



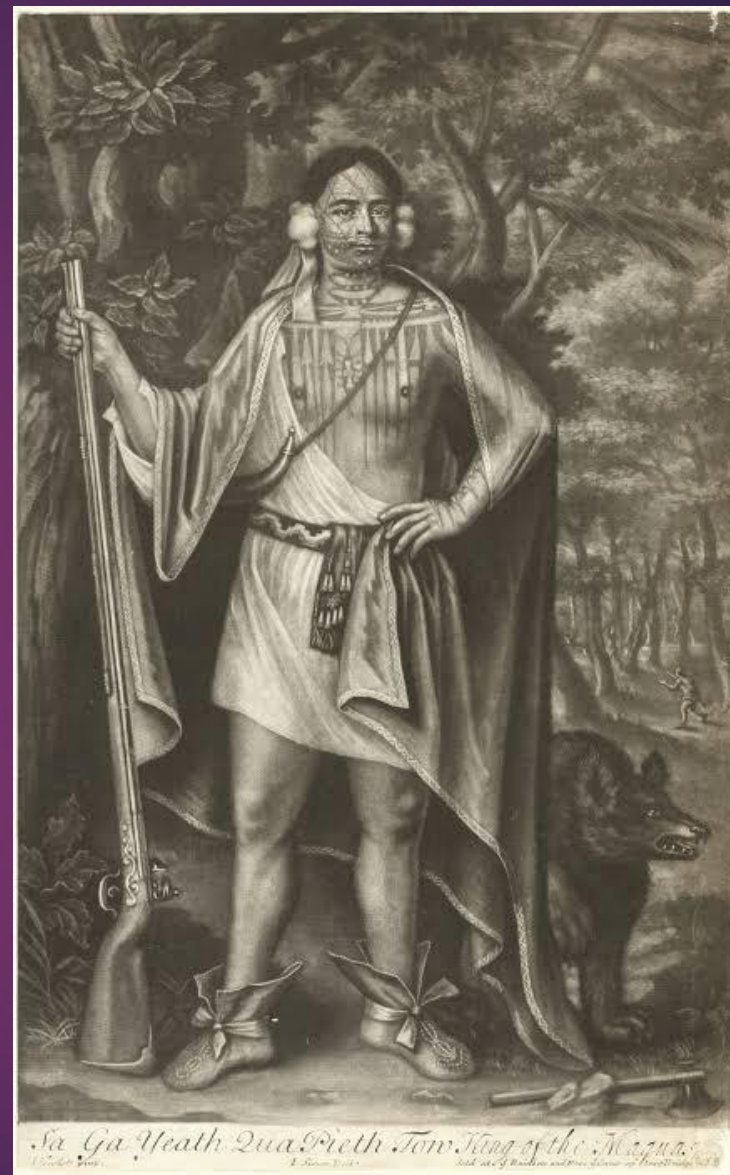
Indian Springs

A PICTORIAL HISTORY

Indian Period







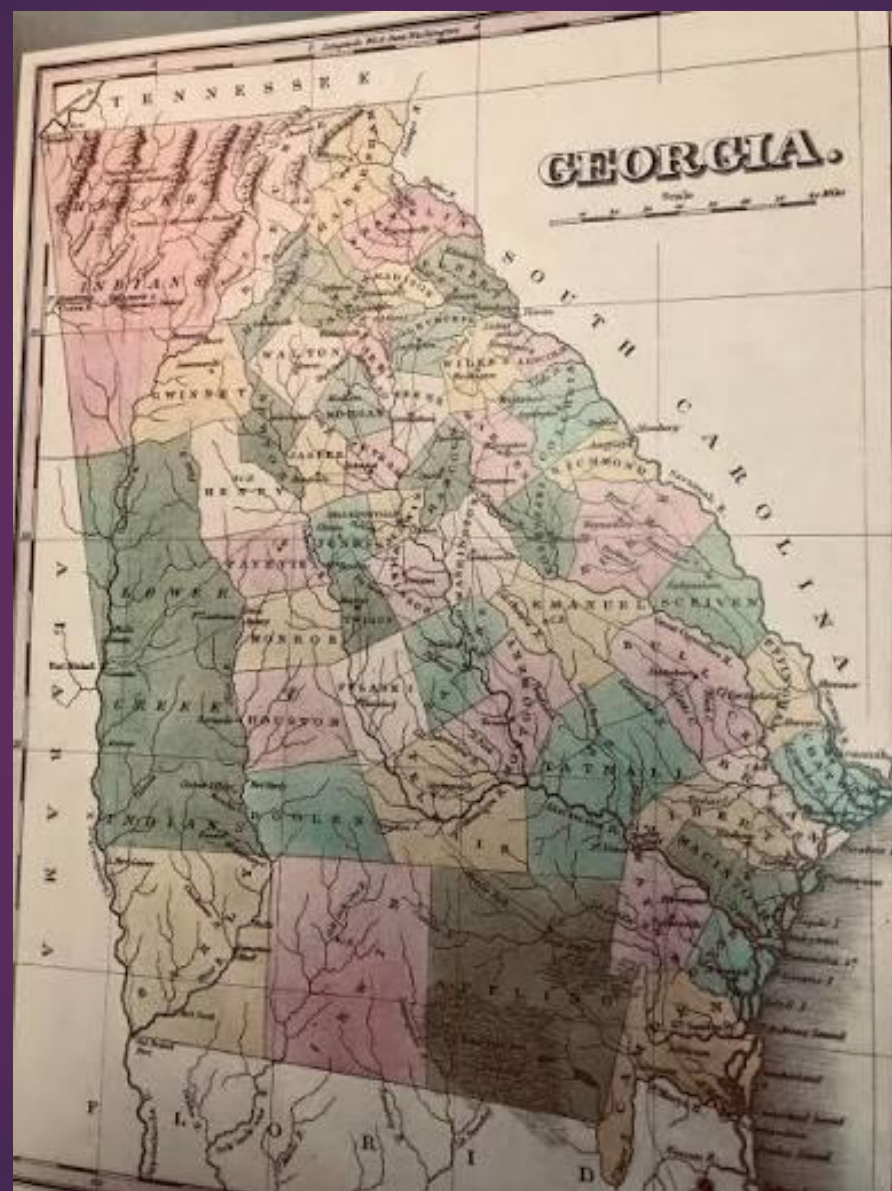


HERE ON FEBRUARY 12, 1625

WILLIAM MCINTOSH

A FRIENDLY CHIEF OF THE CREEK INDIANS
SIGNED THE TREATY BY WHICH ALL LANDS WEST
OF FLINT RIVER WERE CEDED TO THE STATE
OF GEORGIA. FOR THIS HE WAS MURDERED
BY A BAND OF CREEKS WHO WERE OPPOSED
TO THE TREATY.

THIS TABLET IS PLACED BY
THE PIEDMONT CONTINENTAL CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
A. D. 1911.





INDIAN SPRINGS

A Fortuitous Delay

MARCH TO THE SEA HERITAGE TRAIL
HISTORIC DRIVING ROUTE

As the "Right Wing" of Union Major General William T. Sherman's army marched from Atlanta to Savannah, they encountered three major physical barriers: the Ocmulgee, Oconee and Ogeechee Rivers. The Ocmulgee River, about six miles east of Indian Springs, was the first to be reached. The Federal 17th Corps and two divisions of the 15th Corps marched toward the river through nearby Jackson and other communities further north. Meanwhile, the 15th Corps divisions of Brigadier Generals Charles R. Woods and William B. Hazen marched further south, forcing toward Macon to defeat Confederate defenses that day, before turning east. They camped on November 17, 1864, at Liberty Church, seven miles southwest of Indian Springs.



Chief William McIntosh

before arriving here on Friday, November 18th. Their immediate goal, and for the entire Right Wing, was to reach the Ocmulgee River as rapidly as possible and cross it at a small mill race, called "Seven Islands. Yet a cold, soaking rain turned the roads to mud and steep river banks into rocks. This caused a brief but serious delay at Indian Springs for the two divisions of approximately 8,000 Federal infantrymen, their horses and other livestock.

For centuries a natural arsenic spring and its mineral water attracted Native Americans to this

future resort. Seven stagecoach trails crossed here. William McIntosh, a half-Scottish and half-Muscogee (Creek) chief, constructed the Indian Spring Hotel in 1823. Two years later, he signed a treaty in the hotel ceding all Creek land east of the Chattahoochee River. Strongly opposed by other Creek leaders, McIntosh and other signatories were subsequently executed.

Indian Spring Hotel was sold to the Varner family. Several prominent future Confederate leaders, including Benjamin H. Hill, Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Toombs, were

among their guests. During the Civil War the hotel was so-bombing before, during, and between. According to Amanda Varner's diary,



Indian Spring Hotel

the and her sister Josephine ("Miss Joe") had "been burning back and wounded" soldiers since the beginning of the war. Confederate soldiers sought refuge at the hotel and from the adjacent "healing waters" before the arrival of Federal soldiers in November 1864.

Because of the pounding rain and occasional snow, Indian Spring Hotel became a Federal soldier's hospital, kitchen and dining hall. Fresh water was plentiful from the spring. The Varner's also conceded their hotel's rooms, gardens, bath and saloon for use by soldiers. Cooking and nursing duties spared the burning of the hotel. One unlucky newlywed couple who were present



Union Brigadier General William B. Hazen

arrived, was forced to exchange their five-centage horses for two four-centage ones. After the war the Varner's submitted a request on the Federal government for repayment of \$2,000 for war damage. On Sunday, November 19th, General Woods and Hazen's divisions departed Indian Springs and crossed the Ocmulgee River on a pontoon bridge. All other Right Wing units crossed by the 20th, marching toward Milledgeville and Columbus. Indian Spring Hotel still stands, and the spring still flows through what in 1927 became Georgia's first state park, Indian Spring State Park.



Sarah Josephine ("Miss Joe") and Amanda Varner in the late 1800s
(Varner Collection, Georgia Historical Society)



The "March to the Sea" through Butler County
Hazard's Topographical Map of Georgia, 1864

Indian Springs State Park



Hotel Period

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1936

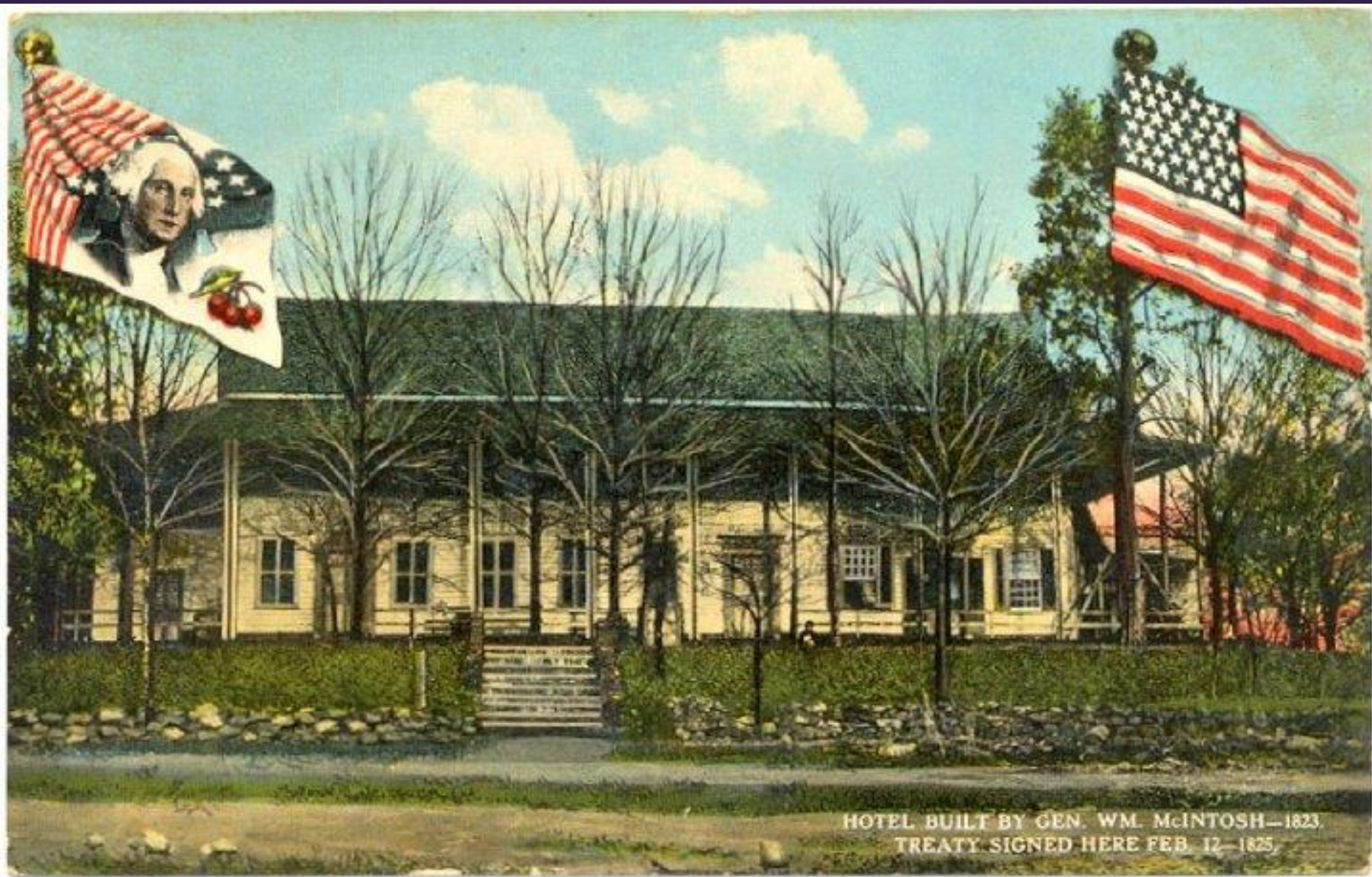


HIJWAY TO INDIAN SPRINGS, GA. STATE ROUTE 81

100-101



DIXIE HIGHWAY.

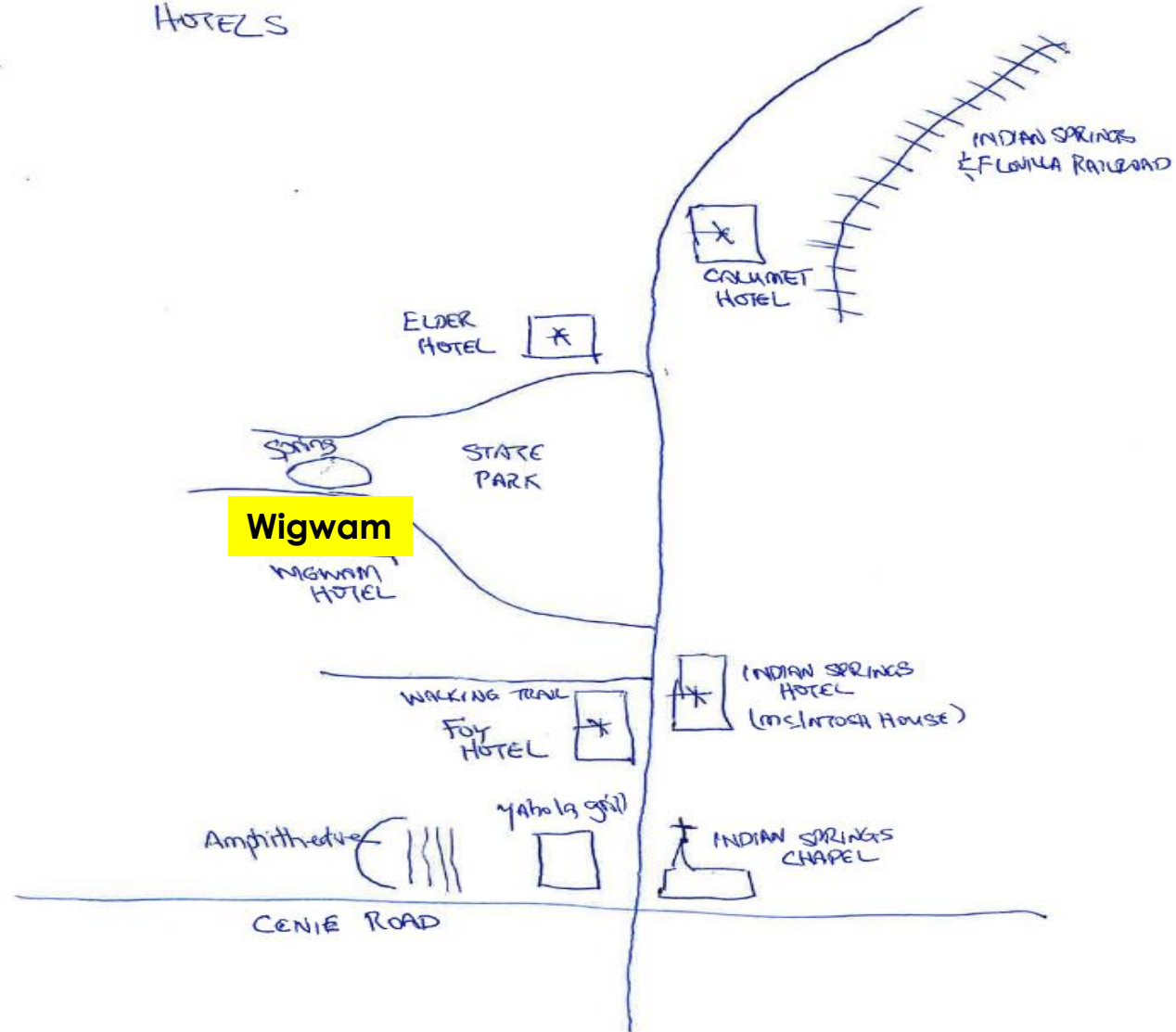


HOTEL BUILT BY GEN. WM. MCINTOSH—1823.
TREATY SIGNED HERE FEB. 12—1825.



The Wigwam, Indian Springs, Ga.

INDIAN SPRINGS HOTELS





The Wigwam, Indian Springs, Ga.



BALL ROOM, THE WIGWAM HOTEL, INDIAN SPRINGS, CA.



DINING ROOM, THE WIGWAM HOTEL, INDIAN SPRINGS, GA.



Partial View of Lobby, Wigwam Hotel, Indian Springs, Ga.



VIEW IN FRONT OF WIGWAM HOTEL, INDIAN SPRINGS, GA.



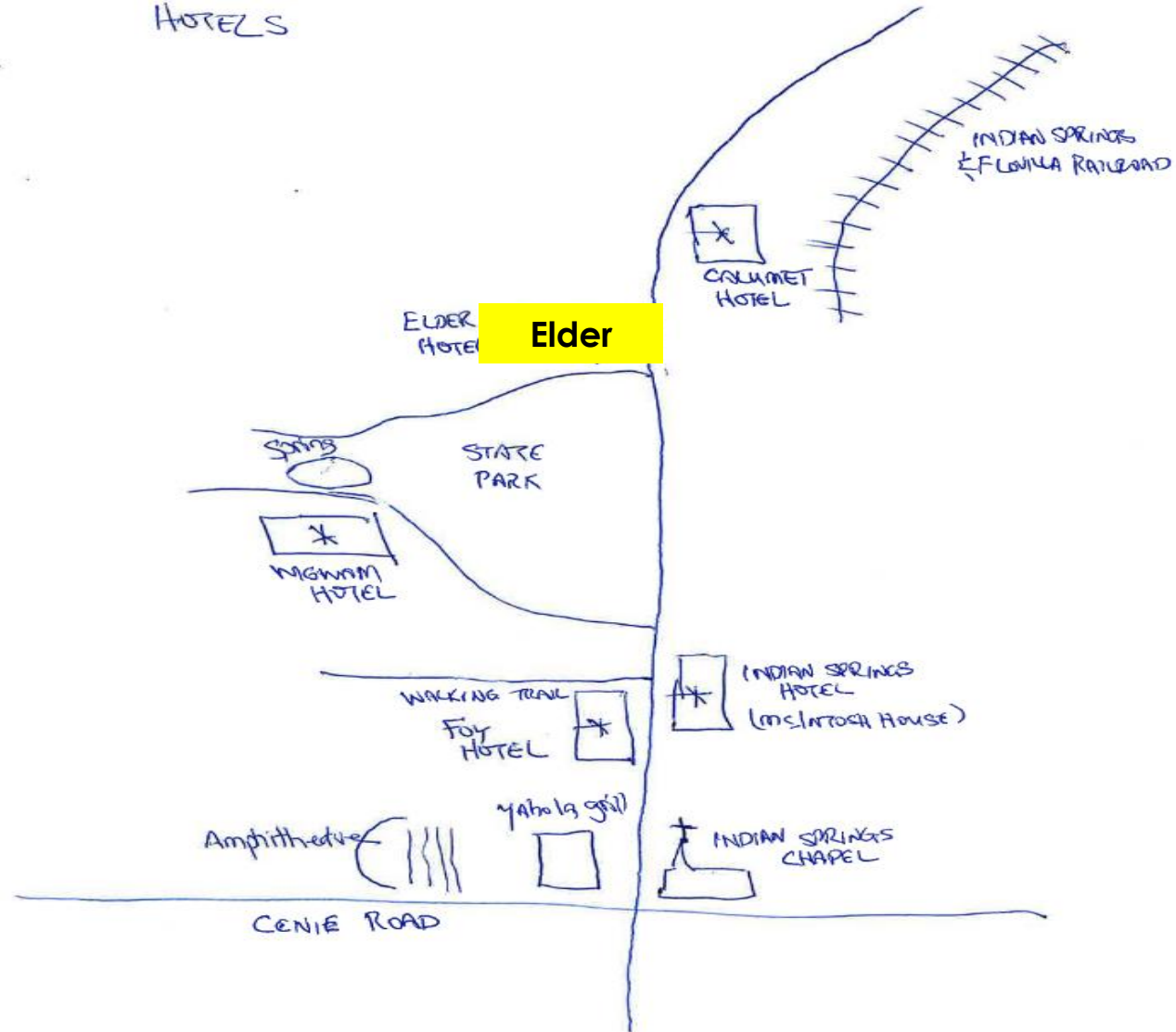
The Wigwam, Indian Springs, Ga.

THE ELDER HOTEL, INDIAN SPRINGS, GA.



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INDIAN SPRINGS HOTELS





NEW HOTEL ELDER, INDIAN SPRINGS, GA.

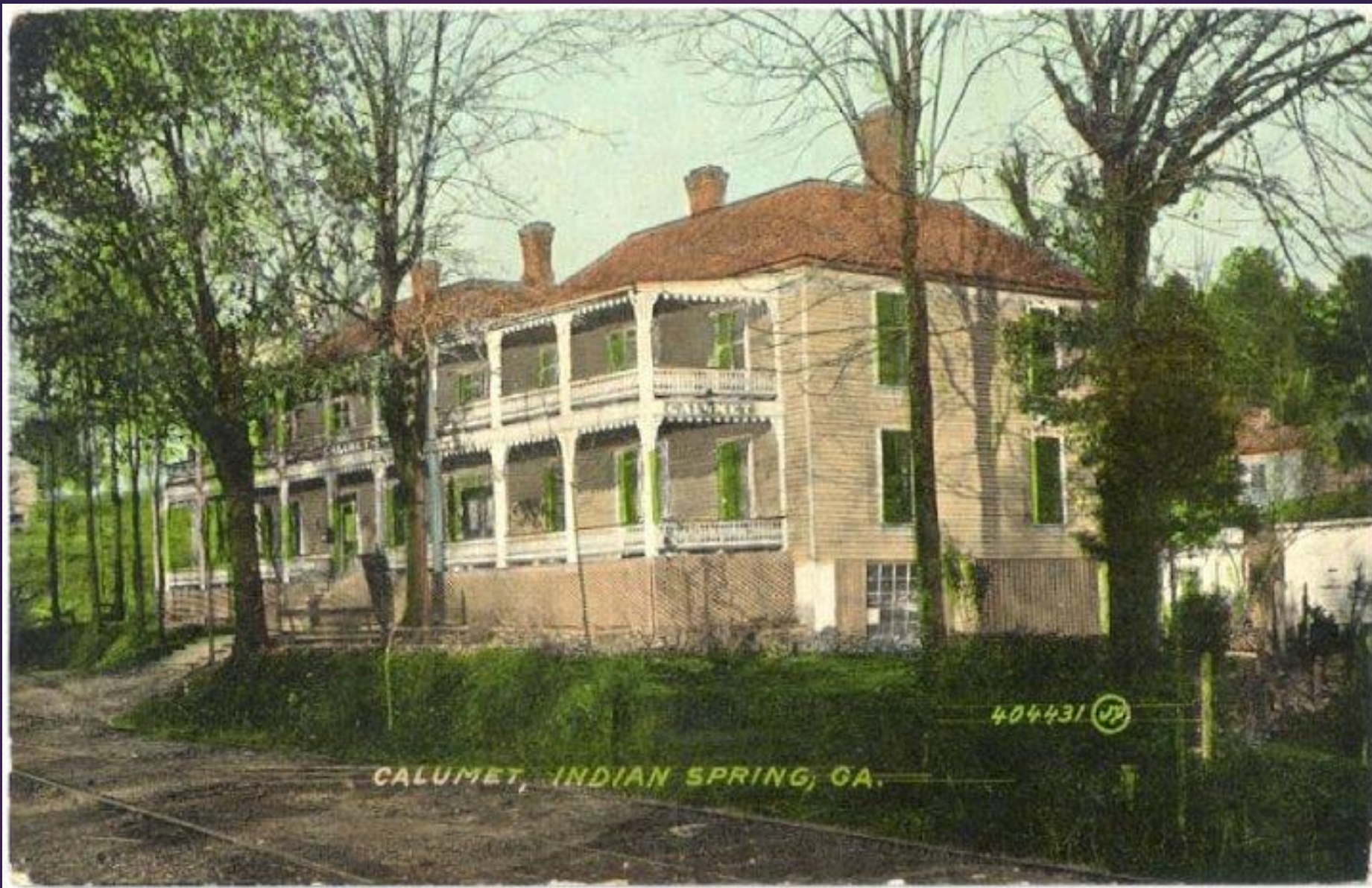
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Dining Room, Elder Hotel, Indian Springs, Georgia

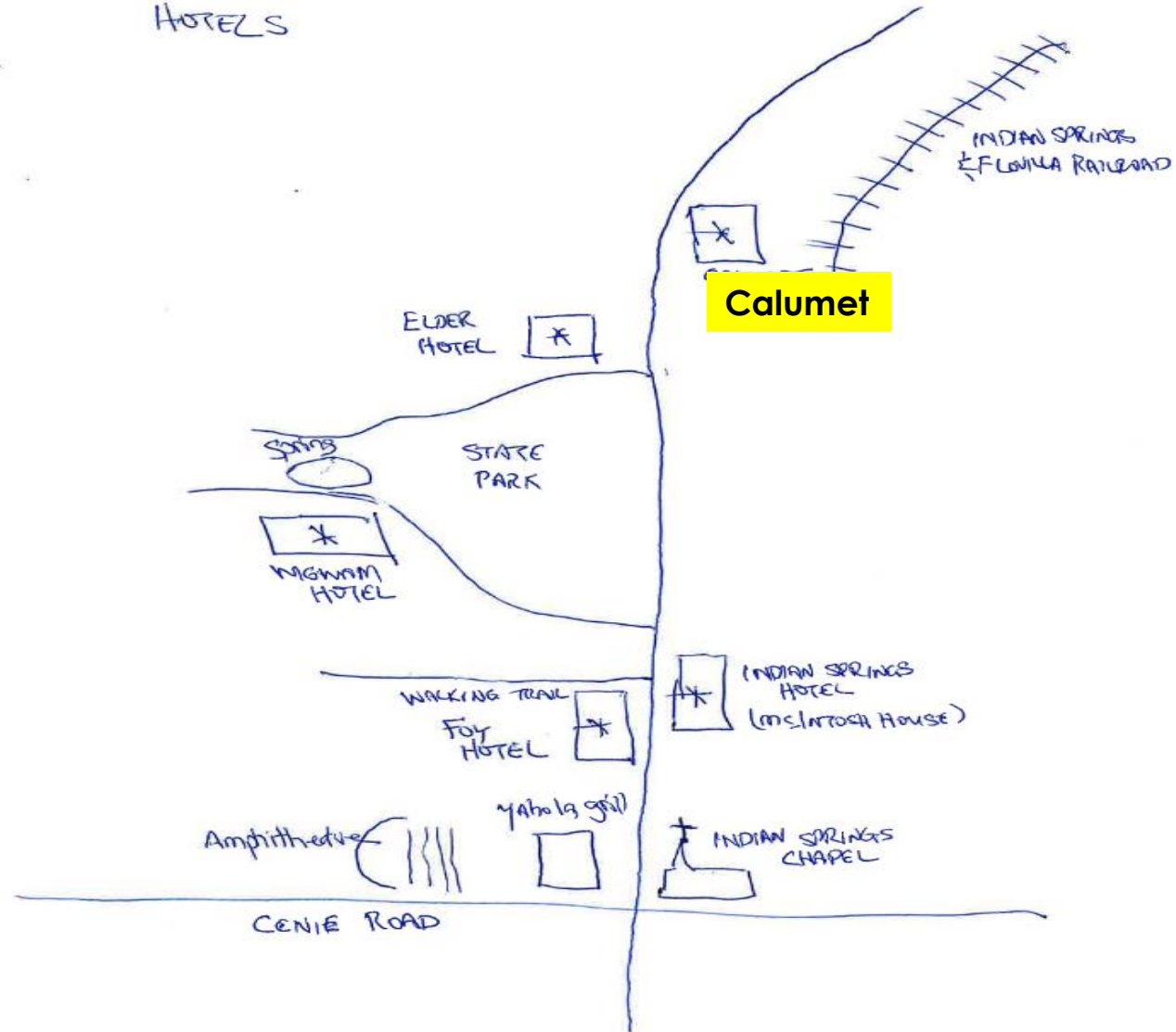


Air-Conditioned

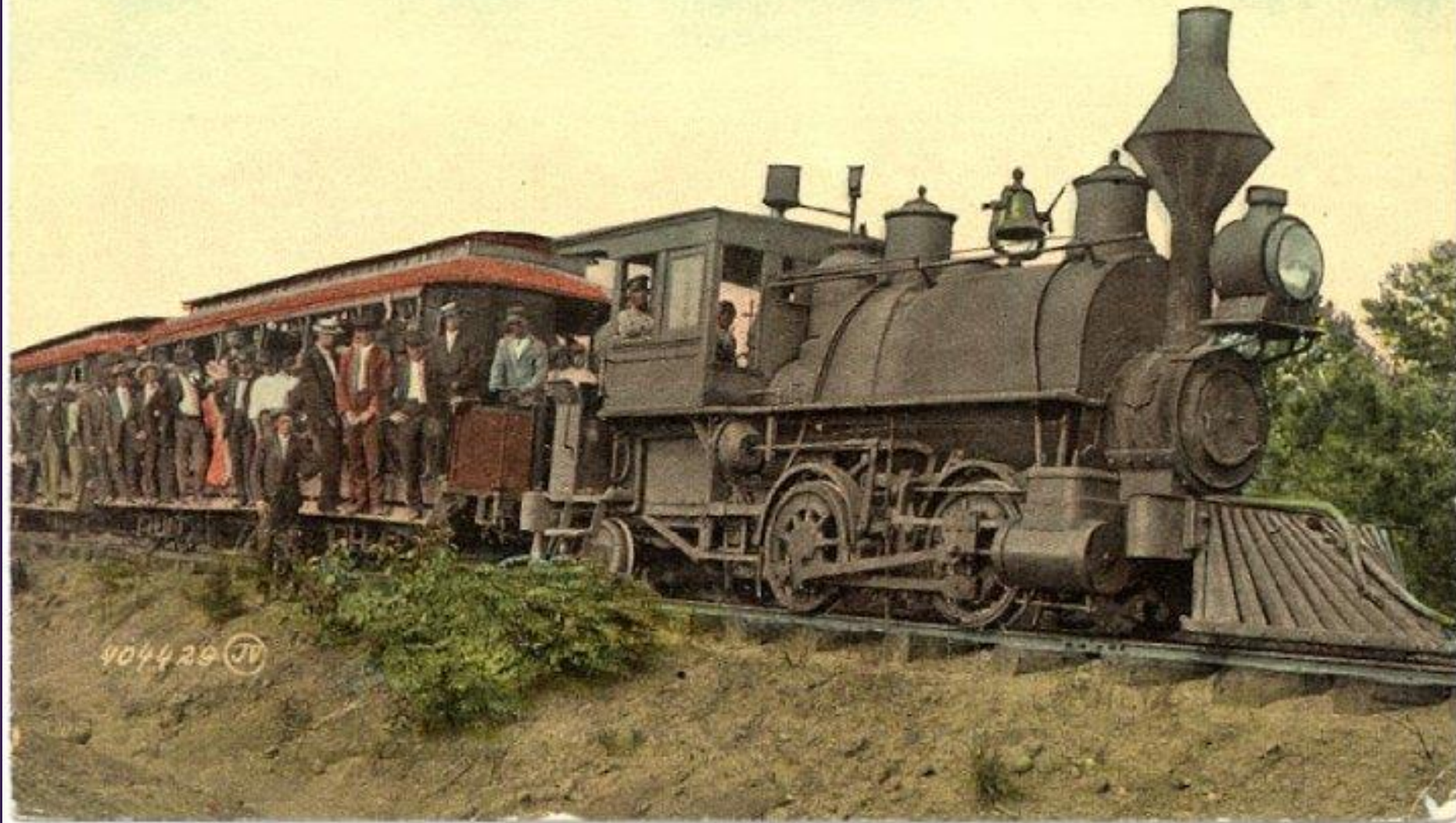
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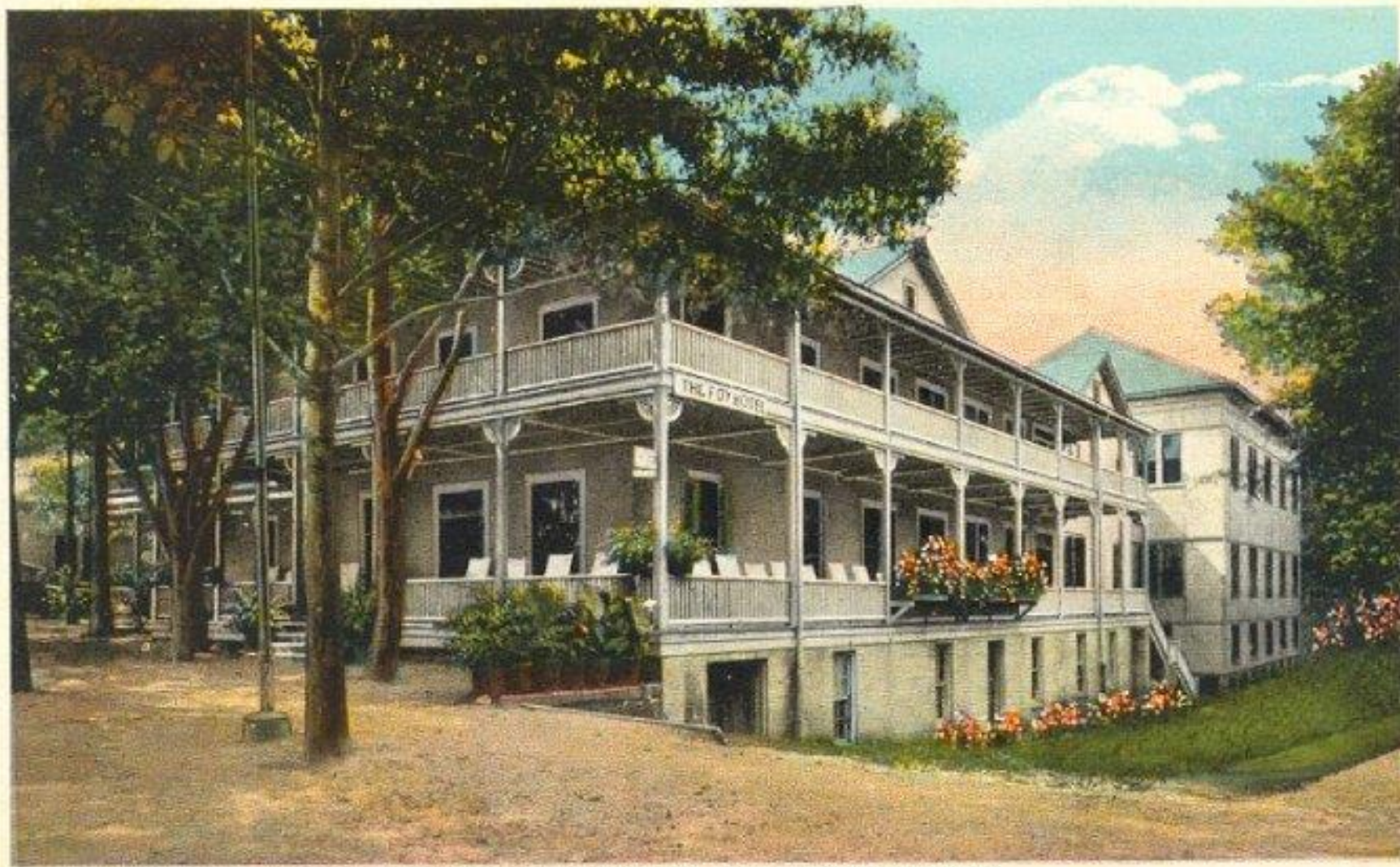


INDIAN SPRINGS HOTELS



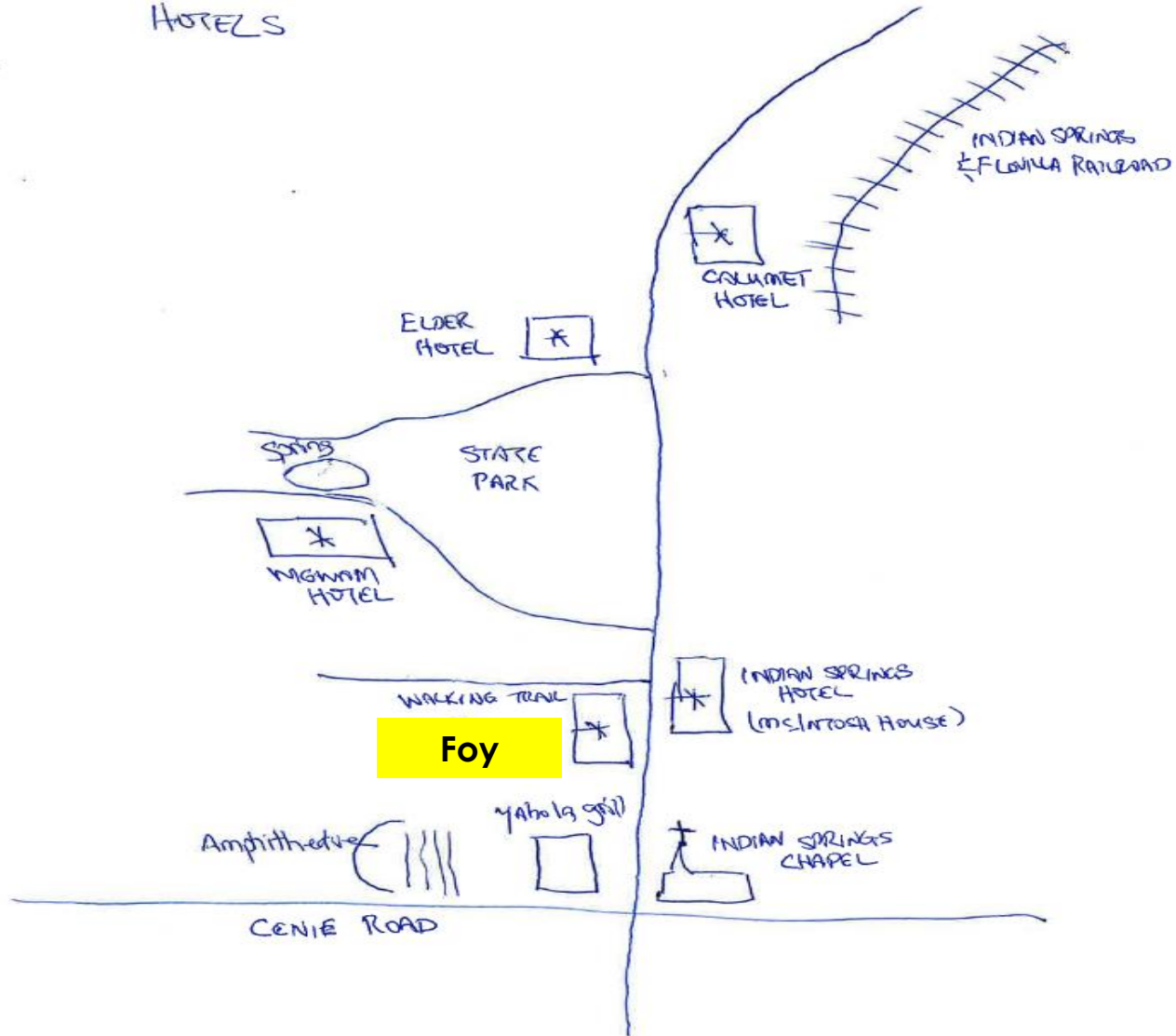
Dummy, Indian Spring, Ga.





THE FOY HOTEL, NEAR THE FAMOUS INDIAN SPRING, ON THE DIXIE HIGHWAY.

INDIAN SPRINGS HOTELS



LOBBY.



DINING ROOM 50'X70'.



VIEWS OF FOY HOTEL. NEAR THE FAMOUS INDIAN SPRING.



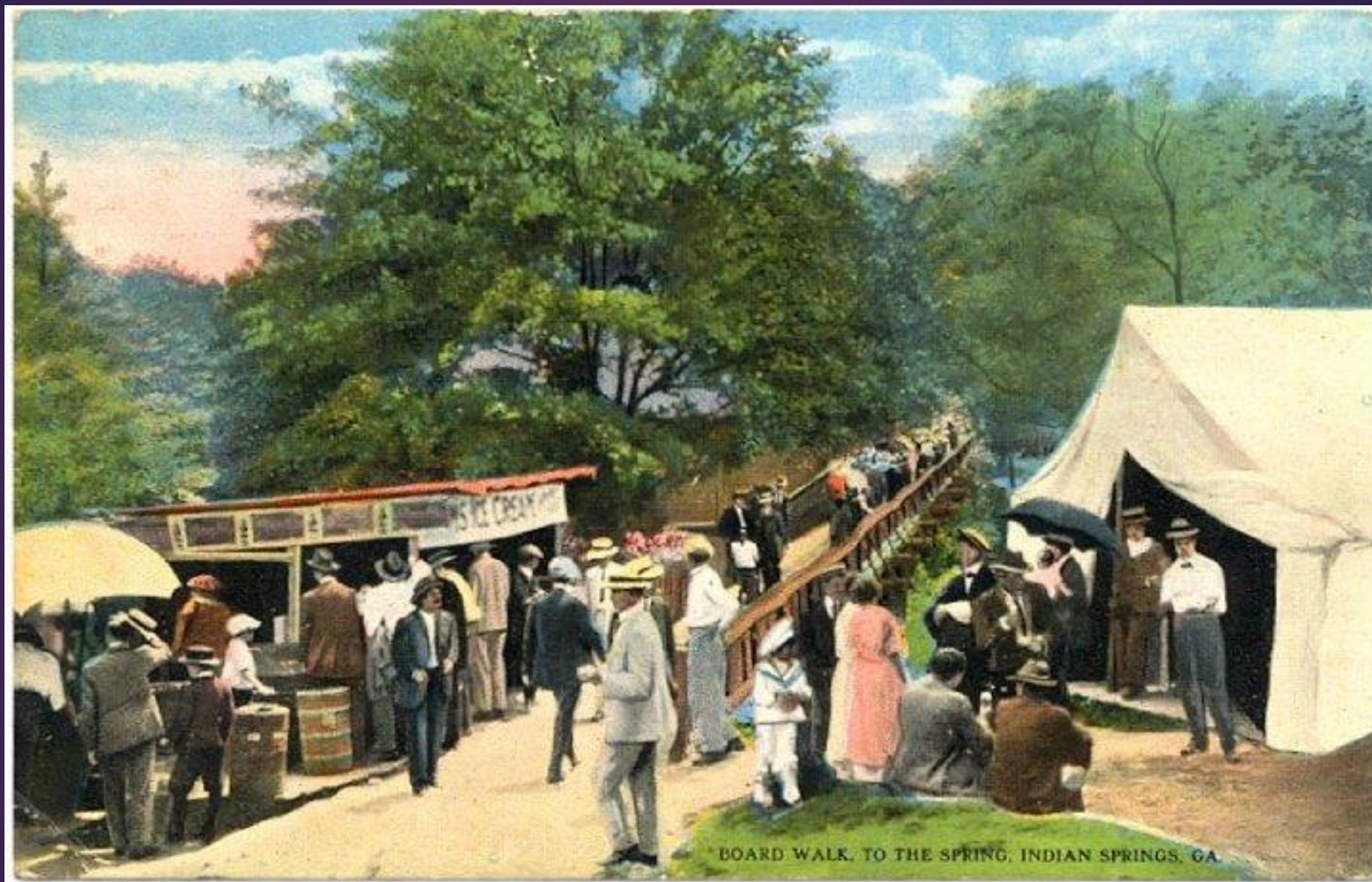
NEW SWIMMING POOL, INDIAN SPRINGS, GA.

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Park Period



BOARD WALK, TO THE SPRING, INDIAN SPRINGS, GA.



Beautiful Walk from Elder Hotel to Spring, Indian Springs, Georgia















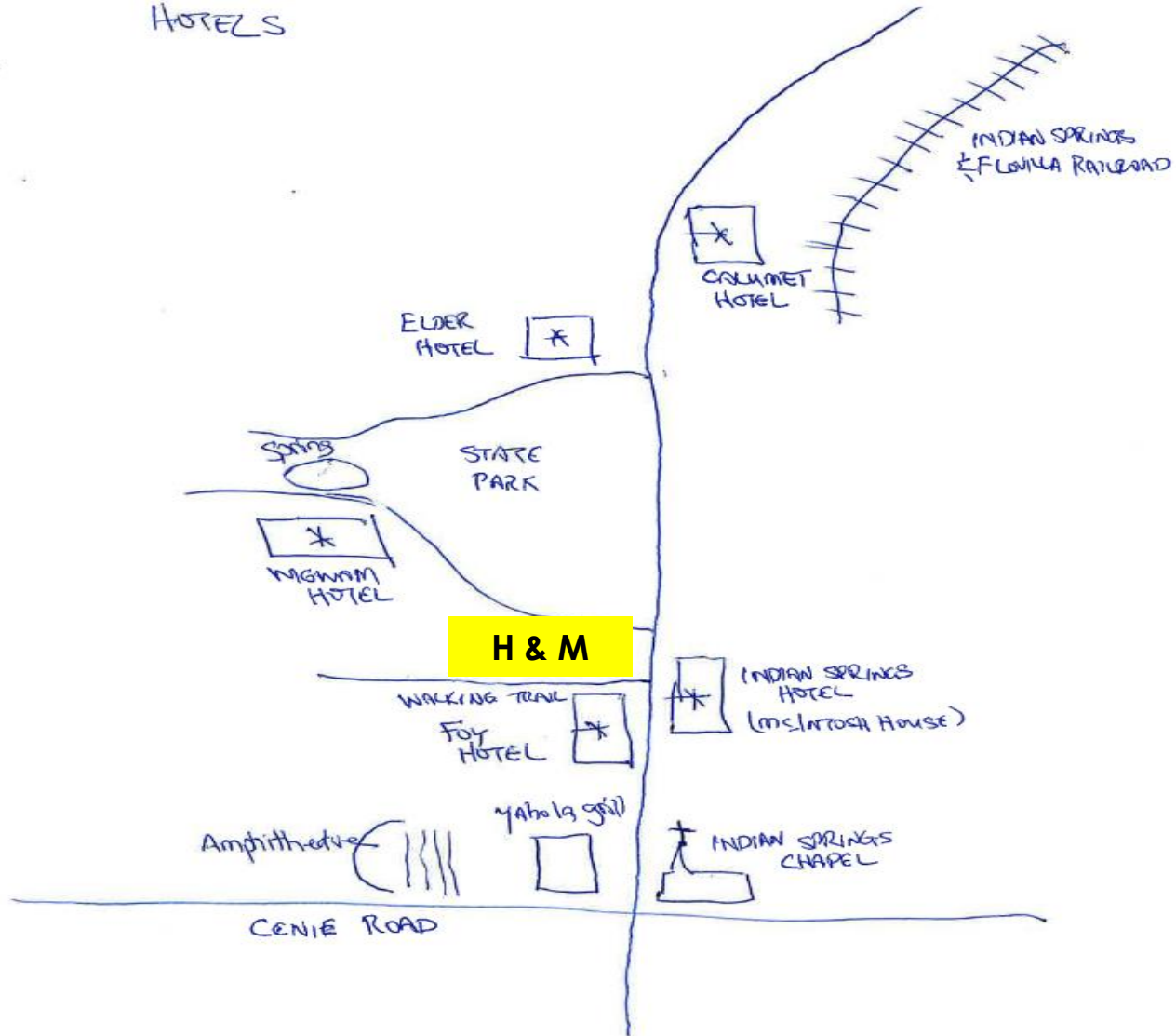
Natural Impressions
Photography



Amusement Period



INDIAN SPRINGS HOTELS



New 1943 Swimming Pool, Indian Springs, Georgia



1944-12

Swimming Pool, Hord & Hulse Amusement Park, Indian Springs, Ga.



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Miniature Golf Course, Wood & Weller Amusement Park, Indian Springs, Co.

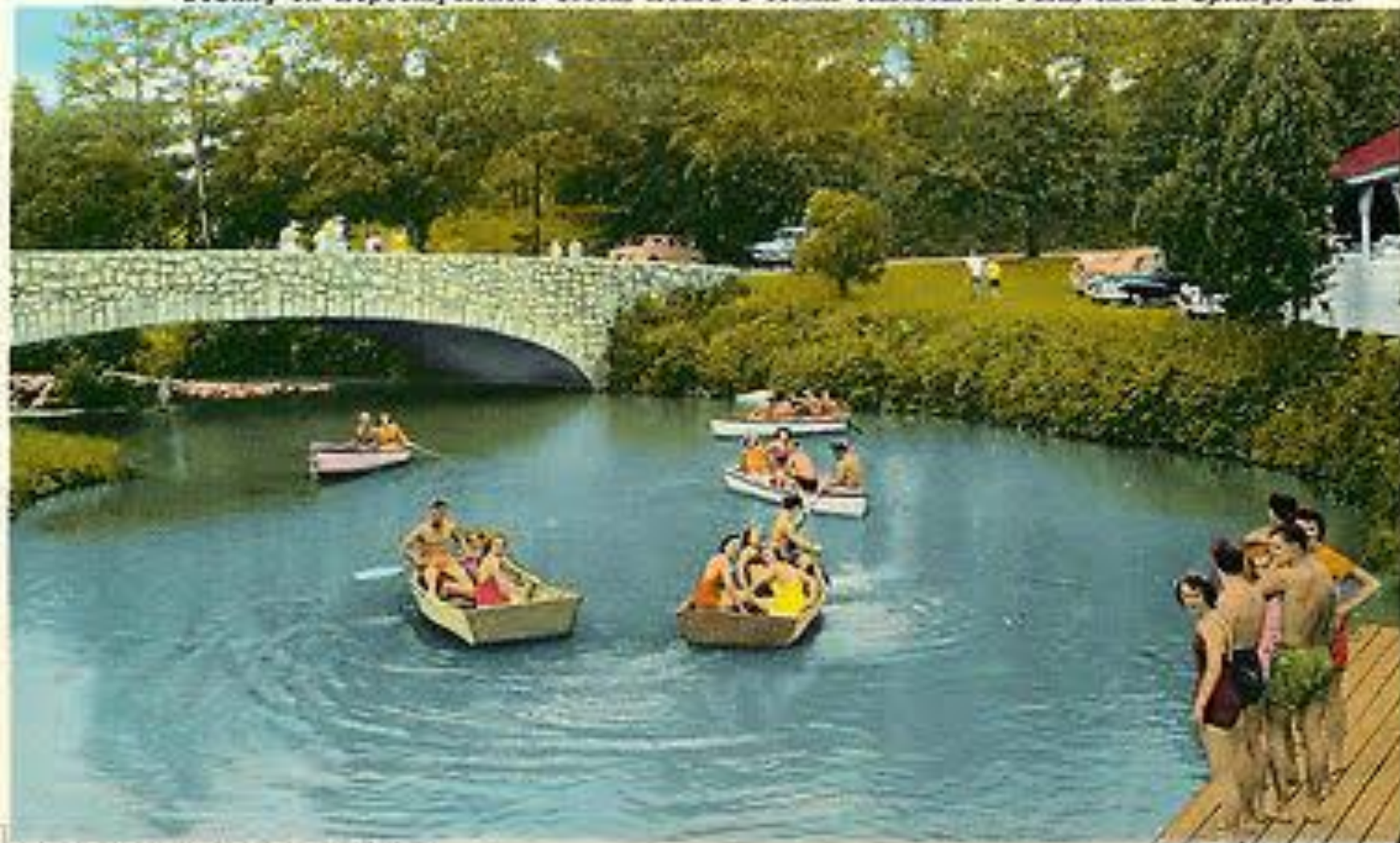


2000-10





Boating on Hopoethyeloholo Creek, Hoard & Mullis Amusement Park, Indian Springs, Ga.



thesouthpaws

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Scene at Hoard & Mullis Amusement Park, Indian Springs, Ga.

Prater Collectibles



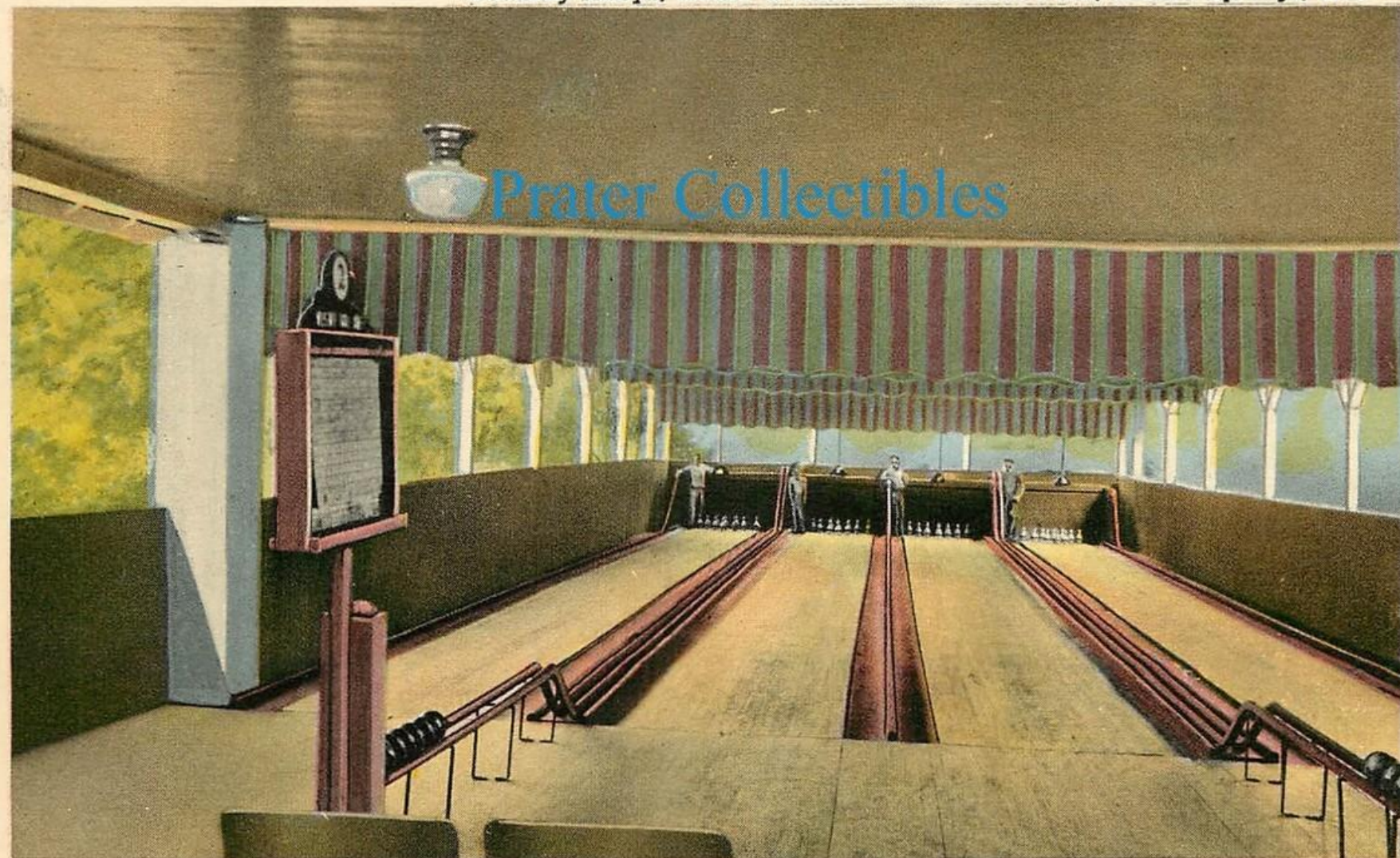
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Hoard & Mullis Amusement Park, Indian Springs, Ga.



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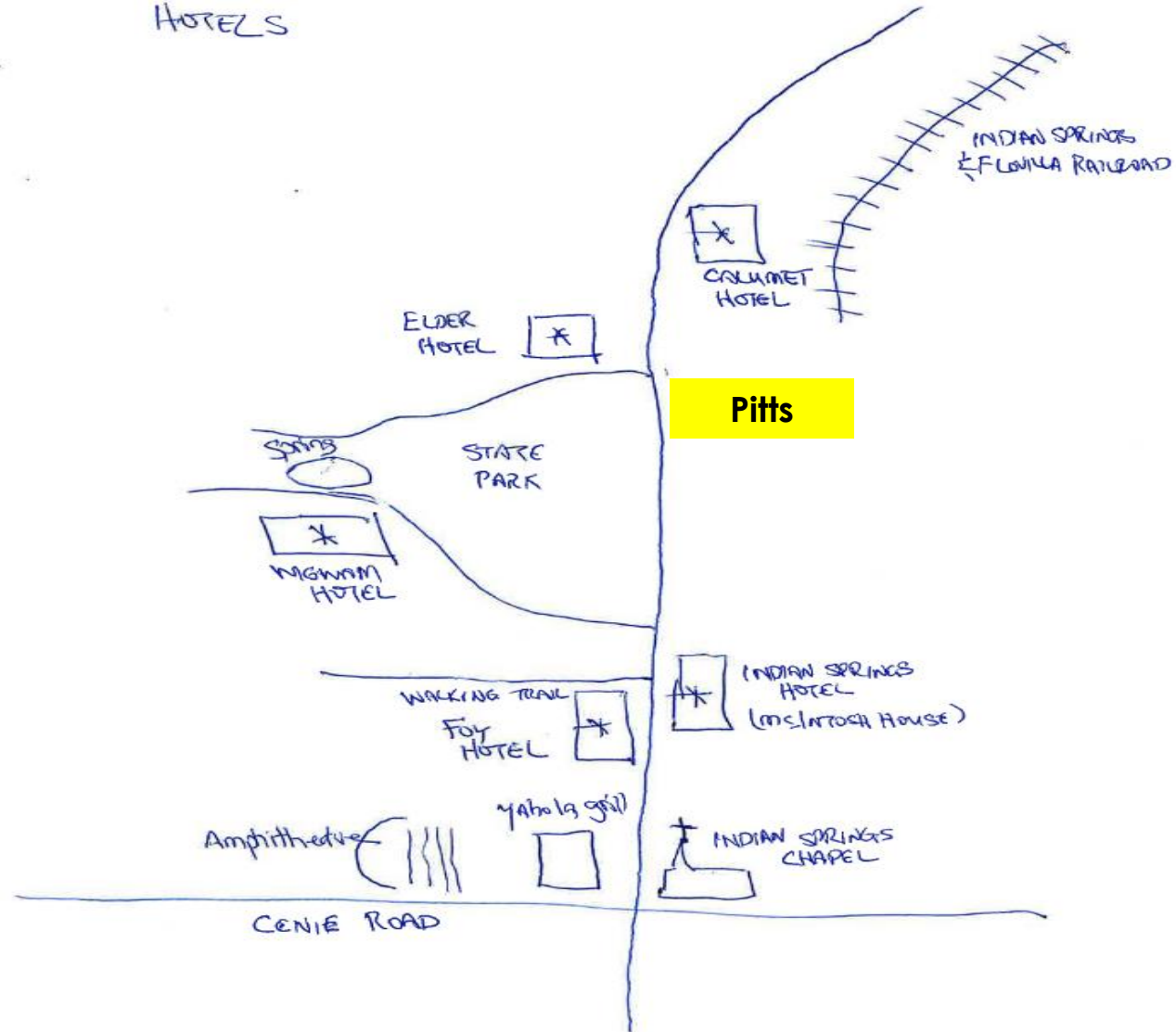
Bowling Alleys, Hoard & Mullis Amusement Park, Indian Springs, Ga.



Prater Collectibles

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INDIAN SPRINGS HOTELS









Indian Springs

A PICTORIAL HISTORY