Our team focused on creating a visualization of historical sites with the Ocmulgee National Monument. It is located in the heart of Georgia’s Coastal Plain region. The head waters of the Ocmulgee begin near the Lake Jackson reservoir (south of Atlanta) and the river flows southeast for nearly 290 kilometers before joining the Oconee River to form the Altamaha River, which feed directly into the Atlantic Ocean. Macon, located on Georgia’s fall line, is the primary urban center near the Ocmulgee River. This study focused on the portions of the Ocmulgee watershed (as defined by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) system) which fall within 40 kilometers of the river itself, resulting in a total study area of approximately 11468 km² (with 5444 square kilometers corresponding to the Upper Ocmulgee and 6024 square kilometers corresponding to the Lower Ocmulgee).