieda, to be the social center of the Fairyland community, 1924-28

- ❖ Location: 1201 Fleetwood Drive, Lookout Mountain
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.



Marsh-Warthen House -- LaFayette, Walker County. Two-story, frame, Greek Revival mansion, built ca. 1836 by Spence Marsh. The pioneer businessman was one of the organizers of the cotton factory at Trion in 1845.

- ❖ Location: 308 North Main Street, LaFayette
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance

McLemore Cove Historic District – North-facing valley between Lookout and Pigeon Mountains, it is the largest National Register district in Georgia at 50,141 acres. Still relatively agricultural in nature, the district contains outstanding bucolic vistas and is one of the most intact rural landscapes remaining in the state. Proceeding the Battle of Chickamauga, Confederate forces maneuvered in the Cove in pursuit of Union forces, but they escaped.

- ❖ Location: long V-shaped valley between Lookout and Pigeon Mountains
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance



Old Federal Road -See Catoosa County description



Rock City Gardens –Developed atop Lookout Mountain at the by Frieda Carter and her husband, Garnet Carter, the founder of the nearby Fairyland Golf Club. Rock City, at the site of natural sandstone rock formations, has delighted tourists with its outstanding views and fanciful displays since the 1930’s.

- ❖ Location: 1400 Patten Road, Lookout Mountain
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance

Walker County Courthouse – Beaux Arts/Italian Renaissance Revival building designed by Charles E. Bearden and constructed in 1917-18.

- ❖ Location: 101 Duke Street, LaFayette
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance



Whitfield County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Blue Mountain Fort Site - Civil War fortification on an isolated summit, just north of Mill Creek Gap and west of the northern half of Rocky Face Ridge. The Union Army captured this hilltop, and Sherman set up a temporary command post there in May 1864. From there, he viewed the extensive Confederate fortifications of the gap protecting Dalton. Based on that view, he



followed his plan to outflank the Confederate defenses by moving south along the west side of Rocky Face Ridge to Snake Creek Gap, rather than risk a direct attack on the heavily fortified terrain before him.

- ❖ Location: hilltop lying 2.5 miles outside of Dalton on the northeast side of SR 41/ Mill Creek Gap and west of I 75

The Blunt House – A frame, Federal style house built in 1848 for Ainsworth Emery Blunt, Dalton’s first mayor, and first postmaster. Blunt had come to the region as a missionary to the Cherokee and was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Churches of Chattanooga and Dalton.

- ❖ Location: 506 South Thornton Avenue, Dalton
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance



Whitfield County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Clisby Austin House-Located at 214 Clisby Austin Drive, Tunnel Hill. This house was built in 1848 and served as a Civil War hospital for many wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. General John Bell Hood spent one night here on his way to Richmond, Virginia as he recovered from losing his leg at Chickamauga. It was briefly the headquarters for Union General William T. Sherman as he planned the Atlanta Campaign.



❖ Location: 214 Clisby Austin Drive, Tunnel Hill

The Confederate Cemetery in West Hill Cemetery -. During the Civil War, Dalton was the site of many hospitals for the wounded. The injured were treated in public buildings, in temporary structures built as hospitals, and in private houses. Many died and were buried to the west of the City Cemetery, the area now known as the Confederate Cemetery.



❖ Location: Emery Street in West Hill Cemetery, Dalton, in the Murray Hill-Thornton Avenue National Register Historic District

Crown Mill Historic District -. Mill complex and village. The mill was the first large manufacturing plant in Dalton. The 1885 mill building was converted from textile manufacturing to office and warehouse use after 1969. In the 1990's it was rehabilitated for apartments and condominiums. It also includes the Archives Building (original part ca. 1890), formerly the offices of Crown Mill, now the headquarters of the Whitfield-Murray Historical Society.



❖ Location: 809 Chattanooga Avenue, Dalton
 ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance.

Dug Gap Battlefield Park- The location of a mountain gap route into Dalton, this park commemorates the site of fighting in February 1864 (Battle of Dalton I) and May 1864 (Battle of Rocky Face Ridge), as Federal troops tried to seize the gap to gain entry into Dalton's back door. Both attempts failed and the Federal troops outflanked the Confederate Army, moving south toward Resaca over Snake Creek Gap, and ultimately to Atlanta.



❖ Location: on Dug Gap Battle Road at the top of the ridge

Whitfield County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Emery Street School -- In 1886, leading citizens organized a school system for the City of Dalton. The same year, construction began on a school for Black children at the site of the current Emery Street School. In 1968, the Dalton City Schools were integrated. In 2001, a group of Emery Street School alumni began establishing what would become the Emery Center, an African American history and heritage center in the building.



❖ Location: 110 West Emery Street, Dalton, on the old Spring Square

Federal Blockhouse at Mill Creek Gap: Constructed by Union troops in 1864 to protect the railroad on the north side of Dalton at Mill Creek Gap following the capture of Dalton in the Atlanta Campaign. During Confederate General Wheeler's Raid on Dalton in August 1864 (Battle of Dalton II), Federal troops held out at this blockhouse until reinforcements arrived, thus securing the Fort Hill garrison.

❖ Location: Northwest corner of US Highway 41 and Willowdale Road

Federal Blockhouse at Tilton: Constructed by Union troops in 1864 to protect the railroad bridge over Swamp Creek. The blockhouse was captured by Confederate troops under General Hood on October 13, 1864 in his maneuvers north to disrupt the Union supply lines after the fall of Atlanta

❖ Location: South Whitfield County by Swamp Creek and its confluence with the Conasauga River, where the CSX railroad crosses Swamp Creek. In the area of Tilton Road

Fort Hill Civil War Garrison Historic Marker (Dalton II and III).

Now the site of a school, Fort Hill is considered a major African American Civil War Heritage site. After the fall of Atlanta, Confederate troops moved north to disrupt the rail lines between Chattanooga and Atlanta, supplying the occupying Union Army. In August 1864, Wheeler's Confederate cavalry attacked Dalton, but Federals held out in fortifications on the north side of town at the Federal blockhouse at Mill Creek Gap. Federal reinforcements arrived and drove off the raiders, securing the Fort Hill garrison near the railroad depot. In October 1864, Fort Hill was garrisoned by approximately 750 federal troops, most of whom were African American. Twenty thousand Confederate troops surrounded the garrison, far outnumbering the defending force. Confederate General John Bell Hood said he would kill everyone if the federals put up a fight. Therefore, the white Federal commander surrendered and received parole for himself and the white soldiers among the troops. However, Hood returned many of the African American troops to slavery. This event is known as Dalton III.



❖ Location: 104 Fort Hill Terrace, Dalton

Whitfield County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

The Hamilton House – Located in the Crown Mill National Register District Dalton’s oldest house is a brick, Georgian Plan Cottage. It was constructed in the Federal Style in 1840, just after the Indian removal. A very early addition boasts a Palladian window, doubtless a minor architectural marvel, given the time and place. John Hamilton came to Dalton as a civil engineer for the W&A Railroad and rose to great local prominence. During the Civil War, the Kentucky Orphan Brigade camped here during the Confederate Army of the Tennessee’s winter stay in Dalton (1863-64).



- ❖ Location: 701 Chattanooga Avenue, Dalton
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ state significance

The Huff House -. Confederate Gen. Joseph Johnston’s headquarters in Dalton from December of 1863 to March of 1864. The vernacular frame building with Gothic Revival influence, is currently owned by the Whitfield-Murray Historical Society.



- ❖ Location: 314 North Selvidge Street, Dalton



Joseph Standing Mormon Monument – Located at the site of the 1879 mob murder of Joseph Standing, a Mormon missionary. The monument was dedicated in 1952 in commemoration of the event and is maintained by the Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints Church.

- ❖ Location: 4164 Standing Road, Cohutta

Manly Jail Works. This 1914 building in Dalton is a vernacular brick industrial building with eclectic details, directly on the railroad line east of downtown. Originally, Manly Manufacturing opened near Crown Cotton Mill, and built bridges and other metal items, eventually specializing in jail-related products. In 1914, Manly Jail Works moved to this Glenwood location. It remained there until 1972 when the business moved to a larger building in south Whitfield County.



- ❖ Location: 248 Glenwood Avenue, Dalton

Whitfield County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Mill Creek Gap Battlefield Park (Dalton I)-Owned by Whitfield County, this park is the site of Fort Fisk, a redoubt guarding the northern entrance into Dalton. In February 1864 fighting occurred here in the Battle of Dalton I as Federals probed the defenses at the gap. In May 1864, Federal troops attacked the gap and ridges as part of the larger Battle of Rocky Face Ridge. The fight at the Battle of Mill Creek Gap was particularly difficult because the Confederates had dammed Mill Creek to create a lake. Efforts to take the well-defended gap were unsuccessful and the Federals moved south to Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, and ultimately Atlanta.



- ❖ Location: Turn into Georgia State Highway Patrol, 2401 Chattanooga Road (US 41 North) Dalton, at the WPA Atlanta Campaign Rocky Face Ridge Battlefield Pavilion Park. Look for the park sign on the south side of the parking lot.

Mt. Rachel Civil War earthworks – Site of a Civil War defense emplacement on the north side of Dalton. The principal surviving earthwork appears to be an intact redan with a raised earthen platform in the middle. Battery A on Mt Rachel (along with the vanished Battery B) was positioned to defend against Federal incursions along the East Tennessee Railroad, the Cleveland Road, and other roads.



- ❖ Location: West Park Street, Dalton



Old City Hall-Located in the Dalton Commercial Historic District. Constructed in 1936 by the federal Works Progress Administration as City Hall, the Adams-inspired building now houses offices.

- ❖ Location: 114 North Pentz Street

Old Federal Road -See Catoosa County description

Whitfield County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Old Post Office-Located in the Dalton Commercial Historic District, it was constructed in 1909, and served as the Dalton Post Office until 1968. Building re-roofed, and cupola reconstructed in 2012. The building is an example of Beaux Arts architecture, constructed of brick and cast concrete, and featuring windows crowned with elaborate fanlights and quoin corners. It now houses the Greater Dalton Chamber of Commerce and Carpet Institute.



❖ Location: 100 South Hamilton Street

Potato Hill Civil War Battlefield Park-Owned by Whitfield County, this park encompasses entrenchments on its hilltop that were part of a vast network of defenses to thwart a federal attack on the north side of Dalton. The Battle of Potato Hill was part of the assault that included Rocky Face Ridge in May 1864. Federal troops were unable to take this well-defended hilltop and went around Rocky Face Ridge to Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, and on toward Atlanta.



❖ Location: 2261 Reed Road, Dalton

Prater's Mill – Constructed near Varnell as a grist mill in 1855, the National Register-listed Praters Mill expanded its operations to include a sawmill, a cotton gin, a syrup mill, a wool carder, a blacksmith shop, and a general store. The grounds include the site of an Indian village, and a mound still remains, along with slave and Indian graves. During the Civil War, both armies used the mill site as a campsite. Today, the mill is the site of the popular annual Prater's Mill Country Fair in October.



- ❖ Location: 5845 SR 2, Dalton
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance



Proposed Cohutta African American Civic Historic District- This site in Cohutta includes Andrews Chapel, Cohutta Colored School, and Pleasant Valley Missionary Baptist Church. These two churches and the segregated county school served the African American community that historically resided on the town's north side.

❖ Location: 5166 Red Clay Road, Cohutta

Whitfield County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Rocky Face Ridge Battlefield Historic Park and District – Located on Rocky Face Ridge in Whitfield County, east of I-75. This 657-acre, locally designated historic district encompasses thousands of linear feet of defense works, including stone breastworks, earthen trenches, gun emplacements, rifle pits and other structures. The district incorporates a portion of the land where parts of the Battle of Dalton I was fought in February 1864, when Federal troops probed the defenses of Dalton.



In May 1864, part of the Battle of Rocky Face Ridge was fought here at the opening of the Atlanta Campaign. This local historic district is incorporated into Whitfield County’s Rocky Face Ridge Park. It includes 10 miles of mountain bike trails and a walking trail. The park is in the watershed of Haig Mill Lake, a drinking water reservoir.

- ❖ Location: 2209 Crow Valley Road NW, Dalton

Southern Freight Depot and Crescent City Rail Car in Dalton

– Located next to the Morris Street crossing of the railroad in downtown Dalton. The single-story, red brick, multi-bay structure with wooden freight doors, bracketed eaves, and a loading dock on the track side is representative of a typical freight depot ca. 1912. The building has been rehabilitated according to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and now serves as the headquarters of the Dalton-Whitfield Convention and Visitors Bureau. Crescent City Rail Car is located there for viewing.



- ❖ Location: 305 South Depot Street, Dalton



The Thomas Berry House. Located in Dalton on Hawthorn Street, this Victorian Eclectic house was built in 1882 for Thomas Berry and Mary Elizabeth Bass. It was a wedding present from her father. The house was listed in the National Register in 1984 as significant for its architecture, setting, appearance, and landscaping.

- ❖ Location: 506 Hawthorne Street, Dalton
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance

Whitfield County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Tunnel Hill Battlefield at Clisby Austin House. Tunnel Hill was the site of several skirmishes in the Civil War. These included fighting that directly preceded the Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863, and fighting in May 1964, when Sherman successfully seized the area before moving on to Rocky Face Ridge, opening the Atlanta Campaign.



- ❖ Location: 215 Clisby Austin Drive, Tunnel Hill



Varnell Springs Park – This three-acre parcel includes three springheads from which emerge stream channels supporting a wide variety of fauna and flora. Over 100 different species of plants have been identified there. A nature trail with interpretive signs winds through the woods. Due to an abundance of fresh water, a field hospital was located here during the Civil War.

- ❖ Location: Tunnel Hill Varnell Road (SR 201) across from Varnell House, Varnell

Varnell House, adjacent to Varnell Springs Park, this house was built in 1847 by “Dry Dan” Dold. During the Civil War it was used as a Confederate and Federal hospital and served as headquarters for several Federal generals. Many skirmishes were fought around the house. The CSA scored a victory when Confederate cavalry great, "Fighting" Joe Wheeler swung around the Union left flank on May 12, 1864, taking the town, inflicting casualties, and capturing 100 prisoners, including nine officers. However, the Federal troops immediately returned. It is now a community center.



- ❖ Location: 1025 Tunnel Hill Varnell Road SR 201, Varnell



Western and Atlantic Dalton Depot – This Greek Revival brick terminal was built in 1852, and served as both a passenger and freight station. From this depot, a telegraph operator warned General Ledbetter that Union raiders had stolen the locomotive engine "General". It is owned by the city of Dalton and although it housed a restaurant for many years, it currently stands vacant.

- ❖ Location: 110 Depot Street, Dalton
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/state significance

Whitfield County Cultural and Historic Resources-Local Government or Privately Owned

Western and Atlantic Railroad Tunnel in Tunnel Hill. A quarter-mile long railroad tunnel through Chetoogeta Mountain built between 1848 – 1850. This was the last link in the Georgia-owned railroad from Atlanta to Chattanooga. Prior to its construction, trains were unloaded on the Tunnel Hill side of the mountain, transported over the mountain, and reloaded on the Chattanooga side. As a link between Atlanta and Chattanooga, the Tunnel played a strategic role in Civil War transport of troops and supplies. The two locomotive engines in the Great Locomotive Chase, the stolen “General” and the pursuing “Texas” passed through this tunnel in 1862. It is now in a park open to the public.



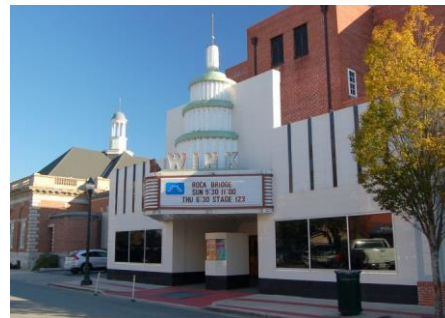
- ❖ Location: 215 Clisby Austin Drive, Tunnel Hill
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ national significance



The William C. Martin House. Built in 1911 in Dalton, this brick house with a two-story entrance portico supported by classical columns is a good example of Neoclassical architecture. It was home to W. C. Martin, who was a state senator and served as president of First National Bank. Added to the National Register in 1982, it served as the Dalton Library from 1948 to 1982.

- ❖ Location: 101 South Selvidge Street, Dalton
- ❖ National Register of Historic Places/ local significance

The Wink Theater. Located in the Dalton Commercial Historic District on West Crawford Street. The 1941 Art Moderne building was constructed by J.C.W. Wink to be a small-town version of the Fox Theatre in Atlanta. After serving as a theater for many years, the Wink was renovated from 1998-2002. It was purchased by Rockbridge Church, which uses it for worship and other events. The building features a large marquee topped by lights in a wedding cake motif.



- ❖ Location: 121 West Crawford Street, Dalton



WPA Atlanta Campaign Rocky Face Ridge Battlefield Pavilion Park. Located on US 41 at the Georgia State Patrol office. This park commemorates the fighting in May 1864 on Rocky Face Ridge and Mill Creek Gap at the opening of the Civil War’s Atlanta Campaign.

- ❖ Location: Georgia State Highway Patrol, 2401 Chattanooga Road (US 41 North) Dalton. Pavilion is on the left

Values

- National Register-listed buildings, structures, districts and agricultural or domestic landscapes possess significant, state and federally identified historical, archaeological, or cultural value, often in combination with each other. Many equally worthy resources are not National Register listed, simply because no one ever nominated them, and they exhibit identical value.
- Historic, privately-owned resources are eligible for certain rehabilitation tax benefits, both State and Federal, to encourage their preservation.
- Many resources included here represent significant tangible evidence of our Northwest Georgia history and heritage.
- Historic districts and agricultural or domestic landscapes sometimes provide significant wildlife habitat, greenspaces, and various other resources. This lends the sites a scientific importance.

Vulnerabilities

- Impairment of the historic integrity of structures, districts and agricultural or domestic landscapes can cause the loss of eligibility for rehabilitation tax incentives, as well as their historic significance as tangible links to the past.

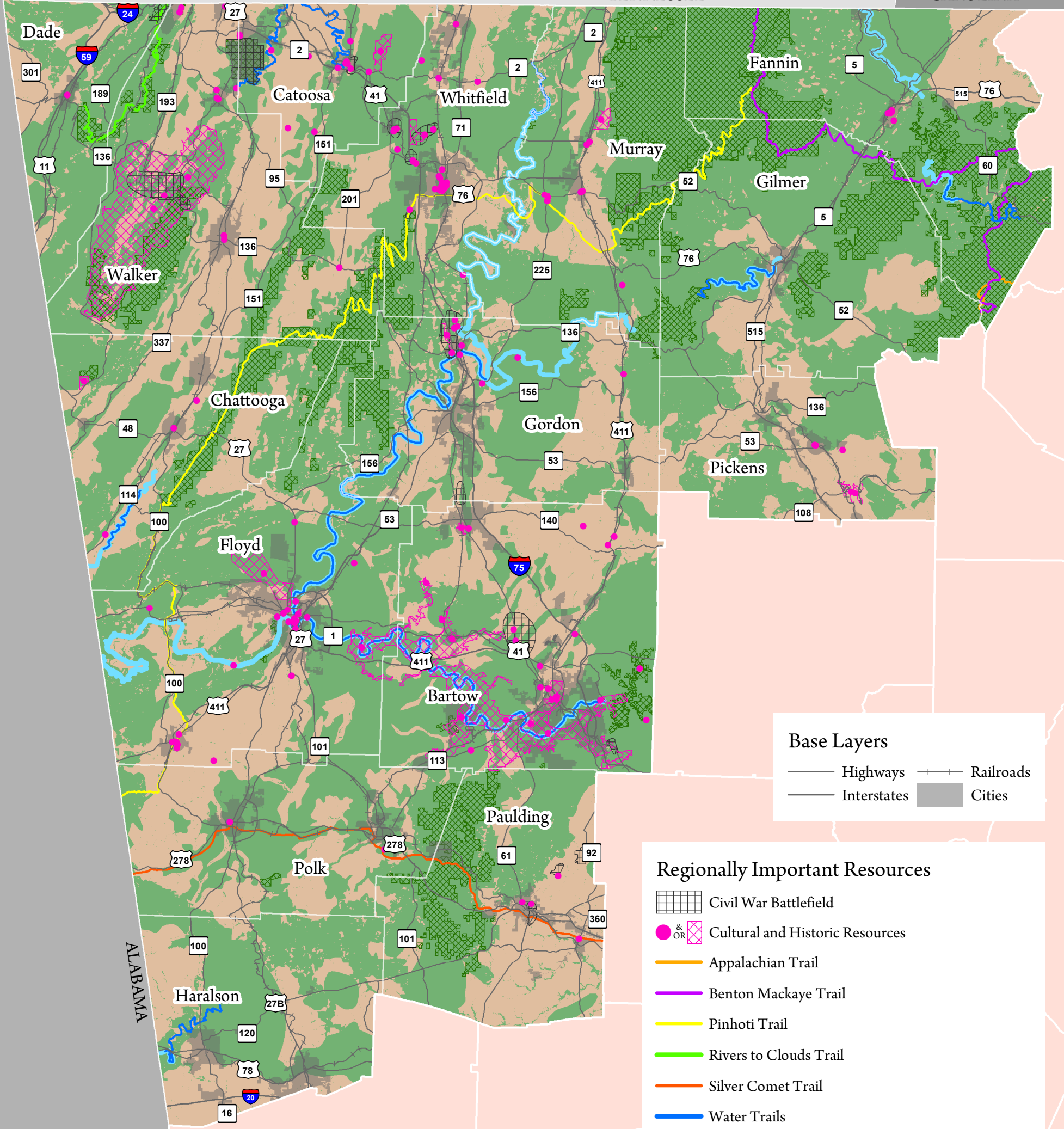
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices

- Consider making design of new development and infill in historic districts and near historic resources compatible with the historic environment in scale and aesthetics. Appropriate considerations include compatibility in size, massing, height, setbacks, lot configurations, construction materials, and rhythms of solids and voids in facades. Historic street grids should be respected.
- Avoid or mitigate adverse impacts from development in the case of resources involving viewsheds, especially in rural areas.
- Consider donation of conservation easements or establishment of permanent buffers to mitigate negative impacts.
- Avoid land disturbing activities at or near potential subsurface resources in proximity to archaeological resources,
- Use greenspace/cluster development techniques for preservation of sensitive areas and open space in developments.

Policies and Protective Measures

- Identify and catalogue historic, cultural, and sensitive natural resources, and include heritage resource conservation in Comprehensive Plans and Zoning and Development Ordinances.
- Use infrastructure availability to mitigate adverse impacts of development on areas of natural, cultural, historic, and environmentally sensitive resources. Promote incentive-based conservation easements
- Establish regulations and incentives to encourage preservation of regional heritage resources, including enabling greenspace/open space subdivision design.
- Educate the public about the substantial tax benefits accruing from rehabilitation of historic structures according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

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





Base Layers

- Highways
- Interstates
- Railroads
- Cities





Regionally Important Resources

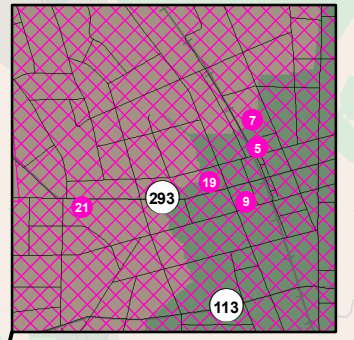
- Civil War Battlefield
- & OR ■ Cultural and Historic Resources
- Appalachian Trail
- Benton Mackaye Trail
- Pinhoti Trail
- Rivers to Clouds Trail
- Silver Comet Trail
- Water Trails
- Protected Rivers
- Green Infrastructure Network (SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Areas, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)
- Green Infrastructure Network (Preserves/Land Trusts, State Parks, USFS, WMAs)

Regionally Important Resources

-  Civil War Battlefields
-  Cultural and Historic Resources
-  Etowah River Water Trail
-  Protected Rivers (Etowah River)
-  Green Infrastructure Network
(SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Areas, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)
-  Green Infrastructure Network
(Preserves/Land Trusts, State Parks, USFS, WMAs)

Base Layers

-  Highways
-  Interstates
-  Railroads
-  Cities

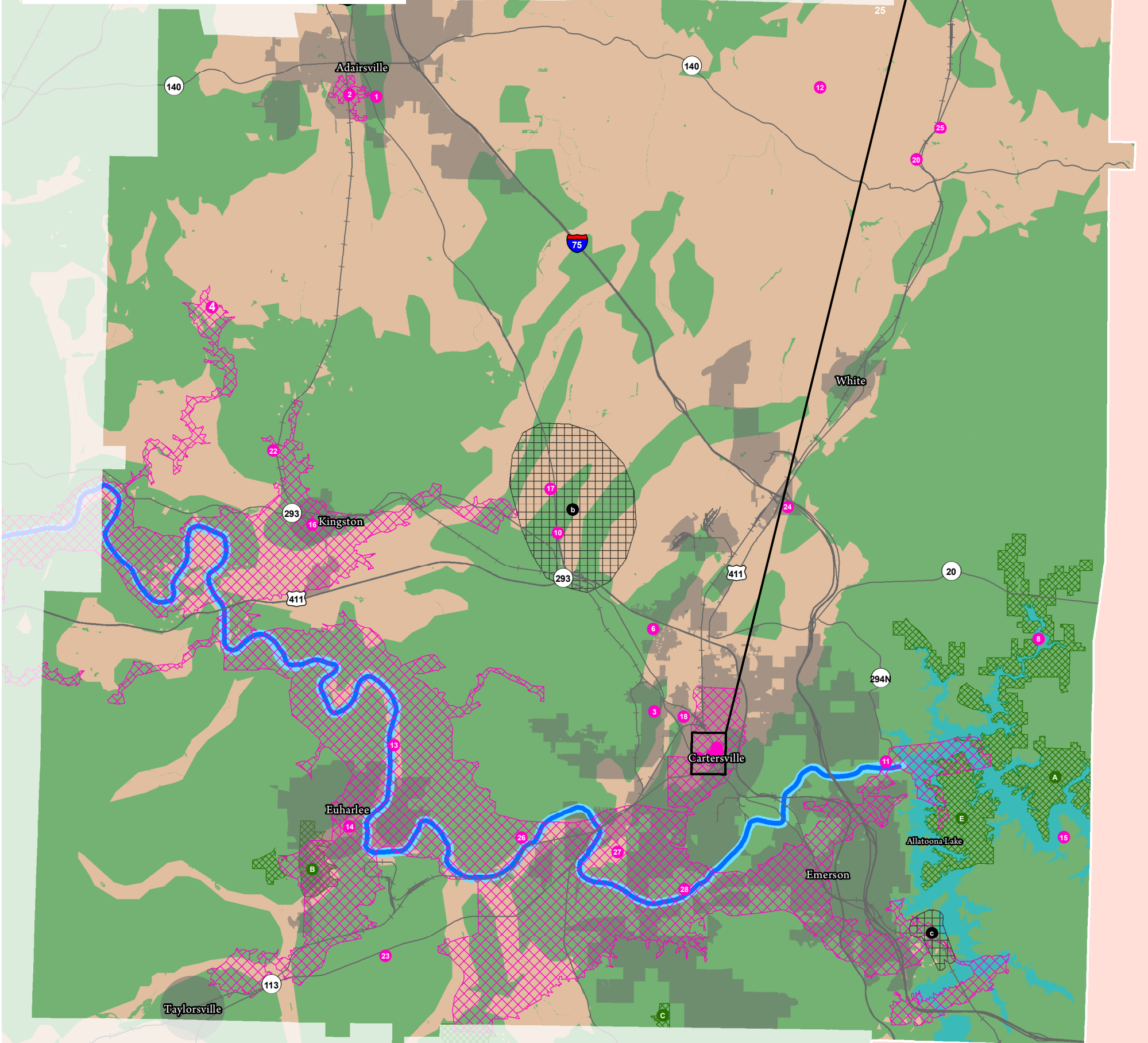


Protected Natural Resources

- A Allatoona WMA
- B Drummond Swamp Georgia Alder Conservation Area
- C Pettit Environmental Preserve
- D Kingston Saltpeter Caves (Undisclosed Location)
- E Redtop Mountain State Park

Civil War Battlefields

- a Adairsville Battlefield
- b Cassville Battlefield
- c Allatoona Pass Battlefield



Cultural and Historic Resources

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Adairsville Civil War Battle Markers | 9 Cartersville Downtown Historic District | 16 Kingston Civil War Markers and Museum | 23 Stilesboro Academy |
| 2 Adairsville National Register Historic District | 10 Cassville Historic Village, WPA Atlanta Campaign Cassville Pavilion Park | 17 Noble Hill School | 24 Tellus Science Museum |
| 3 ATCO Mill Village National Register Historic District | 11 Cooper's Iron Works | 18 Oak Hill Cemetery | 25 Thompson Log House |
| 4 Barnsley Gardens | 12 Corra White Harris House, Study and Chapel Complex | 19 Old Bartow County Courthouse | 26 Valley View Plantation |
| 5 Bartow County History Museum | 13 Etowah Valley Historic District | 20 Pine Log Methodist Church, Campground and Cemetery | 27 Walnut Grove |
| 6 Benham Place | 14 Euharlee Historic District and Covered Bridge | 21 Rose Lawn House and Museum | 28 Etowah Indian Mounds State Historic Site |
| 7 Booth Western Art Museum | 15 George Washington Carver Park | 22 Spring Bank Park | |
| 8 Boston Creek and Stamp Creek Basin | | | |

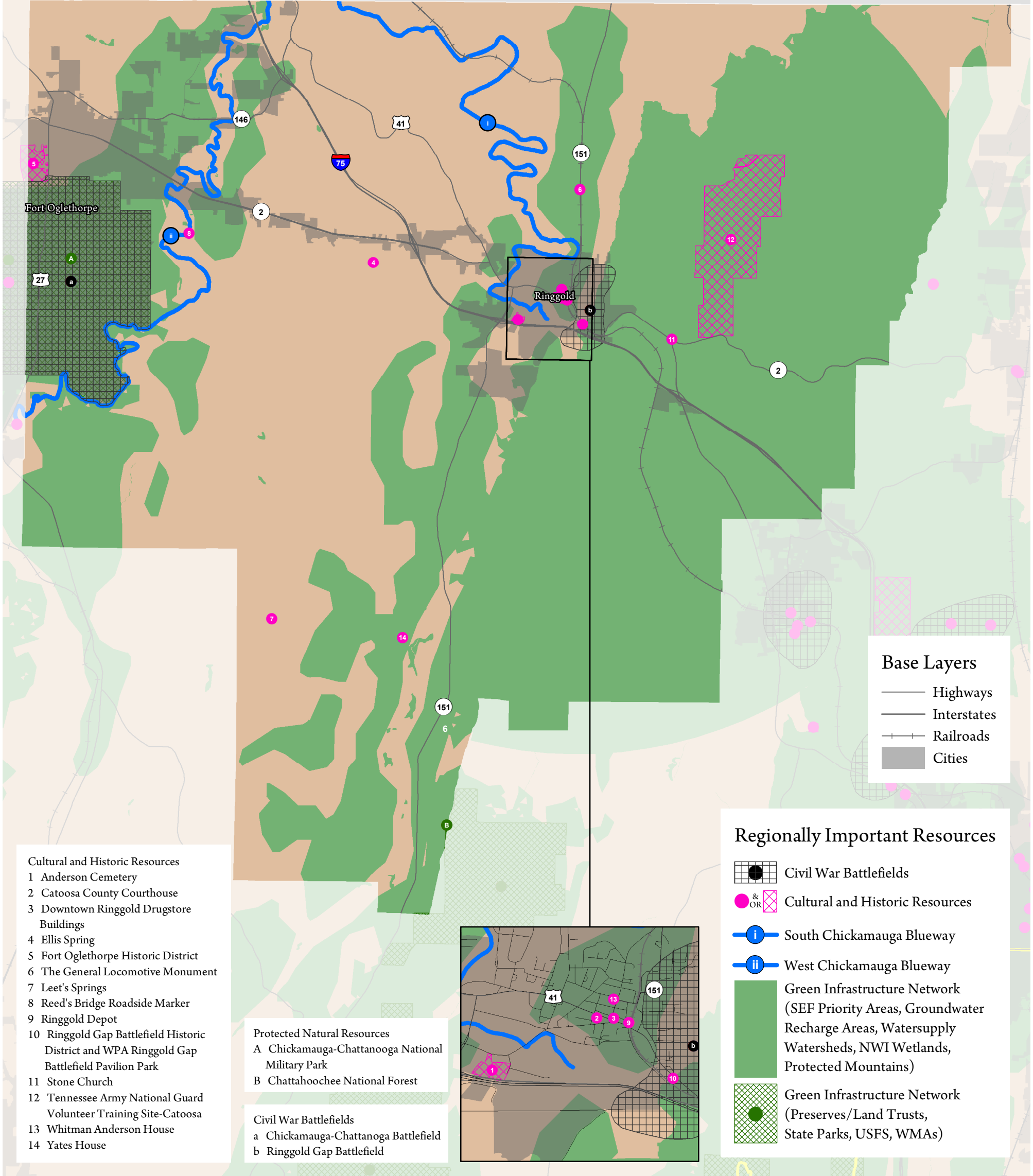
**Regionally
Important
Resources**

**Bartow
County**

1 inch = 2 miles

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TENNESSEE



Base Layers

- Highways
- Interstates
- Railroads
- Cities

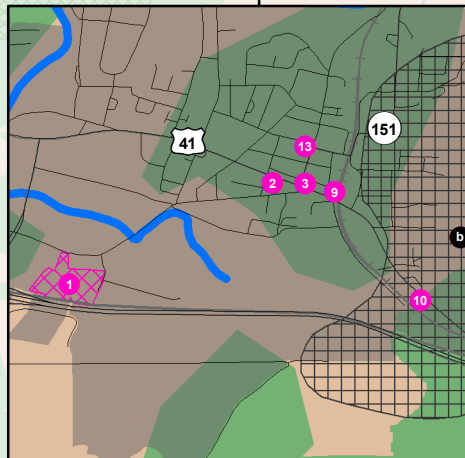
- Cultural and Historic Resources**
- 1 Anderson Cemetery
 - 2 Catoosa County Courthouse
 - 3 Downtown Ringgold Drugstore Buildings
 - 4 Ellis Spring
 - 5 Fort Oglethorpe Historic District
 - 6 The General Locomotive Monument
 - 7 Leet's Springs
 - 8 Reed's Bridge Roadside Marker
 - 9 Ringgold Depot
 - 10 Ringgold Gap Battlefield Historic District and WPA Ringgold Gap Battlefield Pavilion Park
 - 11 Stone Church
 - 12 Tennessee Army National Guard Volunteer Training Site-Catoosa
 - 13 Whitman Anderson House
 - 14 Yates House

- Protected Natural Resources**
- A Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park
 - B Chattahoochee National Forest

- Civil War Battlefields**
- a Chickamauga-Chattanooga Battlefield
 - b Ringgold Gap Battlefield

Regionally Important Resources

- Civil War Battlefields
- & OR ■ Cultural and Historic Resources
- ① South Chickamauga Blueway
- ② West Chickamauga Blueway
- Green Infrastructure Network (SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Areas, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)
- Green Infrastructure Network (Preserves/Land Trusts, State Parks, USFS, WMAs)

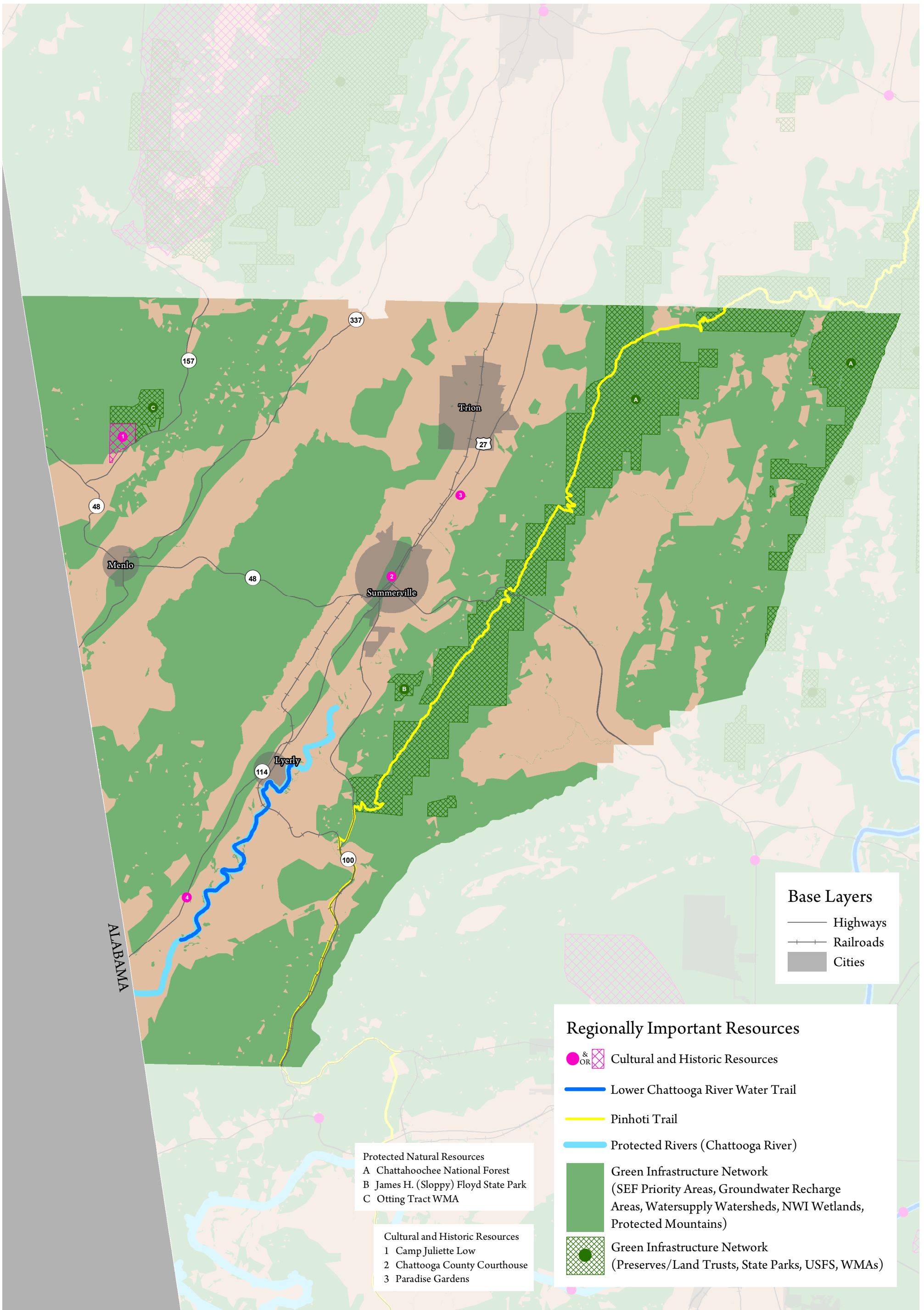


Regionally Important Resources

Catoosa County

1 inch = 2 miles

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Base Layers

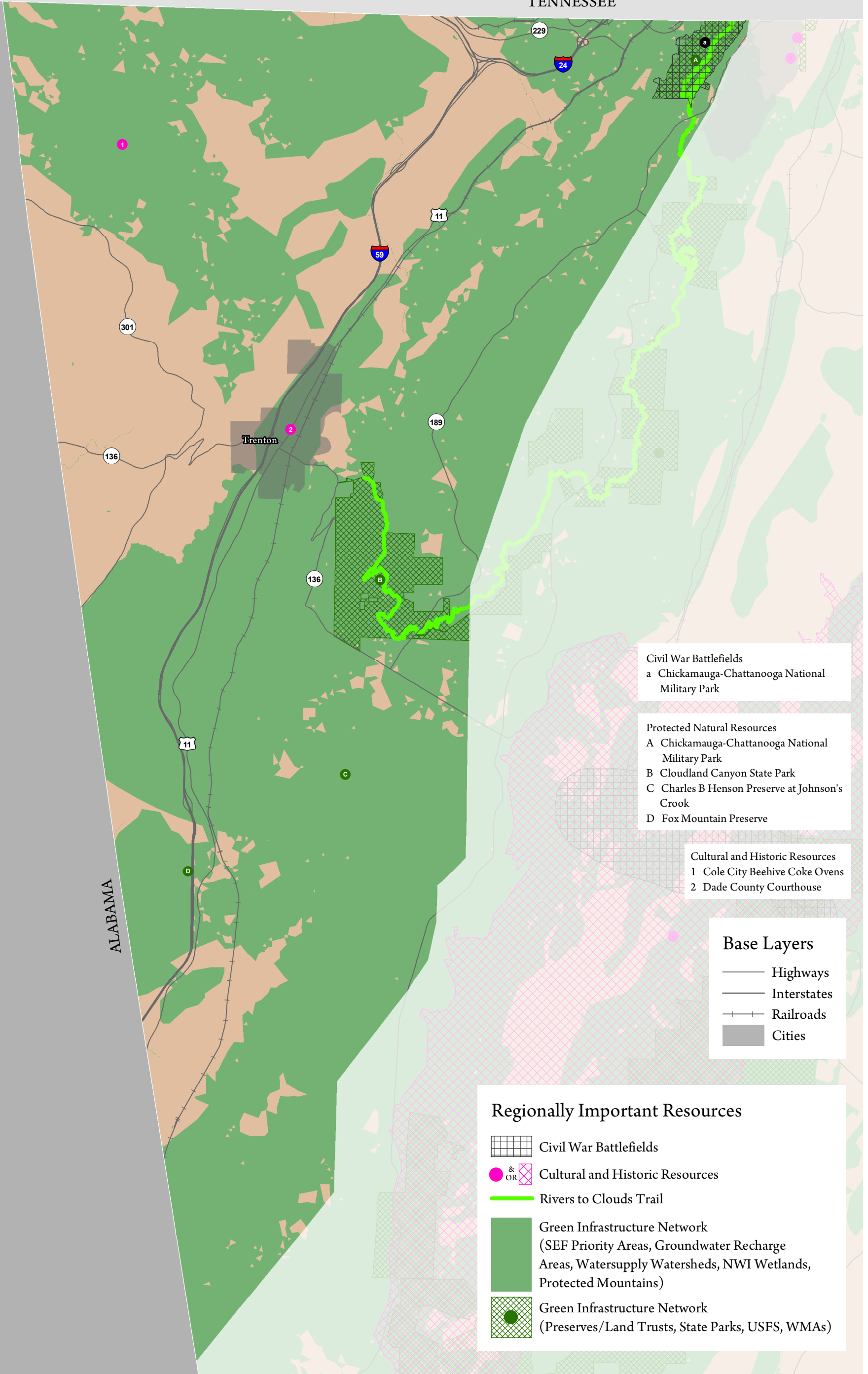
- Highways
- +— Railroads
- Cities

Regionally Important Resources

- & □ Cultural and Historic Resources
- Lower Chattooga River Water Trail
- Pinhoti Trail
- Protected Rivers (Chattooga River)
- Green Infrastructure Network (SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Areas, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)
- Green Infrastructure Network (Preserves/Land Trusts, State Parks, USFS, WMAs)

Protected Natural Resources
 A Chattahoochee National Forest
 B James H. (Sloppy) Floyd State Park
 C Otting Tract WMA

Cultural and Historic Resources
 1 Camp Juliette Low
 2 Chattooga County Courthouse
 3 Paradise Gardens



Civil War Battlefields
 a Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park

Protected Natural Resources
 A Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park
 B Cloudland Canyon State Park
 C Charles B Henson Preserve at Johnson's Crook
 D Fox Mountain Preserve

Cultural and Historic Resources
 1 Cole City Beehive Coke Ovens
 2 Dade County Courthouse

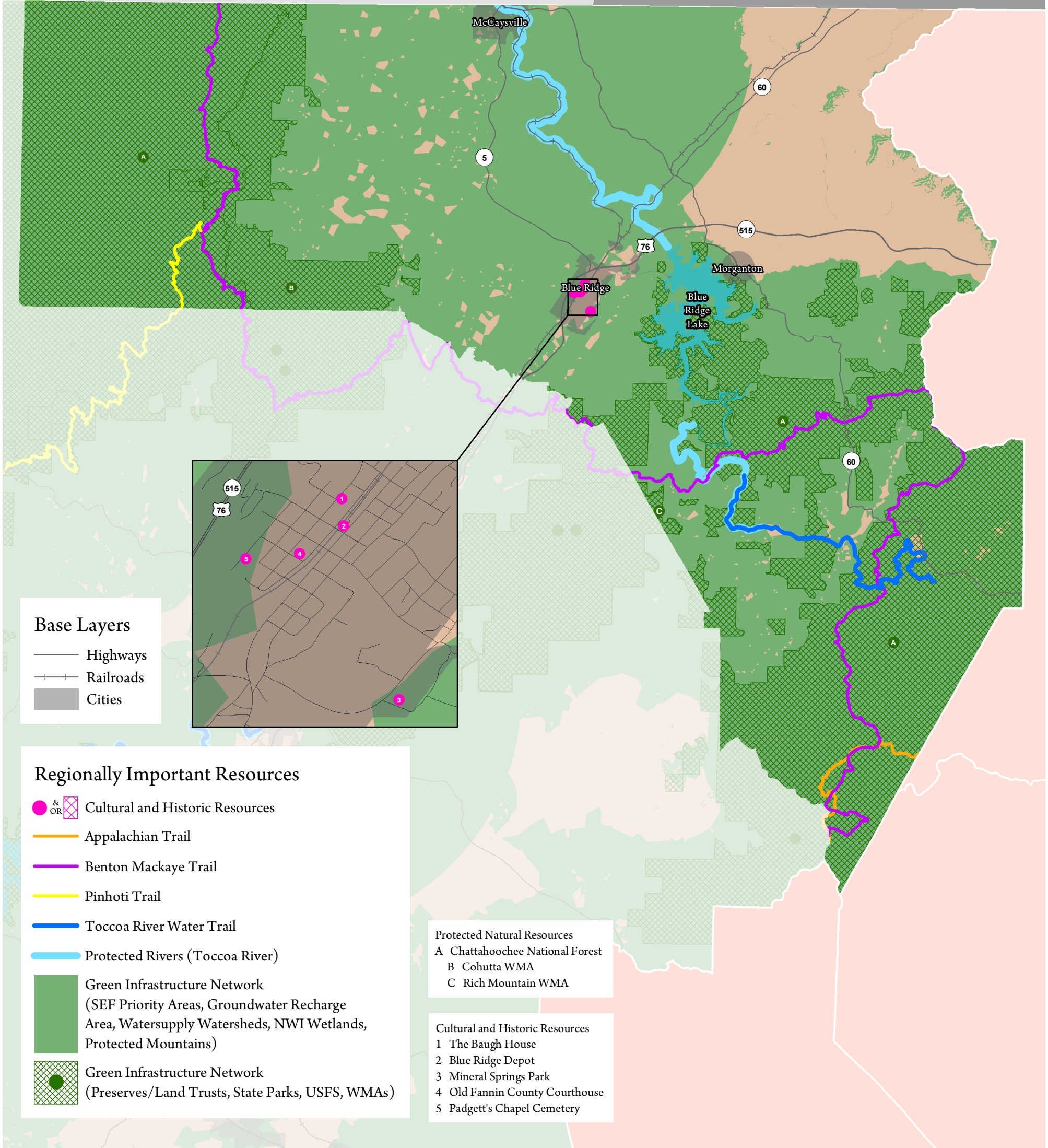
Base Layers
 — Highways
 — Interstates
 — Railroads
 ■ Cities

Regionally Important Resources

- Civil War Battlefields
- & ■ Cultural and Historic Resources
- Rivers to Clouds Trail
- Green Infrastructure Network (SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Areas, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)
- Green Infrastructure Network (Preserves/Land Trusts, State Parks, USFS, WMAs)

TENNESSEE

NORTH CAROLINA



Base Layers

- Highways
- Railroads
- Cities

Regionally Important Resources

- & OR ■ Cultural and Historic Resources
- Appalachian Trail
- Benton Mackaye Trail
- Pinhoti Trail
- Toccoa River Water Trail
- Protected Rivers (Toccoa River)
- Green Infrastructure Network (SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Area, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)
- Green Infrastructure Network (Preserves/Land Trusts, State Parks, USFS, WMAs)

Protected Natural Resources

- A Chattahoochee National Forest
- B Cohutta WMA
- C Rich Mountain WMA

Cultural and Historic Resources

- 1 The Baugh House
- 2 Blue Ridge Depot
- 3 Mineral Springs Park
- 4 Old Fannin County Courthouse
- 5 Padgett's Chapel Cemetery

Regionally Important Resources

Fannin County

1 inch = 3 miles

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Regionally Important Resources

- Cultural and Historic Resources
- Etowah River Water Trail
- Oostanaula River Water Trail
- Pinhoti Trail
- Protected Rivers

- Green Infrastructure Network
(SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Areas, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)
- Green Infrastructure Network
(Preserves/Land Trusts, State Parks, USFS, WMAs)

Base Layers

- Highways
- Interstates
- Railroads
- Cities

Cultural and Historic Resources

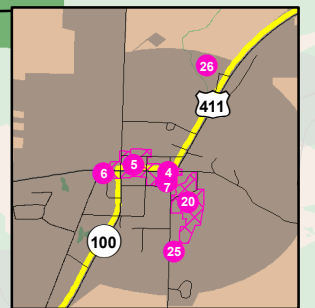
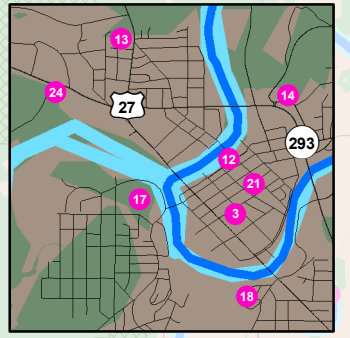
- 1 Armuchee (Farmer's Bridge) Civil War Battle Site
- 2 Berry Schools Historic District
- 3 Between The Rivers Historic District
- 4 Cave Spring Commercial Historic District
- 5 Cave Spring Residential Historic District
- 6 Cave Spring Railroad Station
- 7 Cherokee Vann Cabin - Trail of Tears Site
- 8 Chieftains Museum
- 9 Chubb Methodist Episcopal Church
- 10 Desoto Hill
- 11 Etowah Valley Historic District
- 12 Floyd County Courthouse
- 13 Fort Attaway
- 14 Jackson Hill Historic District (Fort Jackson)
- 15 Main High School District
- 16 Mayo's Bar Lock and Dam
- 17 Myrtle Hill Cemetery (Fort Stoval)
- 18 Oakdene Place National Register Historic District
- 19 Old Brick Mill
- 20 Rolator Park Historic District
- 21 Rome Clock Tower
- 22 Running Waters, John Ridge Home
- 23 Sardis Presbyterian Church and Cemetery District
- 24 Thornwood at Shorter College
- 25 Wesley O. Conner House
- 26 William D. Cowdry Plantation

Protected Natural Resources

- A Arrowhead WMA
- B Chattahoochee National Forest
- John's Mountain WMA
- C Blacks Bluff Preserve
- D Marshall Forest Preserve

Protected Rivers

- i Coosa River
- ii Etowah River
- iii Oostanaula River



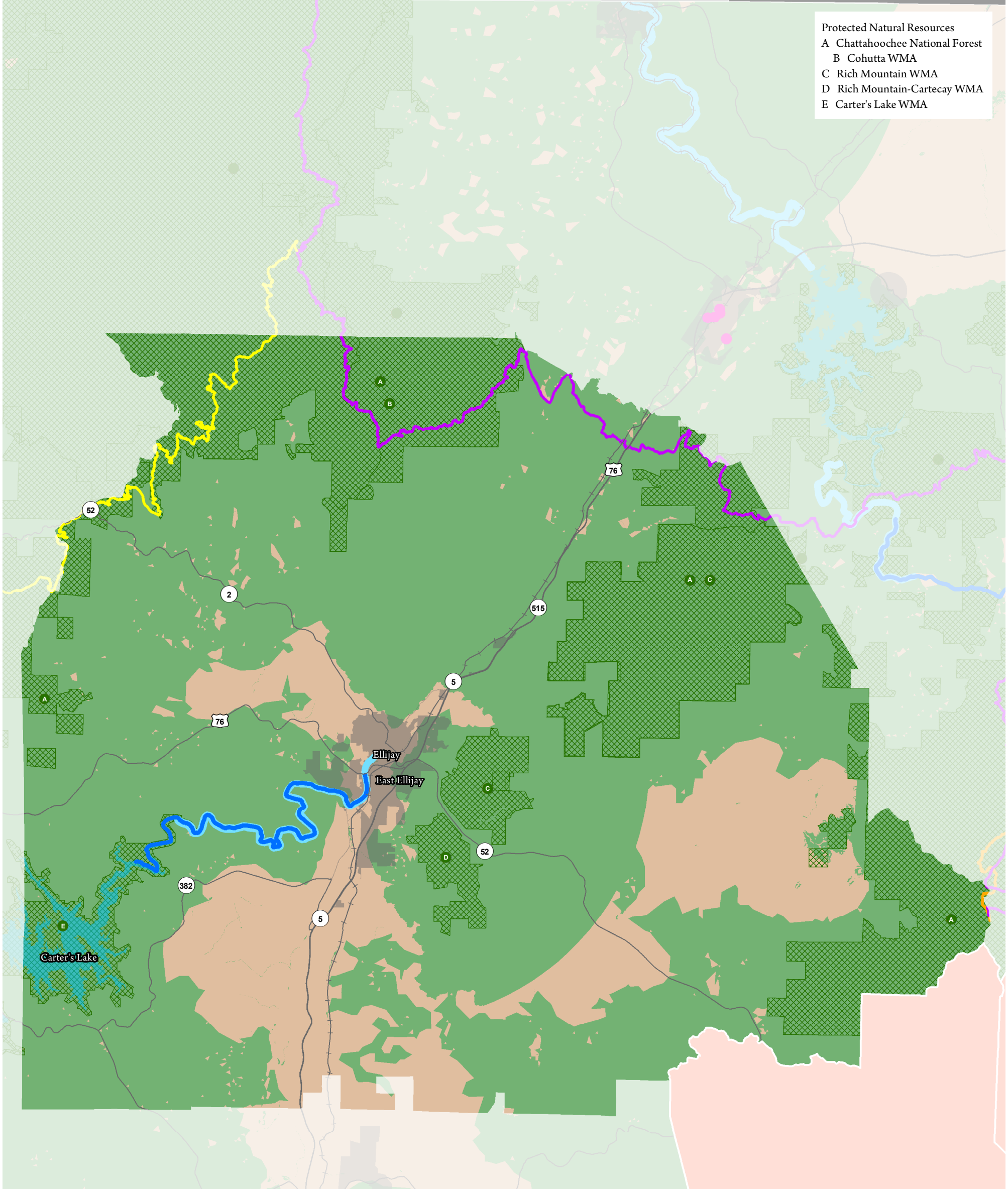
Regionally
Important
Resources

Floyd
County

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- Protected Natural Resources**
- A Chattahoochee National Forest
 - B Cohutta WMA
 - C Rich Mountain WMA
 - D Rich Mountain-Cartecay WMA
 - E Carter's Lake WMA



Regionally Important Resources





- Appalachian Trail
- Benton Mackaye Trail
- Pinhoti Trail
- Coosawatee River Water Trail
- Protected Rivers (Coosawatee River)



- Green Infrastructure Network (SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Area, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)
- Green Infrastructure Network (Preserves/Land Trusts, State Parks, USFS, WMAs)

Base Layers





- Highways
- Railroads
- Cities

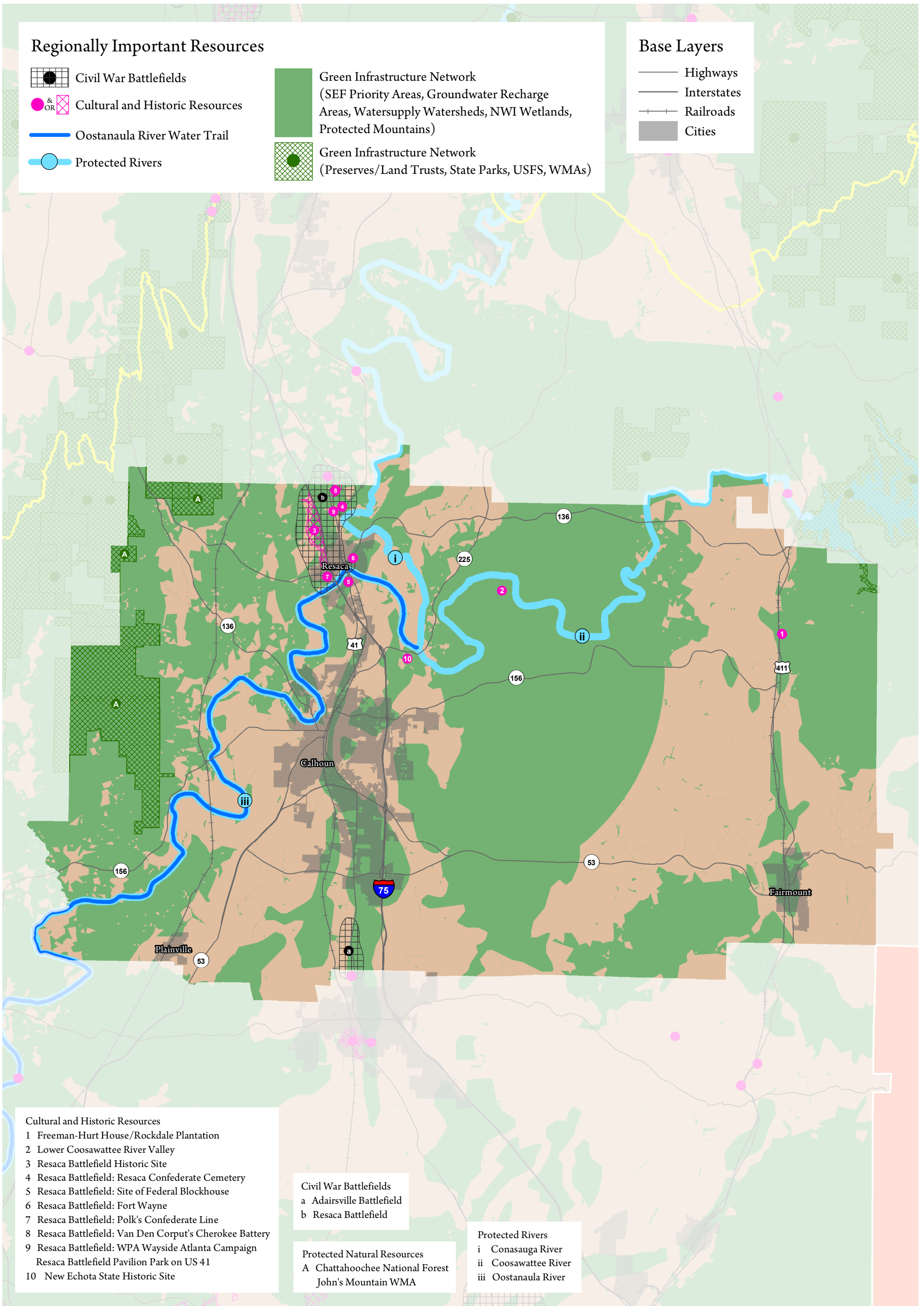
Regionally Important Resources

-  Civil War Battlefields
-  Cultural and Historic Resources
-  Oostanaula River Water Trail
-  Protected Rivers

-  Green Infrastructure Network
(SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Areas, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)
-  Green Infrastructure Network
(Preserves/Land Trusts, State Parks, USFS, WMAs)

Base Layers

-  Highways
-  Interstates
-  Railroads
-  Cities



Cultural and Historic Resources

- 1 Freeman-Hurt House/Rockdale Plantation
- 2 Lower Coosawatee River Valley
- 3 Resaca Battlefield Historic Site
- 4 Resaca Battlefield: Resaca Confederate Cemetery
- 5 Resaca Battlefield: Site of Federal Blockhouse
- 6 Resaca Battlefield: Fort Wayne
- 7 Resaca Battlefield: Polk's Confederate Line
- 8 Resaca Battlefield: Van Den Corput's Cherokee Battery
- 9 Resaca Battlefield: WPA Wayside Atlanta Campaign Resaca Battlefield Pavilion Park on US 41
- 10 New Echota State Historic Site

- ### Civil War Battlefields
- a Adairsville Battlefield
 - b Resaca Battlefield

- ### Protected Natural Resources
- A Chattahoochee National Forest
 - John's Mountain WMA

- ### Protected Rivers
- i Conasauga River
 - ii Coosawatee River
 - iii Oostanaula River

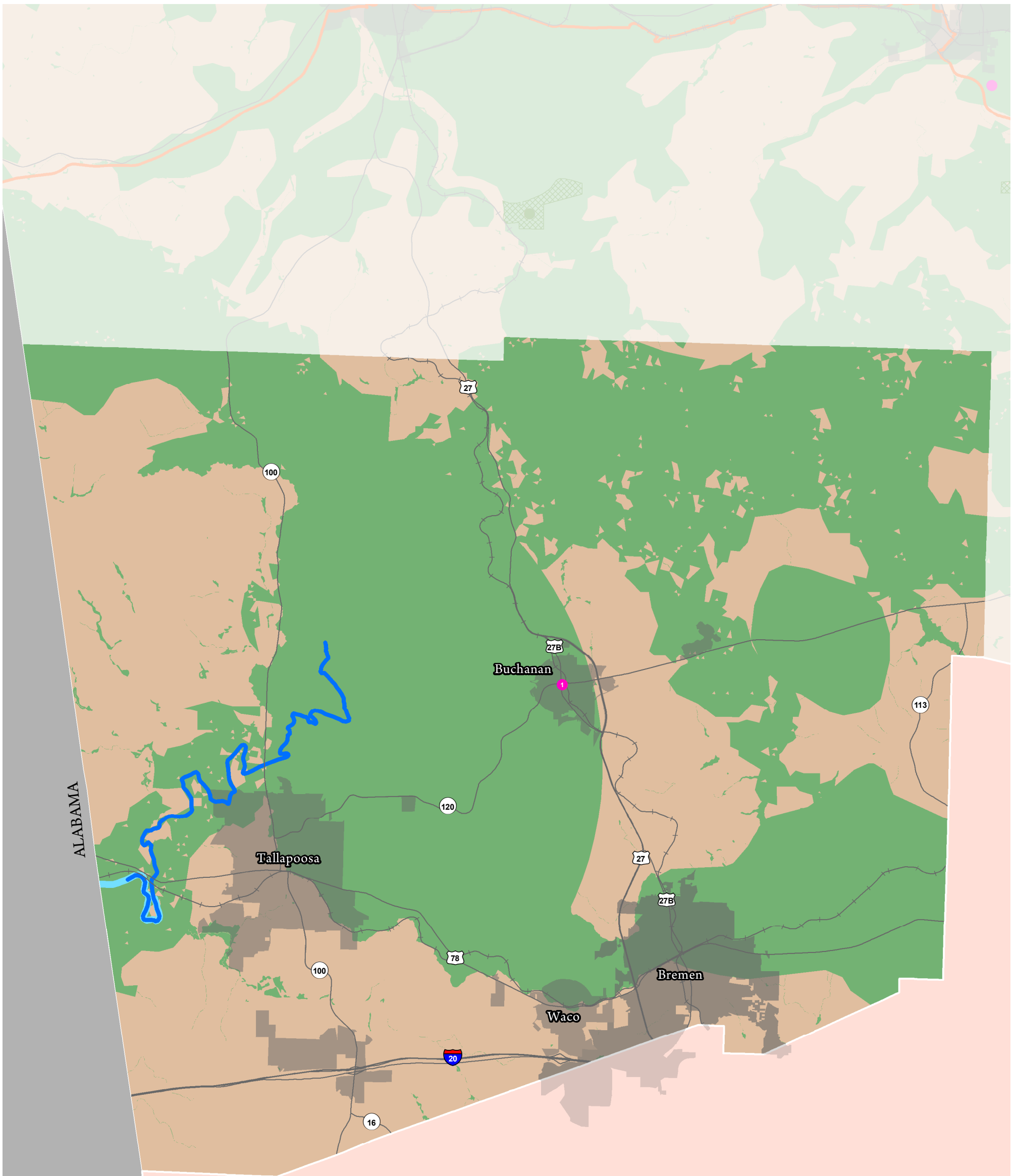
*Regionally
Important
Resources*

*Gordon
County*

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ALABAMA

Cultural and Historic Resources
1 Haralson County Courthouse

Base Layers
 — Highways
 — Interstates
 — Railroads
 ■ Cities

Regionally Important Resources
 ● & OR ■ Cultural and Historic Resources
 — Dub Denman Tallapoosa River Water Trail
 — Protected Rivers (Tallapoosa River)
 ■ Green Infrastructure Network
 (SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Areas, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)

Regionally Important Resources

● OR ■ Cultural and Historic Resources

— Pinhoti Trail

— Conasauga River Water Trail

○ Protected Rivers

Green Infrastructure Network
(SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Areas, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)

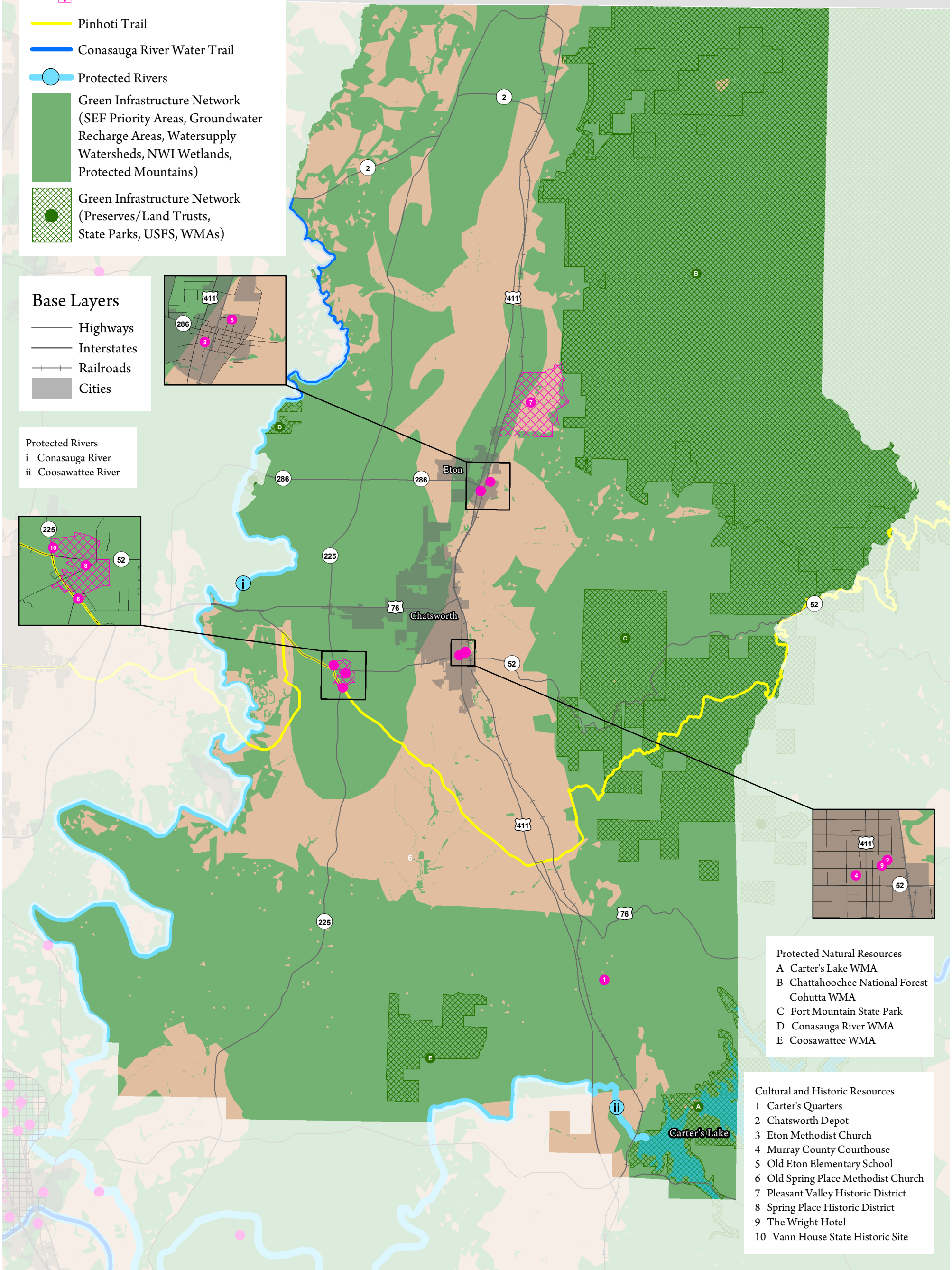
Green Infrastructure Network
(Preserves/Land Trusts, State Parks, USFS, WMAs)

Base Layers

— Highways
— Interstates
— Railroads
■ Cities

Protected Rivers
i Conasauga River
ii Coosawattee River

TENNESSEE



- Protected Natural Resources**
- A Carter's Lake WMA
 - B Chattahoochee National Forest
 - Cohutta WMA
 - C Fort Mountain State Park
 - D Conasauga River WMA
 - E Coosawattee WMA

- Cultural and Historic Resources**
- 1 Carter's Quarters
 - 2 Chatsworth Depot
 - 3 Eton Methodist Church
 - 4 Murray County Courthouse
 - 5 Old Eton Elementary School
 - 6 Old Spring Place Methodist Church
 - 7 Pleasant Valley Historic District
 - 8 Spring Place Historic District
 - 9 The Wright Hotel
 - 10 Vann House State Historic Site

Regionally Important Resources

Murray County





1 inch = 2 miles

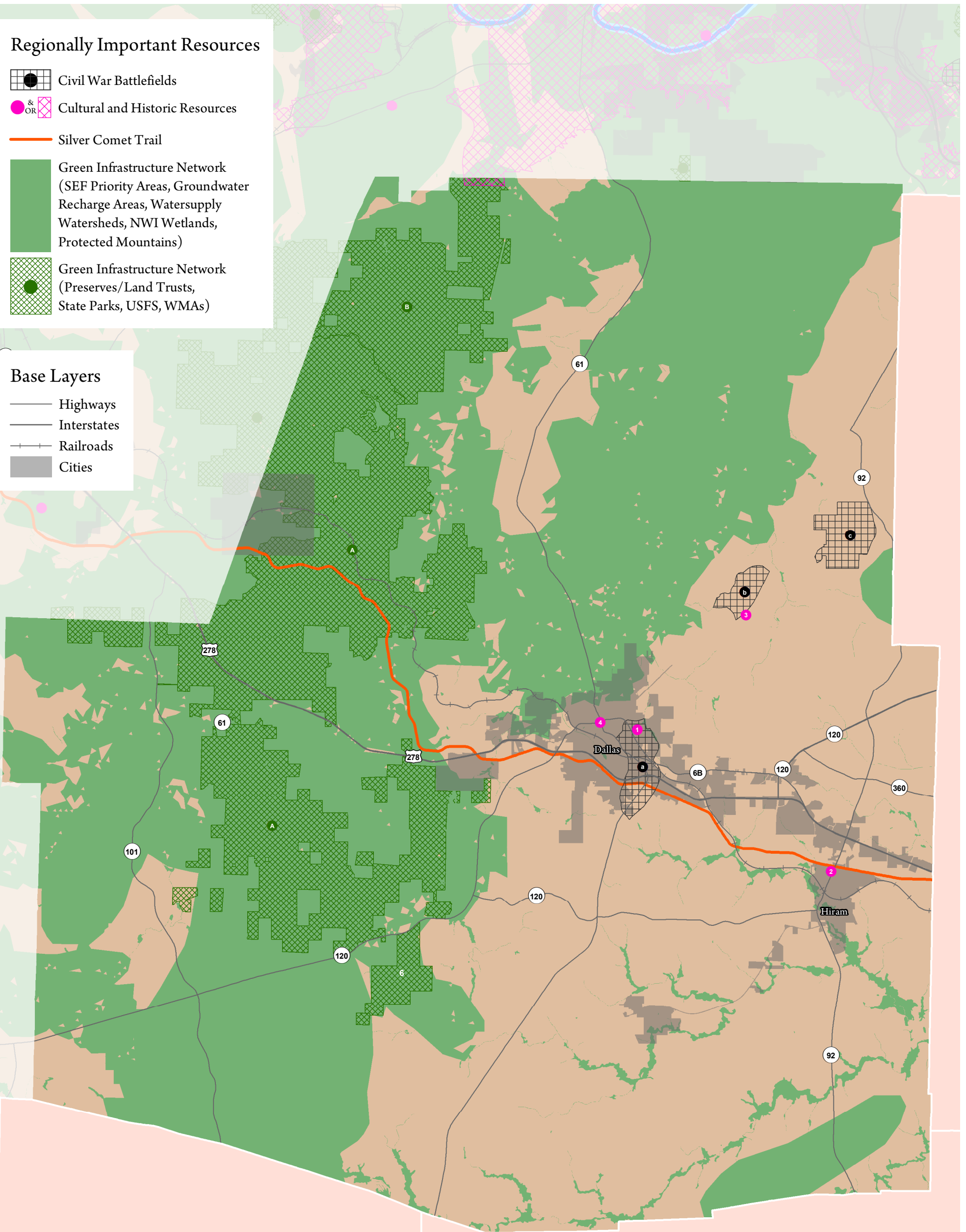
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Regionally Important Resources

-  Civil War Battlefields
-  Cultural and Historic Resources
-  Silver Comet Trail
-  Green Infrastructure Network
(SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Areas, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)
-  Green Infrastructure Network
(Preserves/Land Trusts, State Parks, USFS, WMAs)

Base Layers

-  Highways
-  Interstates
-  Railroads
-  Cities



Cultural and Historic Resources

- 1 Dallas Battlefield-Orphan Brigade Battlefield Park
- 2 Hiram Rosenwald School Museum
- 3 New Hope Church Battlefield/WPA Atlanta Campaign New Hope Church Battlefield Pavilion
- 4 Historic Paulding County Courthouse

Civil War Battlefields

- a Dallas Battlefield
- b New Hope Church Battlefield
- c Pickett's Mill Battlefield State Historic Site

Protected Natural Resources

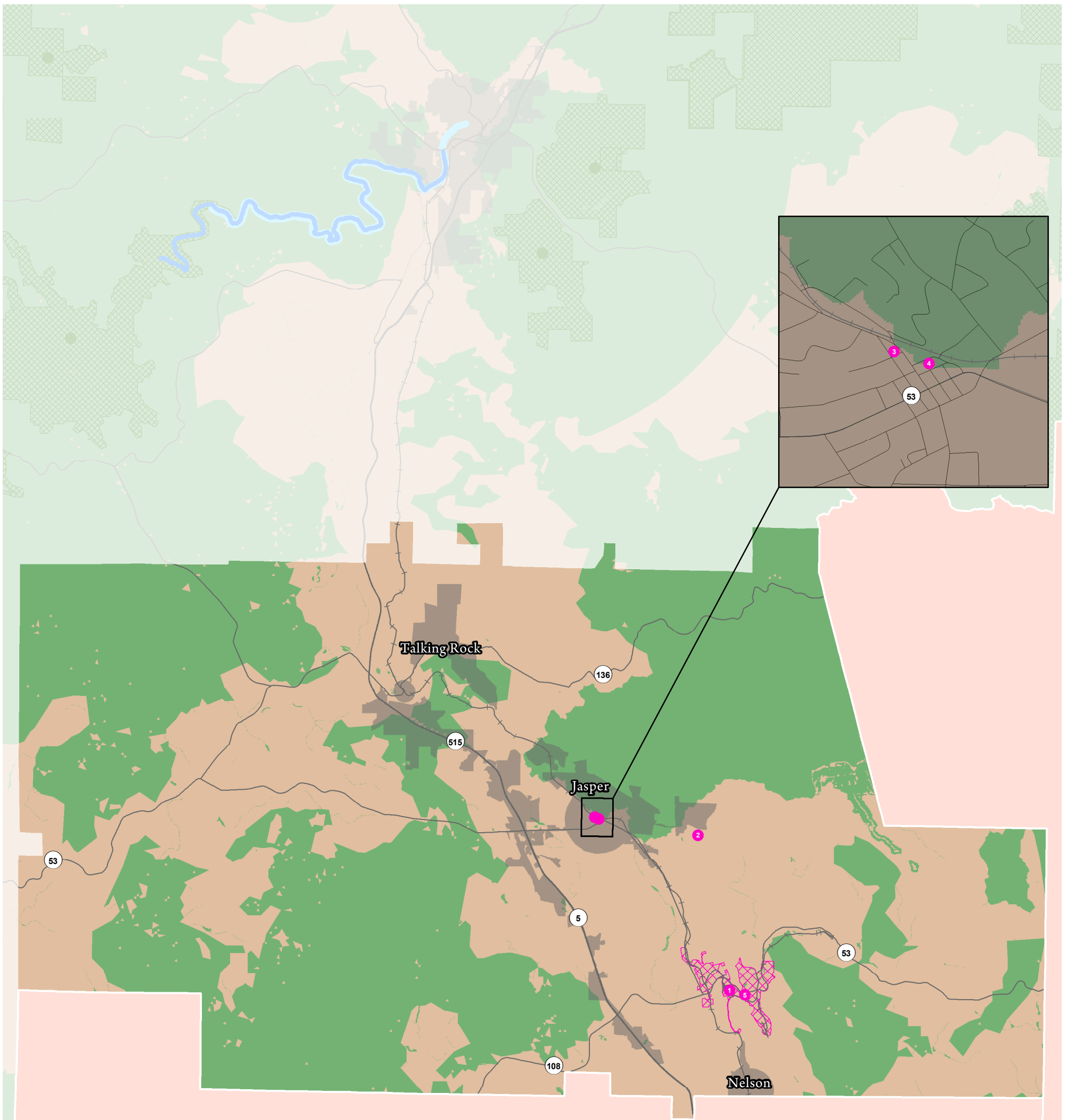
- A Paulding Forest WMA
- B Sheffield WMA

*Regionally
Important
Resources*

*Paulding
County*

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Regionally Important Resources

- Cultural and Historic Resources
- Green Infrastructure Network (SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Areas, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)

Base Layers

- Highways
- Railroads
- Cities

Cultural and Historic Resources

- 1 Georgia Marble Company & Tate Historic District
- 2 Griffith-Pendley House
- 3 Old Pickens County Jail
- 4 Pickens County Courthouse
- 5 Tate House




*Regionally
Important
Resources*


*Pickens
County*


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Regionally Important Resources

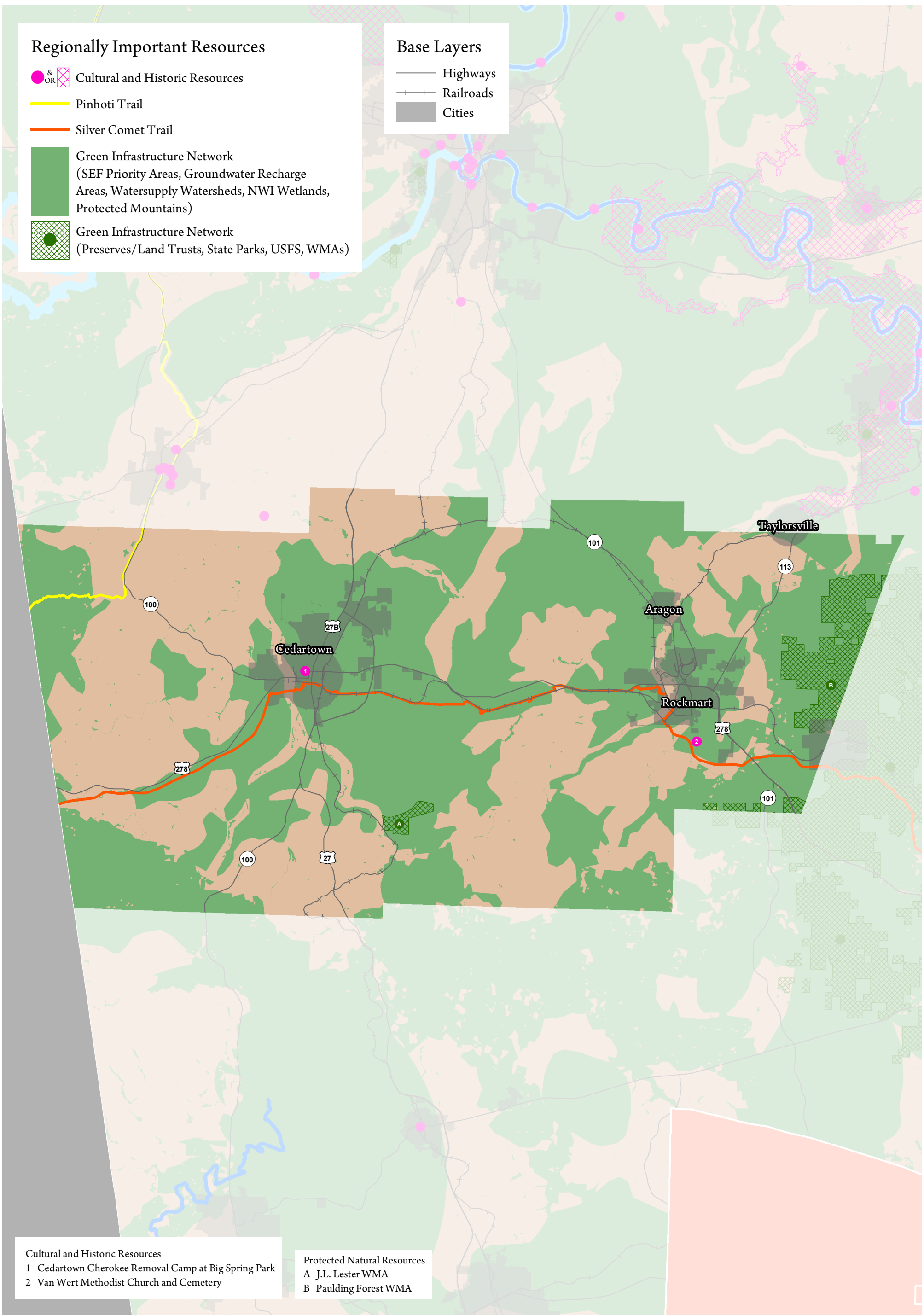
-  Cultural and Historic Resources
-  Pinhoti Trail
-  Silver Comet Trail

 Green Infrastructure Network
(SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Areas, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)

 Green Infrastructure Network
(Preserves/Land Trusts, State Parks, USFS, WMAs)

Base Layers

-  Highways
-  Railroads
-  Cities



Cultural and Historic Resources

- 1 Cedartown Cherokee Removal Camp at Big Spring Park
- 2 Van Wert Methodist Church and Cemetery

Protected Natural Resources

- A J.L. Lester WMA
- B Paulding Forest WMA

*Regionally
Important
Resources*

*Polk
County*

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northwest
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Cultural and Historic Resources

- 1 Battle of Davis Crossroads
- 2 Cavender's Store
- 3 Chattooga Academy
- 4 Chickamauga Coal and Iron Company Coke Ovens
- 5 Crawfish Spring
- 6 Gordon-Lee Mansion
- 7 John Ross House National Historic Landmark
- 8 Lane House
- 9 Lee and Gordon's Mill
- 10 Lookout Mountain Fairyland Club
- 11 Marsh-Warthen House
- 12 McLemore Cove Historic District
- 13 Rock City Gardens
- 14 Walker County Courthouse


Protected Natural Resources

- A Chattahoochee National Forest
- B Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park
- C Crockford-Pigeon WMA / Zahnd WMA
- D John's Mountain WMA
- E Lula Lake Land Trust




Civil War Battlefields

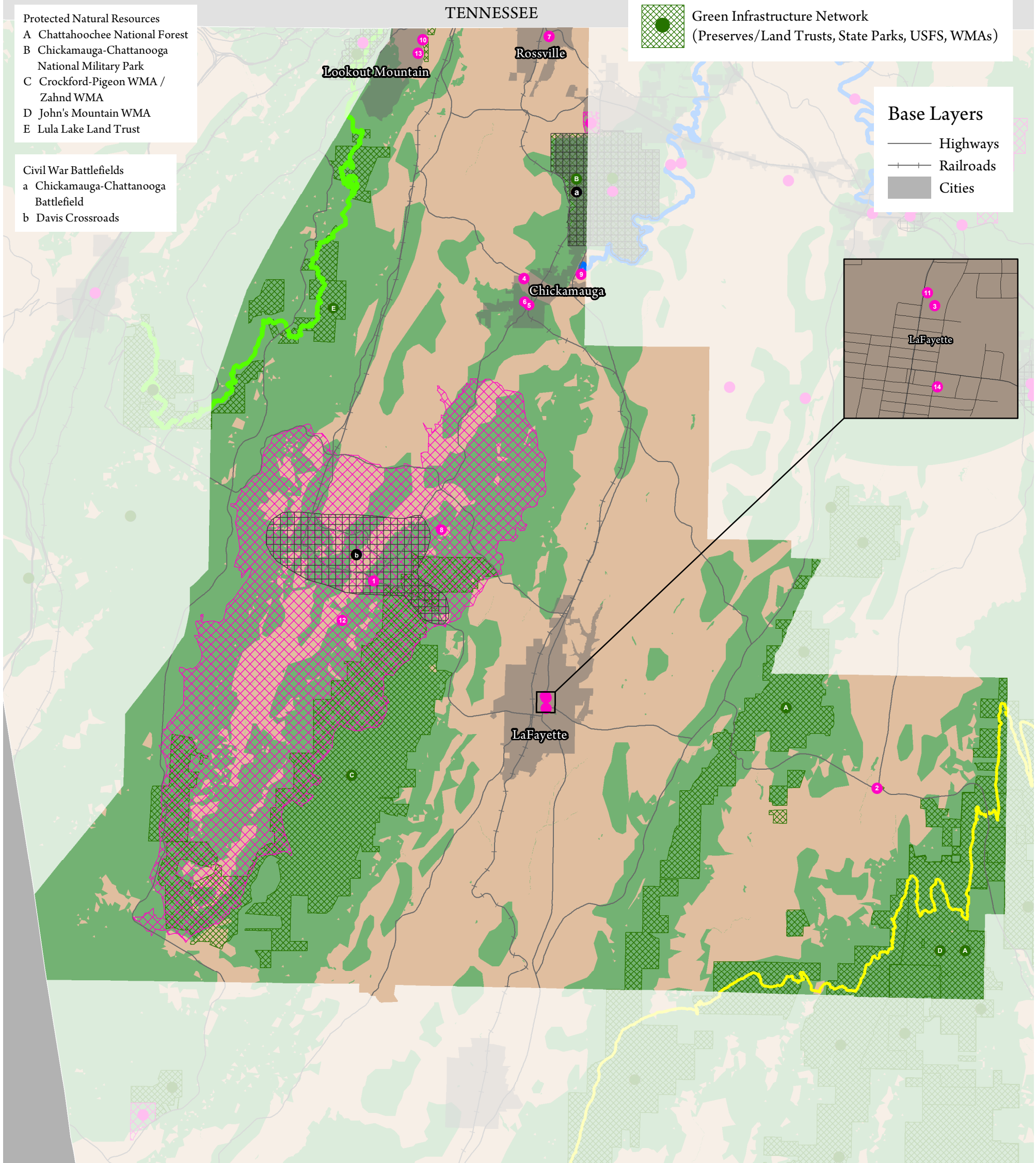
- a Chickamauga-Chattanooga Battlefield
- b Davis Crossroads

Regionally Important Resources

-  Civil War Battlefields
-  Cultural and Historic Resources
-  Pinhoti Trail
-  Rivers to Clouds Trail
-  West Chickamauga Water Trail
-  Green Infrastructure Network (SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Areas, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)
-  Green Infrastructure Network (Preserves/Land Trusts, State Parks, USFS, WMAs)

Base Layers

-  Highways
-  Railroads
-  Cities



TENNESSEE

Lookout Mountain

Rossville

Chickamauga

LaFayette

LaFayette

Regionally Important Resources

Walker County

1 inch = 3 miles

northwest
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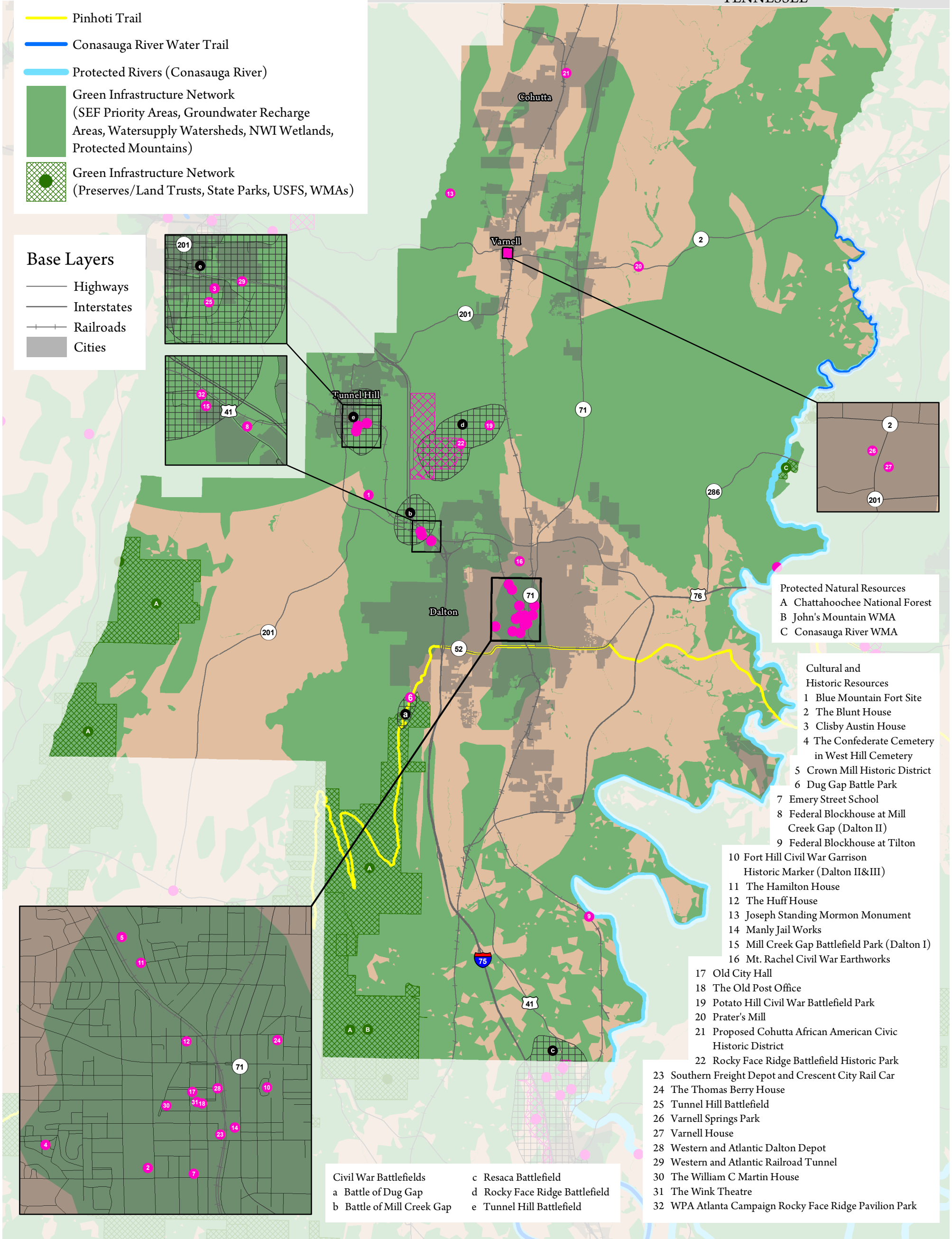
Regionally Important Resources

- Civil War Battlefields
- Cultural and Historic Resources
- Pinhoti Trail
- Conasauga River Water Trail
- Protected Rivers (Conasauga River)
- Green Infrastructure Network (SEF Priority Areas, Groundwater Recharge Areas, Watersupply Watersheds, NWI Wetlands, Protected Mountains)
- Green Infrastructure Network (Preserves/Land Trusts, State Parks, USFS, WMAs)

Base Layers

- Highways
- Interstates
- Railroads
- Cities

TENNESSEE



- Protected Natural Resources**
- A Chattahoochee National Forest
 - B John's Mountain WMA
 - C Conasauga River WMA

- Cultural and Historic Resources**
- 1 Blue Mountain Fort Site
 - 2 The Blunt House
 - 3 Clisby Austin House
 - 4 The Confederate Cemetery in West Hill Cemetery
 - 5 Crown Mill Historic District
 - 6 Dug Gap Battle Park
 - 7 Emery Street School
 - 8 Federal Blockhouse at Mill Creek Gap (Dalton II)
 - 9 Federal Blockhouse at Tilton
 - 10 Fort Hill Civil War Garrison Historic Marker (Dalton II&III)
 - 11 The Hamilton House
 - 12 The Huff House
 - 13 Joseph Standing Mormon Monument
 - 14 Manly Jail Works
 - 15 Mill Creek Gap Battlefield Park (Dalton I)
 - 16 Mt. Rachel Civil War Earthworks

- 17 Old City Hall
- 18 The Old Post Office
- 19 Potato Hill Civil War Battlefield Park
- 20 Prater's Mill
- 21 Proposed Cohutta African American Civic Historic District
- 22 Rocky Face Ridge Battlefield Historic Park
- 23 Southern Freight Depot and Crescent City Rail Car
- 24 The Thomas Berry House
- 25 Tunnel Hill Battlefield
- 26 Varnell Springs Park
- 27 Varnell House
- 28 Western and Atlantic Dalton Depot
- 29 Western and Atlantic Railroad Tunnel
- 30 The William C Martin House
- 31 The Wink Theatre
- 32 WPA Atlanta Campaign Rocky Face Ridge Pavilion Park

- Civil War Battlefields**
- a Battle of Dug Gap
 - b Battle of Mill Creek Gap
 - c Resaca Battlefield
 - d Rocky Face Ridge Battlefield
 - e Tunnel Hill Battlefield

Regionally Important Resources

Walker County

1 inch = 3 miles

northwest
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C. Cultural and Historic Driving Trails

Driving trails are designed to help visitors and residents appreciate historic events or scenic views on a landscape-scale. Northwest Georgia is fortunate to have a National Historic Trail, two Scenic Byways, and a locally designated Heritage Trail (See table 10 and Map 18, *Cultural and Historic Driving Trails in Northwest Georgia*).

The Trail of Tears National Historic Trail documents the 1830’s removal of Cherokee Indians from their ancestral lands to Indian Territory in what is now Oklahoma. This trail covers multiple states, tracing the forcible roundup of these native people into holding forts and their torturous path over multiple routes to their assigned new home. This is a driving tour trail due to the large distances covered, and the fact that many of the routes are now paved roads.

Scenic Byways are locally organized, and subsequently designated by the Georgia Department of transportation. The broad goal of Scenic Byways is to promote appreciation of local cultural and natural features and increase tourism, particularly by vehicular routes. Northwest Georgia’s Cohutta - Chattahoochee Scenic Byway and the Ridge and Valley Scenic Byway both have the Chattahoochee National Forest’s beautiful mountain slopes and peaks as a major feature.

The African American Heritage Trail was locally organized by leaders in Bartow County to highlight the county’s rich Black history.

Table 10: *Cultural and Historic Driving Routes and Trails in Northwest Georgia.*

Cultural and Historic Driving Trails in Northwest Georgia			
Counties	Driving Route	Administration	Number of miles
Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gilmer, Gordon, Murray, Pickens, Polk, Walker, Whitfield	Trail of Tears in Georgia- Trail of Tears National Historic Trail	National Park Service, Trail of Tears Association, Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of the Cherokee, and government and private partners	Over 2,200 in nine states
Whitfield and Murray Counties	Cohutta-Chattahoochee Scenic Byway	GA DOT and local partners	54 miles
Walker and Chattooga Counties	Ridge and Valley Scenic Byway – Walker and Chattooga	GA DOT and local partners	51 miles
Bartow County	African American Heritage Trail Bartow County	Cartersville-Bartow County Convention and Visitor’s Bureau	Throughout Bartow County
Catoosa, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Walker, and Whitfield Counties	Old Federal Road Driving Tour	GA DOT and local partners	
Catoosa, Whitfield County	Dixie Highway	GA DOT and local partners	

Trail of Tears National Historic Trail in Georgia- This trail follows and commemorates the many routes taken by the Cherokee and other Indian tribes when they were forcibly removed from their homelands in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina to Oklahoma in 1838-39. The trail, accessed by automobile, is marked with roadway signage, and features important Cherokee historic sites throughout Northwest Georgia, one of the main cultural centers of the Cherokee Nation. Sites are in private, municipal, tribal, federal, or state ownership.

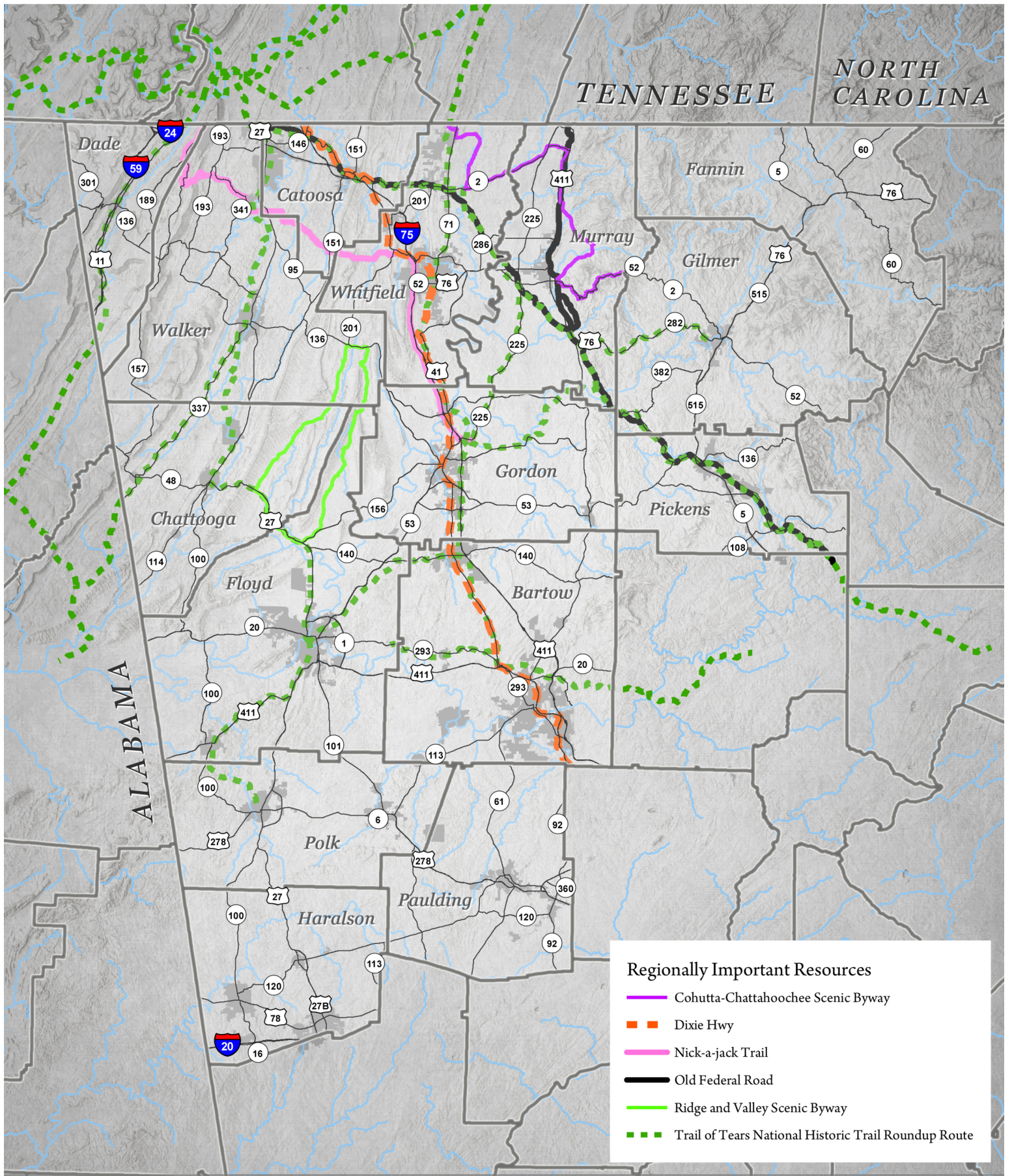
Ridge and Valley Scenic Byway- This byway runs down the John's Creek Valley, one of the long north-south trending valleys of the Ridge and Valley Region, and up the Armuchee Creek Valley, making a circuit around John's Mountain. Rolling farmland and forested mountaintops make up most of the landscape. Sites to visit include Keown Falls, John's Mountain Overlook, the Pocket Campground and Recreation Area-all within the Chattahoochee National Forest.

Cohutta-Chattahoochee Scenic Byway- This byway traces a driving route with scenic views between the town of Cohutta in Whitfield County and Chattahoochee National Forest in Murray County, crossing the Great Valley between the Ridge and Valley Region and the Blue Ridge Mountains. It includes stops with interpretive kiosks at three points of interest: the Cohutta Fish Hatchery, Prater's Mill, and Fort Mountain State Park.

African American Heritage Trail, Bartow County- This driving route celebrates the Black leaders who lived and prospered in locations around Bartow County. Included in the stops along this driving route are the Euharlee covered bridge built by a Black man, Cartersville's Black business district, and the first state park serving black people, George Washington Carver Park, in 1950's segregated Georgia.

Old Federal Road Driving Tour- Modern roads follow the route of this early, federally subsidized road into Cherokee territory. Signage for the route goes through Pickens, Gilmer, Murray, Whitfield, Catoosa, and Walker Counties. *(See further details in Additional Cultural and Historic sites section under Catoosa County)*

Dixie Highway- This highway system was initiated in 1910 to provide a paved interstate route between the Canadian border and south Florida. Several routes ran from northern Michigan and Wisconsin to Miami, Florida. The route promoted tourism and commerce along its path as lodging, dining and rest stops were established. In northwest Georgia, the route is along US 41 through Catoosa, Whitfield, Gordon, and Bartow Counties.



Cultural & Historic Driving Trails in Northwest Georgia

northwest
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Values

- National Register-listed buildings, structures, districts and agricultural or domestic landscapes possess significant, state and federally identified historical, archaeological, or cultural value, often in combination with each other. Many equally worthy resources are not National Register listed, simply because no one ever thought to nominate them, and exhibit identical value.
- Historic, privately-owned resources are eligible for certain rehabilitation tax benefits, both State and Federal, to encourage their preservation.
- Many resources included here represent significant tangible evidence of our past and our Northwest Georgia history and heritage.
- Historic districts and agricultural or domestic landscapes sometimes provide significant animal and species habitat, greenspaces, and various other resources. This lends a scientific importance to a site.

Vulnerabilities

- **Trail of Tears National Historic Trail/Old Federal Road:** Many of the intact historic Cherokee sites with buildings are in government ownership and open to the public. Other sites, such as the locations of most of the round-up forts and camps have no structures and exist as archeological sites. These sites are threatened by possible development.
- **Ridge and Valley Scenic Byway** National Forest sites and views have low chance of change, other than from impact of natural disasters. On privately-owned land, increased residential development would be the most likely change in this very rural valley area. The views do involve private land.
- **Cohutta-Chattahoochee Scenic Byway** National Forest and State Park areas have a low chance of change, other than from impact of natural disasters. The land on which Prater's Mill is located is now owned by Whitfield County and is open for public use; it affords a higher degree of protection, but with many management issues still being resolved. The Cohutta Fisheries Center, run by the University of Georgia, recently closed. Since this is a stop on the byway, this is definitely a threat. On privately owned land, increased residential development would be the most likely change in this rural area. Residential development has increased around Chatsworth. There is extensive private land along the byway.
- **African American Heritage Trail** Several of these sites are publicly owned, which gives them a measure of protection. The Black Business District of Cartersville escaped segregation and is a working part of the downtown, with private businesses.
- **Dixie Highway-**Although the Dixie Highway was a route in the recent past, rapid changes in public taste in lodging and dining facilities mean that the tourist cabins and souvenir shops of the 1920-40's era are gone. The five wayside pavilions on or near US 41 highlighting Civil War events in Northwest Georgia remain one feature of this route.

- Overall, impairment of the historic integrity of structures, districts and agricultural or domestic landscapes can cause the loss of eligibility for rehabilitation tax incentives, as well as their historic significance as tangible links to the past.

Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices

- Design of new development and infill in historic districts and near historic resources should be compatible with the historic environment in scale and aesthetics. Appropriate considerations include compatibility in size, massing, height, setbacks, lot configurations, construction materials, and rhythms of solids and voids in facades. Historic street grids should be respected.
- In the case of resources involving viewsheds, especially in rural areas, avoid or mitigate adverse impacts from development.
- Donation of conservation easements or establishment of permanent buffers may, at times, mitigate negative impacts.
- In proximity to archaeological resources, avoid land disturbing activities at or near potential subsurface resources.
- Use greenspace/cluster development techniques to preserve sensitive areas and open space in developments.

Policies and Protective Measures

- Identify and catalogue historic, cultural, and sensitive natural resources, and include heritage resource conservation in Comprehensive Plans and Zoning and Development Ordinances.
 - Use infrastructure availability to mitigate adverse impacts of development on areas of natural, cultural, historic, and environmentally sensitive resources. Promote incentive-based conservation easements
 - Establish regulations and incentives to encourage preservation of regional heritage resources, including enabling greenspace/open space subdivision design.
 - Educate the public about the substantial tax benefits accruing from rehabilitation of historic structures in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
-
-

V. SPECIAL FOCUS ON NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

The geography of Northwest Georgia provided abundant resources for the first inhabitants of the area. The mountains held a vast array of hardwoods and conifers, including massive chestnut trees with their fine rot-resistant wood and nuts that fed people and wild game, including deer, bear, and turkey. The Great Valley between the western ridges and the Blue Ridge Mountains is drained by several navigable rivers, with stream-side corridors of rich soil for the principal crops of corn, beans, and squash. The Conasauga and Coosawattee Rivers flow together to form the Oostanaula, which converges with the Etowah to form the Coosa River, allowing navigation west into the large territory that is now Alabama. Lookout, West Chickamauga, and South Chickamauga Creeks, and the Toccoa River lead north to the mighty Tennessee River. These waters teemed with fish and mussels. Many large perennial springs dot the landscape, providing abundant clear, fresh water in all seasons. Map 19, *Native American Sites in the Northwest Georgia Region*, shows the numbered sites in this narrative. The Etowah Valley Historic District (1) and the Lower Coosawattee River Valley (2) contain many prehistoric Indian archeological sites. Rock weirs of indigenous construction for trapping fish can still be seen along the Etowah River. Visitors to Prater's Mill (3) in Whitfield County on Coahulla Creek can walk a nature trail to view the area along the creek that was an Indian settlement before the arrival of Europeans.



Cherokee Courthouse at New Echota State Historic Site

The first residents of the Southeast, the Paleoindians, arrived possibly 10,000 or more years ago. Of this early culture, Northwest Georgia has limited evidence, mainly stone tools in various locations. Otherwise, these hunter-gatherers left no obvious monuments. Later came the Archaic (10,000 years ago) and Woodland cultures (3000 years ago). Native Americans from the Woodland period may have built the mysterious stone wall on Fort Mountain (4). The Woodland culture was followed by the Mississippian culture. The Southeast's best example of the Mississippian culture is found at Etowah Indian Mounds State Historic Site, inhabited from 1000 AD to 1550 AD (5). The arrival of Europeans impacted the Mississippian people severely, as many died from diseases Hernando DeSoto's party brought with them as they trekked across the Southeast from 1539-1543. In 1540, DeSoto's route took him through Northwest Georgia where he encountered large Indian settlements, or chiefdoms, on the Coosawattee River (Chiefdom of Coosa), the Etowah River (Itaba, the Etowah Indian Mound site), Ulibahali at Rome, and possibly another settlement on the Coosa River, before his expedition passed into what is now Alabama. After the devastating collapse of the Mississippian culture, several new Native American groups arose in Georgia, including the Cherokee in Northwest Georgia.

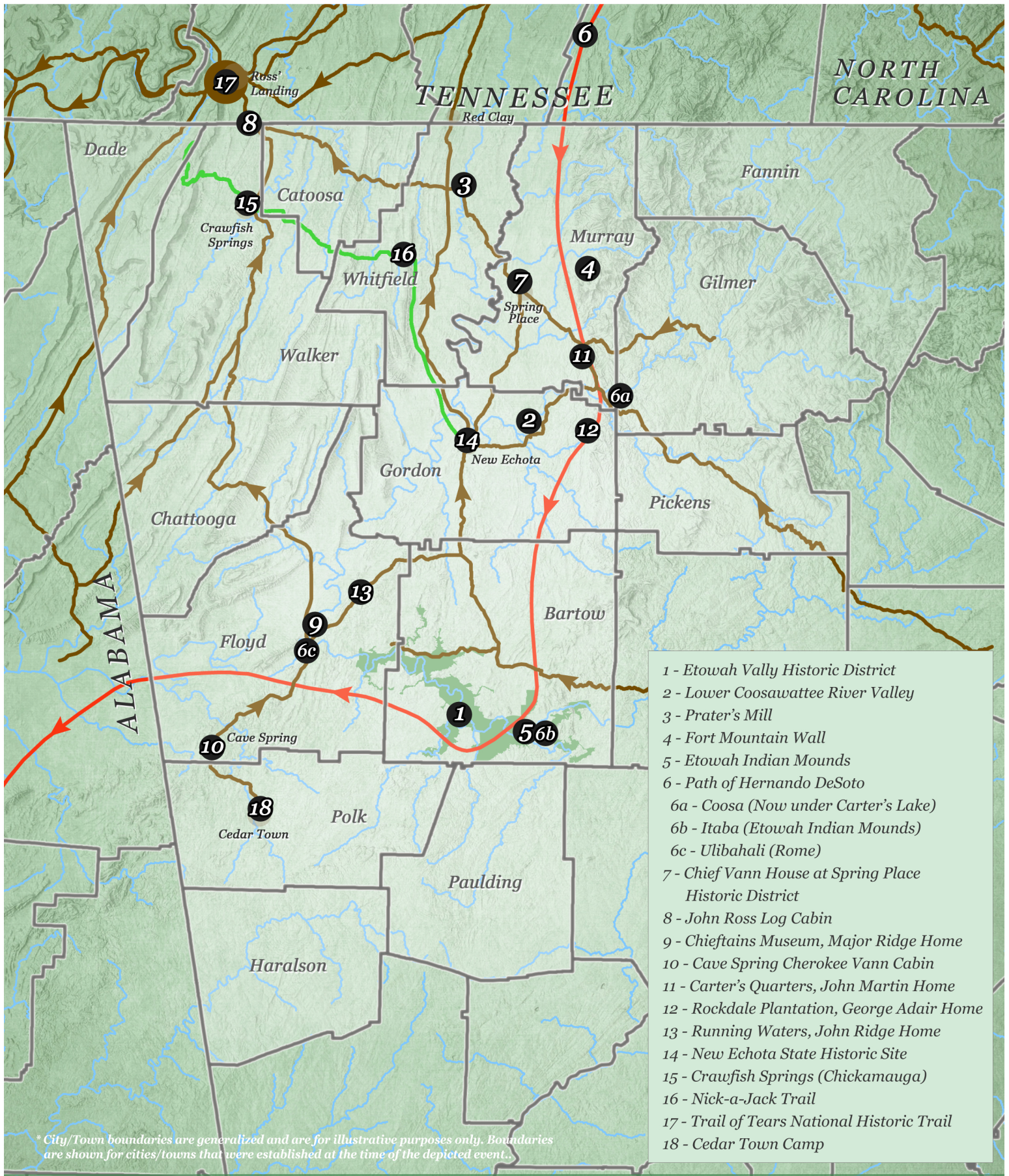
Many Cherokee Indians tried to assimilate into Western culture to gain support for their claims on their homeland covering western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, eastern Alabama, and Northwest Georgia. Northwest Georgia was the center of their culture and government. Cherokee leader James Vann built the Vann House, a European-style mansion (7) which was the seat of a working plantation at Spring Place in Murray County. After James Vann's death, his son Joseph Vann lived in the house until forced out in 1835 in the prelude to the Indian Removal. The homes of two other Cherokee

leaders are open for viewing: John Ross's log cabin (8) in Rossville, Walker County, and Major Ridge's home, now the Chieftain's Museum, (9) in Rome, Floyd County. A Cherokee period cabin (10) was recently discovered beneath a newer façade during the renovation of a building in Cave Spring, with the possibility it was the home of a relative of Chief James Vann. At least three Cherokee period structures still serve as private residences in the region: Carter's Quarters, (11) the seat of a plantation, was built by half-Cherokee John Martin in Murray County; Rockdale Plantation (12) in Gordon County was built by Cherokee George Adair in 1785 and is possibly the oldest Cherokee structure in Northwest Georgia; and Running Waters, (13) the home of Major Ridge's son John Ridge, located near his father's home in Floyd County. New Echota State Historic Site (14) was the Cherokee capital and included a printing press to publish a newspaper in the Cherokee language. The Cherokee settlement of Crawfish Springs (15) was a regional judicial center.

The landscape of Northwest Georgia bears many Cherokee place names, including the names of all the main rivers. Many modern roads follow ancient Indian routes. For example, the Native Americans traveled Nick-a-Jack trail (16) from new Echota to Nick-a-Jack Cave west of Lookout Mountain. Houston Valley Road over Taylor's Ridge and Nickajack Road in Catoosa County roughly follow the same route, including Nickajack Gap over Taylor's Ridge. The Old Federal Road, shown on the Cultural and Historic Driving Trails map (*Map 18*), was a US government project begun in 1810 to build a route into Indian Territory. Cherokee leaders allowed this intrusion partly because they were given the right to levy tolls on the road, and to build inns and ferries on the route. Several roads follow this route today, including parts of SR 53 in Pickens County, US 411 in Murray County, and US 41 in Catoosa County.

The Cherokee were forcibly removed by the US government from their homeland in 1838-39. This event, and the many routes that the Cherokee took to their new home in present-day Oklahoma is commemorated in the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail (17). Trail of Tears signage marks important Cherokee sites, such as the historic homes discussed above. The first step of this removal involved capturing the Cherokee and crowding them into federal forts and camps built for the purpose of detaining them for removal. The routes used to move the Indians to these removal sites are called Roundup Routes and are marked with Trail of Tears signage along roadways in the region throughout Northwest Georgia. There were fourteen removal forts or camps in the state, most of which fell within Northwest Georgia. None of the Georgia removal forts remain today, but one location, Cedar Town Camp (18) at Big Spring Park in Cedartown, has interpretive signage detailing the hardships of the roundup. Georgia's Cherokee were then relocated with other Cherokee groups in several larger internment camps in Alabama and Tennessee before their departure west to Oklahoma overland and by boat. Groups of Cherokee followed several routes to Oklahoma on a journey which proved fatal to many, especially children and the elderly.

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- 1 - Etowah Vally Historic District
- 2 - Lower Coosawattee River Valley
- 3 - Prater's Mill
- 4 - Fort Mountain Wall
- 5 - Etowah Indian Mounds
- 6 - Path of Hernando DeSoto
- 6a - Coosa (Now under Carter's Lake)
- 6b - Itaba (Etowah Indian Mounds)
- 6c - Ulibahali (Rome)
- 7 - Chief Vann House at Spring Place Historic District
- 8 - John Ross Log Cabin
- 9 - Chieftains Museum, Major Ridge Home
- 10 - Cave Spring Cherokee Vann Cabin
- 11 - Carter's Quarters, John Martin Home
- 12 - Rockdale Plantation, George Adair Home
- 13 - Running Waters, John Ridge Home
- 14 - New Echota State Historic Site
- 15 - Crawfish Springs (Chickamauga)
- 16 - Nick-a-Jack Trail
- 17 - Trail of Tears National Historic Trail
- 18 - Cedar Town Camp

Native American Sites in Northwest Georgia Prior to 1840

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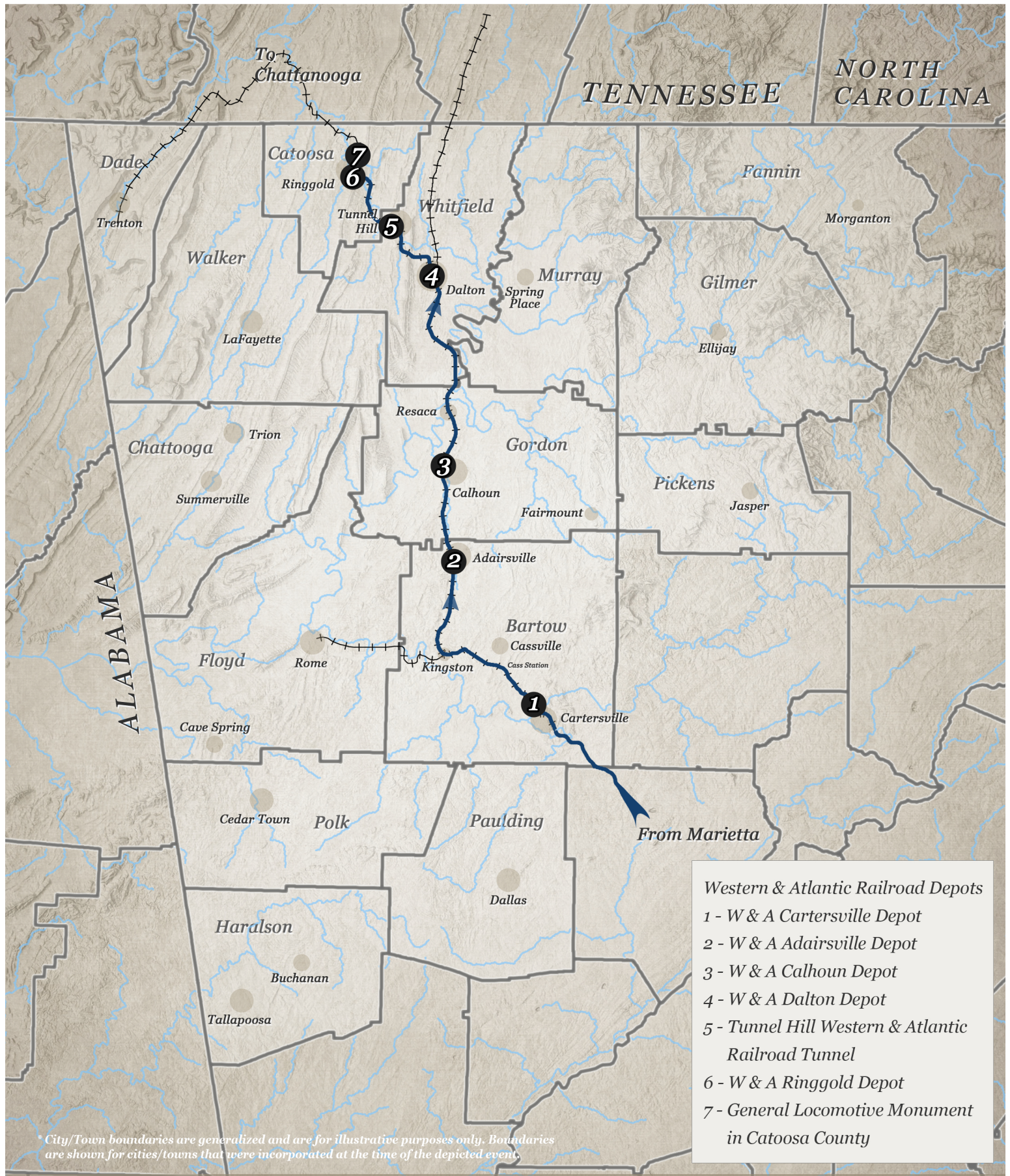
VI. SPECIAL FOCUS ON CIVIL WAR HISTORY

The Civil War had an enormous and lasting impact on life in Northwest Georgia. The path of the war moved across the counties that lie on the I-75 corridor, which is also the location of the Western and Atlantic Railway, the shortest route between Chattanooga and Atlanta. Surrounding counties were affected as well. Both the Federals and the Confederates knew that controlling the rail line linking these two cities was critical. Actions in this area involved major battles, skirmishes, troop movements, and raids. Many structures from the period remain, including antebellum mansions, settlers' homes, churches used as field headquarters and hospitals, and original train depots. Portions of several battlefields have been preserved, but more acreage could be protected. The most extensive battlefield park is Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, covering land in Catoosa and Walker Counties, as well as in Tennessee. A stunning array of breastworks, entrenchments, stone walls, and other fortifications are still intact in Northwest Georgia, although many are in danger of being disturbed by development. Confederate cemeteries testify to the most painful impact that the war had on the region. At Chickamauga, Northwest Georgia witnessed the war's second largest battle in terms of casualties. In the 1930's, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) built five small wayside parks commemorating major moments in the Union's march toward Atlanta along US 41, a favorite tourist route from the Upper Midwest to Florida. These parks, originally managed by the National Park Service, were turned over to the state in 1950. They remain a double treasure for the history buff to seek out today, in terms of 19th century Civil War history and 20th century Depression era history.

ANDREWS RAID - APRIL 12, 1862

In April 1862 a group of Union soldiers lead by James Andrews crossed battlelines in middle Tennessee, traveled south to Confederate territory in Marietta, Georgia, then rode the train north to Kennesaw. There, they stole the train's locomotive, "the General" (See Map 20, "The Great Locomotive Chase."). They sped back northward toward Chattanooga, trying to destroy the Western and Atlantic rail line and telegraph lines as they went. They passed through Cartersville (1), Kingston, Adairsville (2), Calhoun (3), Resaca, Dalton (4), Tunnel Hill (5), and Ringgold (6). The original Civil War-era train depots still stand at all these towns except Kingston and Resaca. The raiders were pursued by the train's conductor William Allen Fuller. He followed first on foot, then by handcar, then by commandeering three different engines in succession as he raced north. Just north of Ringgold the "General" ran out of fuel. The raiders abandoned it and fled, but all were eventually captured. A stone monument (7) to the "General" stands alongside the railroad tracks where the locomotive stopped.

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Civil War in Northwest Georgia
The Great Locomotive Chase (Andrews' Raid)
April 12, 1862



CHICKAMAUGA CAMPAIGN - AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1863

Confederate General Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee occupied Chattanooga, whose rail lines and Tennessee River boat traffic made it a strategic prize on the route to the Confederacy's deep South. The Union Army of the Cumberland, under the command of General William Rosencrans, managed, through a series of strategic troop movements, to dislodge Bragg from Chattanooga. As the two armies maneuvered just south of the Tennessee state line, a deadly clash eventually erupted along the banks of Chickamauga Creek. Reinforcements to both sides meant the confrontation was massive and devastating (*See Map 21, Civil War -Chickamauga and Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaigns*).

In the prelude to the battle, Rosencrans sent one corps through Rossville in pursuit of Bragg, and two other corps over Lookout Mountain on steep roads through gaps like Johnson's Crock in Dade County (1). Once over Lookout Mountain, Federal forces skirmished with Confederate forces in McLemore Cove (2), a deep north-facing valley between Lookout and Pigeon Mountains, and at nearby Davis Crossroads (3) west of LaFayette. Here, Union soldiers realized that Bragg was not in retreat to Atlanta as supposed, but ready to fight to regain lost terrain.

Just a few miles north, at the site of City of Chickamauga, sites are preserved where troops camped during the maneuvers before the battle. In the 1860's the area was not yet a town. A large plantation and the associated Gordon-Lee Mansion (4) occupied the area. At the start of the war, the mansion was a rallying point for one of Georgia's first Confederate regiments. Just before the Battle of Chickamauga, the Federal Army under General Rosecrans occupied the area, and the general was headquartered there. As control of the area changed sides during the battle, it served as a field hospital for both Union and Confederate troops. Across from the mansion, the large Crawfish Spring (5), bubbles from a massive rock, which undoubtedly attracted the area's first residents, Native Americans, to settle there. The spring was named for Cherokee Chief Crayfish, one of the earliest Cherokee settlers in the area, and it became the seat of the Chickamauga District of the Cherokee Nation before the Indian removal in the 1830's. Both Federal and Confederate forces camped here in succession during the course of the battle, and the abundant clean water made it a good location for a field hospital.

General Bragg headquartered briefly at Lee and Gordon's Mill (6) before withdrawing to Lafayette during the maneuvers preceding the battle. It was next occupied by Union troops. During the battle, both the Union and the Confederate armies used this spot as a crossing point.

The events of the three-day battle on September 18-20, 1863, can be relived at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park (7) in Fort Oglethorpe. The fighting gave the Confederates a territorial win, but the Union army's retreat back to Chattanooga meant they still had control of that strategic city. This battle had the war's second largest number of casualties, after Gettysburg and the battlefield became the nation's first military park.

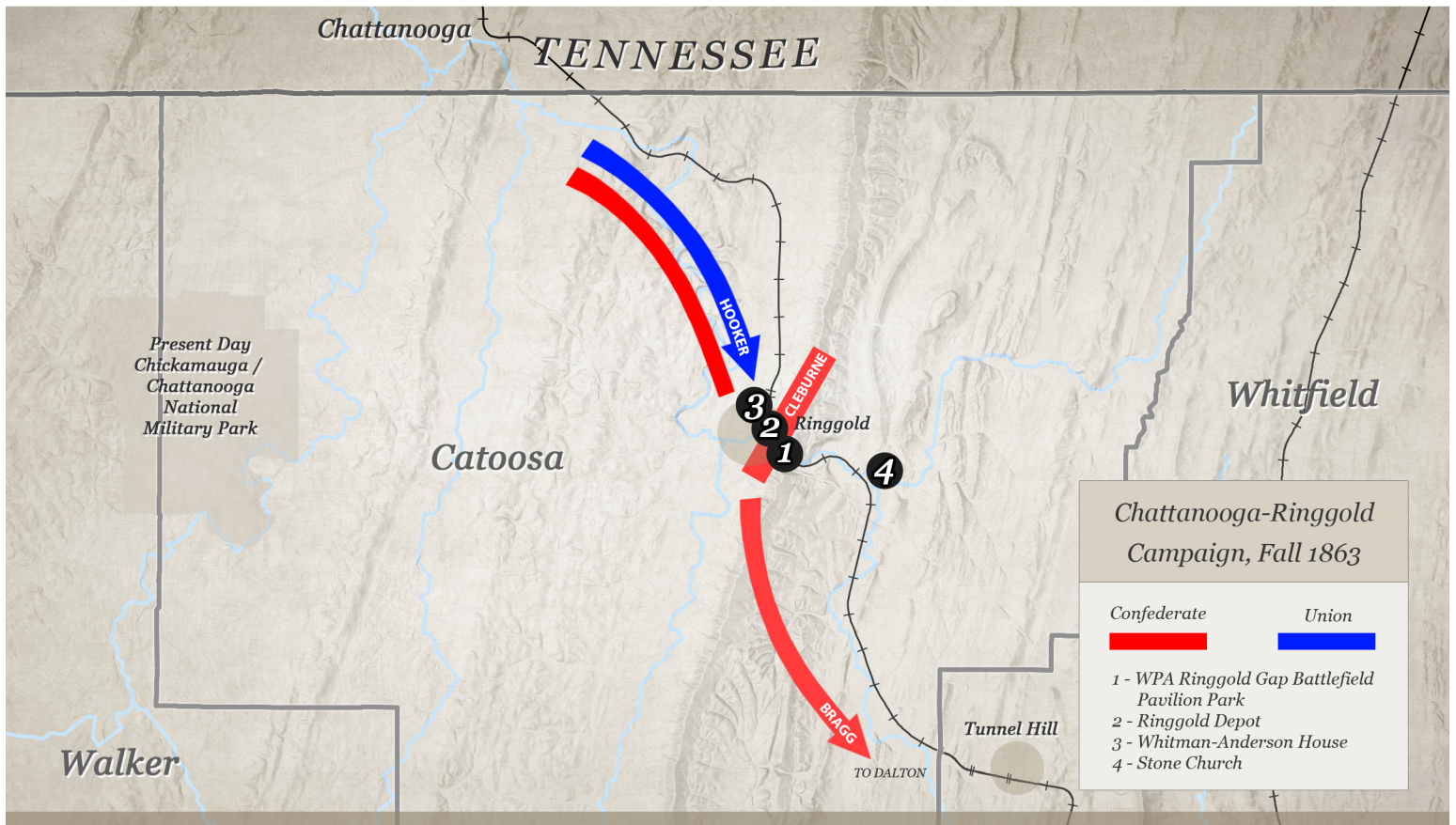
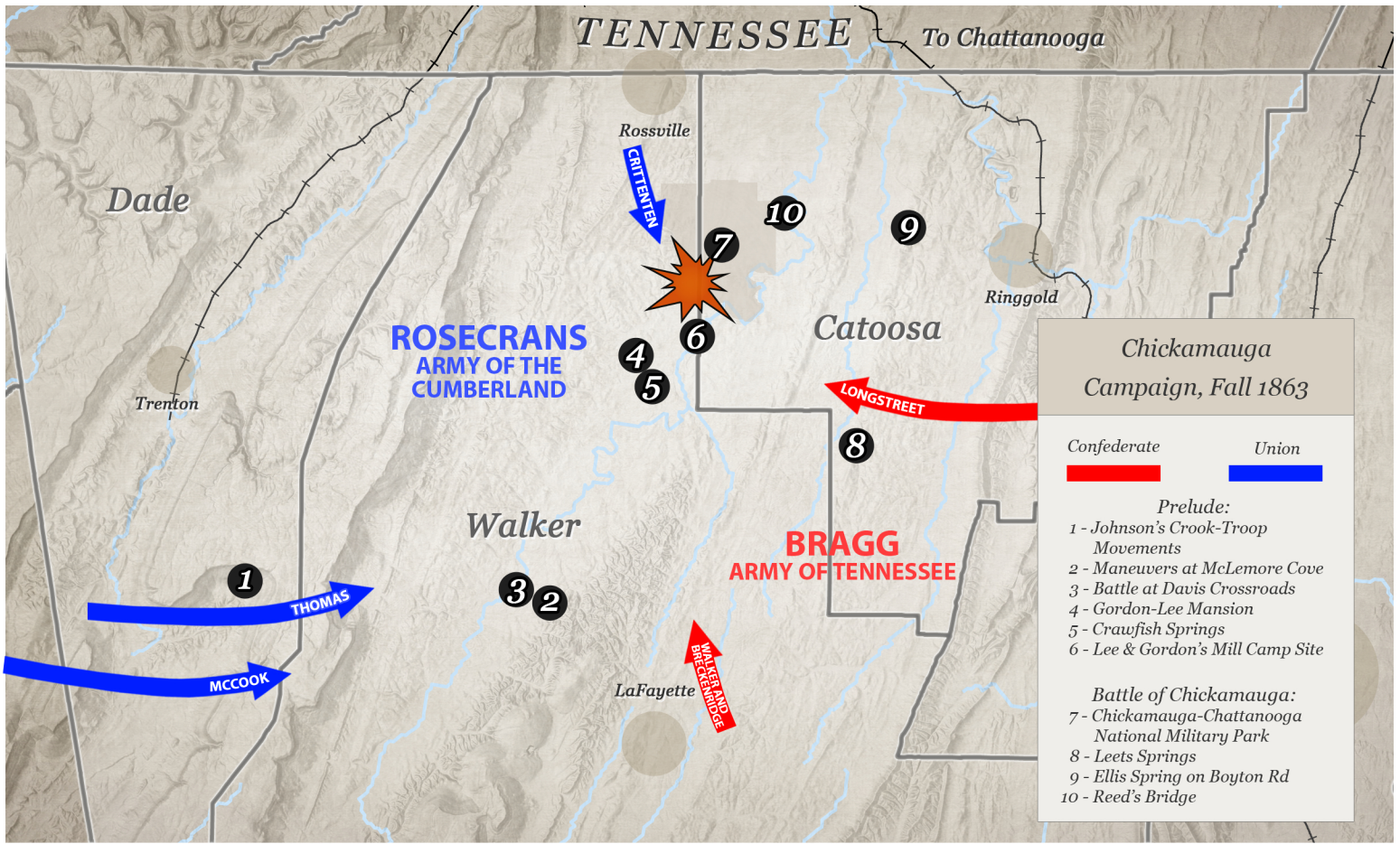
The battlefield park does not encompass all of the important locations in the bloody three-day fight. After advancing from Lafayette, Bragg set up headquarters at Leets Springs (8) in southwestern Catoosa County and issued his first orders there for the Battle of Chickamauga the night of September 17. There was early morning skirmishing at Ellis Springs (9), west of Ringgold, but the official start of the battle is considered to be at Reed's Bridge over West Chickamauga Creek (10) just outside the

eastern boundary of the park. The fighting began in earnest here on Sept 18 as Bushrod Johnson's Confederate Infantry tried to cross West Chickamauga Creek and collided with Federal cavalry under Colonel Robert Minty.

[CHATTANOOGA-RINGGOLD CAMPAIGN - NOVEMBER 1863](#)

The close of the battle of Chickamauga in September 1863 saw the Federal Army of the Cumberland retreating to back to Chattanooga. Bragg's Confederates followed and set up a siege of the city, hoping to starve them out. Things looked grim for the Union troops until they broke through with a supply line over the Tennessee River. Their army, now under General Ulysses S. Grant, built up supplies and regained strength. By November the siege was broken in the battle of Chattanooga, forcing Bragg's army off of high ground at Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain. Bragg's army retreated south into Georgia, moving men and supplies toward the city of Dalton through Ringgold Gap, where the road, the Western and Atlantic rail line, and South Chickamauga Creek all run through a narrow pass between White Oak Mountain and Taylor's Ridge. Confederate Major General Patrick Cleburne's division was charged with holding the gap, and his stalwart defense stopped the Union pursuit, allowing the Confederate Army, its supplies, and artillery to arrive safely in Dalton. Ringgold Gap Battlefield Pavilion Park, (1) the first of the WPA wayside parks, marks the location of Cleburne's heroic stand. An impressive statue of Cleburne guarding the gap was added in 2009. The city of Ringgold lies on the west side of the gap, the Union position during the battle. The Ringgold Depot (2) was badly damaged during the fighting. It was rebuilt in the late 1860's and the newer stonework is evident. After the battle, Grant set up temporary headquarters in the Whitman Anderson House (3) in Ringgold. On the east side of the gap, the Stone Church (4) served as a Confederate hospital after the Battle of Ringgold Gap (*See Map 21, Civil War -Chickamauga and Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaigns*).

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Civil War in Northwest Georgia

* City/Town boundaries are generalized and are for illustrative purposes only. Boundaries are shown for cities/towns that were incorporated at the time of the depicted event.

** Troop movement arrows are approximate and for illustrative purposes only.

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN - SPRING-SUMMER 1864

During the winter of 1863-1864, the Confederate Army of Tennessee stayed at Dalton under the command of General Joseph Johnston, who had replaced General Bragg. The Union Armies of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Ohio, occupied Chattanooga and the area around Ringgold. Both sides used these winter months to recuperate from the fighting of the fall of 1863 at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. Map 22, *The Atlanta Campaign Spring-Summer 1864 and After*, shows important events and locations concerning the long Atlanta Campaign through Northwest Georgia. Dalton, then a tiny settlement, was overwhelmed by thousands of Confederate soldiers camping at locations in and around the town, including the Hamilton House (1), where the Kentucky Orphan Brigade spent the winter. West Hill Confederate Cemetery (2) in Dalton serves as the final resting place for some of the many fallen soldiers from the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga. Johnston's army dug fortifications on the mountains around Dalton. Examples of these fortifications can be seen at several locations on the steep slopes, including Mt Rachel (3), Whitfield County's Rocky Face Ridge Park (10), Mill Creek Battlefield Park (12), and Dug Gap Battlefield Park (13). By spring 1864, Confederate defenders even created a lake by damming Mill Creek, blocking the gap of Rocky Face Ridge into the town. WPA Atlanta Campaign Rocky Face Ridge Battlefield Pavilion Park (11) at the Georgia State Patrol post on US 41, marks the entrance to this gap. Johnston headquartered at the Huff House (4) in Dalton. Union General William Tecumseh Sherman was assigned the mission of breaking the Confederate supply line and destroying the agricultural and industrial might of Georgia. This mission would lead him on a path through northwest Georgia along the Western and Atlantic Railroad toward the railway hub of Atlanta. His eventual destination in Georgia was the coast at Savannah. Sherman tested the Confederate defenses during the winter, skirmishing at Tunnel Hill (5) and Rocky Face Ridge, north of Dalton. This fighting is known as Dalton I.

In May 1864, Sherman was ready to begin the Atlanta Campaign in earnest. Coming down from the Ringgold area in early May 1864, the Federals met resistance at Varnell (6) and Tunnel Hill. Sherman gained control of Tunnel Hill and set up his command at the Clisby Austin House (7). During the winter, he had figured out that the enemy's hillside defenses protecting Dalton's north side were so strong that a direct assault would be too costly. Working from a forward command post at Blue Mountain Fort (8), he directed diversionary attacks on Potato Hill (9), Rocky Face Ridge (10) (11), Mill Creek Gap (12) and Dug Gap (13), but sent the main force, led by General McPherson, to the west and south along the west side of Rocky Face Ridge through Snake Creek Gap to take the rail lines at Resaca.

Outflanked, Johnston abandoned Dalton and moved south on the east side of Rocky Face Ridge to defend his supply line at Resaca. McPherson met with Confederate resistance as he approached Resaca, and withdrew back to Snake Creek Gap, awaiting the arrival of more Federal troops.

Resaca Battlefield Historic Site (14) includes the west side of the battlefield, where the two armies faced off on the high ground on either side of Camp Creek valley - the first major battle of the Atlanta Campaign, May 13- 15, 1864. Interstate-75 was built through part of the east side of the battlefield, but various elements can be found in the surrounding rural landscape. Confederate Fort Wayne (15) on the Oostanaula River guarded the bridges over the river, and the first Confederate shots in the battle came from this site. General Polk's Confederate lines (16), with well-preserved trenches, lie by the I-75 south-bound entrance ramp. Confederate Van Den Corput's' Cherokee Battery (17) is on the east

side of I-75. This location marks one of the most famous exploits at Resaca, when Union troops, under cover of darkness after the last day of battle, captured 4 enemy cannons. The three-day battle was inconclusive, with heavy losses on both sides. Johnston had repulsed Sherman's repeated assaults, but Sherman outflanked Johnston's army again by circling around to the west and crossing the Oostanaula River, causing Johnston to retreat again toward Adairsville to protect his supply line. The site of the Federal blockhouse (18), built to maintain control over the railroad crossing after the Confederate retreat, lies on the east side of I-75 at the Gordon County sheriff's office complex, but nothing remains of the structure itself. Many Confederate slain were laid to rest in Resaca Confederate Cemetery (19) off of US 41 on the east side of I-75. At the entrance to Confederate Cemetery Road, the battle of Resaca is commemorated at the WPA Atlanta Campaign Resaca Battlefield Pavilion Park (20) on US 41 near Confederate lines.

On May 15, 1864 initial Federal probing toward Rome was turned back by Confederate defenders at Farmer's Bridge (21). Two days later General Jefferson C. Davis led Federal troops on the same route toward Rome and met little resistance. He continued to Rome, which was heavily defended on four hilltops. These included Fort Attaway (22), Fort Jackson (23) on Jackson Hill, and Fort Stovall at the Myrtle Hill Cemetery (24), and defenses on Desoto Hill (25). Davis's troops seized Fort Attaway first then used that hill to continue the assault until the rest of the hilltop defenses were taken. The Federal troops crossed the Oostanaula River on May 18th to claim the town as the Confederates retreated.

Meanwhile, Johnston's Army arrived in the vicinity of Adairsville (26) in Bartow County May 17, 1864. There was some fighting here, but as Sherman moved on to Kingston (27) Johnston realized he had an opportunity to draw Sherman's armies down toward nearby Cassville (28) and into a trap. Confederate General Hood hesitated to spring the trap. Sherman arrived and put his men in Confederate breastworks at Cassville that had just been vacated, giving him a good position. Johnston's commanding officers disagreed on whether to stand and fight, and as a result, Johnston withdrew across the Etowah River. Another WPA roadside park just off of US 41 on Cassville Road, north of Cartersville commemorates the events at Cassville. After the fall of Atlanta, Federal troops burned Cassville and Kingston in November 1864 at the start of Sherman's March to the Sea. The town of Etowah and Cooper's Ironworks (29), which supplied munitions to the Confederate Army, was burned in May 1864 by Union forces. The site of Etowah now lies under Lake Allatoona, but a furnace from the ironworks still stands with interpretive signage on Army Corps of Engineers recreational land just below the dam (Cooper's Furnace Day Use Area). Another publicly accessible site on the route traversed by both armies between Kingston and Cassville is antebellum Spring Bank Plantation (30); it is now a Bartow County park containing a Confederate cemetery and the ruins of the plantation house.

Johnston next entrenched at Allatoona Pass, and Sherman once again outflanked him by leaving the railroad and going around to the west to Dallas in Paulding County. Three battles were fought in this area from May 25 through June 5, 1864. Johnston moved west to protect his flank and supply lines, with the opposing armies meeting again at New Hope Church (31) in Paulding County. The site here includes the fifth WPA Atlanta Campaign pavilion and historic tablet, replica of the church, and Confederate earthworks. The Federal troops were soundly repulsed here with heavy losses. Part of the Federal Army was sent northeast to Pickett's Mill (32), now a state historic site, where they again engaged in heavy fighting and suffered far more casualties than the Confederate defenders, adding another Confederate win. The next day, fighting at Dallas (33) to the west, resulted in a Union victory

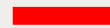
as Confederates once again pulled back their lines toward Pine Mountain, leaving northwest Georgia for Cobb County and eventually moving toward the major battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the fall of Atlanta to the Union Army in September 1864.

General John Bell Hood was given command of the Confederate Army in Georgia in mid-July. and used his position outside Atlanta to harass and raid the Federals' strongholds established to protect their vital supply line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. In August 1864, Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry raided Dalton (34), an important point along the route to Chattanooga. Though greatly outnumbered, Union troops refused to surrender the garrison at Fort Hill. Federal reinforcements arrived from Chattanooga and the Wheeler's Cavalry fled. This engagement is known as Dalton II.

After the fall of Atlanta, Hood's army was not destroyed. Instead, the Confederates regrouped outside of Atlanta. On October 5, 1864, Confederates attacked a key point on the railroad at Allatoona Pass (35). Federals had built up the defenses here by the addition of two forts on either side of the narrow defile through which the railroad ran. Federal forces defended the pass under heavy bombardment and infantry attack, including hand-to-hand combat. Eventually, the Confederates withdrew. Later, on October 13th, 1864, 20,000 Confederate forces again raided Dalton (34) and captured the Federal garrison at Fort Hill. General Hood sent this message demanding surrender to the garrison commander Colonel Lewis Johnson: "if the place is carried by assault, no prisoners will be taken." Faced with certain annihilation, the Federal commander surrendered. The greatly outnumbered Federal force of about 750 included a 600-man black regiment, the 44th Colored Infantry. The Confederates returned a number of these black soldiers to slavery. At the Federal blockhouse near Mill Creek Gap Battlefield, a small contingent of Union soldiers held out for almost 10 hours before surrendering, thus slowing Confederate progress toward Federal troops in Ringgold. This engagement in October is known as Dalton III. Hood's troops also captured the Federal blockhouse at Tilton (35) in south Whitfield County on October 13 after a long fight. Federal troops soon regained control of Dalton and the rail line.

The Atlanta Campaign Spring-Summer 1864 and After

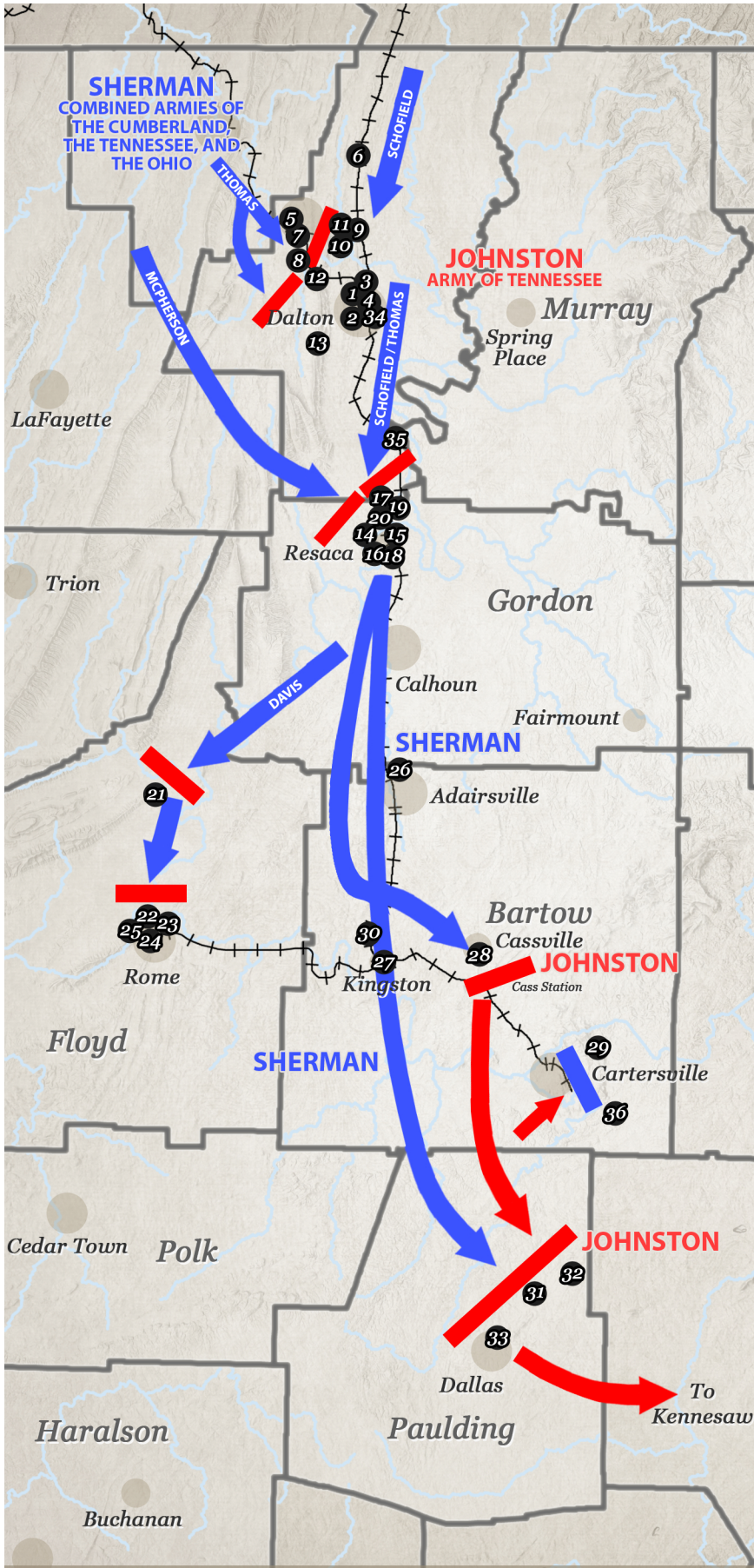
Confederate



Union



- A. Prelude: Dalton I - February 22-27, 1864, 1864 Union probing action, Ridges
1. Hamilton House, Dalton
 2. West Hill Confederate Cemetery, Dalton
 3. Mt. Rachel fortifications, Dalton
 4. Huff House, Dalton
- B. Battle of Rocky Face Ridge - May 7-13, 1864
5. Battle of Tunnel Hill, Whitfield County
 6. Varnell House, Whitfield County
 7. Clisby Austin House, Tunnel Hill Whitfield County
 8. Blue Mountain Fort Site, Whitfield County
 9. Potato Hill Civil War Battlefield Park, Whitfield County
 10. Whitfield County Rocky Face Ridge Park, Whitfield County
 11. WPA Atlanta Campaign Rocky Face Ridge Pavilion Park, Whitfield County
 12. Mill Creek Gap Battlefield Park, Whitfield County
 13. Dug Gap Battlefield Park, Whitfield County
- C. Battle of Resaca - May 13-15, 1864
14. Resaca Battlefield Historic Site, Gordon County
 15. Fort Wayne at Resaca Battlefield, Gordon County
 16. Polk's Confederate Line in Resaca, Gordon County
 17. Van Den Corput's Cherokee Battery, Gordon County
 18. Federal Blockhouse at Resaca Battlefield, Gordon County
 19. Resaca Confederate Cemetery, Gordon County
 20. WPA Atlanta Campaign Resaca Battlefield Pavilion Park, Gordon County
- D. Battle of Farmer's Bridge (Armuchee Creek) and Battle of Rome - May 15, and May 17-18, 1864, Floyd County
21. Battle of Farmer's Bridge Armuchee Creek Historic Marker, Floyd County
 22. Fort Attaway, Rome
 23. Fort Jackson, Rome
 24. Myrtle Hill Cemetery - Fort Stoval, Rome
 25. Desoto Hill, Rome
- E. Battle of Adairsville/Cassville maneuvers - May 17, 1864, Adairsville
26. Adairsville, Bartown County
 27. Kingston Civil War markers and Museum, Kingston, Bartow County
 28. WPA Atlanta Campaign Cassville Pavilion Park, Bartow County
 29. Cooper's Ironworks / Cooper's Furnace, Bartow County
 30. Spring Bank Park (Civil War Cemetery), Bartow County
- F. Battle of New Hope Church May 5-26, 1864
31. New Hope Church Battlefield, Paulding County / WPA Atlanta Campaign New Hope Church Battlefield Pavilion Park, Paulding County
- G. Battle of Pickett's Mill - May 27, 1864
32. Pickett's Mill State Historic Site, Paulding County
- H. Battle of Dallas - May 26-June 1, 1864
33. Dallas Battlefield, Dallas
- I. Dalton II Confederate Cavalry Raid on Dalton at Fort Hill - August 14-15, 1864
Dalton III Confederate Raid on Dalton or capture of Fort Hill - October 13, 1864
34. Fort Hill Civil War Garrison Marker, Dalton
 35. Federal Blockhouse at Tilton, Whitfield County
- J. Battle of Allatoona Pass - October 5, 1864
36. Allatoona Pass Battlefield Historic Area, Bartow County



Civil War in Northwest Georgia

* City/Town boundaries are generalized and are for illustrative purposes only. Boundaries are shown for cities/towns that were incorporated at the time of the depicted event.

** Troop movement arrows are approximate and for illustrative purposes only.

northwest
GEORGIA
REGIONAL COMMISSION

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Appendix A. Public Notices and Legal Documentation

ROME NEWS-TRIBUNE ♦ WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 2024 ♦ **A7**

 **Obituary and US**

PUBLIC NOTICE
NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONAL COMMISSION

The Northwest Georgia Regional Commission has prepared a draft update of the Regionally Important Resources Plan in accordance with state requirements, including regionally significant historic, natural, environmental, and cultural resources, and recommendations to preserve and manage these resources. The draft plan will be available to view after February 13, 2024 on the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission website, <https://www.nwgrc.org/northwest-georgia-regional-plan-update/>

A public hearing on the draft Regionally Important Resources Plan will be held on Thursday, February 15, 2024, at the Rome Civic Center, 400 Civic Center Dr, Rome, GA 30161, during the meeting of the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission Council, beginning at 11:00 am.

All meetings of the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission are open to the public.



TENTATIVE AGENDA

NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONAL COMMISSION COUNCIL

11:00 A. M.
Thursday, February 15, 2024

Civic Center – 400 Civic Center Drive – Rome, Georgia

1. Call to Order – Commissioner Greg Hogan, Chairperson
 - Invocation – Jim Henry, Chaplain
 - Pledge of Allegiance
 - Recognition and Introduction of New Council Members
 - ✓ **Bill Collins**, City Commissioner, Rome
 - ✓ **Kirk D. Raffield**, Mayor of Jasper
 - Recognition and Introduction of Guests
2. Establishment of Quorum – Commissioner Blake Elsberry, NWGRC Secretary
3. Ratification of New Nonpublic Council Member, as Recommended – Greg Hogan
 - Gordon County – **Bo Nicholson**
4. Approval: Minutes of the January 18, 2024, Northwest Georgia Regional Commission (NWGRC) Council Meeting – Greg Hogan
5. Department of Finance – Joey Cumbie, Director
 - Update on Financial Status
 - Presentation of NWGRC Financial Audit for Year Ending June 30, 2023 – Marvin Chance, CPA, CGMA, R. L. Jennings & Associates
6. Department of Regional Planning – Julianne Meadows, Director
 - Public Hearings
 - ✓ Regional Plan
 - ✓ Regionally Important Resources Plan

7. Department of Workforce Development – Lesia Lambert, Director

8. Area Agency on Aging – Lynne Reeves, Director

- Area Plan Update
 - ✓ Approval: Letter of Intent
 - ✓ Approval: Standard Assurances

9. Executive Director’s Report/Update – Boyd Austin

- Disclosure of Employee Business Transactions, CY2023

10. Old/New Business

- **Change in Meeting Location for March 21, 2024, NWGRC Council Meeting**
 - ✓ **Hosted by Catoosa County at Catoosa County College and Career Academy**

11. Adjournment/Lunch


TRANSMITTAL RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission has prepared a Draft Regionally Important Resources Plan, as required by the Rules of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs for Regionally Important Resources (Chapter 110-12-4, et seq.); and


WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on the draft Regionally Important Resources Plan on February 15, 2024, at the meeting of the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission Council, in Rome, Georgia.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Draft 2024 Regionally Important Resources Plan is hereby authorized to be transmitted to the Georgia Department of Community Affairs for review.

SO RESOLVED, this 15th day of February, 2024.



Greg Hogan, Chairperson
Northwest Georgia Regional Commission



Boyd Austin, Executive Director
Northwest Georgia Regional Commission

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Appendix B. Sites removed from RIR listing

As NWGRC staff updated the Regional Important Resource Plan, they realized that some sites should be removed from the list. Unfortunately, very old privately owned structures deteriorate over time and can be very expensive to restore. They may become dilapidated beyond repair, leading to demolition. Other sites were removed from the list for the reasons listed. This underscores the need to review natural, cultural, and historic resources so they can be maintained, saved, and rehabilitated. This allows future generations to celebrate these sites for years to come (see Table 11).

Table 11. Sites removed from RIR listing

Sites removed from RIR listing	
Site Name	Reason for removal from the RIR list
Bartow County	
Hickory Log Vocational School	Now a local training center-no evidence of historic structure
Allatoona North Shore Conservation Area	This designation was not obtained, land in public ownership anyway
Bartow County Gatewood Park	Local county park without regional historic or natural significance
Beasley Gap Trail	Local trail possibly in Pinelog WMA
Catoosa County	
Evans Home in Ringgold	Blew down in tornado of 2011
Nellie Ward House in Graysville	Appears to be gone
Grave of Mrs. Posey	Could not locate, inaccessible on private land
Dade County	
Billy Goat Point	Point is privately owned and now has a house. Large area on slope below is protected as Charles B. Hensen Preserve at Johnson's Crook-see private preserve Table 6
Hooker, Tunnacuahee and Townsend Mounds	On private land, locations withheld to protect sites from trespass, vandalism, and looting, one site has been destroyed
Floyd County	
Oliver P. Fannin House	Demolished
William S. Simmons Plantation	Not present
Murray County	
Eton Pony Truss Bridge	Slated for demolition by county, too expensive to save, unsafe to sell
Whitfield County	
Masonic Lodge #238	Considered unsafe, turned over to city of Dalton, slated for demolition