

Reconciliation through Partnership: creating Georgia's first National Park and Preserve



Who We Are

The Ocmulgee National Park and Preserve Initiative (ONPPI) is a community based group of Middle Georgia citizens working in partnership with the Muscogee (Creek) Nation to expand the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park into Georgia's first National Park and Preserve.



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Reconciliation
begins with
Understanding
the History
of Place,
People, and
Land



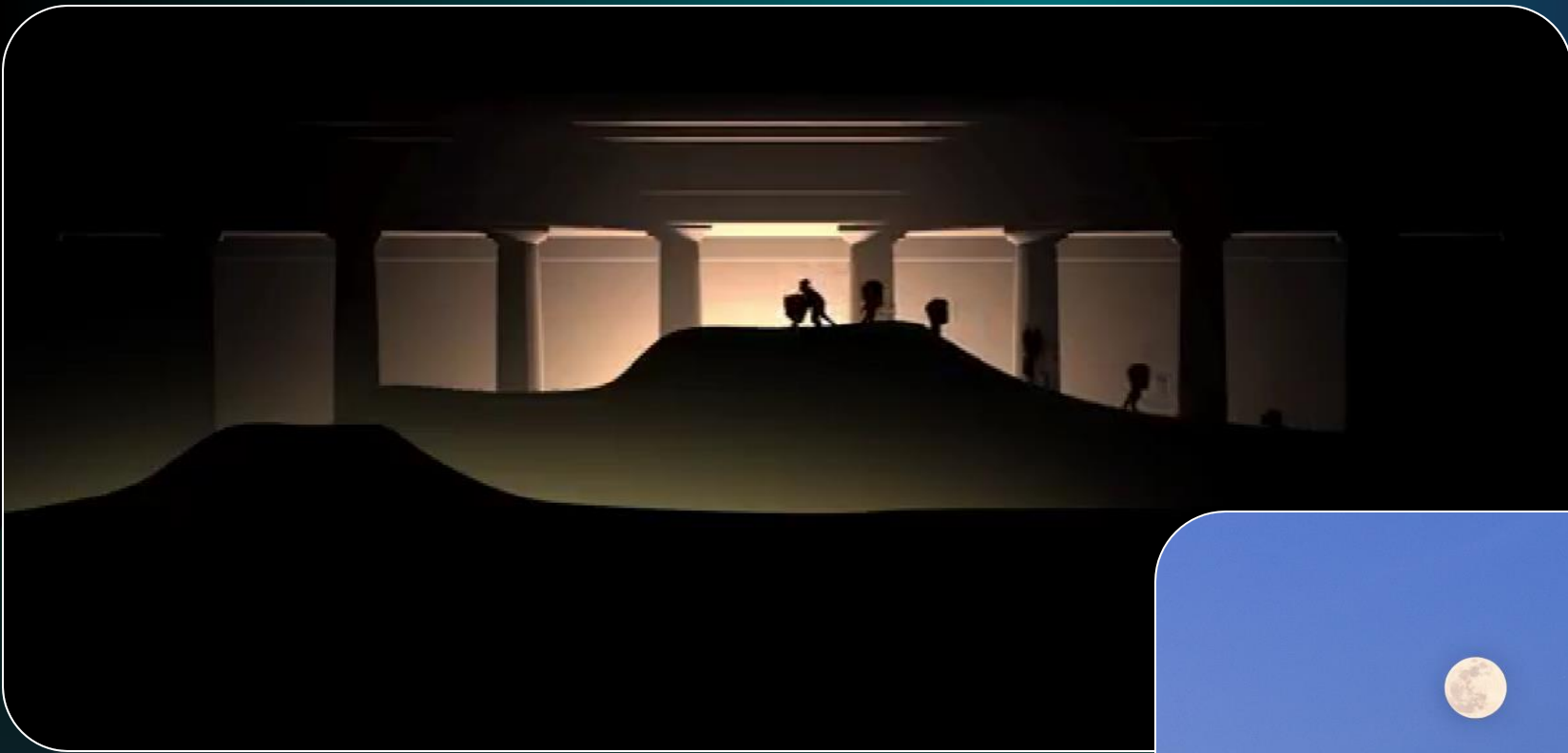


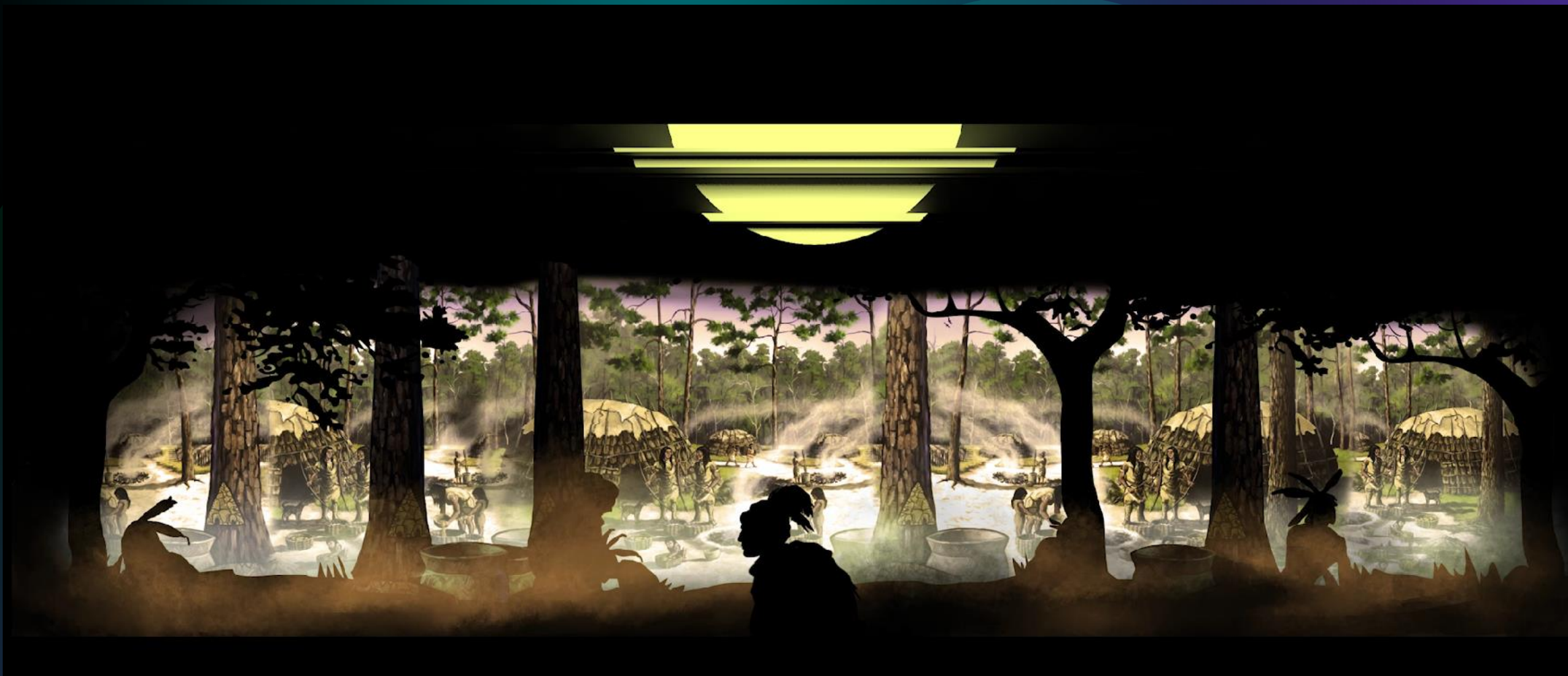
Creek Confederacy

- Tvwla – Tribal Towns
- Civilization
- Ocmulgee – Capital City of the Confederacy
- Mother Ground

Ocmulgee Mounds: Constructing a Capital City

A Southeastern epicenter of trade,
politics, civilization

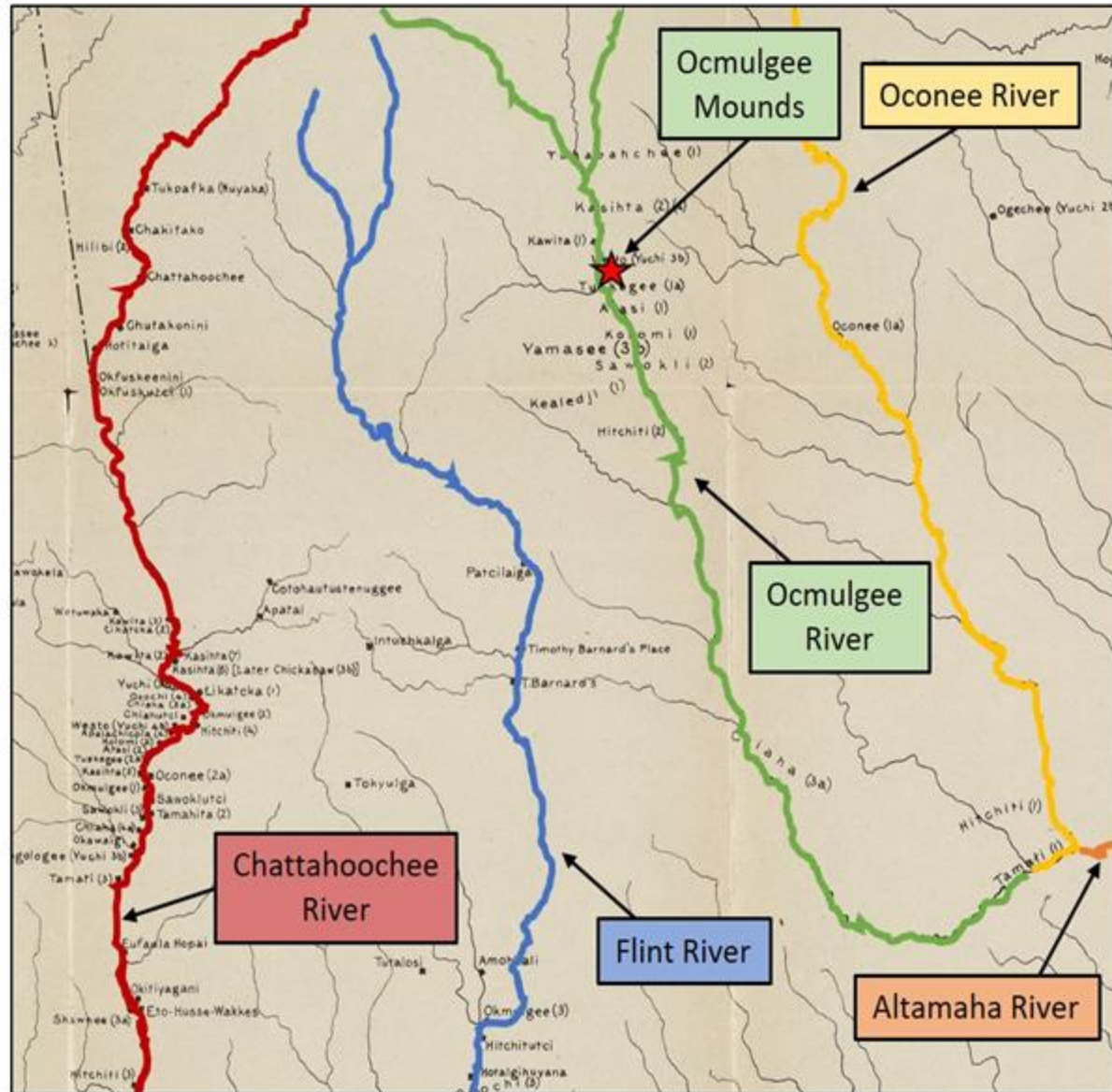




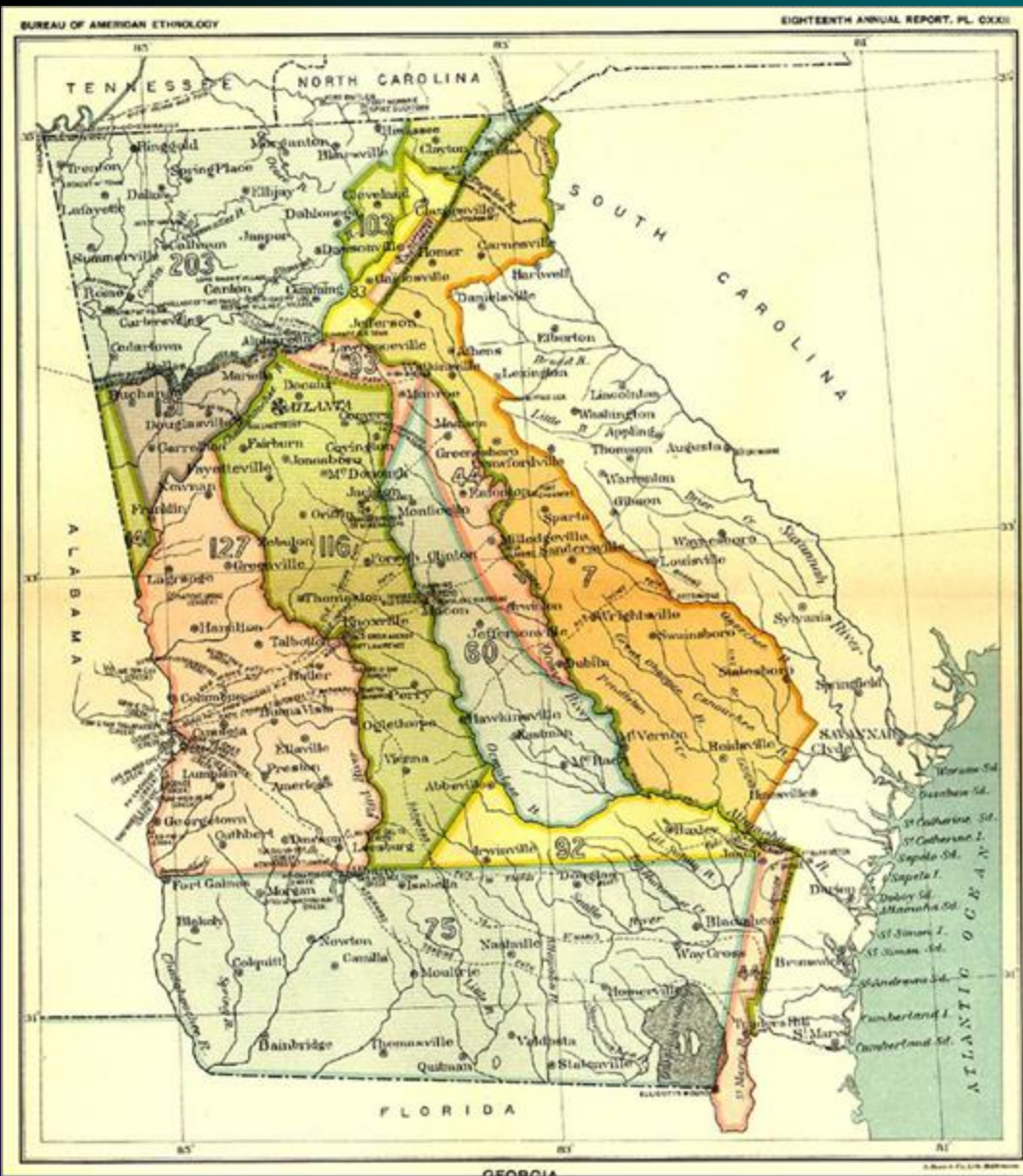
Removal Happened in Various Phases

Ocmulgee National Park and Preserve Initiative

MCN Homelands in Western and Central Georgia



- Lower Creek Homelands
- Over 60 Tribal Towns in this region
- Chattahoochee River, Flint River, Ocmulgee River
- Oconee River, Altamaha River, Ogeechee River, Savannah (Yamasee) River, and the Georgia Coast, are also important in Muskogean history.



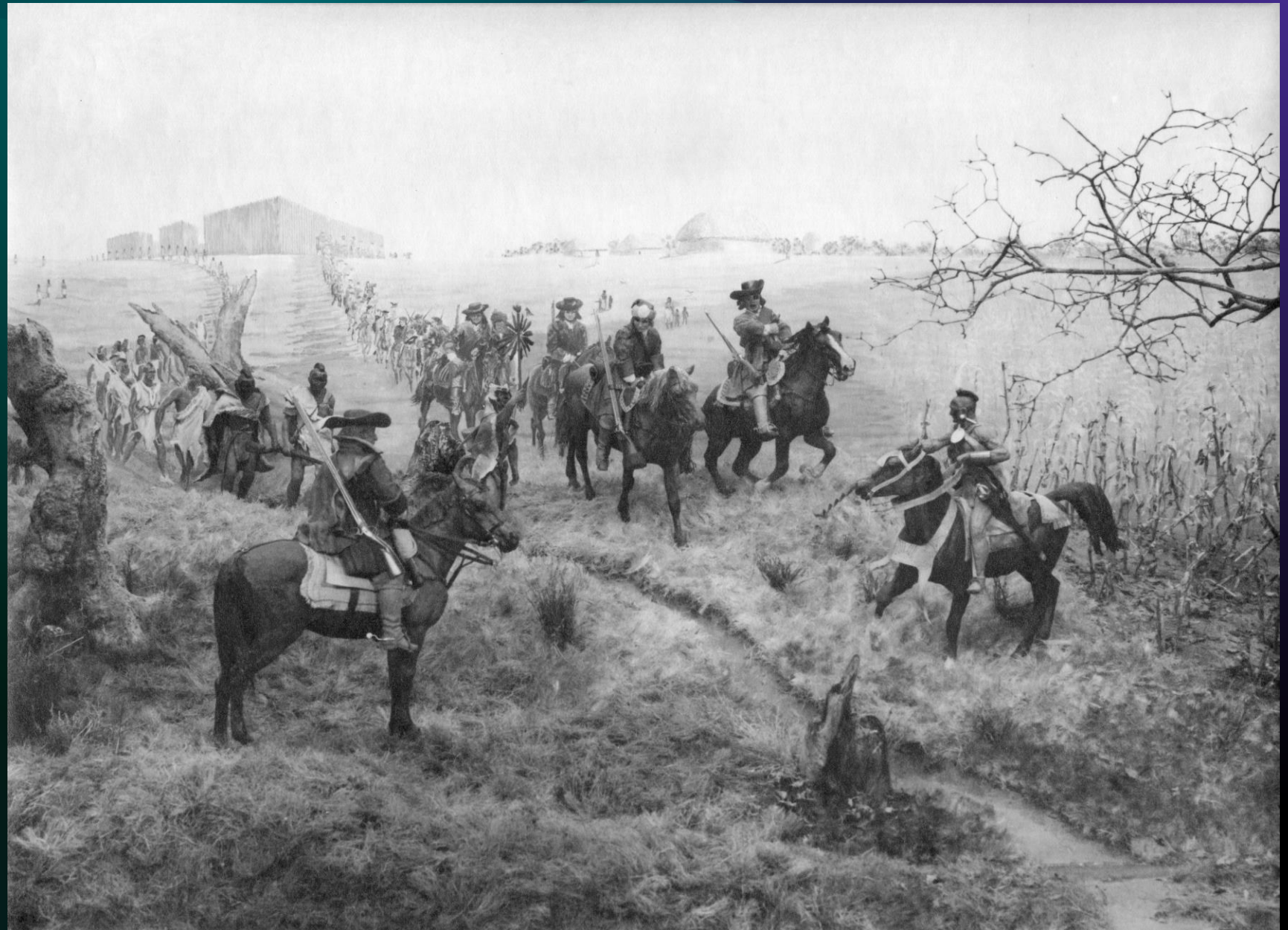
Muscogee (Creek) Nation Treaties

No.	Year	Treaty Name	Sovereign	Sovereign
1	1733	Treaty of Savannah	English	Lower Creek Nation
2	1739	Treaty of Coweta	English	Lower Creek Nation
3	1757	Treaty of Savannah	English	Upper and Lower Creek Nation
4	1763	Treaty of Augusta	English	Upper and Lower Creeks
5	1773	Treaty of Augusta	English	Upper and Lower Creeks
6	1783	Treaty of Augusta *	Georgia	Lower Creeks
7	1784	Treaty of Pensacola	Spain	Talapuche Indians
8	1785	Treaty of Galphinton *	Georgia	Creek Nation
9	1786	Treaty of Shoulderbone Creek *	Georgia	Creek Nation
10	1790	Treaty of New York	U.S.	Creek Nation of Indians
11	1796	Treaty of Colerain	U.S.	Creek Nation of Indians
12	1802	Treaty of Fort Wilkinson	U.S.	Creek Nation of Indians
13	1805	Treaty of Washington	U.S.	Creek Nation of Indians
14	1814	Treaty of Fort Jackson	U.S.	Creek Nation
15	1818	Treaty at Creek Agency	U.S.	Creek Nation of Indians
16	1821	Treaty of Indian Springs	U.S.	Creek Nation
17	1825	Treaty of Indian Springs *	U.S.	Creek Nation
18	1826	Treaty of Washington	U.S.	Creek Nation of Indians
19	1827	Treaty of Fort Mitchell	U.S.	Creek Nation
20	1832	Treaty of Cusseta	U.S.	Creek Indian Tribe
21	1833	Treaty of Ft. Gibson	U.S.	Muscogee or Creek Nation
22	1835	Treaty with Comanche	U.S.	Muscogees
23	1838	Treaty of Ft. Gibson	U.S.	Creek Nation
24	1845	Treaty with the Creeks and Seminole	U.S.	Creek Tribe of Indians
25	1854	Treaty with the Creeks	U.S.	Creek Tribe of Indians
26	1856	Treaty with the Creeks	U.S.	Creek Tribe of Indians
27	1861	Treaty of Friendship and Alliance with the Creek Nation of Indians	C.S.A.	Creek Nation
28	1866	Reconstruction Treaty	U.S.	Creek Nation of Indians
		* Revoked Treaties		

Indian Removal and Coerced Dispossession defined this region.

"It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements is approaching to a happy consummation."

- President Andrew Jackson, **December 6, 1830, Annual Message to Congress**



From Forced Removal to a Chartered City

1806 - Fort Hawkins Constructed

1821 - Treaty of Indian Springs

1822 - Bibb County Chartered

1823 - City of Macon Chartered

1825 - Treaty of Indian Springs voided

1826 - Treaty resigned under the Treaty of Washington

1830s - Indian Removal Act



Largest Archeological Dig In American History



Photos courtesy of
the National Park
Service



Ocmulgee River Corridor

Special Resource Study

National Park Service | March 29, 2021



116th Congress

An Act

To provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States,
and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act”.

Special Resource Study for Ocmulgee National Park and Preserve

“The study required under paragraph shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

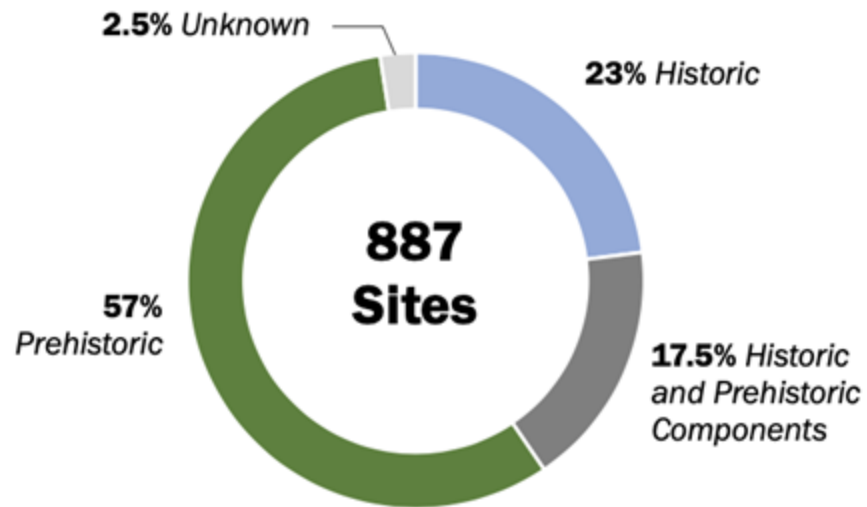
REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study under paragraph the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes the results of the study; and any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary [of Interior].”



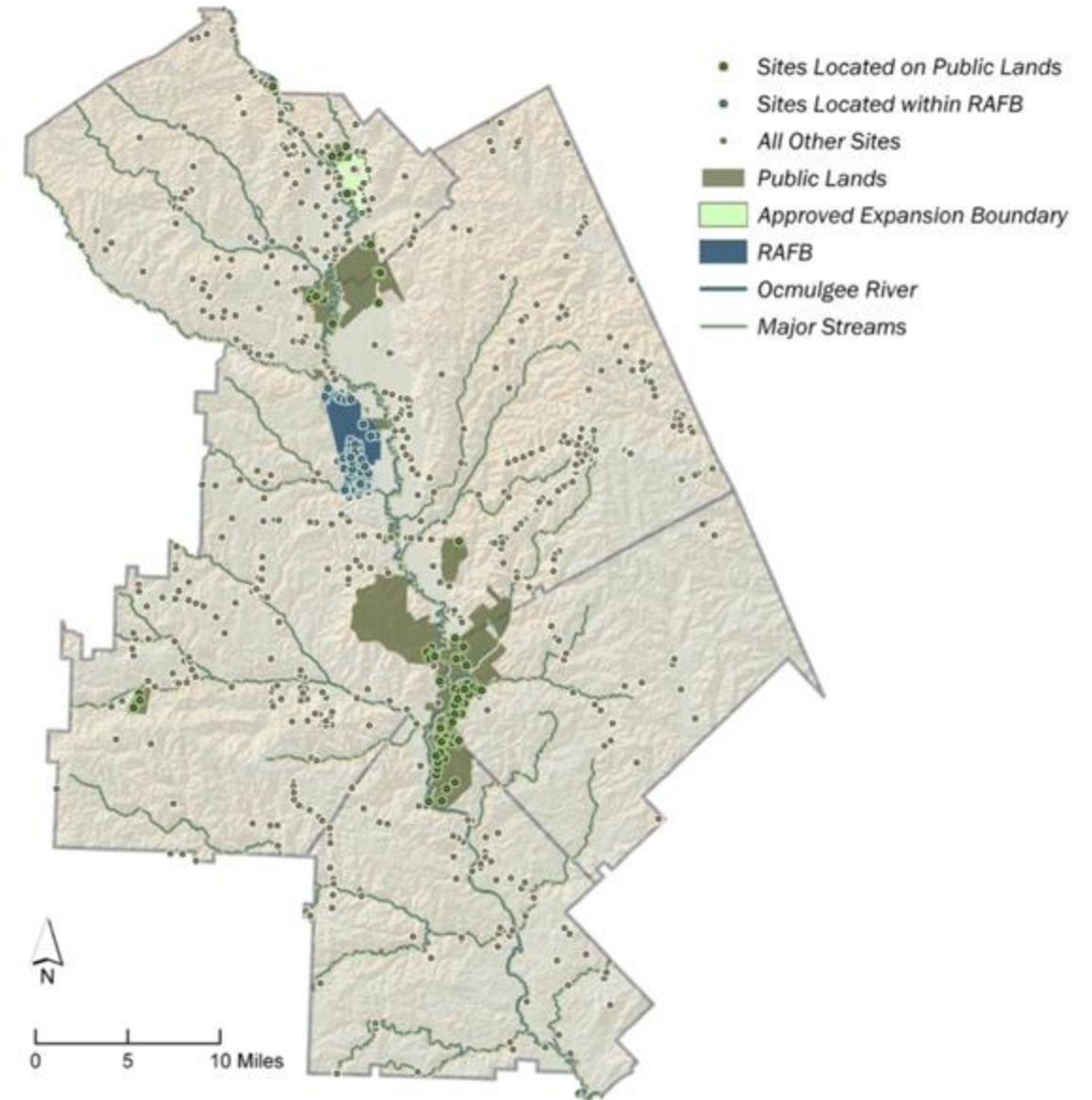
NPS Special Resource Study Criteria:

- 1) National significance
- 2) Suitability
- 3) Feasibility
- 4) Need for NPS Management

Cultural Sites of the Ocmulgee Corridor



Mercer University study entitled, “Building the Case for National Significance”.



Diamond in the Rough Report: The Economic Benefits

Key Findings			
Year 15 Projections (2016-2031)	Most Likely Growth Scenario with an Ocmulgee National Park & Preserve*	No Ocmulgee National Park & Preserve Scenario**	The Difference = Projected Annual Economic Gains from an Ocmulgee National Park & Preserve
Annual Visitation	1,374,653	207,607	+ 1,167,046
Total Annual Economic Activity	\$233.4 million	\$26.7 million	+ \$206.7 million
Annual Labor Income	\$86.7 million	\$10.2 million	+ \$76.5 million
Annual Tax Revenue	\$33.5 million	\$3.7 million	+ \$29.8 million
Annual Jobs Supported	3,171	357	+ 2,814

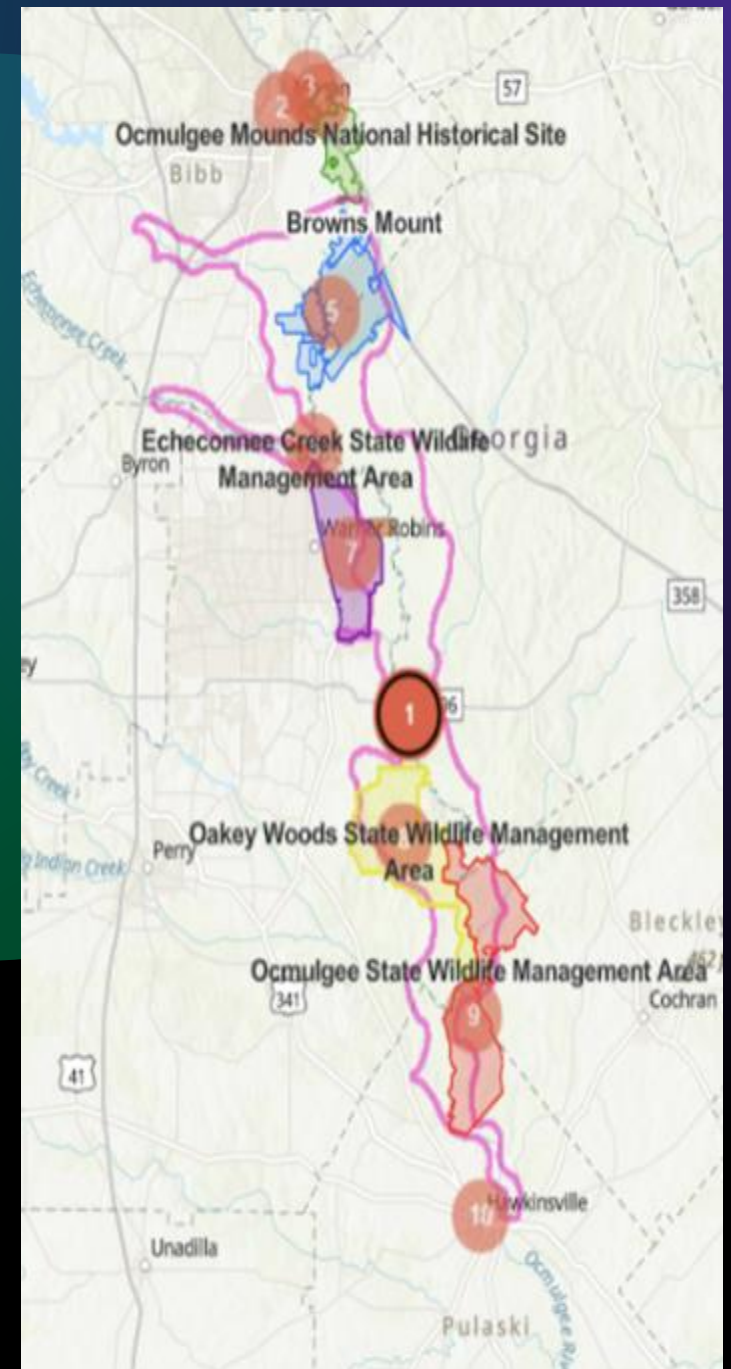
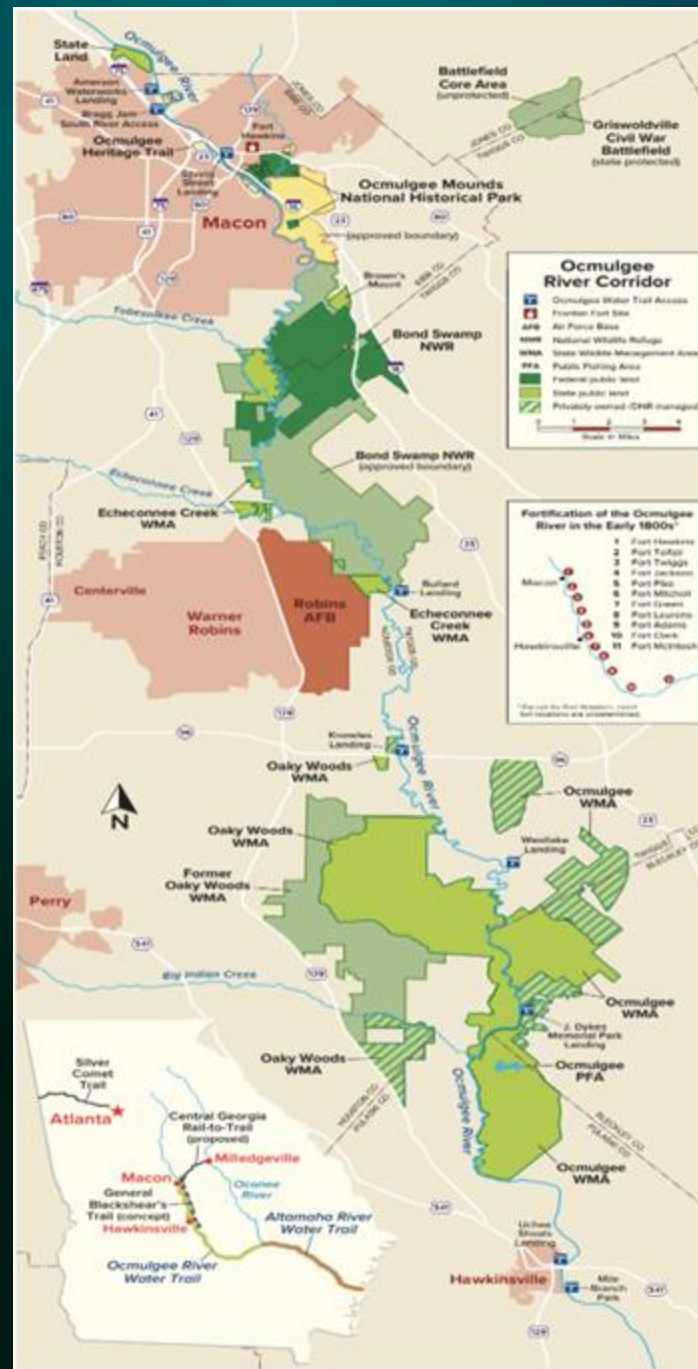
* The National Park & Preserve concept would unite and link the Ocmulgee National Monument, Bond Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, and the Oaky Woods, Ocmulgee, and Echeconnee Creek State Wildlife Management Areas.

** Under a No Park & Preserve scenario, the existing public lands would continue to operate separately.

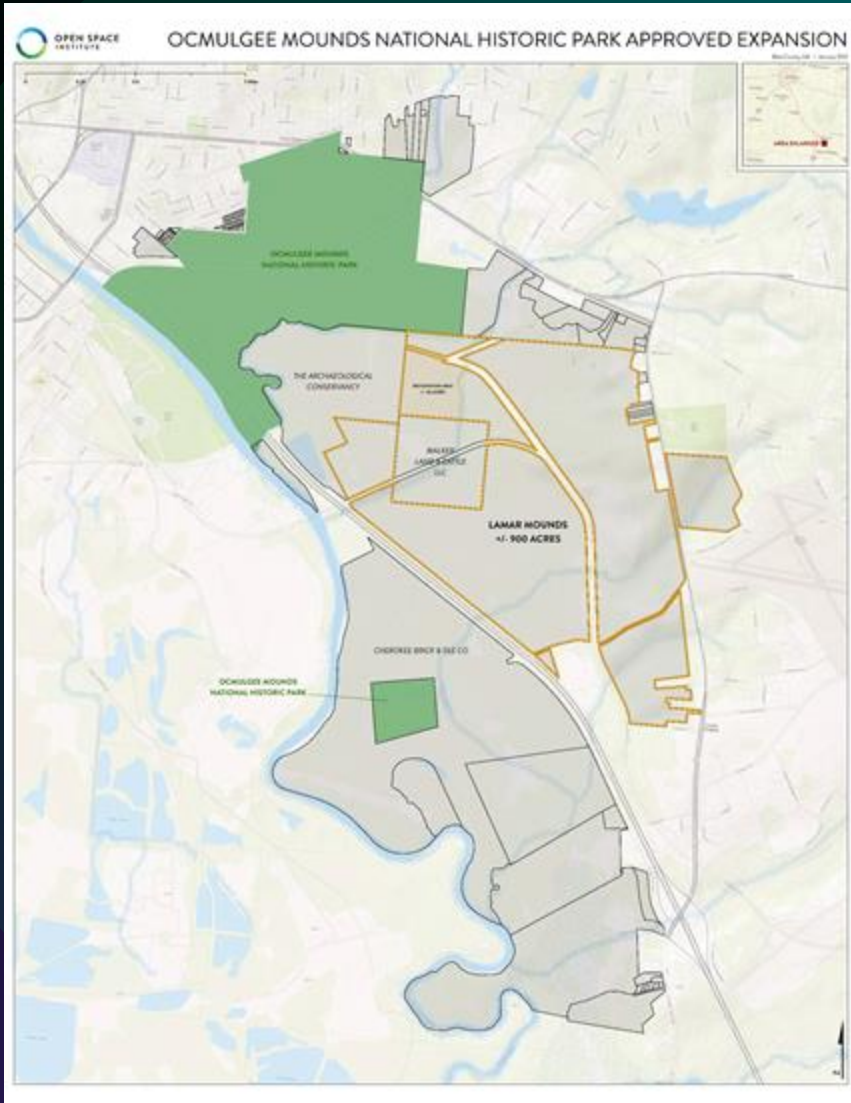
4 *Diamond in the Rough*

Ocmulgee Corridor Study Area

Ocmulgee National Park and Preserve Initiative



Because of partnerships, the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park more than doubled in size last year.



Tribal Partnerships and the Department of Interior





Mound Building for
Tribal Council,
Okmulgee, OK



Earth Lodge,
Ocmulgee
Mounds, Macon,
GA

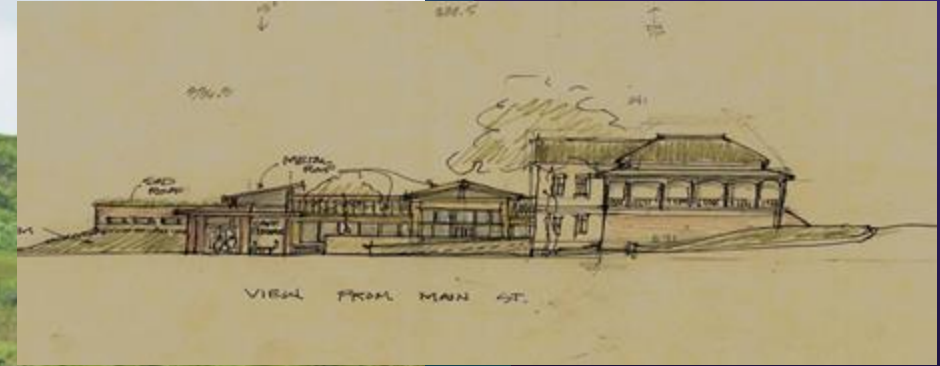


Reconciliation Outside the Park Gates



From L to R: Tracie Revis, Rep. Austin Scott, Rep. Sanford Bishop, Chief David Hill, Mayor Lester Miller, Second Chief Del Beaver, Mayor Pro Tempore Seth Clark

Muscogee (Creek) Cultural Center



HEALING THROUGH PUBLIC + PRIVATE PARTNERS

Muscogee (Creek) Nation
National Park Service
Department of Interior
Department of Defense
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
National Park Foundation
Open Space Institute
Outdoors America
Trust for Public Land
National Park Conservation Association
Georgia Conservancy
The Nature Conservancy, Georgia
Middle Georgia Regional Commission
Georgia Wildlife Federation
Ocmulgee Mounds Association

Land and Water Conservation Fund Coalition
Knight Foundation
Knobloch Foundation
Community Foundation of Central Georgia
The Conservation Fund
Peyton Anderson Foundation
Turner Foundation
21st Century Partnership
Visit Macon
Historic Macon
Macon-Bibb County
Macon-Bibb Urban Development Authority
Newtown Macon
Mercer University
Middle Georgia State University
Greater Macon Chamber of Commerce

Mvto, S@nIA, Thank You!

Muscogee

(muh-doe)

Yuchi

(Sann - LAY)



How to Stay In Touch

www.ocmulgeepark.org



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