



LEGEND

-  Indian Trail Trees
-  River Cane Habitat
-  Old 411 Corridor
-  Carter Homestead

The rich history of this land lends an invaluable and tangible story to this community. The character-defining features of this Legacy are presented above to inform the development in a manner that protects and employs this heritage in the community design.



The Carter Homestead
In the 1800's this parcel was part of a subplantation owned by Colonel Farrish Carter, a prominent North Georgia planter and entrepreneur and the namesake of Carter's Lake. A few historic buildings are located on the property, as well as many cultural landscape features such as locally constructed stone walls, a springhouse, and heritage trees.



Canebrakes
Native river cane thickets are located on site, growing along creeks and in moist drainage areas. The Cherokee were known for their woven baskets, flutes, and masks made from the reeds of this plant. In addition to its cultural importance, river cane provides important wildlife habitat for a variety of birds and insects, and is one of only two native bamboo species in the United States. "Canebrakes" are classified as a priority habitat for conservation by the Georgia DNR.



Indian Trail Trees
It was a common practice of the Cherokee to bend saplings into trail markers. These "trail trees" often pointed towards important sites, such as a water source or fishing spot. At least two trail trees are located on the property, most likely many centuries old and an important part of the local heritage.



The Old Federal Road
Originally an old Cherokee trading path, the US government gained rights to improve and operate the road through Indian territory in the 1805 Treaty of Tellico. One of the first vehicular routes in this area, the Federal Road connected Georgia with Tennessee and helped further westward expansion. When the local Cherokee and Creek Indians were relocated to Oklahoma via the "Trail of Tears", their journey began on the Old Federal Road.

