

STATEMENT
FOR
MANAGEMENT

1991



SUBMITTED BY: Juday Forte 7-15-91
SUPERINTENDENT DATE

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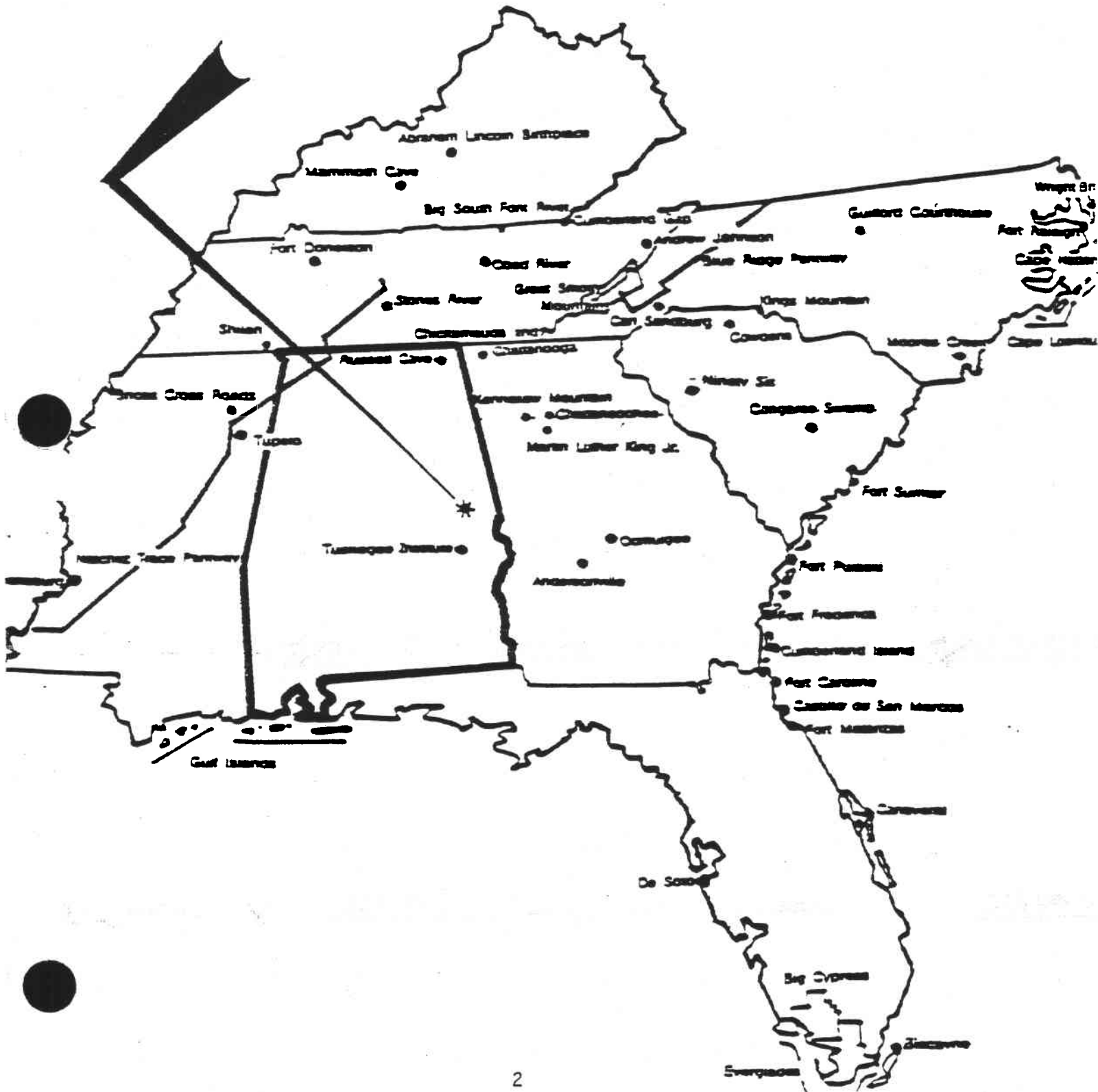
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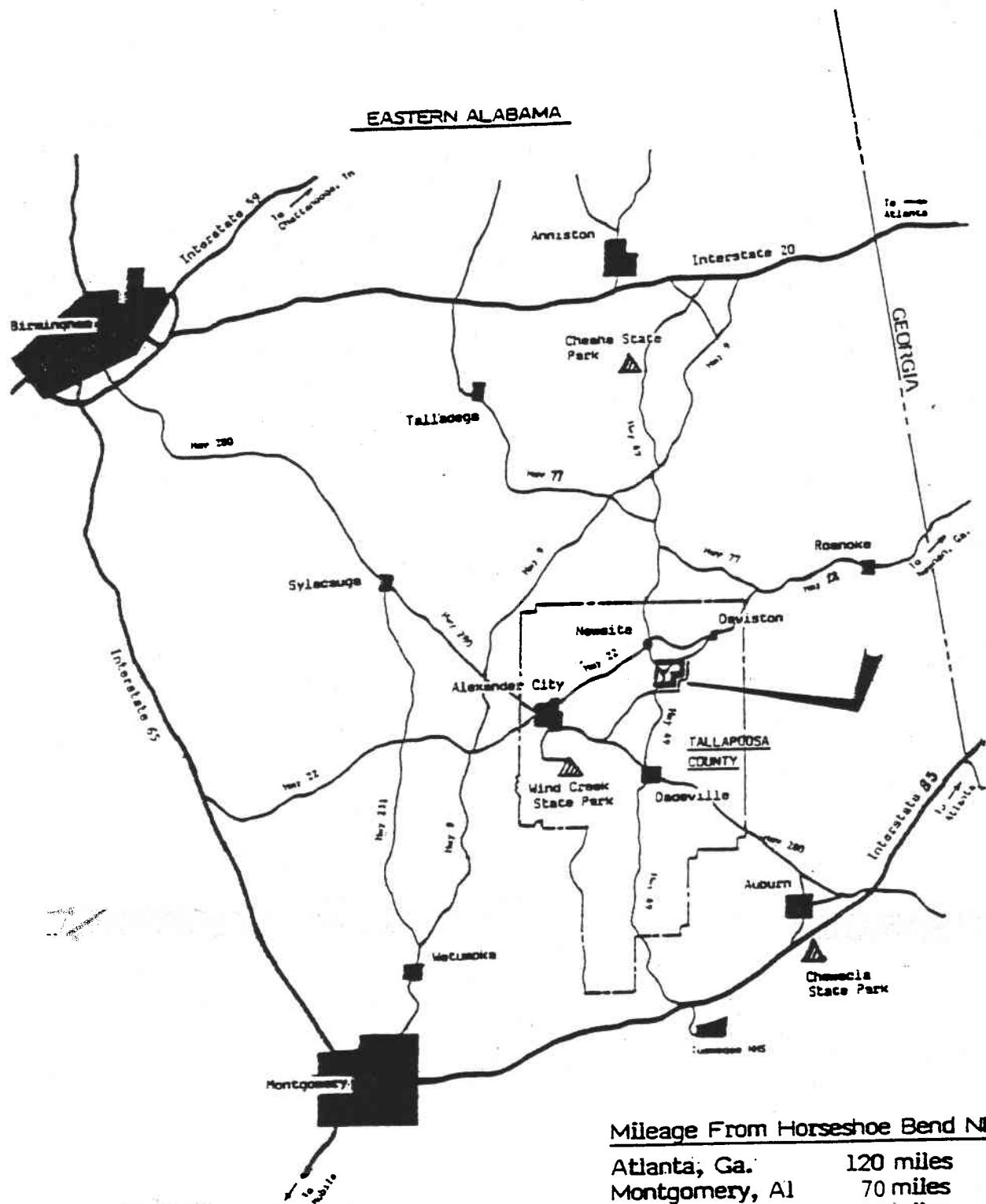
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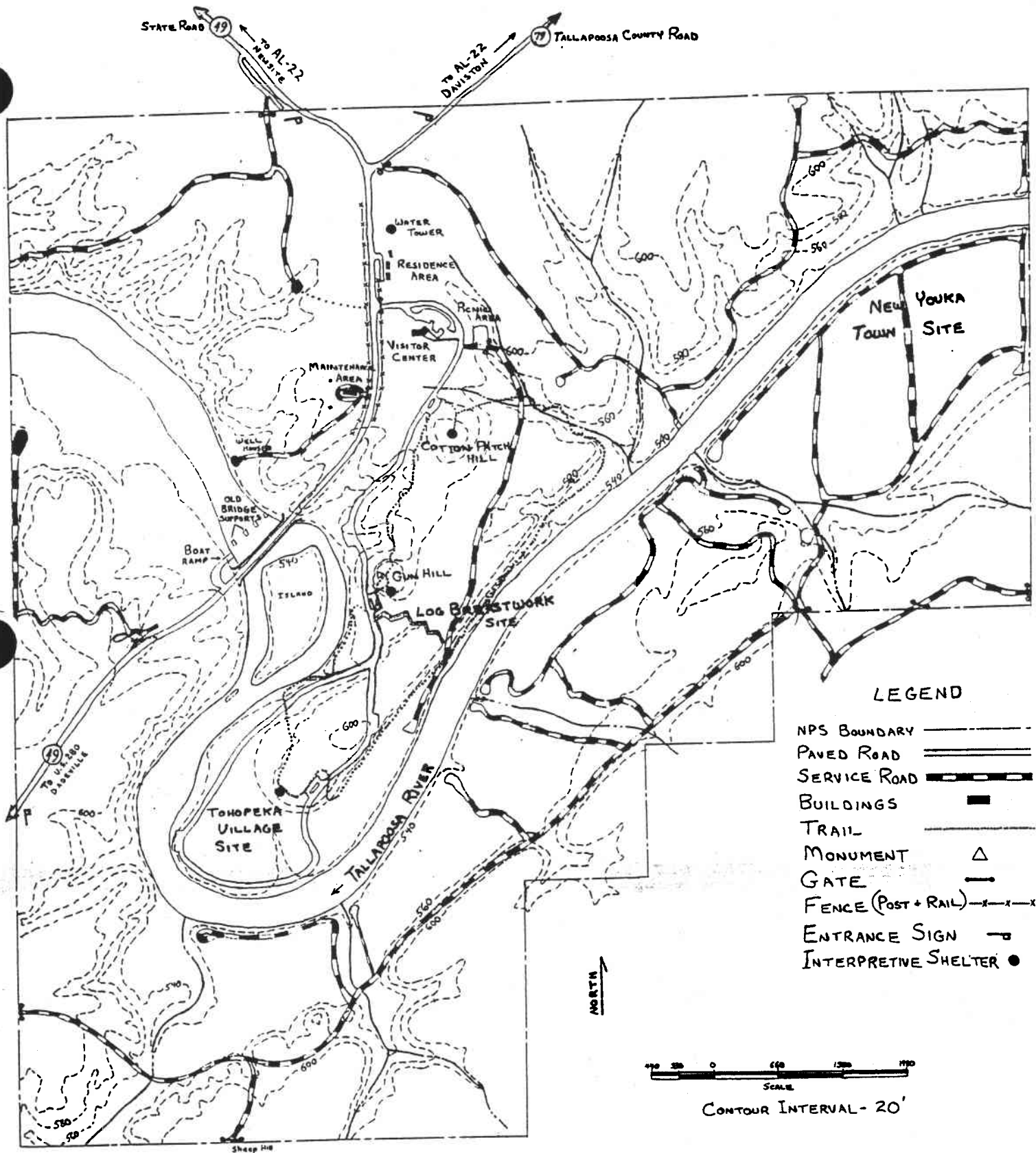
PARK LOCATION

Horseshoe Bend NMP is located in the northern part of Tallapoosa County (3rd Congressional District) in the state of Alabama. The county seat, Dadeville, is 12 miles to the south on State Hwy 49; The largest city in the county, Alexander City, is 18 miles away via State Hwy 22.

HORSESHOE BEND NATIONAL MILITARY PARK ALABAMA







HORSESHOE BEND NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

ALABAMA

PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park was established to preserve and protect the site of the last major battle of the Creek Indian War (1813-1814) which took place within a horseshoe-shaped bend of the Tallapoosa River, in what is now Tallapoosa County, Alabama. The park was established by Presidential Proclamation on August 11, 1959 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower as authorized by an Act Of Congress, approved July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 651, Public Law 800, 84th Congress, 1956 Chapter 729, 2nd Session, HR 11766 -- See Appendix B).

The Creek Indian War consisted of 17 battles or skirmishes with the final and most significant battle fought at Horseshoe Bend on, March 27, 1814. In this battle 3,300 frontier troops and Indian allies under the command of Andrew Jackson defeated 1,000 Creek warriors who had fortified themselves behind a seemingly impregnable log barricade. More than 800 Creek Indians were killed, ending for all time the power of the Creek Nation.

As a result of this battle, the Creek lands were subsequently added to the United States and opened for settlement. This cession of considerable magnitude, three-fifths of Alabama and one-fifth of Georgia, paved the way for Alabama's statehood five years later.

While the Battle of Horseshoe Bend proved a disaster for the Creeks, it proved a springboard to fame for Andrew Jackson. In the following year he soundly defeated the British at New Orleans, and in 1828, he was elected President of the United States. The battle also provided public recognition of Sam Houston (wounded during the engagement), who would go on to become a well-known leader in the ensuing battles for the state of Texas.

Two archaeological excavations were performed at Horseshoe Bend NMP (1961--Fairbanks and 1973--Dickens), and were used to identify three separate cultural sites within the park boundaries: 1) the Barricade Site (at the center of the battle); 2) the Tohopeka Village Site (temporary Indian camp site prior to the Battle of Horseshoe Bend); and 3) the New-yau-cau Village Site (a more permanent village site dating to the late 1700's. (see map on page 4). There is also evidence uncovered during the archaeological investigations to suggest possible occupation during the Early Mississippian period. (ca. AD> 900-1200).

See Appendix A for a listing of the major resource themes represented in the park.

INFLUENCES

LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

OVERVIEW

Legislation pertinent to Horseshoe Bend National Military Park is extremely general. The original act establishing the park (see Appendix C) requires that the NPS "...administer, protect, and develop the park, subject to the provisions of..." the 1916 Act establishing the National Park Service. There are few specific provisions relating to the area other than authorizing the Secretary of Interior to provide for any construction, roads, buildings, facilities, etc. for the care and accommodation of the visitor "... as he may deem necessary." Legislation enacted by the State of Alabama (see Appendix E), House Bill 720, August 23, 1957, called for the name of the park to be Horseshoe Bend National Military Park. The legislation does not specifically prohibit or allow any particular activities, but does place the emphasis for management of the area on the historical aspects of the site rather than on the natural resources by virtue of the lack of any comments regarding the recreational and natural resources found within the area.

The Congressional legislation required the donation of all lands "...free and clear of all encumbrances to the United States.." The subsequent deeds did provide for reservations for rights-of-ways for existing highways and utilities.

The 2,040 acres of land that now comprise the total park were obtained in the following manner:

5.1 acres -- donated by the state of Alabama as purchased by the Horseshoe Bend Battle Park Commission from Mrs. N.E. Miller, January 18, 1911.

560.66 acres -- donated by the Alabama Power Company as purchased by them from Benjamin and Roberta Russell, August 6, 1924, and from Roy and Mildred Nolen, April 24, 1926,

1.474,24 acres -- donated by the state of Alabama, Department of Conservation as authorized by the Alabama Legislature, August 23, 1957.

In addition to the enabling legislation, management of the park site is governed by the following legislative enactments and policies:

THE ANTIQUITIES ACT, JUNE 8, 1906

THE ORGANIC ACT OF AUGUST 25, 1916, which provides for the public use and enjoyment of the area, as well as preservation for use by future generations.

HISTORIC SITES ACT OF 1935, AUGUST 21, 1935

THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966, October 5, 1966

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969, January 1, 1970

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION ACT OF 1974, an amendment, May 24, 1974

PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT, Presidential Executive Order 11593, May 13, 1971

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT OF 1979

PROCEDURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF HISTORIC AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, National Park Service

NPS MANAGEMENT POLICIES HANDBOOK

NPS GUIDELINES

The park staff also follows the management directions identified in the following approved plans:

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
DOCUMENTED SAFETY PLAN
SCOPE OF COLLECTIONS
STATEMENT FOR INTERPRETATION
INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS
VARIOUS OTHER PARK-PRODUCED STANDARDS/PLANS

The park does not have an approved GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

Jurisdiction in the park is CONCURRENT. Cooperation with the local law enforcement officers from the surrounding towns, as well as the Tallapoosa County Sheriff's Department, Alabama State Troopers, and state Fish and Game officers is excellent.

ISSUES

1. The vagueness of the park's enabling legislation, coupled with the lack of a General Management Plan results in the lack of a clear, written direction for long-term management of the park. Short-term direction, therefore, falls to the experience, knowledge and inclination of the current Superintendent and staff. While this has created no major inconsistencies in the past, there is a lack of overall, long-term guidelines for the staff to follow. As the section on Visitor Use will discuss, while first-time visitors generally are attracted to the park for the historical or NPS values, the returning visitor normally comes for recreational purposes; i.e. hiking, picnicking, fishing, canoeing, etc. A GMP should be developed to address the long-term management of the park in light of the current and projected use within the park.
2. The Right-of-Ways for the utility companies (South Central Bell and Alabama Power Company) and the State Highway 49 have now expired. However, since restrictions in the land deeds specifically reserve these rights-of-ways, it is felt that there is no need to re-issue them under the form of a Special Use Permit.
3. Nothing in the enabling legislation describes jurisdiction over the Tallapoosa River, though the state of Alabama has generally reserved jurisdiction of river-ways to itself.
4. Horseshoe Bend is staffed by 8 permanent employees (1 less than full time); the I&RM/VP division is comprised of the Chief Ranger, 1 RM&VP Ranger, and 1 Interpretive Ranger (less than full time). Current staffing is so minimal, non-I&RM employees (Superintendent, Administrative Officer, Maintenance employees), are often called upon to man the Visitor Center and/or assist with large groups of visitors. The RM/VP Ranger and the Chief Ranger are unable to adequately patrol the park, handle resource management projects issues, and/or perform the administrative functions of their jobs, due to the need to cover the Visitor Center information desk. Also, there is a need for a permanent clerk-typist position in the park. Each employee is responsible for handling their own typing needs thus decreasing their efficiency and resulting in higher priority projects being delayed or not completed. This minimal I&RM staff restricts greatly the number and types of interpretive programs the park is able to offer.

OBJECTIVES

Complete an approved General Management Plan for the park. Such a plan should address not only the historical and cultural issues, but should identify and provide direction for the long-term management of the increasing recreational use by park visitors.

Determine what jurisdiction the National Park Service has over the actual waters of the Tallapoosa River. Emphasis should be placed on determining whether or not the Park Service has authority to enforce 36 CFR fishing regulations on the river within the park.

Complete formal Memorandums of Understanding to formalize the existing right-of-ways with the State Highway Department and the utility companies. Subject document should continue to detail restriction on the use of herbicides, prohibitions on the cutting of brush beyond the right-of-way lines, etc.

Provide necessary staff to assist at the information desk in the Visitor Center, and for performing routine typing/filing for all park divisions. The additional staff support would also allow for more flexibility in programming interpretive programs, demonstrations, special emphasis programs, etc.

PARK RESOURCES

OVERVIEW

The principal visible resource in the park is the historic battlefield in the center of the land located north of the Tallapoosa River (see park map on page 4). It is from the battle fought in this area that the park gained its significance and resultant inclusion into the National Park System. Information gained from historical documents provides credibility to the premise that the area at the time of battle would have had many stumps left from the Indians' cutting of timber for the barricade, possible holes and uneven land (either natural or dug by the Indians during their fortification process), and a climax hardwood forest (as opposed to the current pine forest), surrounding the area. White 4'x4' posts mark the approximate location of the original Indian log barricade.

A few hundred yards north and northwest of the barricade site is the hill where Jackson placed two small cannon -- a six pounder and a three pounder. Presently located on this hill is a full-sized reproduction of the six pounder cannon, complete with carriage and tube (the tube was not used in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend but is from the approximate time period). A full-sized reproduction of the smaller cannon is located just outside the front of the park Visitor Center.

Also located on the hill is the CONGRESSIONAL MONUMENT commemorating the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. This monument stands approximately 10' high by 15' wide and is constructed from white marble quarried near Sylacauga, Alabama. The date of the battle is erroneous, listing the battle as March 29, 1814, rather than March 27. This area is now Tour Stop 2.

THE TOHOPEKA VILLAGE SITE is located inside the actual Horseshoe-shaped bend of the Tallapoosa River (see park map on page 4) and was used by the Indians primarily as a camp while the barricade was being constructed and during the battle. No archaeological evidence of house construction has ever found in this area; contemporary sources are used to describe the town. Jackson's troops burned the village to the ground during the battle. There are no visible artifacts or monuments at the site.

THE NEW-YAU-CAU VILLAGE SITE is located upstream from the Tohopeka Village Site on the opposite side of the river. This site was occupied quite a few years prior to the Battle of Horseshoe Bend and was a more permanent settlement than the Tohopeka Village.

Again, minimal archaeological work in this area did not find any evidence of houses in the site, although Major General David Adams, leading a segment of the Georgia Militia, reported that on December 17, 1813, his troops burned 85 huts and a considerable amount of corn. The site is now heavily overgrown with trees and brush, and is unidentifiable as an archaeological or interpretive site.

An additional major focal point for park visitors is the Visitor Center which contains a small museum with artifacts and exhibits portraying the events surrounding the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Park staff completed the construction of a small 45-seat auditorium adjacent to the lobby which is used to orient park visitors to the park, the battle, and NPS through an audio-visual program.

The remains of several rock piers from the old Miller Bridge-- an old wooden covered bridge -- are visible on the downstream side of the State Hwy 49 bridge crossing the Tallapoosa River (see park map on page 4). This bridge deteriorated to the point that it fell into the river in 1963.

Much of the land within the park boundaries is representative of the late-1800 period. As the area was extensively cultivated from 1832 until the park's establishment in 1959, it is most likely that some features have been leveled and/or filled in. As far as it is known, most animals birds, and plants at the time of the battle are still represented, although at a lower level of occurrence. Studies of the flora and fauna within the park did not identify any endangered or threatened species, but did produce new geographical range information for species found in the park which are very rare for the Piedmont or southern Alabama localities.

Open areas are maintained (mowed) for the battlefield, the Tohopeka Village Site, and the large area around the Visitor Center. The remaining areas of the park are left in their natural state. Refer to the Significance and Purpose section of this document for details on the significance of the natural and recreational resources within the park.

All 2,040 acres within Horseshoe Bend National Military Park were nominated to the National Register in 1974.

ISSUES

1. The focal point of the park is the battlefield and specifically the area where the Indian log barricade was originally constructed. Currently the park staff has installed tall, white posts covering the approximate location of the barricade, but visitors comment that they are disappointed that a portion of the barricade has not been reconstructed so as to visualize the battle scene more accurately. 10-238's were developed by the Southeast Archaeological Center in Florida, concurred with by the park Superintendent, and submitted to the Southeast Regional Office. These were designed to provide for additional archaeological work on the site in order to obtain information necessary for this interpretive requirement.
2. Overall there is a lack of archaeological information for the park area. Additional archaeological investigations are needed at the site of both the Tohopeka and New-yau-cau villages to determine definitive site boundaries, artifact concentrations, and possible sub-surface architectural or cultural features. This research is critical in order to supply park management information for the proper protection and management, including interpretation and planning for further development of these sites. 10-238's have been completed by the park management for this work.
3. There is a lack of historical data on the appearance of the battlefield at the time of the battle. Since the battle, the land within the park has been farmed, timbered, and mined. This has denuded the park of most of its virgin flora, making it difficult to understand and/or interpret the troop movements and military actions of the battle. It also does not provide for a clear understanding of the Indian habitat during this time period. 10-238's have been previously submitted for this proposed work.
4. A major cultural resource management concern at Horseshoe Bend is with the park collections. There are multiple items within the collections which have no justifiable connection with the park or its history. There are also approximately 10,000 artifacts from the 1961/1973 archaeological investigations at the Southeast Archaeological Center in Florida which are still uncataloged. Although the park now has adequate artifact/collection storage for its current collection. A collection management plan needs to be developed for proper protection of these items.
5. Horseshoe Bend National Military Park encompasses over 1,700 acres of medium-aged second growth forests. Over the past 30 years, there has been a significant ground fuel build-up. Present conditions indicate a need for the reduction of these dense ground fuels.

This ground fuel combined with frequent, severe lightening storms and seasonally high fire danger (in late summer and fall) warrant a sound fire management plan. The current park plan (April, 1985) is out-dated and does not address prescribed burning or the ICC fire fighting system.

6. A basic Natural Resource Inventory was completed in 1974 for Horseshoe Bend. Much of the information in this inventory is based on the species of flora and fauna one would expect to find at one time or another in the various habitats present within the park boundaries. This basic inventory needs up-dating to provide park management with the resources data critical to the proper protection and management of the park's natural resources.

7. Throughout the past several years, Pine Bark Beetles have infested stands of pine trees within the park boundaries, although the infestation of the past several years has not been as severe as during the mid-1980's. Failure to attempt to control the spread of these insects results in very adverse relations with local landowners and the Alabama Forestry Commission. The current park policy is when Pine Bark Beetle infestations are identified close to the park boundary, a short-term contract is set-up with local pulp-wood companies for removal of the infested trees. Problems do arise when new access roads must be cut through un-infested areas to gain access to the dying trees. This also necessitates the need for constant monitoring of the pulp-wooders to ensure only marked trees are removed. This places a great strain on the park's already minimal staff.

8. The construction and use of the Harris Dam on the Tallapoosa River approximately 35 miles above the park boundary is creating large fluctuation levels in the river flow. While this does not impose a direct safety hazard, it does create problems for canoeists, boaters, and fishermen fishing from the shoal. There is concern that the varying water levels is destroying the fishing in the river.

9. The Tohopeka Village Site, and the New-Yau-Cau Village Site are constantly threatened by erosion from the varying water levels and riverbank erosion.

10. Hunting is allowed during seasons, outside of park boundary. Poaching of deer and wild turkey, from the park occurs periodically. Park patrols to sufficiently enforce regulations are limited by the small staff.

11. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources has requested a Department of the Army permit to construct a dam above Harris dam on the Tallapoosa River in Haralson County, GA. Construction of this dam could adversely impact the historic scene and could significantly impact aesthetics within the park. Changes in flow and water levels could also impact fish population and river flora.

12. The New-Yau-Cau Village Site is located in a remote area away from the Visitor Center, and is heavily overgrown with trees and

brush. However, its location has been published, and it is known as a historic Creek Indian site. Vandalism from both deliberate and inadvertent acts of people is a constant threat to the condition of the site. The park has a number of people using the river for fishing and canoeing and not enough personnel to sufficiently patrol and monitor this historic resource.

OBJECTIVES

1. Address alternatives for reconstructing a portion of the Indian log barricade so visitors can visualize the battle scene more accurately.

2. Continue to address the need for additional archaeological investigations to the two Indian village sites.

3. Seek funding for, and prepare Historic Base and Ground Cover Maps to identify the natural features of the area as they existed in 1814. This data would be used to develop and implement a Historic Landscape Plan.

4. Submit 10-238 for the development of a Collections Management Plan. This plan should address the need for an appraisal of the collections, the proper preservation/conservation treatment, and the deaccession of unrelated items present within the park collections. Continue to work towards funding to catalog the items currently at SEAC.

5. Develop a Fire Management Plan with assistance from regional personnel to bring the park up to current fire fighting standards and address the need for a prescribed burning plan to reduce ground fuels. This plan should include pre-suppression and suppression of both natural and man-caused fires.

6. Up-date the Natural Resource Inventory. The inventory should be a more thorough inventory of the flora and fauna of the park. This inventory would determine the presence of any endangered/threatened species.

7. Continue to monitor the spread of the Pine Bark Beetle. Also, continue the present policy of leaving infested trees in those areas where it is determined that the size and direction of the infestation will not threaten forest resources outside the park boundaries, or provide negative aesthetic values for the visitor.

8. Work with the Alabama Power Company, and other research organizations, to assess what, if any, damage is resulting from

the constant fluctuations of the Tallapoosa River from Harris Dam. Determine what position the National Park Service should take based on these findings.

9. Work with the Southeast Archeological Center to develop an Archeological Resource Protection Plan. This would include developing an archeological resource monitoring program. As data becomes available, more would be known about the condition of the sites, and what, if any impacts (i.e. erosion, vandalism, looting), were occurring.

10. Continue to work with the local hunting clubs and the state, county, and local agencies, to provide for and enforce proper resource protection.

11. Consultation between the National Park Service and the Army Corps of Engineers will continue to ensure full protection of the Park's historic and natural resources, public use, and adjacent or related water resource developments are complementary. Assist the Army Corps of Engineers while they complete detailed investigation plan to determine what effect the proposed dam would have on downstream use and demonstrate that the proper project will provide sufficient and acceptable stream flow to protect and preserve the park's natural and cultural resources.

12. Continue to conduct patrols to determine illegal activities in these areas.

LAND USES AND TRENDS

OVERVIEW

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park is located in a rural section of east-central Alabama, at least 12 miles from the closes major travel corridor (U.S. Hwy 280). The total population of Tallapoosa County (711 square miles or 455,040 acres) is approximately 40,000 with urban development limited to the areas around the cities of Dadeville (county seat, 12 miles) and Alexander City (18 miles).

The park is surrounded on all sides by loblolly pines forest, and periodically the trees are harvested for pulpwood and new seedlings planted. There has been a shift away from heavy agricultural farming over the last 35 years, resulting in a decline in the population in the immediate vicinity of the park. The nearest park neighbor is approximately 1/2 mile from the park boundary.

There was a brief gold mining boom in this portion of Tallapoosa County during the 1830's and 1840's, although some mining activities continued into the early part of the twentieth century. Goldville (approximately 8 miles north of the park) was born and died between 1840 and 1850. Hog Mountain (3 miles west of Goldville) was one of the richest deposits in the county. Other areas mined included the Eagle Creek area (south of the park), and a ridge called the Devil's Backbone (visible from the park). There is no record of any gold mining within the present park boundaries.

Land within the park contained cotton fields, at least one gravel pit, and several saw mills.

All lands within the authorized park boundaries are now owned by the National Park Service.

There is no need for additional land to be acquired by the federal government. Current holdings are adequate for the proper protection of the resources and visitor use. The original configuration should continue to provide an adequate buffer against land use changes that may occur outside the park boundary.

ISSUES

None

Objectives

Park management should continue to work closely with county planners and park neighbors to monitor and assist in guiding land use decisions that may have some affect on park resources.

VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

OVERVIEW

Major access to the park is from U.S. Hwy 280, one of the major travel routes between Birmingham and western Georgia/east central Alabama. State Hwy 49 intersects with Hwy 280 at Dadeville and proceeds northward through the park. State Hwy 22 intersects with Hwy 280 in Alexander City, proceeds in a northeasterly direction to the small town of New Site where it connect with state Hwy 49. From New Site, travelers go south 5 miles to Horseshoe Bend National Military Park. Although no traffic pattern study has been made, estimates indicate that approximately 60% of the park's visitors travel from Dadeville on Hwy 49.

Major bus lines provide transportation to Dadeville and Alexander City, but provide no visitation to the park due to the distance from the area. The nearest passenger service by railroad is 80 miles in the city of Birmingham. Commercial airlines are available in Atlanta, Montgomery, and Birmingham.

Even though Horseshoe Bend National Military Park is located in a very rural section of the state, the area is in the heart of the south's industrial region. Within Tallapoosa County are such major corporations as Russell Mills (the world's largest manufacturer of athletic clothing), employing well over 6,000 residents. Other important employers are Dale Manufacturing Corporation, Hartwell Mills, Inc., several foundries, a mobile home construction company, brick companies, etc. The average income is approximately \$15,500 with a 25% minority population.

There are three state parks within a 50-mile radius of Horseshoe Bend. The nearest, Wind Creek State Park, is 20 miles away on the shore of Lake Martin. This area has adequate swimming, boating, picnicking, and camping facilities to meet the demand of this section of the state. The park staff refers most campers to this area. Cheaha State Park is located 45 miles north of Horseshoe Bend and has overnight accommodations and other recreational facilities. THE third state park, Chewacla State Park, is located about 4 miles south of Auburn (40 miles away). All three state parks charge for use of their facilities.

No formal overnight camping facilities are provided within Horseshoe Bend National Military Park. A large picnic area, including a covered pavilion, is located adjacent to the Visitor Center; a smaller picnic area is also available at the Boat Ramp.

Visitor surveys by the park staff have determined that "first time" visitors are attracted to the park by the historical values (Andrew Jackson, the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, etc.). Returning visitors generally visit the park to participate in recreational activities (picnicking, boating, fishing, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, etc.) and to enjoy the natural features of the area.

Sunday is the most heavily-visited day of the week, with the majority of the visitation arriving after noon (after local churches begin to let out). The second highest visitor day is Saturdays. The lowest visitation occurs during the first part of the week, except in the spring and fall when many school groups visit the park. During this period (March-May and October/November), weekdays result in the highest visitation with as many as 200 school children visiting the park at one time.

From 1990, park visitors came from 47 states, 1 U.S. Territories, and 21 foreign countries representing 5 continents. The highest visitation came from the states of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. See pages 21 & 24 for charts showing total annual and monthly visitation figures.

Visitor protection problems relate to those normally found with park visitors and the heavily-traveled Hwy 49 -- traffic violations, medical responses, informational requests, etc. The illegal hunting of deer and wild turkey is known to occur in several different area of the park. However, park patrols are limited by the small staff.

ISSUES

1. Visitation to the park is well below the level considered to be a threat to the resources. It is estimated that the park could double its annual visitation and still be able to adequately protect the natural and cultural resources. As the charts in this section indicate, the Visitor Center receives only approximately 1/3 of the visitors who enter the historic area of the park (Tour Road). However, as mentioned previously, the park staff is not large enough to handle much more than manning the Visitor Center. "Non-recreational" use on state Hwy 49 amounts to approximately 10 times the amount of "recreational" use in the park.

2. While the park is a historic area by legislation and background, on a 'nice' weekend, as many as half of the visitors in the park may be involved in more recreational activities than historical. Visitor use on the river, such as canoeing and fishing, has increased significantly over the past 3 years.

3. Virtually 2/3's of the park is not routinely utilized by the visitor with the greatest deterrent being the lack of accessibility. All portions of the park outside of the 'historic area' (Visitor Center, Tour Road, battlefield) are closed to motorized vehicles except official vehicles. Even though visitors are encouraged to walk these areas, the lack of available and secure areas for parking their vehicles discourages most from making use of these portions of the park.

4. The restrooms in the Visitor Center currently do not meet the requirements for wheelchair accessibility of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. To modify the existing restroom facilities would require major structural changes to the building.

5. The park's Nature trail is traditionally a favorite visitor use site, especially for "locals". This trail runs approximately 3 miles along the battlefield and down to the river. Previously the trail was marked with posts which corresponded to a trail guide. The trail guide pointed out natural features of the area and how the Creek Indians utilized these natural features in their daily lives. In 1988, the trail markers were removed due to their poor condition, and the trail guide was discontinued; many of the natural features in the guide no longer were applicable to the actual trail features. Visitors are still encouraged and continue to use the Nature Trail, however there are no interpretive aids presently available.

6. The extent of the National Park Service jurisdiction and responsibility on the Tallapoosa River is unclear, especially as it applies to enforcing resource management and safety regulations.

OBJECTIVES

As indicated in the Administrative Issues of this document, the park needs an increase in staffing to properly address visitor use and resource protection.

Continue to utilize various methods to educate the park's recreational visitors on the historical values of the park.

Address the need for wheelchair accessible restroom facilities at the Visitor Center.

The park should design new trail markers which correspond to a Site Bulletin-style trail guide for the Nature Trail and seek funding for implementation.

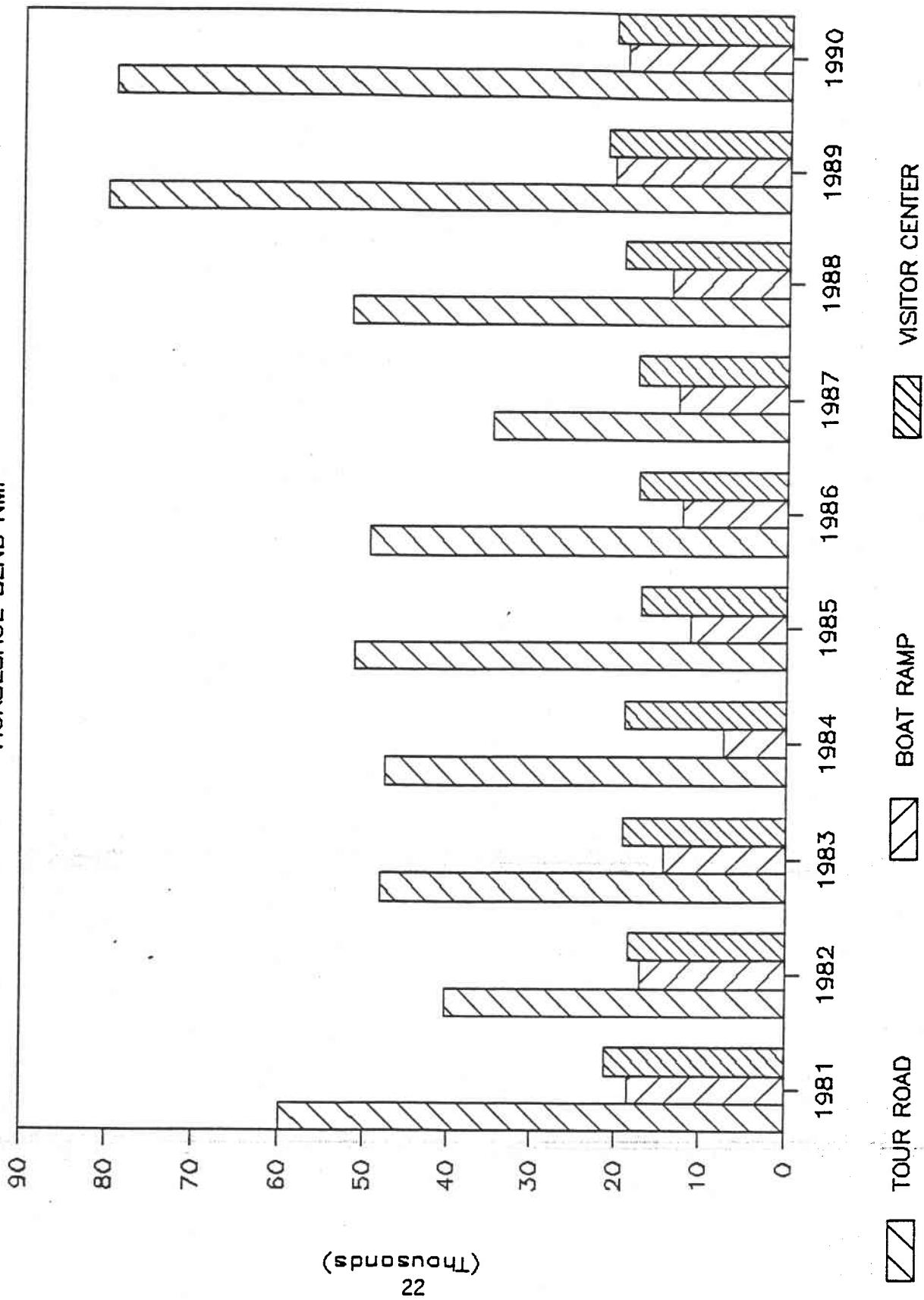
A clarification of the Park Service's jurisdiction over the Tallapoosa River within the park boundaries should be made. Not only will this allow park management to identify resource management strategies, but it will also help to determine the park's responsibility in the enforcement of 36 CFR and federal regulations.

HORSESHOE BEND NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
ANNUAL VISITATION FIGURES

VISITATION	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
HIGHWAY 49	586824	572286	353580	424430	437206	440610	453003	460783	577025	605883
TOUR ROAD	59854	40428	48217	47674	51327	49604	34954	51847	80225	79475
BOAT RAMP	18534	17111	14297	7271	11222	12212	12734	13620	20638	19131
VISITOR CENTER	21186	18479	19141	19057	17100	17486	17636	19361	21471	20608
RECREATIONAL	78388	57539	62514	54945	62549	61816	47688	65467	100863	98606
NON-RECREATIONAL	586824	572286	353580	424430	437206	440610	453003	460783	577025	605883
TOTAL VISITS	665212	629825	416094	479375	499755	502426	500691	526250	677888	704489

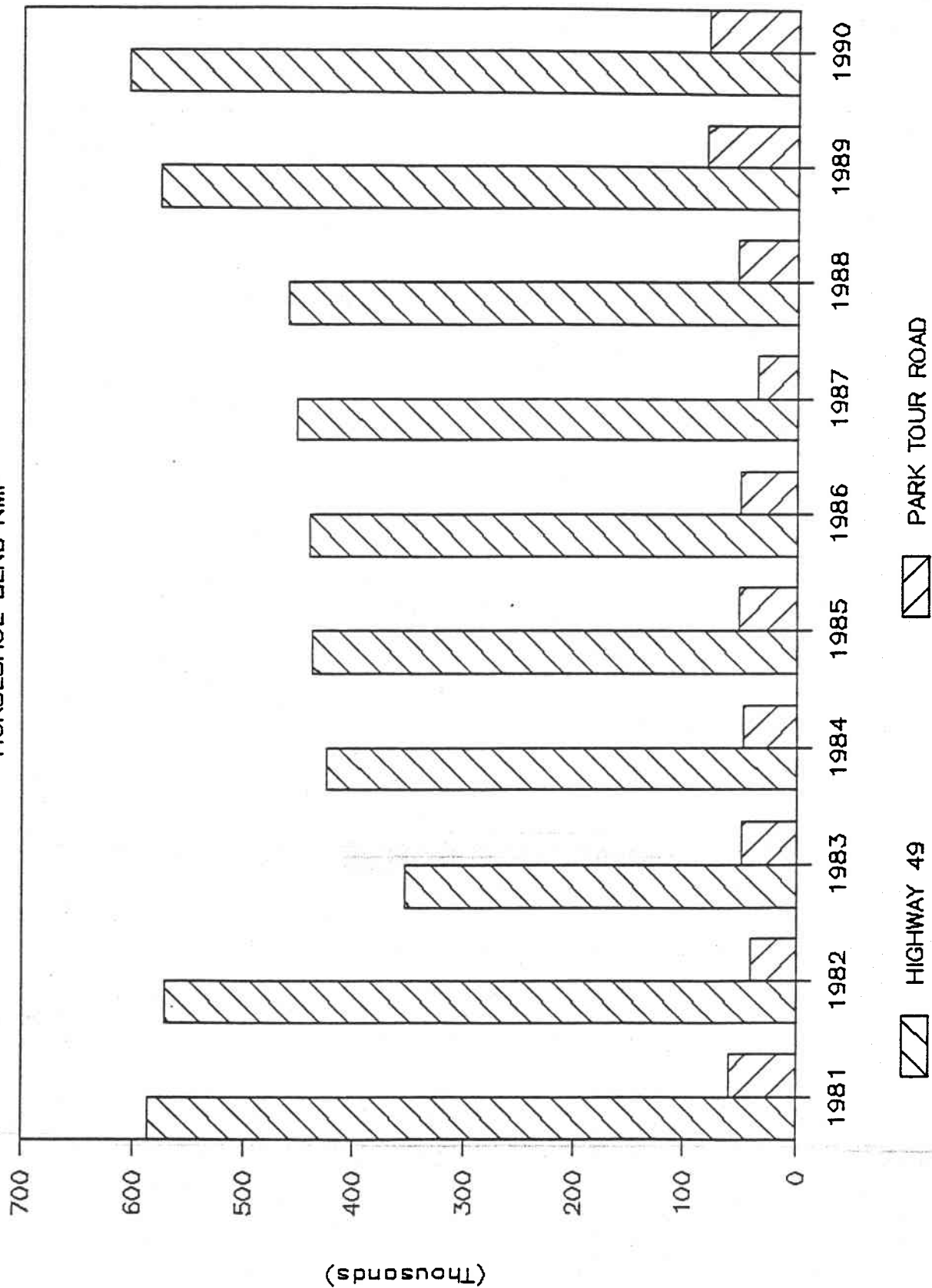
1981 - 1990 ANNUAL VISITATION TRENDS

HORSESHOE BEND NMP



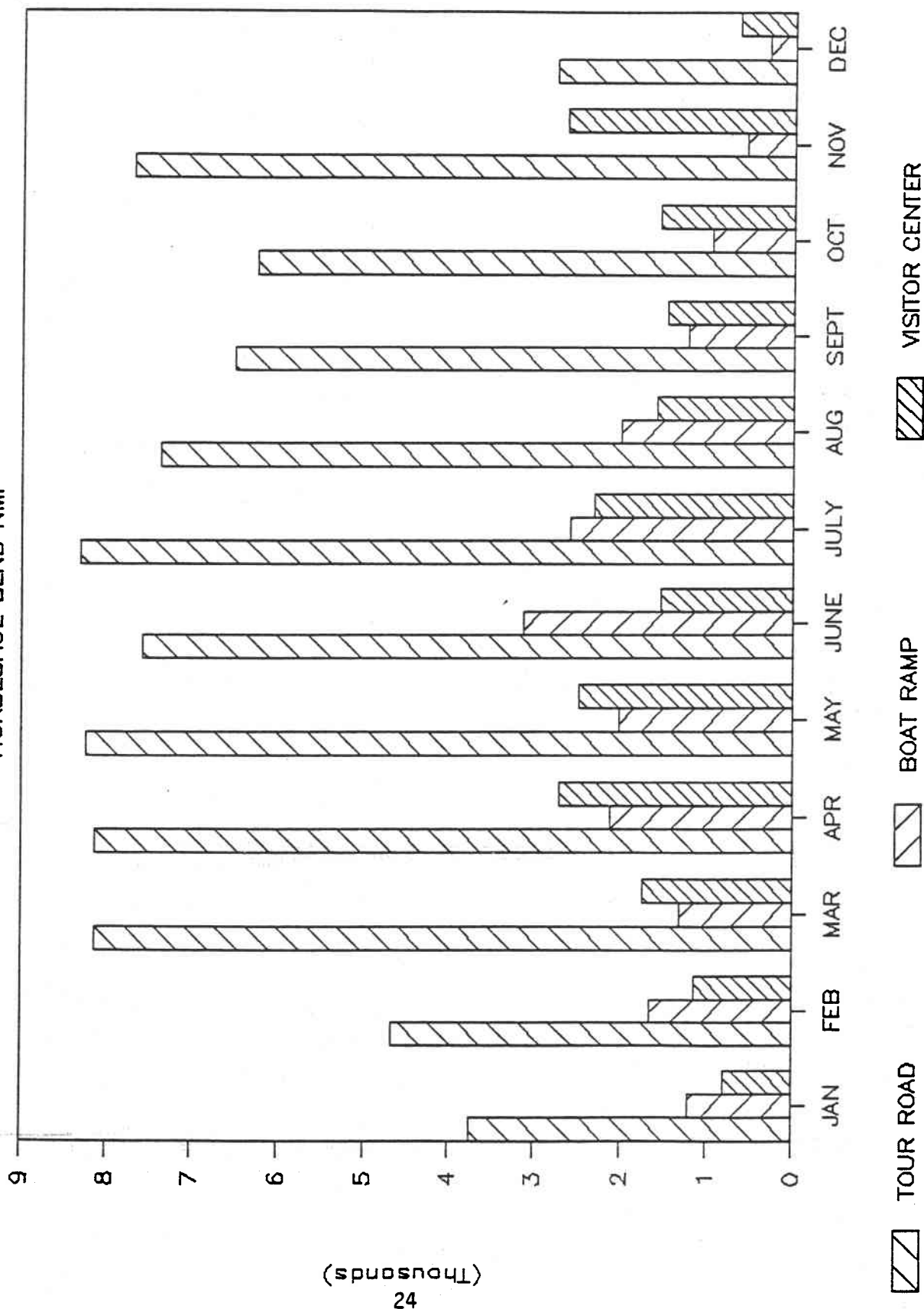
STATE HIGHWAY 49

HORSESHOE BEND NMP



1990 MONTHLY VISITATION

HORSESHOE BEND NMP



FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

OVERVIEW

Non-Historic Roads and Trails

The park contains approximately 10 and 1/2 miles of roads of which 6 miles are unpaved. Alabama State Hwy 49 and Tallapoosa County Road 79 account for about 2 miles of the paved road and are maintained by the state and county respectively. The park's main Tour Road (maintained by the National Park Service) is 3 miles long, with a one-way section through the lower portion of the "horseshoe". There are 6 concrete bridges and 2 wooden bridges in the park, as well as the large concrete bridge spanning the Tallapoosa River (maintained by the state). Seven parking areas have been constructed along the Tour Road (includes the Visitor Center parking lot) containing 73 parking spaces.

There are approximately 13 miles of public trails within the park of which the 3-mile Nature Trail, looping back and forth through the battlefield, is the most heavily used by park visitors. There are 3 short paved paths leading from the parking lots to viewpoints around the historic area. Twelve bridges are maintained along these trails.

Non-historic Buildings and Facilities.

The following buildings are found within Horseshoe Bend National Military Park:

VISITOR CENTER

4,105 square feet
One story, brick construction with cedar shingles. Contains a large lobby area, a small museum with historical exhibits, a 45-seat auditorium, restrooms, and the main park offices. Is protected with smoke and intrusion alarm systems.

MAINTENANCE BUILDING

2,256 square feet
One story, concrete block construction with metal roof. Contains a large,

3-bay work area, restroom/
shower area, a parts
storage room, and another
area with 2 roll-up doors,
used for general storage
of supplies/materials.
It is located west of Hwy
49, across from the Visitor
Center. Is protected with
smoke and intrusion alarms.

PAINT HOUSE

120 square feet
Insulated metal building
with metal roof, used to
store paint, solvents, etc.
Located adjacent to the
Maintenance Building.

OIL HOUSE

80 square feet
Metal building with metal
roof used to store oil and
related materials for the
vehicles, tractors, and
mowers. Located to the
south of the Maintenance
Building.

PUMP (WELL) HOUSE

80 square feet
Concrete, block
construction with cement
roof. Contains the main
water pump and the
chlorinator for the park
water system. Located 1/4
mile south of Maintenance
Building.

BOOSTER PUMP HOUSE

80 square feet
Concrete, block
construction with cement
roof. Contains the booster
pump and pressure tank for
the park water system.
Located behind (east) of
Park Quarters #B-4.

WATER TANK

15,000 gallons
40 foot, metal water tank
containing all of the
park's stored water.
Located north of Park
Quarters #B-2

PARK HOUSE --B3

1,415 square feet
Mission 66, three-bedroom,
brick construction with
shingled roof. Located
in park quarters area,
north of the Visitor Center
on Hwy 49 (B3 is closest
to the Visitor Center).

PARK HOUSE --B4

1,415 square feet
Same as above in
construction. Located
north of Quarters #B3.

PARK HOUSE --B2

1424 square feet
Three-bedroom, brick con-
struction. Located north
of Quarters #B4.

UTILITY BUILDINGS

80 square feet
Small, one-room storage
sheds located at the rear
of each park quarters.

BOAT HOUSE

180 square feet
Metal siding with metal
roof. Used to store park's
John-boat and motor, and
various other boating
supplies (i.e. life jacket,
gas tanks, etc.).

POLE SHED

roof and 8" diameter

21 'x 37'
Constructed in 1980 with
tin roof and 8" diameter
pole supports, open sides.
Used to shelter various
pieces of equipment such
as bushhog attachments,
etc.

INTERPRETIVE SHELTERS

provide shelter at each of

30' in diameter
Circular structure
supported by 6 steel poles.
Located at the Overlook and
Tour Stops #2 and 4 to
provide shelter at each of
these viewpoints.

PICNIC AREA

19 picnic tables, 1 shelter, and an interpretive kiosk
Picnic Shelter (12' x 20') covers 4 tables and is a wooden structure with a shingled roof. The kiosk is three sided with 2 interpretive panels and a bulletin board. The entire picnic area is located just east of the Visitor Center.

PICNIC AREA

3 picnic tables and an interpretive kiosk
The kiosk is of the same design as the above. This picnic area is located at the park boat ramp.

BOAT RAMP

1 concrete ramp and parking area. Adjacent to Hwy 49 bridge. Provides access to Tallapoosa River.

UTILITY SYSTEMS

The following utility systems are contained within the park:

COMMUNICATIONS

Non-repeater radio system combining a base station and antenna (located at the park's main water tank) with additional remote, mobile and portable radio units. All park quarters and offices have radio units

The park now has 1 mobile unit capable of communicating with the local Sheriff's Department.

SEWAGE SYSTEMS

Park Owned and Operated
All park houses and the Visitor Center drain into a septic tank (4,725 square feet) southwest of the Visitor Center and then to a small leach field nearby (60' x 100'). An additional field line (700 square feet) has been added to this system near the current picnic area. In the Maintenance Building, all of the lines drain into a small septic tank (1,000 gallon) and field line south of the building. No maintenance is needed except periodic pumping out.

WATER SYSTEM

Park Owned and Operated
Water is obtained through the use of a well (150' deep) located near the Tallapoosa River south of the Maintenance Building.

The water is run through a park-maintained chlorination system and then pumped into the large water tank near the park quarters area. From this tank the water is gravity-fed to the booster house and then pumped to all the park facilities.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Owned and supplied by Alabama Power Company. Employees living in the park are billed directly by the Power Company. When each of the housing units are vacant, the power is left on and a temporary billing is made to the park; this prevents the water pipes from freezing in winter and allows for any work which might be necessary.

Major Equipment

The park leases three vehicles from the General Services Administration:

- 1986 Dodge 1/2 ton pickup truck with dump bed. Utilized generally by the maintenance division.
- 1987 Chevrolet Celebrity, 4-wheel sedan. Used primarily by the Superintendent to attend off-site meetings/training; is available for all divisions when needed.
- 1989 Ford Bronco, 2-door, 4-wheel drive. Contains law enforcement package. The 4-wheel drive is essential for patrols of the back areas of the park, especially during inclement weather. Used primarily for patrolling the park.

One additional 1/2 ton 1988 Chevrolet pickup truck is NPS-owned. It was purchased in 1988 with a combination of park and regional funds. This vehicle is used for back-country patrols and maintenance activities.

In addition to the motor vehicles described, the park owns and utilizes the following major pieces of equipment:

- 1 1989, 55 hsp, John Deere tractor with backhoe, bushhog, and reach flail mower attachments.
- 1 1985, 19 hsp, Ford tractor with 5' 'belly' mower
- 2 1982, and 1990, 12 hsp, Gravely riding lawnmowers
- 1 1960, 50-gallon Forester slip-on fire pumper with trailer
- 1 14' John Boat with a 9 1/2 hsp Mercury outboard motor
- 1 15' Grumman canoe
- 2 17' canoes -- 1 Grumman and 1 Coleman

ISSUES

1. The present museum area is in need of rehab and up-grading. Installed in 1964, several of the exhibits contain inaccurate information and data. The museum also fails to pay sufficient attention to the Creek Culture.

2. Generally all other facilities and equipment within the park are adequate for current park needs. However, as addressed in the Visitor Use Section, there is a need for handicapped accessible restrooms at the Visitor Center.

OBJECTIVES

Develop an Exhibit plan to rehab the museum exhibits. The plan should address new information on the Creek Culture and up-date the existing information pertinent to the battle, as stated in the park's Interpretive Prospectus (1971).

As detailed in the Visitor Use Section, address the need for wheelchair accessible restrooms at the Visitor Center.

STATUS OF PLANNING

<u>NAME OF PLAN/STUDY</u>	<u>PREPARED BY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
Master Plan	SERO	1964	needs major revision
Statement for Management	PARK	1990	Current
Resource Management Plan	PARK	1986	needs revision
Basic Resource Inventory	AUBURN UNIV	1974	needs up-dating
Scope of Collections	PARK	1986	Current
Statement for Interpretation	PARK	1990	Current
Interpretive Prospectus	DSC	1971	Current
Housing Management Plan	PARK	1990	Current
Documented Safety Plan	PARK	1985	needs revision
Standard Operating Procedures	PARK	1990	Current
VIP Prospectus	PARK	1989	Current
Wayside Exhibit Plan	PARK/HFC CONTRACT	1989	Current
Road Inventory & Needs Study	FED HWY ADM	1985	Current

PROPOSED PLANNING

Archaeological Inventory & Significance Evaluation	SEAC	propos	10-238, #76
Archaeological Investigation	SEAC	propos	10-238, #130
Historic Base & Ground Cover Maps	CONTRACT	propos	10-238, #119
Rehab VC Exhibits	CONTRACT	propos	10-238, #106
Reconstruct Indian Log Barricade	CONTRACT	propos	10-238, #101
Park Administrative History	PARK/DSC CONTRACT	propos	10-238, #125
Construct Mobility Accessible Restroom	CONTRACT	propos	10-238,
Exhibit Plan	PARK/SERO	to be proposed with 10-238 to be proposed with 10-238	
Collections Management Plan	PARK/SERO		
Fire Management Plan	PARK/SERO		

MANAGEMENT ZONES

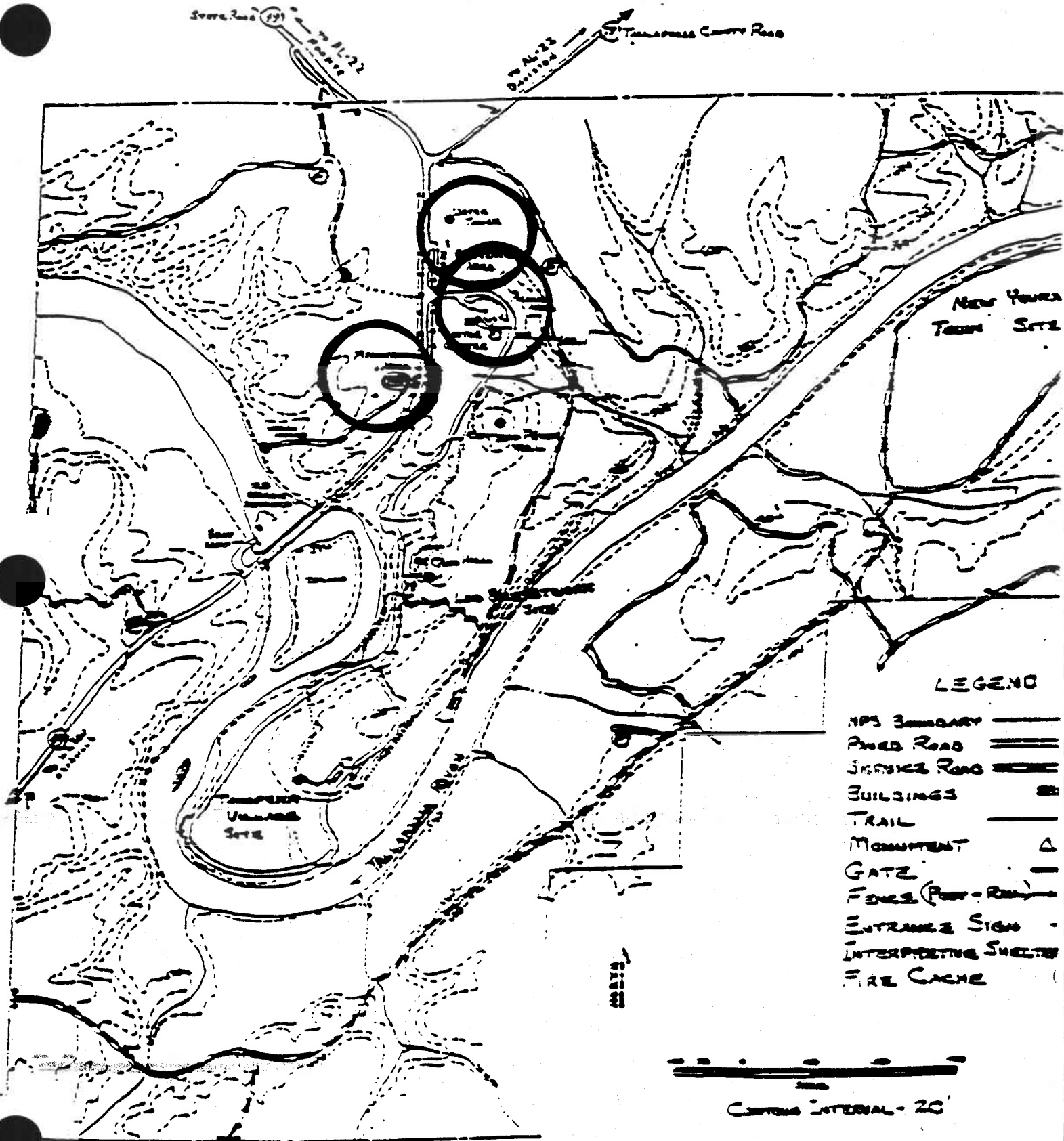
All lands within the park is classified as an Historic Zone. Within this zone, however, there are three DEVELOPMENT SUBZONES:

1. the MAINTENANCE AREA, consisting of the main building, outbuildings, and storage yards.
2. the PARK QUARTERS AREA with three brick homes.
3. The VISITOR CENTER AREA.

All three of the above areas contain approximately 5 acres each, and were all designed and located so as to be unobtrusive as possible. The Quarters and Maintenance areas were placed well away from that portion of the park most utilized by visitors. The Visitor Center complex was located at the northern end of the park, adequately removed from the historic battlefield (see map on the following page).

MANAGEMENT ZONING

HORSESHOE BEND NATIONAL MILITARY PARK Tallapoosa County, Alabama



***Circled areas denote the Development Subzones

MAJOR ISSUES

The following issues represent those concerns of the highest priority at this time:

1. The lack of adequate mobility accessible restroom facilities at the Visitor Center (p.19).
2. The need for additional archaeological work in the park (p.12).
3. The lack of a current GMP (p.8).
4. The lack of adequate park staff to properly handle park visitors and resource management concerns/issues (p.8.).
5. The lack of a collection Management Plan.
6. The need for an Archeological Resource Protection Plan.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Long-Term Objectives

The following objectives are considered long-term goals for the management of Horseshoe Bend Military Park:

- To protect and preserve the historic resources of the park, its commemorative monuments, and other important cultural and natural sites.
- To foster through a variety of personal and nonpersonal services, visitor understanding and appreciation of the importance of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in breaking the power of the Creek Indian Nation, and its relationship to the subsequent decline of the Indian influence in the southeast.
- To accommodate only those visitor uses that further public understanding and appreciation for the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park story or are passive/nonconsumptive in nature and non-impacting on the park's primary resources.
- To permit all non-recreational special uses only in non-historic park areas or where the use contributes to resource protection and interpretation.
- To ensure adequate maintenance efforts are undertaken to protect park historic resources, natural resources, and visitor/administrative facilities.
- To ensure that appropriate internal control procedures are in place to avoid waste, fraud, and/or abuse of government funds, property, and/or personnel.
- To ensure that adequate measures are in place for law enforcement and fire protection to minimize/prevent vandalism, loss, or damage to park facilities and resources, and to minimize or prevent visitor hazards to property loss.
- To provide responsible position management to assure cost-efficient use of personnel reflecting actual duties, needed periods of employment (seasonal, part-time, or full-time) and proper grade allocation.

- To rehab park Visitor Center and office space to include handicap accessible restrooms, and improved enclosed circulation space.
- To rehabilitate or replace existing museum exhibits to achieve a balance interpretive program fully interpreting the whole battle and its national significance.
- To encourage hardwood reforestation toward a forest community resembling the early 1800's vegetative cover.
- To control non-native vegetation to the greatest extent possible through out the entire park.
- To implement measures to control pest species as needed and appropriate to protect the health and safety of visitors and park employees, and to preserve cultural resources and the natural processes.
- To encourage efforts to assemble accurate information on the area's historic conditions.
- To ensure cooperation with federal, state, and local agencies as well as private organizations and interests to ensure protection of park resources from internal and external negative influences and to assure visitor safety/well-being and positive recreational experiences.
- To cooperate with federal, state, and local agencies, private organizations and interests, and members of the public in 1) developing plans and programs for pre-serving and interpreting related natural and cultural resources in the park's region; 2) Informing visitors to the region regarding recreational and interpretive opportunities, as well as visitor services, in the park and its vicinity; and 3) ensuring that lands in the park's vicinity are used so as to provide, to the greatest extent possible, long-term perpetuation of the park's natural and cultural resources.
- To cooperate with the local communities in the development of educational programs, mutually beneficial conservation measures, historic preservation concepts, and other programs of mutual interest.
- To develop a park brochure which not only tell the story of the battle, but pays sufficient attention to elements of Creek Culture, and the events beginning the Creek war and leading up to Horseshoe Bend.

Short-Term Objectives

The following objectives are considered to have primary importance in directing the efforts for the management of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park over the next 2-5 years (page numbers indicate where a description of the issue can be found).

1. to complete an approved General Management Plan for the park (p.9).
2. to determine the jurisdiction of the National Park Service relating to the section of the Tallapoosa River within the park (p.9).
3. to develop and instigate Memorandums of Understanding for all Right-Of-Ways as prescribed in the land deeds for the park (p.9).
4. to seek an increase in base funding and FTE to allow for adequate staffing (p.9).
5. address resource management needs through the revision of the Resource Management Plan, up-dating of the Base Resource Inventory, and the development of a Fire Management Plan, and a Collections Management Plan (ps. 12-13).
6. address the need for additional archaeological investigations within the park (p.12).
7. actively seek funding for the addition of mobility accessible restroom facilities at the Visitor Center (p.19).
8. address the need for an Exhibit Plan to up-grade/rehab existing museum exhibits (p.31).
9. design and implement interpretive aids for park's Nature Trail (p.19).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

RESOURCE THEMES

The following National Park Service CULTURAL RESOURCE THEMES are represented at Horseshoe Bend National Military Park:

I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations

D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Population

2. Establishing Intercultural Relations

e. Defending Native Homelands

f. Defending Native Religious Systems

k. Helping Foreigners Survive: Providing Food
Clothing, and Shelter

3. Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest, or Accommodation

b. Forced and Voluntary Population Movements

1. The Establishment of Indian Territory

4. Military Removal and Concentration

d. 3. Townspeople

5. Becoming Native American

a. Treaties and Laws Formally Defining Native
American Statues and Roles

d. Native Responses to New Economic, Political, and
Territorial Arrangements

V. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860

E. War of 1812, 1812-1815

X. Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898

C. Military-Aboriginal American Contact and Conflict

1. East of the Mississippi, 1763-1850s

The following National Park Service NATURAL RESOURCES THEMES are represented at Horseshoe Bend National Military Park:

National Significance:

none known

Regional Significance:

none known although further study could up-grade some now shown as having State/Local significance

State/Local Significance:

I.A Landforms/Plains and Plateaus

- entire park

Condition:	good
Threat to Resource:	not threatened
Documentation:	fair

I.H. Landforms/River Systems

- Tallapoosa River (3 mile section running through park)

Condition:	fair
Threat to Resource:	external
Documentation:	poor

III.B.1. Ecological Systems/Broadleaf Vegetation/Oak-Hickory

- entire park

Condition:	good
Threat to Resource:	not threatened
Documentation:	fair

III.B.4. Ecological Systems/Broadleaf Vegetation/Bottomland
Hardwoods

- along Tallapoosa River

Condition: good
Threat to Resource: not threatened
Documentation: fair

III.C.2. Ecological Systems/Needleleaf Vegetation/Pine

- 1,5000 acres on and surrounding battlefield

Condition: good
Threat to Resource: external
Documentation: fair

III.E.3. Ecological Systems/Freshwater Ecosystems/Lakes & Pond

- beaver ponds

Condition: good
Threat to Resource: not threatened
Documentation: poor

The following National Park Service Recreational Resource Themes are represented at Horseshoe Bend National Military Park:

National Significance:

none known

Regional Significance:

none known

State/Local Significance:

I.A.2. Water Based Activities/Swimming/River

- Tallapoosa River

Condition:	good
Threat to Resource:	external
Documentation:	poor

I.D.1.b. Water Based Activities/Power Boating

- Tallapoosa River

Condition:	poor
Threat to Resource:	external
Documentation:	poor

I.D.2.b. Water Based Activities/Canoeing, Kayaking

- Tallapoosa River

Condition: fair
Threat to Resource: external
Documentation: poor

III.A.1. Land Based Activities/Bus Touring

- Park Tour Road

Condition: good
Threat to Resource: external
Documentation: poor

III.A.2. Land Based Activities/Driving for Pleasure

- Park Tour Road

Condition: good
Threat to Resource: not threatened
Documentation: good

III.B.1-5. Land Based Activities/Bicycle, Horseback, Jogging
Hiking

- entire park

Condition: good
Threat to Resource: not threatened
Documentation: good

III.D.1-5. Land Based Activities/Sightseeing, Visiting,
Picnicking, Nature Study

- entire park

Condition: good
Threat to Resource: not threatened
Documentation: good

III.F.1-4. Land Based Activities/Interpretation/Guided &
Unguided Touring, Attended Talks & Programs,
Viewing Interpretive Material

- entire park

Condition:	good
Threat to Resource:	internal
Documentation:	good

APPENDIX B.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES
APPROVED AUGUST 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That there is hereby created in the Department of the Interior a service to be called the National Park Service, which shall be under the charge of a director, who shall be appointed by the Secretary and who shall receive a salary of \$4,500 per annum. There shall also be appointed by the Secretary the following assistants and other employees at the salaries designated: One assistant director, at \$2,500 per annum; one chief clerk at \$2,000 per annum; one draftsman, at \$1,800 per annum; one messenger, at \$600 per annum; and, in addition thereto, such other employees as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem necessary: PROVIDED, That not more than \$8,100 annually shall be expended for salaries of experts, assistants, and employees within the District of Columbia not herein specifically enumerated unless previously authorized by law. The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 1.)

Section 2. That the director shall, under the direction of the

Secretary of the Interior, have the supervision, management, and control of the several national parks and national monuments which are now under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and of the Hot Springs Reservation in the State of Arkansas, and of such other national parks and reservations of like character as may be hereafter created by Congress: PROVIDED, That in the supervision, management, and control of national monuments contiguous to national forests the Secretary of Agriculture may cooperate with said National Park Service to such extent as may be requested by the Secretary of the Interior (U.S.C., title 16, sec.2.)

Section 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the use and management of the parks, monuments, and reservations under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, and any violations of any of the rules and regulations authorized by this Act shall be punished as provided for in section fifty of the Act entitled "An Act to codify and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, as amended by section six of the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth United States Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and fifty-seven). He may also, upon terms and conditions to be fixed by him, sell or dispose of timber in those cases where in his judgment the cutting of such timber is required in order to control the attacks of insects or diseases or otherwise conserve the scenery or the natural or historic objects in any such park, monument, or reservation. He may also provide in his discretion for the destruction of such animals

and of such plant life as may be detrimental to the use of any of said parks, monuments, or reservations. He may also grant privileges, leases, and permits for the use of land for the accommodation of visitors in the various parks, monuments, or other reservations herein provided for, but for periods not exceeding twenty years; and no natural curiosities, wonders, or objects of interest shall be leased, rented, or granted to anyone on such terms as to interfere with free access to them by the public: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the Secretary of the Interior may, under such rules and regulations and on such terms as he may prescribe, grant the privilege to graze live stock within any national park, monument, or reservation herein referred to when in his judgment such use is not detrimental to the primary purpose for which such park, monument, or reservation was created, except that this provision shall not apply to the Yellowstone National Park. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 3.)

Section 4. That nothing in this Act contained shall affect or modify the provisions of the Act approved February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and one, entitled "An Act relating to rights of way through certain parks, reservations, and other public lands." (U.S.C. title 16, sec. 4.)

APPENDIX C

Public Law 800 - 84th Congress
Chapter 729 - 2d Session
H. R. 11766

AN ACT

All 70 Stat. 651.

To provide for the establishment of the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park,
in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when not less than five hundred acres of the non-Federal lands hereinafter described (together with improvements thereon) and known as the Horseshoe Bend Battle Ground on the Tallapoosa River, in the State of Alabama, shall have been acquired and transferred free and clear of all encumbrances to the United States without expense to the Federal Government, such areas shall be, and are hereby, dedicated and set apart as a unit of the National Park System for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, under the name of the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park.

Horseshoe Bend
National Military
Park, Ala.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make an examination of the Horseshoe Bend Battle Ground with a view to determining the area or areas thereof deemed desirable for inclusion in the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park and which, except for not more than twenty acres of any other lands adjacent to such battleground found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, lie within the lands particularly described as follows: Sections 13, 14, 15, 22, and 23, all township 23 north, range 23 east, Saint Stephens meridian.

Examination
of area.

SEC. 3. (a) The National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall administer, protect, and develop the park, subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended.

Administration.

(b) In order to provide for the proper development and maintenance of the park, the Secretary of the Interior shall construct and maintain therein such roads, trails, markers, buildings, and other improvements, and such facilities for the care and accommodation of visitors, as he may deem necessary.

16 USC 1 et seq.
Roads, trails, etc.

SEC. 4. This Act shall become effective if and when the requirements of sections 1 and 2 hereof shall have been fully complied with to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, who shall then issue a notice declaring that the requirements herein have been met, and said notice shall formally dedicate and set aside the areas transferred to the United States in accordance with the provisions of section 1 hereof.

Effectivity.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Appropriation.

Approved July 23, 1956.

ESTABLISHING THE HORSESHOE BEND NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the battle of Horseshoe Bend, fought on March 27, 1814, on the Tallapoosa River in Alabama, resulted in a decisive victory for the forces of General Andrew Jackson over a strong body of Creek Indians and broke the power of the Creek Confederacy; and

WHEREAS this significant historic event on the Indian border opened the way for settlement in Alabama and other parts of the old Southwest; and

WHEREAS section 1 of an act approved July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 651), provides that when not less than five hundred acres of non-Federal lands (together with improvements thereon), known as the Horseshoe Bend Battle Ground, shall have been acquired and transferred free and clear of all encumbrances to the United States without expense to the Federal Government, such area shall be dedicated and set apart as the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park; and

WHEREAS section 2 of that act authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to make an examination of the Horseshoe Bend Battle Ground with a view to determining the area or areas thereof deemed desirable for inclusion in the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park; and

WHEREAS the Secretary of the Interior on June 11, 1957, approved a map showing an area of 2,040 acres on the Horseshoe Bend Battle Ground as being desirable for inclusion in the Horseshoe

Bend National Military Park, and such land was donated to, and accepted on behalf of, the United States of America on April 24, 1959; and

WHEREAS the requirements of sections 1 and 2 of the act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 651), have been fully complied with:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 4 of the above-mentioned act of July 25, 1956, do hereby dedicate and set aside the following-described lands in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, as the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park:

Northeast quarter (NE 1/4), northeast quarter of northwest quarter (NE 1/4 of NW 1/4), northeast quarter of southeast quarter (NE 1/4 of SE 1/4), fractions A, B, C and E of section 15; fractions B, D, and E of section 22; all in township 23 north, range 23 east; also one-half acre known as the Ferry Landing on the south side of the Tallapoosa River in said section 15, more particularly described as follows: Commence at the southwest corner of section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama; thence south 89 degrees 00 minutes east 1968 feet to a point; thence north 1 degree 00 minutes west 1267 feet to a point on the southerly bank of the Tallapoosa River and the point of beginning of the parcel herein intended to be described; thence south 52 degrees 00 minutes west 147.6 feet to a point; thence north 38 degrees 00 minutes west 147.6 feet to a point; thence north 52 degrees 00 minutes east 147.6 feet to a point on the southerly bank of the said river; thence upstream along the southerly bank of the river south 38 degrees 00 minutes east 147.6 feet to the point of beginning, and being situated in the east half of the southwest quarter of section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama; also a parcel of land known as Miller's Island in the Tallapoosa River just south of the river bridge more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of said section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama; thence south 89 degrees 00 minutes east 2605 feet to a point on the west bank of said island, which is the point of beginning; thence north 5 degrees 00 minutes east 220 feet to a point; thence north 8 degrees 00 minutes west 510 feet to a point; thence north 82 degrees 00 minutes east 350 feet to a point; thence north 55 degrees 30 minutes east 75 feet to a point; thence north 82 degrees 00 minutes east 115 feet to a point; thence south 17 degrees 00 minutes east 330 feet to a point; thence south 8 degrees 00 minutes east 270 feet to a point; thence south 77 degrees 45 minutes west 270 feet to a point; thence south 59 degrees 35 minutes west 160 feet to a

point; thence south 36 degrees 06 minutes west 650 feet to a point; thence north 5 degrees 00 minutes east 530 feet to the point of beginning, containing 14.11 acres, more or less, and being situated in sections 15 and 22, township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama. Less and except 5.1 acres in said section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east, previously conveyed by Nora E. Miller to Horseshoe Bend Battle Park Commission, described as follows: Beginning at a point which is 13 chains and 51 links south 75 degrees 30 minutes west of a point on the west line of section 14, township 23 north, range 23 east, which is 69 chains south of the northwest corner of said section 14; thence west 8 chains and 50 links, thence south 6 chains, thence east 8 chains and 50 links thence north 6 chains to the point of beginning.

The above described lands contain 560.66 acres, more or less.

Section 14, township 23 north, range 23 east; west half of northwest quarter and northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 23, township 23 north, range 23 east; section 15 and section 22, township 23 north, range 23 east, less and except the following described parts of said sections 15 and 22, township 23 north, range 23 east, known as Alabama Power Company lands, described as follows: Northeast quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$), northeast quarter of northwest quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$), northeast quarter of southeast quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$), fractions A, B, C and E of section 15; fractions B, D, and E of section 22; all in township 23 north, range 23 east; also one-half acre known as the Ferry Landing on the south side of the Tallapoosa River in section 15, more particularly described as follows: Commence at the southwest corner of section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama; thence south 89 degrees 00 minutes east 1968 feet to a point; thence north 1 degree 00 minutes west 1267 feet to a point on the southerly bank of the Tallapoosa River and the point of beginning of the parcel herein intended to be described; thence south 52 degrees 00 minutes west 147.6 feet to a point; thence north 38 degrees 00 minutes west 147.6 feet to a point; thence north 52 degrees 00 minutes east 147.6 feet to a point on the southerly bank of said river; thence upstream along the southerly bank of the river south 38 degrees 00 minutes east 147.6 feet to the point of beginning, and being situated in the east half of the southwest quarter of section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama; also a parcel of land known as Miller's Island in the Tallapoosa River just south of the river bridge more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of said section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama; thence south 89 degrees 00 minutes east 2605 feet to a point on the west bank of said island, which is the point of beginning; thence north 5 degrees 00 minutes east 220 feet to a point; thence north 8 degrees 00 minutes west 510 feet to a

point; thence north 82 degrees 00 minutes east 350 feet to a point; thence north 55 degrees 30 minutes east 75 feet to a point; thence north 82 degrees 00 minutes east 115 feet to a point; thence south 17 degrees 00 minutes east 330 feet to a point; thence south 8 degrees 00 minutes east 270 feet to a point; thence south 77 degrees 45 minutes west 270 feet to a point; thence south 59 degrees 35 minutes west 160 feet to a point; thence south 36 degrees 06 minutes west 650 feet to a point; thence north 5 degrees 00 minutes east 530 feet to the point of beginning, containing 14.11 acres, more or less, and being situated in sections 15 and 22, township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama. Less and except 5.1 acres in said section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east, previously conveyed by Nora E. Miller to Horseahoe Bend Battle Park Commission, described as follows: Beginning at a point which is 13 chains and 51 links south 75 degrees 30 minutes west of a point on the west line of section 14, township 23 north, range 23 east, which is 69 chains south of the northwest corner of said section 14; thence west 8 chains and 50 links, thence south 6 chains, thence east 8 chains and 50 links, thence north 6 chains to the point of beginning. Said 5.1-acre exception in said section 15 has heretofore been conveyed to the United States of America by patent from the State of Alabama.

The above-described lands contain 1,474.24 acres, more or less.

Beginning at a point which is 13 chains and 51 links south 75 degrees 30 minutes west of a point on the west line of section 14 which is 69 chains south of the northwest corner of section 14, thence west 8 chains and 50 links, thence south 6 chains, thence east 8 chains and 50 links, thence north 6 chains to the point of beginning, the said land lying and being in section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east.

The above-described lands contain 5.1 acres, more or less.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this ~~seventh~~ day of

August in the year of
our Lord nineteen
hundred and fifty-
nine, and of the
Independence of the
United States of
America the one
hundred and eighty-
fourth.



Wm J. Brennan

By the President:

Douglas Dillon

Acting Secretary of State

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
AND RECORDS SERVICE
100 SHAW AVENUE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

AUG 12 6 26 PM '59

IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER
DIVISION

3308

APPENDIX E

Adams (Tallapoosa). Johnson
(Tallapoosa)

H. 761

Enrolled, An Act. To repeal Act No. 200, approved August 6, 1907 relating to the celebration of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1814 and to provide for the disposition of any property conveyed to the commission during its existence.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. Act 600, approved August 6, 1907 relating to the celebration of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1814 is hereby expressly repealed.

Section 2. All property of whatsoever kind and description, both real and personal which was acquired, owned or belonged to the Horseshoe Bend Battle Park Commission is hereby transferred, assigned and conveyed to the State of Alabama in fee simple.

Section 3. The Governor of the State of Alabama is hereby authorized and empowered to cause a patent to issue under the seal of the State, signed by him and attested by the Secretary of State, conveying to the United States, without consideration, free and clear of all encumbrances for the purpose of originating, and developing, preserving, improving, protecting and maintaining a National Military Park to be established at Horseshoe Bend in Tallapoosa County that certain five and one-tenth acres of land acquired by the Horseshoe Bend Battle Park Commission from Mrs. H. E. Miller, an unmarried woman by warranty deed dated January 18, 1911 and recorded in Deed Book 21 at page 373 in the office of the Judge of Probate of Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

Section 4. The provisions of this Act are severable. If any part of the Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, such declaration shall not affect the part which remains.

Section 5. All laws or parts of laws which conflict with this Act are repealed.

Section 6. This Act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

Benjamin R. Pitt
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Robert H. Anderson
President and Presiding Officer of the Senate

House of Representatives
August 13, 1957

I hereby certify that the within Act originated in and was passed by the House August 2, 1957.

Oakley Melton, Jr.
Clerk

348
RECEIVED

AUG 23 1957

Senate

TIME 10:05 AM

Secretary of State

8/13/57 APPROVED

Passed

Aug 23 1957
TIME 10:01 AM

James E. Johnson
Gov. 1957

APPENDIX F

Ames (Hatch), Johnson
(Hatch), Johnson (Hatch)
McClendon, Hunt, Jenkins,
Brown (Lee), Franklin, Lee.

H. 720

Enrolled, An Act, To appropriate out of any funds in the State Treasury to the credit of the general fund, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$150,000 to the Department of Conservation to be used only for the purchase of lands to be made a part of the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park; and to provide for the lease, sale, swap, exchange, transfer, or otherwise dispose of such lands, including the right to convey same without consideration to the United States of America.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. That there is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury to the credit of the general fund, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$150,000 to the Department of Conservation.

Section 2. The funds herein appropriated to the Department of Conservation shall be used only for the purchase of lands to be made a part of the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park. The Department of Conservation is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to use said funds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to acquire title to said lands and to lease, sell, swap, exchange, transfer, or otherwise dispose of such lands for the purpose or purposes incident to the creation and establishment of the National Military Park at Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River in Tallapoosa County, Alabama. The right to convey such lands without consideration to the United States of America for such park purposes is extended to the Department of Conservation.

Section 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer on funds to the credit of the general fund upon requisition of the Director of Conservation, with the approval of the Governor, for the funds herein authorized in payment for such lands to be purchased by this Act: ~~Provided~~ However, that the Attorney General shall first certify that said lands are free and unincumbered and that the grantors have fee simple title thereto.

~~This Act shall become effective immediately upon passage and approval by the Governor or upon its otherwise becoming a law.~~

William H. Kendrick
Speaker of the House of Representatives

William H. Kendrick
President and President Officer of the Senate

House of Representatives
August 13, 1957

I hereby certify that the within Act originated in and was passed by the House August 2, 1957.

Oakley Melton, Jr.
Clark

Senate

NO 347

8/13/57

Passed

RECEIVED

AUG 23 1957

THE 10:45 AM.

Secretary of State

APPROVED Aug 23 1957

TIME 10:00 A.M.

James H. Brown
Governor

The State of Alabama)

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY:)

Know all Men by these Presents, That *Wm. H. E. Miller an*
unmarried woman

for and in consideration of *One*

Dollars,

some in hand paid by *The Horse Shoe Bend Battle Park Commission*
composed of the members of the Alabama Historical Commission, J. M. Coker, President, of the
Department of Archives and History, J. S. Smith, J. L. Bledsoe, J. D. Coker
Wm. H. Miller and J. M. Coker
 the receipt whereof *do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell, convey*

and confers unto the said *The Horse Shoe Bend Battle Park Commission*

the following described real estate, lying in the County of Tallapoosa, State of Alabama, to-wit:

Six and one-tenth (5/10) acres of land described as follows: Beginning at a point which is thirteen chains and fifty links South, 75 degrees and 30' West of a point on the West line of Section fourteen which is sixty-nine chains South of the Northwest corner of Section 14 thence West eight chains, and fifty links thence South six chains, thence East eight chains and fifty links, thence North six chains to beginning point, said land lies and being in Section 15 Township 20 S Range 20 E.

Said land to be used by the Government of the United States for the purpose of erecting a monument on the battle ground of Horse Shoe Bend to the memory of General Andrew Jackson and his men, the soldiers who fought in said battle.

Should the United States Government refuse or fail to build said monument then the above described land shall revert to the persons Wm. H. E. Miller her heirs and assigns at the expiration of four years from this date.

To have and to hold the aforesaid premises to the said The Horse Shoe Bend
Battle Port Commission their successors

~~and assigns~~ and assigns, to their use and behoof, ~~and~~ I do hereby covenant
with the said The Horse Shoe Bend Battle Port Commission
~~and assigns~~ and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee of the aforegranted
premises: that they are free from all incumbrances; that I have a good right to sell
and convey the same to the said The Horse Shoe Bend Battle Port Commission
~~and assigns~~ and I hereby warrant and covenant to defend the title to said premises
to the said The Horse Shoe Bend Battle Port Commission their suc-
cessors ~~and assigns~~ against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this
15 day of March 1911.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

Wm. J. [illegible]

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

The State of Alabama, Tallapoosa County.

I, H. J. Miller, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, in said State, hereby certify that W. B. Miller

whose name W. B. Miller signed to the foregoing conveyance, and who is known to me, acknowledged before me on this day, that being informed of the contents of the conveyance, she executed the same voluntarily on the day the same bears date.

Given under my hand, this 18 day of February, 1911

The State of Alabama, Tallapoosa County.

I, _____ in and for said County, in said State, hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____ 1911 came before me the within named _____ known to me (or made known to me) to be the wife of the within named _____ who, being examined separate and apart from the husband touching her signature to the within _____, acknowledged that she signed the same of her own free will and accord, without fear, constraint or threats on the part of her husband.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, this _____ day of _____ A. D. 1911

The State of Alabama, Tallapoosa County.

I, _____ in and for said State and County, aforesaid, hereby certify that subscribing witness to the foregoing conveyance, known to me, appeared before me this day, and being sworn, stated that

the grantor, voluntarily executed the same in _____ presence and in the presence of the other subscribing witness, on the day the same bears date; that _____ attested the same in the presence of the grantor and of the other witness, and that such other witness subscribed _____ name as a witness in _____ presence.

Given under my hand, this _____ day of _____ A. D. 1911.

APPENDIX H

Recopied Horseshoe Bend BMP July 1976

THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Vol. 140 Page 64

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME-----GREETINGS:

KNOW YE, That the 1957 Regular Session of the Legislature of Alabama in Act No. 348, page 458, approved August 28, 1957, authorized and empowered the Governor of the State of Alabama to cause a patent to issue under the Seal of the State, signed by him and attested by the Secretary of State conveying to the United States without consideration free and clear of all encumbrances for the purpose of originating and developing, preserving, improving, protecting and maintaining a national military park at Horseshoe Bend in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, that certain 5.1 acres of land acquired by Horseshoe Bend Battle Park Commission from Mrs. N. E. Miller, an unmarried woman, by warranty deed dated January 18, 1911, said land being more particularly described as follows:

Five and one-tenth (5.1) acres of land beginning at a point which is thirteen chains and fifty-one links South 75° 30' West of a point on the West line of Section 14 which is sixty-nine chains South of the Northwest corner of Section 14, thence West eight chains and fifty links, thence South six chains, thence East eight chains and fifty links, thence North six chains to the beginning point, said land lying and being in Section 15, Township 23, Range 23, Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE STATE OF ALABAMA GRANTS the tract of land above described with all the appurtenances thereto belonging unto the United States of America for use as a national military park.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the State of Alabama to be affixed at the Capitol, in the City of Montgomery, this the 22nd day of January, A. D. One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Nine, and of the Independence of the United States, this the One Hundred and Eighty-second year.

ALABAMA GREAT SEAL

s/John Patterson
Governor of Alabama

ATTEST:

/Betty Frink
Secretary of State

Recorded Volume 8, Land Patents, Page 158.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The within deed is accepted on behalf of the United States as of March 10, 1959, under the authority contained in the act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 651), and Delegated by section 7 of Secretary's Order No. 2640, dated June 10, 1951 (16 F. K. 5846), as amended by Amendment 2, dated January 10, 1952 (17 F. K. 482).

Assistant Director
National Park Service

APPENDIX I

STATE OF ALABAMA

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That for the purpose of making a gift and without expense to the United States of America of the lands herein conveyed for inclusion in the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Alabama Power Company, a corporation, does grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said the United States of America and its assigns the following described real estate, situated in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, to wit:

Northeast quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$), northeast quarter of northwest quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$), northeast quarter of southeast quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$), fractions A, B, C, and E of section 15; fractions B, D, and E of section 22; all in township 23 north, range 23 east; also one-half acre known as the Ferry Landing on the south side of the Tallapoosa River in said section 15, more particularly described as follows: Commence at the southwest corner of section 15, township 13 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama; thence south 89 degrees 00 minutes east 1968 feet to a point; thence north 1 degree 00 minutes west 1267 feet to a point on the southerly bank of the Tallapoosa River and that point of beginning of the parcel herein intended to be described; thence south 52 degrees 00 minutes west 147.6 feet to a point; thence north 38 degrees 00 minutes west 147.6 feet to a point; thence north 52 degrees 00 minutes east 147.6 feet to a point on the southerly bank of the said river; thence upstream along the southerly bank of the river south 38 degrees 00 minutes east 147.6 feet to the point of beginning, and being situated in the east half of the southwest quarter of section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama; also a parcel of land known as Miller's Island in the Tallapoosa River just south of the river bridge more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of said section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama, thence south 89 degrees 00 minutes east 2605 feet to a point on the west bank of said island, which is the point of beginning; thence north 5 degrees 00 minutes east 220 feet to a point; thence north 8 degrees 00 minutes west 510 feet to a point; thence north 82 degrees, 00 minutes east 350 feet to a point; thence north 55 degrees

30 minutes east 75 feet to a point; thence north 82 degrees 00 minutes east 115 feet to a point; thence south 17 degrees 00 minutes east 330 feet to a point; thence south 8 degrees 00 minutes east 270 feet to a point; thence south 77 degrees 45 minutes west 270 feet to a point; thence south 59 degrees 35 minutes west 160 feet to a point, thence south 36 degrees 06 minutes west 650 feet to a point; thence north 5 degrees 00 minutes east 530 feet to the point of beginning, containing 14.11 acres, more or less, and being situated in sections 15 and 22, township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama. Less and except 5.1 acres in said section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east, previously conveyed by Nora E. Miller to Horseshoe Bend Battle Park Commission, described as follows: Beginning at a point which is 13 chains and 51 links south 75 degrees 30 minutes west of a point on the west line of section 14, township 23 north, range 23 east, which is 69 chains south of the northeast corner of said section 14; thence west 8 chains and 50 links, thence south 6 chains, thence east 8 chains and 50 links, thence north 6 chains to the point of beginning.

Together with all the right, title and interest of the grantor, Alabama Power Company, in and to the bed and banks of the Tallapoosa River as said river abute on or adjoins said lands.

The grantor, Alabama Power Company, hereby expressly accepts and reserves unto itself and its successors and assigns from the lands conveyed above easements on, over and across such lands for existing ways and rights of way of reasonable widths, together with the facilities thereon used in connection with the transmission and distribution of electricity.

The lands above described are conveyed subject to rights of way for public roads and easements on, over and across such lands.

It is the intention of the grantor herein to convey all its right, title and interest in and to the lands owned by it in sections 15 and 22 in township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama, except as herein above expressly excepted and reserved unto itself and its successors and assigns.

The total amount of the acreage of the lands herein conveyed is 560.66 acres, more or less.

The lands hereinabove conveyed are a part of the same lands acquired by Alabama Power Company from Benjamin Russell and wife, Roberta McDonald Russell, by warranty deed of August 6, 1924, and from Roy L. Nolen and wife, Mildred J. Nolen, by quitclaim deed of April 24, 1926, which deeds are recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Tallapoosa County, Alabama, in Deed Book 41, page 84, and Deed Book 138, page 171, respectively.

The land herein acquired by the grantee is for the National Park Service for inclusion in the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, To the said the United States of America and its assigns forever.

And the said Alabama Power Company covenants that it has not done or suffered anything whereby the said premises are encumbered in any way whatever, except as aforesaid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Alabama Power Company has caused this instrument to be executed by Walter Bouldin, its President duly authorized thereto, and attested by Charles P. Jackson, its Secretary, who affixed its corporate seal hereto, being duly authorized thereto, on this 20th day of February, 1959.

ATTEST:

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY

s/Charles P. Jackson
Its Secretary

By s/Walter Bouldin
Its President

STATE OF ALABAMA

JEFFERSON COUNTY

I, Mary J. Cochran, a notary public in and for said county, in said state, hereby certify that Walter Bouldin, whose name as President of Alabama Power Company, a corporation, is signed to the foregoing conveyance, and who is known to me, acknowledged before me on this day that, being informed of the contents of the conveyance, he, as such officer, and with full authority, executed the same voluntarily for and as the act of said corporation.

Given under my hand and official seal this 20th day of February, 1959.

s/Mary J. Cochran
Notary Public

APPENDIX J

D E E D

Recopied Horseshoe Bend NMP July 1976

STATE OF ALABAMA
TALLAPOOSA COUNTY

Vol. 140 Page 55

WHEREAS, on March 27, 1814, at Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River in the State of Alabama, General Andrew Jackson defeated the Creek Indian Nation, which defeat ended the Creek War, and

WHEREAS, the Creek War which the battle of Horseshoe Bend brought to a victorious close involved both the fate of the young United States on its second struggle against England and the westward expansion of the nation from the South, and

WHEREAS, the State of Alabama recognized the great historical significance of this Battle by authorizing with the passage of Act No. 347, Acts of Alabama, Reg. Sess. 1957, Vol. I, page 457, approved August 23, 1957, the acquisition of the site of the Horseshoe Bend Battle and surrounding areas incident thereto for the proposed creation and establishment by the United States of America of a National Military Park at Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, and

WHEREAS, said Act No. 347, further authorized the Department of Conservation of the State of Alabama upon acquisition of the necessary lands to convey same without consideration to the United States of America for the creation of a National Military Park; and

WHEREAS, the aforesaid lands have been acquired in fee simple by the State of Alabama, Department of Conservation.

NOW, THEREFORE, KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That the State of Alabama, Department of Conservation, for and in consideration of the

premises, the values of which are hereby acknowledged by the State of Alabama, Department of Conservation, has granted, bargained and sold and by these presents does hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the United States of America the following described real estate situated in the County of Tallapoosa, State of Alabama, to-wit:

Section 14, township 23 north, range 23 east; west half of northwest quarter and northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 23, township 23 north, range 23 east; section 15 and section 22, township 23 north, range 23 east, less and except the following described parts of said sections 15 and 22, township 23 north, range 23 east, known as Alabama Power Company lands, described as follows: Northeast quarter ($NE\frac{1}{4}$), northeast quarter of northwest quarter ($NE\frac{1}{4}$ of $NW\frac{1}{4}$), northeast quarter of southeast quarter ($NE\frac{1}{4}$ of $SE\frac{1}{4}$), fractions A, B, C and E of section 15; fractions B, D, and E of section 22; all in township 23 north, range 23 east; also one-half acre known as the Ferry Landing on the south side of the Tallapoosa River in section 15, more particularly described as follows: Commence at the southwest corner of section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama; thence south 89 degrees 00 minutes east 1968 feet to a point; thence north 1 degree 00 minutes west 1267 feet to a point on the southerly bank on the Tallapoosa River and the point of beginning of the parcel herein intended to be described; thence south 52 degrees 00 minutes west 147.6 feet to a point; thence north 38 degrees 00 minutes west 147.6 feet to a point; thence north 52 degrees 00 minutes east 147.6 feet to a point on the southerly bank of said river; thence upstream along the southerly bank of the river south 38 degrees 00 minutes east 147.6 feet to the point of beginning, and being situated in the east half of the southwest quarter of section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama; also a parcel of land known as Miller's Island in the Tallapoosa River just south of the river bridge more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of said section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama, thence south 89 degrees 00 minutes east 2605 feet to a point on the west bank of said island, which is the point of beginning; thence north 5 degrees 00 minutes east 220 feet to a point; thence north 8 degrees 00 minutes west 510 feet to a point; thence north 82 degrees 00 minutes east 350 feet to a point; thence north 55 degrees 30 minutes east 75 feet to a point; thence north 32 degrees 00 minutes east 115 feet to a point; thence south 17 degrees 00 minutes east 330 feet to a point; thence south 8 degrees 00 minutes east 270 feet

to a point; thence south 77 degrees 45 minutes west 270 feet to a point; thence south 59 degrees 35 minutes west 160 feet to a point; thence south 36 degrees 06 minutes west 650 feet to a point; thence north 5 degrees 00 minutes east 530 feet to the point of beginning, containing 14.11 acres, more or less, and being situated in sections 15 and 22, township 23 north, range 23 east, Tallapoosa County, Alabama. Less and except 5.1 acres in said section 15, township 23 north, range 23 east previously conveyed by Nora E. Miller to Horseshoe Bend Battle Park Commission, described as follows: Beginning at a point which is 13 chains and 51 links south 75 degrees 30 minutes west of a point on the west line of section 14, township 23 north, range 23 east, which is 69 chains south of the northwest corner of said section 14; thence west 8 chains and 50 links, thence south 6 chains, thence east 8 chains and 50 links, thence north 6 chains to the point of beginning, Said 5.1 acre exception in said section 15 has heretofore been conveyed to the United States of America by patent from the State of Alabama.

The lands above described are conveyed subject to rights of way for public roads and easements on, over and across said lands.

The total amount of the acreage of the lands herein conveyed is 1474.24 acres, more or less, all in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the aforegranted premises unto the said United States of America forever for use as a National Military Park.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the State of Alabama, acting by and through its Director of Conservation and Governor has hereunto caused this deed to be executed and the seal of the Department of Conservation and the Great Seal of the State of Alabama to be hereunto affixed on this the 9th day of February, 1959.

STATE OF ALABAMA
Department of Conservation

s/Claude D. Kelly
Director

Illegible
Notary