
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2012



Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape
Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

The National Park Service (NPS) owns Horseshoe Bend National Military Park (NMP), a 2,040 acre cultural landscape in rural Alabama. The Tallapoosa River forms a horseshoe-shaped bend embracing the site of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, the final decisive battle of the Creek War (1813-1814). Horseshoe Bend NMP contains the battlefield, several archeological sites, the Tallapoosa River and modern park facilities which together comprise a significant historic site and ethnographic landscape. Horseshoe Bend is one of only four NPS sites primarily preserved to interpret the history of the War of 1812 and the first national park unit added in the state of Alabama.

At the end of the eighteenth century, the Horseshoe Bend landscape was located within the heart of Upper Creek country. After a succession of prehistoric Southeastern Indians inhabited the area, the Creeks established Newyaucau in 1777 on the southern bank of the river. As white settlers pushed the frontier westward and Benjamin Hawkins, an Indian agent, coordinated assimilation of local tribes, a faction of Creek society revolted. Tecumseh, a Shawnee orator, furthered the uprising with a prophecy interpreting recent natural phenomenon and calling for rebellion. The hostile group, known as Red Sticks, attacked white settlers and a massacre at Fort Mims led to the United States' involvement in the Creek civil war. In 1813, the Georgia militia burned Newyaucau.

After battles at Burnt Corn Creek, Calabee, Holy Ground, Autosee and Talladega, refugees from Newyaucau and other Creek towns moved across the Tallapoosa River to the horseshoe-shaped peninsula and established Tohopeka at the southern-most end. They constructed a log barricade across the narrowest portion of the landscape north of the village. On March 27, 1814, Andrew Jackson led his Tennessee militia, the 39th U.S. Regiment, and allied Cherokee and Creek soldiers to a decisive victory against the barricaded Red Sticks. The Battle of Horseshoe Bend ended the Creek War and brought national attention to Andrew Jackson. The battle lasted only a day, but Newyaucau, Tohopeka, and the barricade site remain as archeological resources in the park. In the 1960s and 1970s, archeologists excavated the Creek villages and the construction of the park tour road confirmed the location of the Red Stick barricade.

The battlefield was abandoned following the battle, until settlers began farming in Tallapoosa County, Alabama in the 1830s. Farmers planted cotton and corn and cleared forested areas. In 1907, the construction of a covered bridge replaced the local (Miller's) ferry crossing just east of the battlefield. The covered bridge was the longest in the state and marked improvements in transportation in central Alabama. Local farmers continued to cultivate the horseshoe-shaped peninsula. Extensive agricultural terracing and a gravel pit mine changed the immediate landscape in the twentieth century.

Commemoration of the battle began in 1914 with the placement of the Daughters of 1812 Monument on Gun Hill, the location of Jackson's artillery. The Congressional Monument was added in 1918. The monuments mark the early efforts to preserve and memorialize the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. In 1972, the reinterred remains of Major Lemuel Montgomery (killed on the Horseshoe Bend battlefield) was added near these two monuments.

A dam project proposed by Alabama Power Company in the 1920s prompted the preservation of the

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

Horseshoe Bend battlefield. The President of Alabama Power, Thomas Martin formed a non-profit corporation and soon the Horseshoe Bend Battle Park Association launched efforts to establish a national military park. Land acquisition began and in 1956, Congress created Horseshoe Bend National Military Park (HOBE). The master plan for the park coincided with Mission 66, a ten-year National Park Service capital-improvement program that modernized, expanded and reinvented the park system. HOBE constructed a visitor center, tour road, nature trail, two ranch houses, and three interpretive shelters that coincided with the design trends of Mission 66.

The cultural landscape encompasses the entire park, which roughly forms a square with the southeast corner stepped back along the land lot grid. The Tallapoosa River flows from the northeast corner of the park south to the bend in the horseshoe-shaped peninsula and turns north to exit the northwest corner of the park. The landscape is within the Piedmont Region with gently rolling hills and well-draining soils. Second-growth forests cover much of the park, although an agricultural land lease maintains a vista clearing near the barricade site. The battlefield preserves the site of the barricade, the 100-acre peninsula once occupied by the Red Sticks, and Gun Hill, the elevated position of Jackson's artillery. The surrounding areas of the park preserve Jackson's approach (including Cotton Patch Hill) and the positions of John Coffee and Jesse Bean's troops. Commemorative markers are clustered at Gun Hill and interpretive waysides are located at stops along the park tour road. A Mission 66 visitor center, residential area, picnic area, and the park maintenance area are located along Highway 49 which bisects the park northeast to southwest.

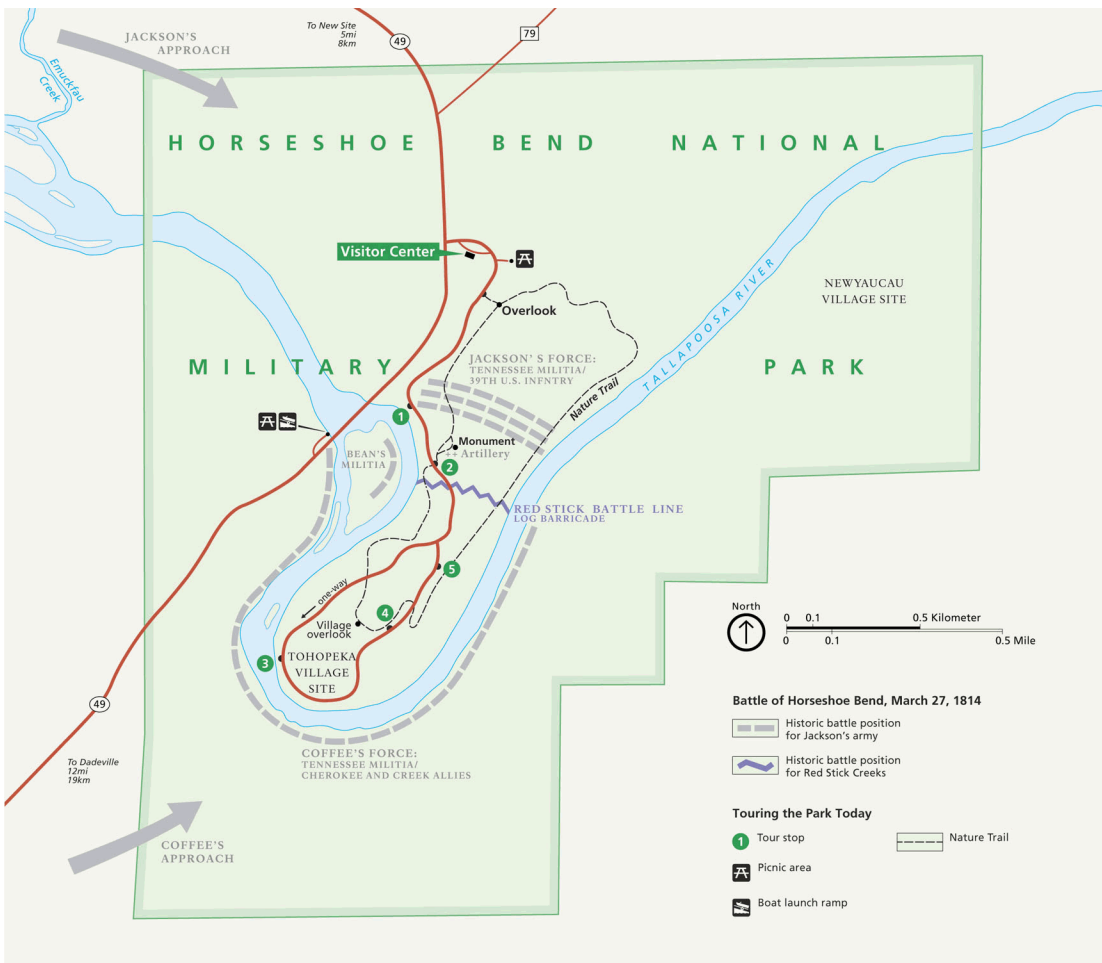
Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 with documentation completed in 1976, Horseshoe Bend is significant under Criterion A as a site associated with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of American history and Criterion D as a site yielding, or likely to yield, archeological information important to prehistory or history. The nomination states the period of significance as 1800-1899. Contributing resources listed in the nomination include: the Daughters of 1812 Monument, the Congressional Monument, the Miller bridge piers, Newyaucau, Tohopeka, and the barricade site.

The landscape retains integrity and is preserved in good condition. Documentation of the battle remains scarce and the Red Stick perspective survives only in later accounts and archeological remains. This imbalance in the historical record has filtered the interpretation of the battle throughout history. Despite the extensive agriculture of the nineteenth and twentieth century, Horseshoe Bend remains a serene historic site. The natural systems and features, topography, vegetation, circulation, spatial organization, buildings and structures, vistas and views, small-scale features, and archeological sites all retain integrity. The FMSS asset (16389) refers to the battlefield.

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

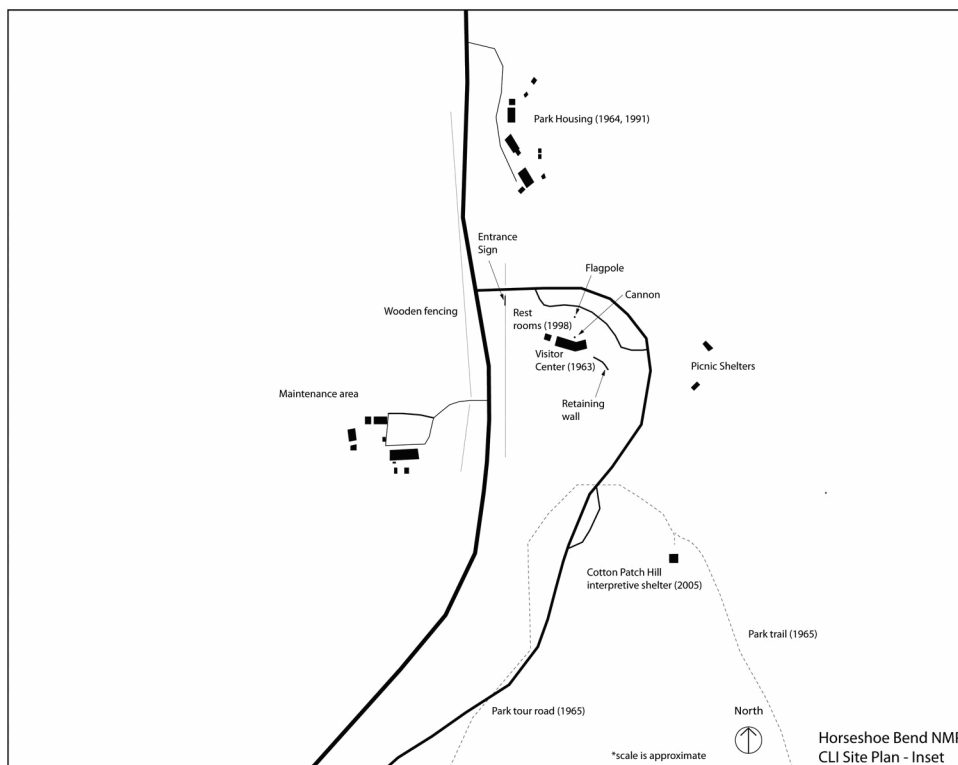
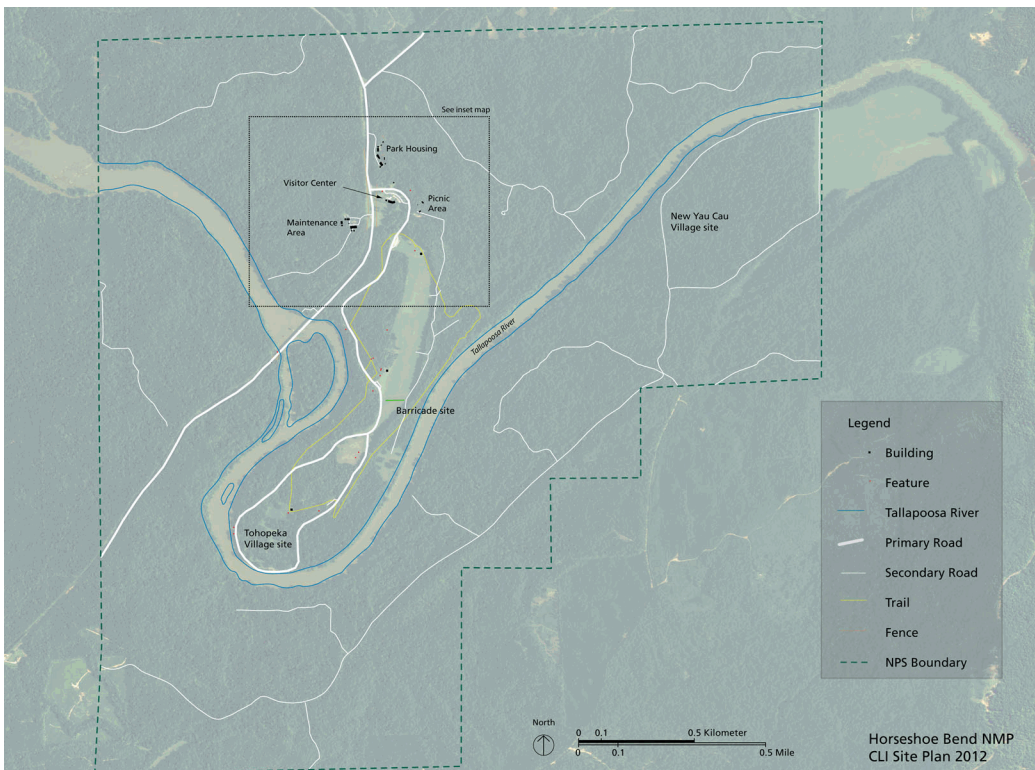
Site Plan



Park folder map

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park



Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550020
Parent Landscape:	550020

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Horseshoe Bend National Military Park -HOBE
Park Organization Code:	5480
Park Administrative Unit:	Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The cultural landscape of Horseshoe Bend includes the entire park. The landscape is significant as the site of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend and for the potential to yield archeological information.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

SER contacted the park during the 1990s and Horseshoe Bend NMP was listed as a landscape. The inventory, conducted in 2010, consisted of site visits and a review of existing documentation, including narrative, graphic and photographic records on file at HOBE and the Southeast Regional Office. Beth Wheeler Byrd wrote the Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) in 2012. The park contact is Doyle Sapp, Superintendent and Ove Jensen, Park Ranger.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/22/2012
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	09/28/2012

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

DOE – SERO and the Alabama SHPO concurred on the eligibility of several twentieth-century resources at Horseshoe Bend. The SHPO determined two chimney sites, a rock pile, and the abandoned road bed of Highway 49 were ineligible for the National Register.

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., SW.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H22 (SERO-CRD)

31 July 2012

Frank White
Executive Director, State Historic Preservation Officer
Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Dear Mr. White:

Enclosed please find a copy of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, located in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or that contribute to an existing historic property. In order for CLI data to become certified, National Park Service regulations require concurrence from the SHPO on the eligibility of these properties. We are requesting your review of the Horseshoe Bend CLI and ask that you sign and return the enclosed concurrence form.

Horseshoe Bend was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966, with a written nomination accepted in 1976. The nomination defines a nationally significant historic district that encompasses the entire park (2,040 acres). The Battle of Horseshoe Bend marked the last battle of the Creek War (1813-1814) and a major decisive victory for Andrew Jackson against the Red Sticks, a hostile faction of the Upper Creek (Criterion A). The landscape includes the archeological remains of a Creek town and village and the potential to yield future archeological information (Criterion D). The contributing resources identified are: Congressional Monument, Daughters of 1812 Monument, Miller Bridge, Tohopeka Village Site, New Youka [sic] Village Site, and the Indian Barricade. The nomination briefly describes each resource with information about location, materials, significance, and condition. The period of significance is listed as 1800-1900 and the statement of significance provides historic context for the Creek War and Jackson's later legacy.

Letter to SHPO page 1

The Horseshoe Bend Battlefield nomination should be updated to include a more thorough historic context and one that covers the commemorative period, Mission 66 development, and local twentieth century history. The listed period of significance (1800-1899) uses a general format no longer accepted by the National Register. It should be refined to reflect the dates of Creek occupation and the battle (1777-1814) and expanded to include twentieth century history (1907-1966) specifically, battlefield commemoration (1914-1918), the construction of the Miller Bridge and local settlement (1907-1956), and park Mission 66 development (1956-1966). Recent archeological surveys identified several twentieth century homestead sites within the park that should be evaluated for National Register significance and integrity. The boundary description for the district lists individual tracts and uses historical property descriptions. This section of the nomination should be updated to denote modern park boundaries and describe adjacent land.

With concurrence from your office, the findings become certified in the CLI database. Your concurrence also gives us justification to submit proper additional documentation to you at a future date that addresses the items mentioned above. If you have any questions about these documents, please contact David Hasty, CLI Coordinator, Southeast Region (SER), at (404) 507-5780 or by e-mail at david_hasty@nps.gov. The concurrence form can be returned by fax at (404) 562-3202, or mailed to the address above.

We greatly appreciate your office's assistance with the project.

Sincerely,



Dan Scheidt
Chief, Cultural Resource Division
Southeast Region

Enclosures

Letter to SHPO page 2

In Process

Signature from SHPO



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



H22(SERO-CRD)

26 July 2012

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

From: Chief, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Region

Subject: Cultural Landscape Inventory

We are pleased to transmit to you the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Horseshoe Bend NMP. The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or that contribute to an existing historic property. This CLI was produced by Cultural Resources Division (CRD) Landscape Historian, Beth Byrd, who is also the author of the draft Horseshoe Bend Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). The CLR is currently in draft format and has been reviewed by both park and CRD staff.

In order for the CLI to be certified and counted, the Alabama State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) needs to concur on the eligibility of the identified contributing cultural landscape features to the existing nomination. The resources at Horseshoe Bend were administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966. The NPS accepted the Horseshoe Bend Battlefield National Register nomination on October 8, 1976. The Horseshoe Bend nomination should be updated to include a more thorough historic context and one that covers the commemorative period, Mission 66 development, and local twentieth-century history. This is addressed more fully in the CLI, particularly in the National Register Explanatory Narrative. David Hasty, CLI Coordinator for the Southeast Region, will send a request to the Alabama SHPO for concurrence on the CLI findings.

Approval by the park superintendent is also needed for certification. If the findings of the CLI are agreed upon – especially regarding condition assessment and management category – please sign the attached approval form and return it to our office to the attention of David Hasty, via mail, e-mail (david_hasty@nps.gov), or fax (404.562.3202). However, if you have comments or changes to any part of the CLI, please send those to David Hasty instead. We will incorporate them into the inventory, and send the updated version back to you for further review and signature.

Enclosures

Memo to Superintendent

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape
Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET – 26 July 2012

Park Information

Park: Horseshoe Bend National Military Park
State: Alabama
County: Tallapoosa

Cultural Landscape Condition

Inventory Name	CLI Id #	Condition
Horseshoe Bend	550020	Good

Cultural Landscape Management Category

Must Be Preserved and Maintained 26 July 2012

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur ☒ Do Not Concur ☐



Superintendent



Date

Signature from Superintendent

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Horseshoe Bend cultural landscape corresponds with the park boundary and encompasses 2,040 acres. The park is bounded by county land lot lines and forms a square with the southeast corner stepped back to exclude adjacent land lots. The park boundary contains all extant resources associated with the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

State and County:

State: AL

County: Tallapoosa County

Size (Acres): 2,040.00

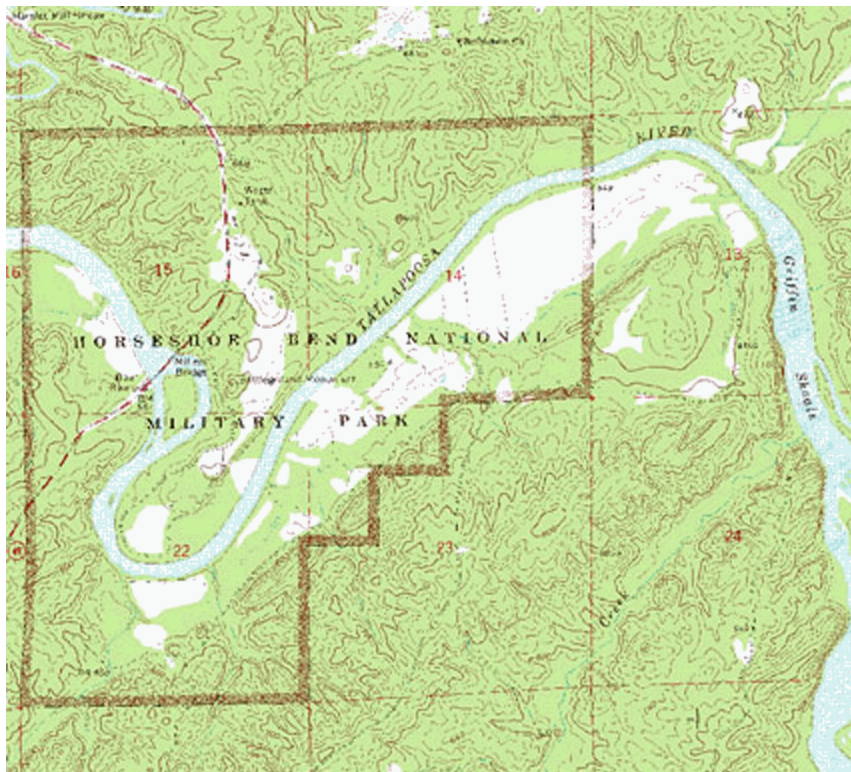
Boundary UTMS:

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	SE Corner of the park
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	620,134
UTM Northing:	3,649,225
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	SW Corner of the park
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	616,907
UTM Northing:	3,647,479
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	NW Corner of park
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	616,915
UTM Northing:	3,650,723
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	NE Corner of the park
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83

UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	620,134
UTM Northing:	3,650,818
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	a
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	619,333
UTM Northing:	3,649,225
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	b
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	619,328
UTM Northing:	3,648,791
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	c
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	618,923
UTM Northing:	3,648,794
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	d
Type of Point:	Area

Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	618,926
UTM Northing:	3,648,378
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	e
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	618,536
UTM Northing:	3,648,384
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	f
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	618,531
UTM Northing:	3,647,505

Location Map:



Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The banks of the Tallapoosa River supported nomadic and seasonal camps for early Southeastern Indians. Archeologists located Archaic artifacts and Dadeville (Mississippian) ceramics at Newyaucau and Tohopeka. The establishment of these two Creek villages attracted U.S. troops during the Creek War and in 1814, the Battle of Horseshoe Bend occurred. The Red Sticks defended the horseshoe-shaped peninsula, though allied Creek and Cherokee fought for the United States. The landscape was located in the heart of the Upper Creek territory at the time, though the Treaty of Fort Jackson following the Battle of Horseshoe Bend ceded 20 million acres of the land to the U.S.

After the battle, the landscape was abandoned and in the 1830s, Alabamans settled in Tallapoosa County to farm. Sharecroppers and tenant farmers cultivated the area after the Civil War and extensive terracing began in the 1930s. The park was established in 1956 and remains rural. Today twelve tribes are affiliated with the park.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Horseshoe Bend centers on the Tallapoosa River with the name Tallapoosa meaning “pulverized rock.” The terrain forms a landscape of rolling hills and stream valleys situated at the juncture of the Piedmont region and southern terminus of the Appalachian Mountains. The geology of south-central Alabama includes hills of schist, granite, and gneiss with small streams emptying into the Tallapoosa River. Loamy and sandy soils, prone to erosion, include Toccoa, Chewacla, and Buncombe soils. The Tallapoosa joins the Coosa to become the Alabama River and is edged with rich river shoals as the elevation grades from high limestone country to the delta. The existing forests within the park support species of oak, pine, and deciduous trees.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Horseshoe Bend is located in Tallapoosa County, Alabama in the Second Congressional District.

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park



Management Unit: HOBE

Tract Numbers: 01-101, 01-102, 01-103

GIS File Description:

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 10/08/1976

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The inclusion of prehistoric archeological sites and the national significance of the battlefield qualify Horseshoe Bend for the management category “Must Be Preserved and Maintained”.

Maintenance Location Code: 16389

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Lease

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

James Cotney, a local farmer, leases 50 acres on the peninsula of Horseshoe Bend under an agriculture lease. Cotney harvests a crop in the area adjacent to the barricade site.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: With Permission

Explanatory Narrative:

The park tour road is open from 8am to 5pm. The visitor center hours are from 9am to 4:30pm. The park is opened everyday except Christmas Day and New Years Day.

Besides the boat ramp area, access to land on the south side of the Tallapoosa River is restricted by a gate. This area of the park is not generally opened to the public, though right-of-way access is available to adjacent property owners.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The land surrounding Horseshoe Bend NMP has compatible land use and does not detract from the core battlefield. The park was established with a buffer to preserve the historic core and the current adjacent land is a mixture of farm land, woodlands, and sparse residential development.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The resources at Horseshoe Bend were administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966. The NPS accepted the Horseshoe Bend Battlefield National Register nomination on October 8, 1976. The nomination defines a nationally significant historic district that encompasses the entire park (2,040 acres). The Battle of Horseshoe Bend marked the last battle of the Creek War (1813-1814) and a major decisive victory for Andrew Jackson against the Red Sticks, a hostile faction of the Upper Creek (Criterion A). The landscape includes the archeological remains of a Creek town and village and the potential to yield future archeological information (Criterion D). The contributing resources identified are: Congressional Monument, Daughters of 1812 Monument, Miller Bridge, Tohopeka Village Site, New Youka [sic] Village Site, and the Indian Barricade. The nomination briefly describes each resource with information about location, materials, significance, and condition. The period of significance is listed as 1800-1900 and the statement of significance provides historic context for the Creek War and Jackson's later legacy.

In 1994, staff from the Southeast Regional Office assessed twentieth-century resources located within the park. Two brick chimneys, a series of rock piles, and the abandoned roadbed of Highway 49 were found in poor/ruinous condition. With diminished integrity and the lack of a developed historic context for Alabama and Tallapoosa County history, the additional resources were determined ineligible for listing in the National Register with concurrence by the Alabama SHPO.

The Horseshoe Bend Battlefield nomination should be updated to include a more thorough historic context and one that covers the commemorative period, Mission 66 development, and local twentieth-century history. The listed period of significance (1800-1899) uses a general format no longer accepted by the National Register. It should be refined to reflect the dates of Creek occupation and the battle (1777-1814) and expanded to include twentieth-century history (1907-1966) specifically, battlefield commemoration (1914-1918), the construction of the Miller Bridge and local settlement (1907-1956), and park Mission 66 development (1956-1966). Recent archeological surveys identified several twentieth-century homestead sites within the park that should be evaluated for National Register significance and integrity. The boundary description for the district lists individual tracts and uses historical property descriptions. This section of the nomination should be updated to denote modern park boundaries and describe adjacent land.

Since no above-ground features remain from the time of the battle, the description of the cultural landscape should be expanded to articulate spatial organization and the topography Jackson utilized for his artillery position. The landscape description in the 1976 nomination identifies the patterns of vegetation as representative of the historic period, though more information on the views from Gun Hill and the clearing in front of the barricade is needed. Any new updates should adequately address location, setting, feeling, and association as key aspects of integrity in battlefield nominations. (National

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape
Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

Register Bulletin 40)

Information about the local history of Tallapoosa County and the early commemoration of the battle should be added to the nomination. A context for the Miller Bridge piers (already listed) and other potential archaeological sites is needed as these cultural resources are documented and evaluated.

The Mission 66 resources at Horseshoe Bend NMP are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register and should be evaluated under Criteria A and C. The visitor center, residential houses, entrance signs, the park tour road, and nature trail all retain integrity and convey the Mission 66 Master Plan for Horseshoe Bend.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Horseshoe Bend National Military Park
NRIS Number:	66000060
Other Names:	Horseshoe Bend Battlefield
Primary Certification Date:	10/08/1976
Other Certifications and Date:	DOE for 20c. resources - 6/28/1995

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1777 - 1814
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Subtheme:	Prehistoric Archeology: Topical Facets
Facet:	Prehistoric Settlements And Settlement Patterns
Time Period:	AD 1777 - 1814
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs 1783-1860
Facet:	Indian Wars
Other Facet:	War of 1812, 1812-1815
Time Period:	AD 1907 - 1966
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Historic Preservation
Facet:	The Federal Government Enters The Movement

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Category:	Conservation
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Historic-Aboriginal

Statement of Significance:

Horseshoe Bend Battlefield is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Conservation. The Battle of Horseshoe Bend took place on March 27, 1814, between the United States and the Red Sticks, a warring faction of the Creek Nation. The battle was a decisive victory for Andrew Jackson and ultimately ended the Creek War (1813-1814). The battlefield is centered on a peninsula (roughly 100 acres) within a horseshoe-shaped bend in the Tallapoosa River that was barricaded by a log breastwork during the battle. The historic district includes the battlefield itself and associated archeological sites (See Criterion D below). The ruinous piers of an historic covered bridge and two commemorative markers are also listed as contributing resources. The period of significance spans Creek occupation (1777-1814) and a period of twentieth-century history-- including local

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

settlement (1907-1956), battlefield commemoration (1914-1918), and park Mission 66 development (1956-1966).

The Creek War began as a civil war between opposing factions of the Upper Creek. The pressure of white frontier settlement and assimilation increased after the American Revolution and, combined with a growing nationalist movement spread by the orator Tecumseh, caused division within the Creek villages. Red Sticks rebelled against their Creek society and attacked white settlers. A massacre at Fort Mims led to the involvement of the United States in the Creek War, which coincided with and became part of the War of 1812.

The Battle of Horseshoe Bend culminated a series of campaigns by Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee militia to end the uprising of Red Sticks in Upper Creek territory. Andrew Jackson led the 39th U.S. Regiment, East and West Tennessee militia, and allied Creek and Cherokee soldiers to Tohopeka, a refugee village on the Tallapoosa River. On March 27, 1814, his troops advanced south toward a log barricade constructed across the narrowest portion of the peninsula. The Red Sticks, outnumbered three to one, prepared to take a final stand.

Jackson sent troops under the command of John Coffee to the south side of the river to encircle the peninsula and Lieutenant Jesse Bean's men to occupy the adjacent island in the middle of the Tallapoosa. By mid-morning, infantry began a sporadic fire and two artillery, a three-pounder and six-pounder gun, placed on an elevated knoll (Gun Hill) north of the barricade, opened fire. The gunfire prompted some Cherokee on the opposing riverbank to swim across and steal dugout canoes. They shuttled across enough men to attack Tohopeka directly and burned the village. At 12:30pm, Jackson ordered a direct assault on the defended breastwork. The 39th Regiment and militia from East and West Tennessee advanced across the open clearing, climbed the breastwork and engaged in hand-to-hand combat; meanwhile Coffee's men attacked the southern end of the peninsula. The battle lasted until nightfall and defeated the Red Sticks entirely. The few remaining Red Sticks and Jackson's men deserted the battlefield the following day. The Battle of Horseshoe Bend prompted the signing of the Treaty of Fort Jackson, which ceded 20 million acres of Creek land to the United States.

The National Register lists the site of Newyaucau, Tohopeka and the Red Stick barricade as contributing resources under Criterion D in the area of Historic Archeology. In 1961 and 1973, archeologists uncovered features and historic artifacts that confirmed the location of the two Creek villages and the barricade. Newyaucau was established in 1777 and burned in 1813. Today the site is preserved under second-growth forest with limited public access. Tohopeka sheltered refugees from Newyaucau and other Creek villages in some 300 houses at the southern end of the peninsula. The village was destroyed during the battle (1814) and the site is currently preserved in an open understory of mature hardwoods along the park tour road. The Creek inhabited the landscape from 1777 to 1814, though evidence of earlier Southeastern Indian occupation survives. In 1813, Red Sticks constructed a log barricade across the narrow portion of the peninsula to defend Tohopeka during the Creek War. The fighting on March 27 focused on this feature and after an unsuccessful artillery attack, Jackson advanced to the breastwork and fought in hand-to-hand combat with the Red Sticks. The location of the barricade and its archeological potential remain a significant resource to the Horseshoe bend battlefield.

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

The barricade site is marked in the landscape with representative white posts. The archeological sites at Newyaucau, Tohopeka, and the barricade retain integrity and have the potential to yield future information.

In 1907, the Alabama state legislature formed a commission to commemorate the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The Horseshoe Bend Battle Commission petitioned the state Congress to establish a military park and erect a monument on the battlefield. During the centennial celebration held July 4, 1914, the Daughters of 1812 dedicated the Jackson Trace monument, a granite tablet to commemorate the battle. The celebration included an estimated crowd of 8,000 to 10,000 with speeches by prominent politicians, a battle reenactment, tours, and a dinner. The anniversary celebration coincided with the broader movement of battlefield preservation in America. A movement to identify significant sites and construct monuments helped develop a coherent cultural identity at the turn of the century. In 1918, the Alabama legislature erected the Congressional Monument on Gun Hill. The commemorative period at Horseshoe Bend includes the addition of these monuments (1914-1918).

The Miller Bridge piers are listed as a contributing resource to the historic district. W.H. Wynn and Son constructed the lattice town truss bridge in 1907-1908 to replace a nearby ferry crossing. The bridge sat on five pilings built from local stone, was sheathed in weatherboards and used 1600 wooden peg fasteners. At the time, the Miller Bridge provided the first drivable connection between Dadeville and New Site and was the longest covered bridge in Alabama. In 1955, improvements to State Highway 49 included the construction of a concrete and steel bridge parallel to Miller Bridge. The abandoned covered bridge collapsed in 1963. The extant stone pilings survive in the Tallapoosa River and are in poor condition. The surviving bridge piers remain significant to local history and convey the historic construction.

Archeologists located other twentieth-century house sites that are potentially eligible for National Register listing. The historic settlement period and subsequent cultivation and occupation of the landscape need further research; however home sites identified by archeologists retain integrity.

Mission 66, a National Park Service initiative (1956-1966) to update and expand park facilities, coincided with the original development of Horseshoe Bend NMP in 1956. The establishment of the park marked an expansion of the NPS to include historical areas representative of themes not previously represented. Mission 66 encompassed modernist architecture and a comprehensive planning approach to not only expand, but reenergize the system and build facilities for the post-World War II visitor. Several significant historic park resources survive and convey the vision for national park planning and development during this period (Criterion A).

The Mission 66 Master Plan: Horseshoe Bend NMP outlines plans for a visitor center, interpretive shelters, park housing, a park tour road, picnic area, and nature trail. The Mission 66 resources at Horseshoe Bend compose a district with a combination of historic buildings, structures, and landscape features that embody the management goals of the initiative. Extant contributing resources include: the visitor center, two residential park houses, entrance signs, the park tour road and the nature trail. These master plan features remain excellent examples of individual resource types within the Mission 66

context.

The visitor center is significant under Criterion A for Mission 66 development, but also Criterion C for embodying the modernist design and construction embraced by NPS architects. The 1964 visitor center is a one-story tan brick structure with clerestory windows. The building has two wings, forming an obtuse angle with a bank of windows on the north and south facades. The east wing, originally designed for maintenance, is currently used for offices and an auditorium. The main wing of the visitor center includes a front desk, bookstore, restrooms (closed to the public), and an open entryway with museum exhibits in the western-most space. The spatial organization of the visitor center is distinctive of Mission 66 design and remains an example of this building type developed as part of the program. The Horseshoe Bend visitor center retains integrity and maintains the original façade, roof line, and interior detailing.

Mission 66 plans called for visitor center siting to efficiently intercept visitor flow. At Horseshoe Bend, park development along Highway 49, away from the primary battlefield followed this important tenet and included park housing and the maintenance area in close proximity. The entrance signs at the park survive as landscape features contributing to this period and the circulation of the park tour road and nature trail continue to guide visitors through the park beyond the visitor center. The tour road, trail, entrance signs, and two residential houses remain in the same location and retain integrity of association, feeling, setting, design, material, and workmanship despite minor modifications. The Mission 66 interpretive shelters located at Cotton Patch Hill, Gun Hill and the Tohopeka overlook were removed in 2005.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type:

Historic Site
Ethnographic/Traditional

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:

Battle Site

Primary Current Use:

Leisure-Passive (Park)

Other Use/Function

Agricultural Field

Other Type of Use or Function

Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Horseshoe Bend National Military Park	Current
Tohopeka	Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Associated Group:

Name of Group:	United Keetoowah Band Cherokee
Type of Association:	Current
Name of Group:	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, OK
Type of Association:	Current
Name of Group:	Seminole Tribe of Florida
Type of Association:	Current
Name of Group:	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Type of Association:	Current
Name of Group:	Poarch Band of Creek Indians
Type of Association:	Current
Name of Group:	Muscogee (Creek) Nation, OK
Type of Association:	Current
Name of Group:	Kialegee Tribal Town, OK
Type of Association:	Current
Name of Group:	Eastern Band Cherokee Indians
Type of Association:	Current
Name of Group:	Coushatta Tribe, LA
Type of Association:	Current
Name of Group:	Cherokee Nation, OK
Type of Association:	Current
Name of Group:	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
Type of Association:	Current
Name of Group:	Alabama-Coushatta Tribes, TX
Type of Association:	Current

Chronology:

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape
Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1777 - 1813	Established	New Yau Cau Village inhabited by Upper Creek.
AD 1813 - 1814	Inhabited	Tohopeka Village inhabited. Tohopeka burned and abandoned during Battle of Horseshoe Bend.
AD 1814	Military Operation	Battle of Horseshoe Bend. March 27, 1814.
	Removed	Treaty of Fort Jackson (formerly Fort Toulouse). The conditions of the treaty required Creeks to move west.
AD 1815	Military Operation	Battle of New Orleans.
AD 1832 - 1837	Removed	Treaty of Cusseta. The Creek Nation ceded all land claims east of the Mississippi River to the U.S. government and moved west to Oklahoma.
AD 1837 - 1956	Farmed/Harvested	Settlers establish farms and terrace peninsula landscape. Cotton and corn harvested by tenants and sharecroppers.
AD 1839	Removed	Lemuel Montgomery removed from battlefield and reburied in Dudleyville by Alabama militia (17th Brigade).
AD 1837 - 1907	Maintained	Ferry (run in the 20th c. by the Miller family) operated across Tallapoosa River near Horseshoe Bend.
AD 1907 - 1908	Built	Miller Bridge. Covered bridge constructed over Tallapoosa River just west of Horseshoe Bend. At the time, the bridge was the longest covered bridge in the U.S., measuring almost 900 feet.
AD 1914	Memorialized	Battle of Horseshoe Bend commemorated on July 4, 1914. Daughters of 1812 Monument placed at Gun Hill.
AD 1918	Memorialized	Congressional Monument added to Gun Hill. Daughters of 1812 Monment moved.
AD 1932 - 1941	Farmed/Harvested	Tallapoosa County Terracing Association rented equipment to farmers, 90% of county brought into production.

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape
Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

AD 1955	Memorialized	Horseshoe Bend Battle Park Association organized.
	Built	State Route 49 replaced Miller Bridge with existing concrete and steel bridge.
AD 1956	Established	Congress passes Act establishing Horseshoe Bend National Military Park.
AD 1959	Land Transfer	Horseshoe Bend National Military Park established. Land donated by the State of Alabama and Alabama Power Company.
AD 1961	Excavated	Florida State University excavation of Newyaucau Village.
AD 1962 - 1963	Built	Mission 66 Visitor Center at Horseshoe Bend NMP.
AD 1963	Removed	Miller Bridge collapses, leaving only stone piers and abutments in river. Wooden structure removed for safety.
AD 1964	Built	Park tour road, visitor center, signage and park housing constructed.
	Memorialized	Park dedication ceremony.
AD 1965 - 1966	Built	Park trail constructed.
AD 1965	Moved	Congressional Monument moved 50 feet west from original location on Gun Hill.
AD 1966	Preserved	Two cannons placed on Gun Hill. (one moved at a later date)
AD 1967	Built	Three Mission 66 round, black interpretive shelters built at Horseshoe Bend. The shelters were located at Cotton Patch Hill, Gun Hill, and overlooking Tohopeka.
AD 1972	Excavated	Reinterment of Major Lemuel P. Montgomery April 21, 1972 from Dudleyville.

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape
Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

AD 1973 - 1975	Excavated	Georgia State University archeological field school. Project included aerial photography.
AD 1975	Altered	New maintenance facility (401/80000)
AD 1978 - 1982	Built	Youth Conservation Corps construct a section of barricade as an exhibit near Tour Stop #1. The section used 60 oak logs and mortar fill to interpret the Red Stick defense in 1814.
AD 1983	Altered	Visitor Center renovated.
AD 1991	Built	New park housing added.
AD 1992	Removed	Pine post beetle infestation. Tree removal in west section of the park.
AD 1995	Built	In March, park water line connected to city water. New exhibits installed in the visitor center.
AD 1998	Built	Separate restroom facility constructed adjacent to the visitor center. The visitor center was expanded to meet ADA compliance and expand administrative offices.
AD 2005	Removed	Three Mission 66 era interpretive shelters removed from HOBE and replaced with existing shelters.

Physical History:

Prehistory (Prior to 1777 AD)

The human history of Alabama spans thousands of years, revealing a long occupation along the Tallapoosa River. The river played an important role in prehistoric transportation and patterns of early land use. Together with the surrounding area, the landscape conveys the broader prehistoric cultural sequence of southeastern Indians living in middle Alabama. Paleo-Indians traversed the region as nomadic hunters and gatherers, traveling in small bands and hunting large and small mammals. Southeastern Indians during the Archaic period (8,000 BCE-1,000 BCE) succeeded the Paleo-Indians and developed more complex social organization. Climate change affected the composition of the forests and with the extinction of large mammals, Archaic people advanced stone tool technology and specialized in regional hunting.

The Woodland period (1,000 BCE- 900 AD) spans a cultural shift from the nomadic hunting and gathering of the Archaic period to the mound-building culture of Mississippians that followed. The addition of crops and more efficient hunting and gathering techniques helped establish sedentary towns during the Woodland period and beans, squash, and maize were grown on river floodplains. During the Mississippian period (900 AD- 1500 AD), the bend on the Tallapoosa was within the region of the Lamar culture and occupied seasonally.

The Creek and the Battle of Horseshoe Bend (1777 AD- 1814 AD)

Southeastern Indians in the historic period included Creeks, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Seminoles, and Choctaws. The Creek were the predominant tribe in the southeast and occupied land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Alabama River, including the present-day Horseshoe Bend NMP. The English met Indians living near a large creek on the Chattahoochee River and over time began using the name “Creek” to refer to all groups living along rivers in the Piedmont plateau. The native people involved in the Creek War are more accurately known as the Muskogee, a name that refers to a common linguistic group used by several ethnicities. These Okfuska groups coalesced from descendants of the Mississippians and refugees of tribes surviving disease and slavery introduced by European explorers.

The Creek territory historically covered over 62,000 square miles, including portions of present-day Georgia and Alabama. In the decades leading up to the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, the natural landscape shaped the pattern of settlement by Upper Creek tribes and was defined by a system of waterways. Creeks built towns along rivers, streams, and tributaries and relied on natural resources for food, shelter, and necessities. The heart of Upper Creek country centered on the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers (forming the Alabama River).

Prior to the American Revolution, the deerskin trade supported the Creek economy. The fight for American independence changed life on the frontier, impacting the established deerskin trade and unsettling what organization there was between white settlers and Indians. After the war, a series of treaties began formalizing Indian Territory and in 1790, the Treaty of New York recognized friendly relations between the Creek and United States. Despite official agreements and relative peace, white settlement continued to increase.

In 1777, Creek Indians moved to the eastern bank of the Tallapoosa River and established Newyaucau. Newyaucau included 85 houses and a “large old field” used for agriculture. The town was inhabited until an excursion by the Georgia militia pushed into Creek territory and burned the village in 1813. The burning of Newyaucau was not part of a major Creek War campaign, but destroyed the town and remaining corn crop. Creeks abandoned Newyaucau and relocated to the refugee village at Tohopeka.

The rise of the Red Sticks within the Creek confederacy combined a religious and political revolt supported by Tecumseh, a Shawnee prophet, with the pressures of a declining deerskin trade, assimilation programs, and encroaching frontier settlement. Tecumseh toured the frontier preaching a Pan-Indian movement to unite in rejection of the white man's ways. The Red Stick movement began internally and ultimately created a sharp division within Creek society. The civil war that began among Muskogee groups soon became the impetus for the Creek War and led to involvement in the War of 1812.

The Red Sticks attacked and won a few small battles against groups of white settlers, though it was not until the summer of 1813 that the United States involvement in the Creek War escalated. The massacre at Fort Mims on August 30, 1813, devastated an outpost of settlers at an unfinished fort on Lake Tensas. Red Sticks attacked and killed the entire population, burning many women and children alive. The attack fueled fear and revenge among settlers and enraged the nation after news of Fort Mims reached newspapers. The Red Sticks retreated to the swampland (the present Autauga County) and expected a swift influx of white men to seek revenge. The “retaliatory vengeance” was slow, but Andrew Jackson rallied troops.

After Fort Mims, the government began coordinating armies across the region and enlisted loyal Indians for their cause. The Creek War was fought primarily in present-day Alabama and Mississippi, despite forays into hostile territory by neighboring militia. Four armies planned to attack the Red Sticks from opposing directions, moving toward the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers. Georgia troops led by Major General John Floyd attacked from the southeast and the Third Regiment of U.S. Regulars with troops from the Mississippi Territory followed the Alabama River north. General John Cocke commanded an East Tennessee militia and Andrew Jackson led troops from West Tennessee. Both Tennessee militias headed south with plans to merge under the command of Jackson. This strategy included building forts and roads as the armies advanced, meanwhile destroying Creek villages and crops along the way. The U.S. anticipated a quick defeat, but official communication, supply shortages, and turnover delayed the campaigns.

Battles at Holy Ground, Autosee, Talledega, and Tallasee and the Hillabee massacre led to the fighting at Horseshoe Bend in March 1814. One thousand three hundred fifty Red Stick refugees from Oakfuskee towns inhabited Tohopeka several months before the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. They did not evacuate women and children as was the common practice, suggesting they were ready to make a stand. In December 1813, construction began on a log barricade. The hostile Creeks built a fortification across the narrowest portion of the horseshoe-shaped peninsula stretching only 300-400 yards, isolating Tohopeka at the

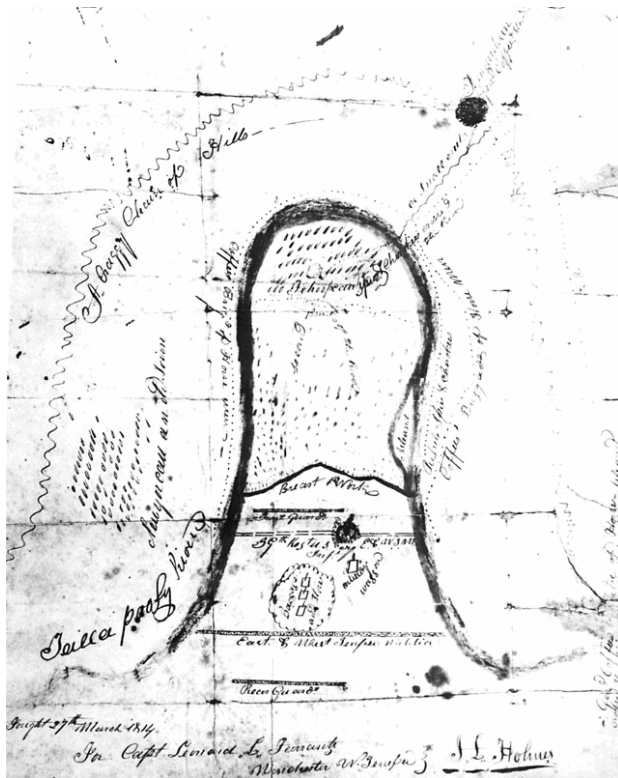
southernmost tip. The occupation of a fortified Tohopeka during the winter of 1813-1814 suggests the landscape was scoured of all available building material, food, and firewood prior to the battle. The cleared landscape in front of the barricade was likely dotted with stumps left from the removal of tree trunks used during its construction.

Jackson amassed a force combined with allied Creek and Cherokee soldiers at Fort Williams on March 24, 1814. The 52-mile march through the wilderness began two days later. Jackson's men marched to within six miles of the bend and set up camp in a square with brush and trees as a crude, defensive wall. On March 27, 1814, the army began marching at 6:30 in the morning. John Coffee led 700 mounted soldiers and 600 Indians (500 Cherokee, 100 friendly Creek) to cross the river two miles below Horseshoe Bend at an island ford. This detachment included William Russell's spies and was meant "to surround the bend in such a manner, as that none of them should escape by attempting to cross the river." The troops then turned upstream to prevent any retreating Creek from crossing near the bend.

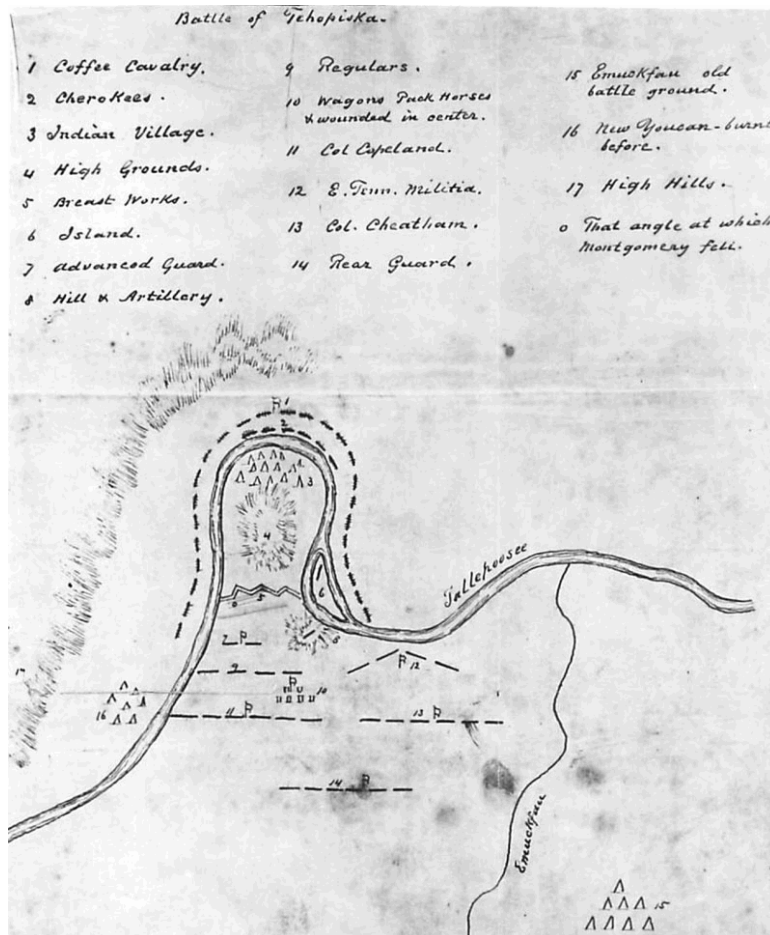
Jackson led 2,000 infantry and a small battery of one three-pounder and one six-pounder gun to a small hill north of the barricade. By mid-morning, he began to fire at the fortified breastworks, continuing for two hours. The cannons, fired from the elevation known today as Gun Hill, were unsuccessful at breaking the fortified defense. Meanwhile, several men swam across the river and took dugout canoes from the barricaded Red Sticks, initiating an attack on Tohopeka. Soldiers burned the houses of Tohopeka and advanced north toward the rear of the breastwork. Jackson began a frontal assault at 12:30 pm on the log barricade. A drum roll prompted a surge forward by militia from East and West Tennessee and when U.S. 39th finally breeched the barricade, the intimate crossfire became hand to hand combat. The dual-sided attack raged throughout the afternoon until the fighting ended around 3:30 pm. Though heavy fighting tapered off, the firing and slaughter continued until it was suspended by the darkness of night.

Jackson lost only twenty-six men at Horseshoe Bend and the battle left 107 wounded, meanwhile the Red Stick casualties were overwhelming. The American side took roughly 300-350 women and children as prisoners from the battlefield and estimated the total Creek loss around 800. At 7 pm, Gen. John Coffee marched his troops north to the site of Newyaucau and crossed the Tallapoosa River east of the former Creek village. Red Stick leaders were left to surrender to Jackson and face certain death, or flee to Florida. On August 9, 1814, following the defeat of Red Sticks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, General Jackson signed the Treaty of Fort Jackson. The treaty re-established peace between the Creeks and the U.S. and transferred over 20 million acres of "unsettled" Creek land to the government.

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape
Horseshoe Bend National Military Park



Coffee map of battle, 1814.



Jackson map of Battle of Horseshoe Bend, 1814.

Tallapoosa County (1814 AD - 1956 AD)

Just five years after the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, Alabama became a state. Farmers began settling the area in the 1830s and central Alabama supported a variety of agricultural crops with cotton the dominant state crop prior to the Civil War. In 1910, tenant farmers and sharecroppers operated almost sixty percent of the 5,000 farms in the area of Horseshoe Bend, growing cotton and corn. The landscape remained sparsely populated. A ferry crossing was located just west of the battlefield and operated until 1908 when a covered bridge was constructed. The Miller Bridge spanned the Tallapoosa River and was the longest covered bridge in the state upon completion. The surviving piers and abutments are cultural resources within the park today.

In 1907, the Alabama state legislature formed a commission to commemorate the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The commission began preparations for the centennial and in 1909, recommended a memorial to Congress in lieu of a military park. The Daughters of 1812 placed a granite monument, also known as the Jackson Trace monument, during a celebration

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

commemorating the battle on July 4, 1914. This marker was the first placed on site marking the significance of the battle. In August 1918, the Alabama legislature authorized \$5,000 for the marker and placed the Congressional monument at Gun Hill. At some point prior to the establishment of the park, the Congressional monument was enclosed in a chain-link fence to prevent vandalism.

The battlefield remained in cultivation until the 1960s. Extensive terracing and a gravel mine impacted the landscape. In the early 1920s, Alabama Power started purchasing property along the Tallapoosa River in hopes of damming the river downstream to create a hydroelectric plant. Thomas W. Martin, President of the Alabama Power Company, visited the battlefield in 1923 and halted the project, recommending preservation of the battlefield. The Horseshoe Bend Battle Park Association led by Martin began purchasing land lots to create a potential park. Other improvements in Tallapoosa County occurred during the preservation effort. A modern concrete bridge was constructed in 1955 to replace the covered Miller Bridge.



Construction of Miller covered bridge, 1907-1908.

Establishment of Horseshoe Bend NMP and Mission 66 (1956 AD - 1966 AD)

An Act of Congress on July 25, 1956, established Horseshoe Bend National Military Park on the Tallapoosa River. The boundary protected the historic core battlefield, allowed for a scenic background, and included land for necessary park facility buildings. A report described the park as, “wooded with 20 some acres of the higher plateau in cultivated fields of corn and cotton. The forest is a mixed pine and hardwood regeneration, with a rather dense cover of hardwoods

and brush, including vines and brambles, in the lower flood plain.” A Presidential Proclamation by Dwight Eisenhower in 1959 officially created the park.

Horseshoe Bend became part of the national park system amid Mission 66, a ten-year capital improvement program that brought new roads, trails, and utilities. After the Second World War, unprecedented numbers of Americans visited national parks. This heavy visitation, combined with an extended period of low Congressional funding, prompted the NPS to propose a capital-improvement program that coincided with its fiftieth anniversary. The Mission 66 initiative modernized and expanded facilities, prompting construction of new visitor centers, campgrounds, comfort stations, maintenance buildings, and employee residences to upgrade poor conditions and meet the demands of the postwar era. The Mission 66 plan for Horseshoe Bend NMP identified the condition of the newly established park and outlined plans for a new visitor center, three interpretive shelters, roadway signs, an ethno-botanical trail, park housing, and a maintenance area.

In 1961, an archeology field school conducted excavations aimed to uncover the location and form of the Red Sticks barricade, find the extent of the Tohopeka Village, and locate Newyaucau Village. Charles H. Fairbanks led Florida State University (FSU) student excavations on the peninsula in hopes of locating the breastworks. Though later extensions to his original trenches revealed two circular burned areas in 1964, Fairbanks concluded that archeology could not identify the remains of the barricade. Tohopeka and Newyaucau were surveyed and artifacts from both villages were analyzed.

Initial stabilization project work began on the site proposed for the new visitor center, also known as Cotton Patch Hill. A gravel pit used for mining material was filled in and reseeded in 1962. The area was graded and planted with donated pine trees to prevent erosion and plans for the visitor center shifted to a site adjacent to Highway 49. Park development included the construction of a visitor center (1962-64), park tour road (1965), interpretive shelters at Cotton Patch Hill, Gun Hill, and Tohopeka (1967), park housing (1964), and a nature trail (1965). A concrete boat ramp was built in the fall of 1964. The construction of the park tour road prompted archeological monitoring and Glen L. Hinsdale, Park Historian, observed discolorations below the surface as the equipment graded the road. Archeologists verified the barricade site in the 1970s. The Congressional monument was moved in 1965 to its current location and two cannon were placed in the park in 1966. The dedication ceremony of Horseshoe Bend NMP visitor center occurred during the sesquicentennial of the battle on March 27, 1964.



1960s aerial.

Recent Park History (1966 AD - Present)

In 1972, the park reinterred Major Lemuel Purnell Montgomery, a member of the 39th regiment, at the base of Gun Hill. The new burial included the addition of a grave marker and new fence.

Roy S. Dickens and students from Georgia State University (GSU) conducted archeology during the summer of 1973. The team examined the same areas as Charles Fairbanks in addition to the supposed site of caves thought to be used by escaping Red Sticks. Two students also conducted an underwater survey of the Tallapoosa River. Dickens and his GSU students confirmed the location of the Red Sticks' barricade through remote sensing and direct excavation. Since the field schools in the 1960s and 1970s, recent archeology has focused on compliance. Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) surveyed the park after storm damage in 1996 and related to the 1991 construction of park housing.

In 1976, the National Register of Historic Places documentation was completed with contributing features including the Congressional monument, the Daughters of the War of 1812 monument, the Miller Bridge piers, Tohopeka, New Youka [sic], and the site of the barricade.

In the 1990s, staff identified additional historic resources within the park boundaries. The park, Alabama State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the Cultural Resource Division of the Southeast Regional Office examined two brick chimney sites, a series of rock piles, and an abandoned section of state highway 49. Due to the established period of significance and lack of historic integrity, the resources were found ineligible for the National Register. In 1992, an infestation of pine-post beetles impacted several mature trees at Horseshoe Bend.

In 1998, the park built a new restroom facility adjacent to the visitor center. The Mission 66 interpretive shelters were replaced in 2005.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The physical integrity of the Horseshoe Bend landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance with current conditions. The intact characteristics of the landscape are spatial organization, vegetation, buildings and structures, circulation, vistas and views, small-scale features, topography, natural systems, land use, and archeological sites. Extant features associated with these characteristics exhibit the significance of the site as a Creek War battlefield and later periods of commemoration and Mission 66 development.

The spatial organization of the Horseshoe Bend battlefield is reflected by the composition of the natural landscape since no constructed features remain from 1814. The topography, archeological sites, and curve of the river retain integrity of location, setting, association, design, feeling and materials. The spatial organization of the commemorative monuments on Gun Hill and the Mission 66 tour road, nature trail, and visitor center are also preserved. The vegetation in the park approximates the battle scene. Second-growth forests surrounded an open grassy clearing between Cotton Patch Hill and the barricade site retains integrity of setting and association.

The buildings and structures at Horseshoe Bend survive from the twentieth century and convey the significance of the commemorative period, Tallapoosa County history, and Mission 66 park development. The visitor center retains most aspects of integrity, though remodeling diminished the integrity of design. The Miller bridge piers retain location, association, setting, and materials. Modern park facilities do not contribute to the cultural landscape.

The circulation at Horseshoe Bend indicates the Mission 66 park development. The park tour road and nature trail retain integrity and express the NPS design for interpreting the historic site. Fire roads have diminished integrity and more research will identify their significance to the settlement and farming of Tallapoosa County. The vistas and views are preserved from the Mission 66 period to interpret the 1814 battlefield. Clearings visible from the three interpretive shelters as well as other tour stops along the park tour road retain integrity and identify strategic locations on the battlefield. Small-scale features include contributing monuments (Congressional monument and Daughters of 1812 monument) and several features with undetermined significance. The two monuments retain integrity despite being moved.

The existing topography conveys the strategic position of Jackson's approach and artillery position, despite extensive agricultural terracing and a gravel mining operation. Today the elevated knolls of Cotton Patch Hill and Gun Hill provide views of the battlefield and are preserved and interpreted along the park tour road. The topography retains integrity of location, design, association, materials, feeling and setting. The natural systems at Horseshoe Bend include the Tallapoosa River which retains integrity of location, association, setting, and materials from the 1814 period. Archeological sites retain all aspects of integrity and remain significant sub-surfaces features in the cultural landscape.

Integrity

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

The aspects of integrity evaluated as part of the National Register include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These distinct qualities considered together describe the ability of a property to convey historic significance. Battlefields should possess integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association to convey significance. A basic test of integrity for a battlefield important for its association with an historic event is whether a participant in the battle would recognize the property as it exists today.

Horseshoe Bend retains integrity of location and setting as the place where the Red Sticks took a final stand against Andrew Jackson and his army. The geography of the horseshoe peninsula and Tallapoosa River mark the site of this important battle and remain unchanged. Archeology confirmed the location of Newyaucau, Tohopeka, and the Red Stick barricade. The spatial organization of the battlefield preserves the integrity of design. The curve of the river, topography, Bean's Island and open space north of the barricade site preserve not only elements of the physical environment, but also the spatial relationships that define the overall battlefield that allowed U.S. troops to surround the defended Red Sticks at Horseshoe Bend. The design of the Mission 66 park development remains in the organization of the visitor center, tour road, and nature trail and interprets the battle.

The integrity of materials for historic battlefields refers to manmade resources and is diminished at Horseshoe Bend. However, the integrity of archeological sites remains and sites preserve potential information. The 1814 battlefield had major features, like the barricade, which involved planning and construction by the Red Sticks. The integrity of workmanship is diminished by the loss of historic battle features, though this aspect of integrity is not crucial in assessing historic battlefields. The HOBE cultural landscape is directly associated with the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

Aspects of Integrity:	Location
	Association
	Design
	Setting
	Feeling

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites remain significant features in the cultural landscape and retain all aspects of integrity. The park preserves the identified sites of Tohopeka, Newyaucau and the barricade as well as several twentieth-century sites identified since 2000.

In 1961, Charles H. Fairbanks led Florida State University (FSU) student excavations to locate Newyaucau and uncover the extents of Tohopeka. The field school unsuccessfully explored the battlefield for the Red Stick barricade. During the construction of the park road in 1964, Historian Glen Hinsdale noted soil discoloration and positively identified the barricade location. A Georgia State University field school in 1973 added to the archeological information of Tohopeka and Newyaucau and expanded the excavation of the barricade site. Investigations of

the alleged caves and an underwater survey of the Tallapoosa River both resulted in negative findings. These three sites are listed on the National Register and retain all aspects integrity.

The archeological sites at Horseshoe Bend are preserved in situ under second-growth forest (Newyaucau), an open hardwood understory (Tohopeka), and a grassy clearing (barricade). Newyaucau is overgrown with Chinese privet and a thick understory and a portion of the site is located outside of park boundaries.

The Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) lists over thirty sites at Horseshoe Bend. Recent compliance and survey work identified several home sites associated with the settlement of Tallapoosa County in addition to the prehistoric and Battle of Horseshoe Bend sites. More research will identify the significance, integrity, and context of these nineteenth- and twentieth- century archeological sites. The SHPO determination of ineligibility in 1994 did not assess archeological significance.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Horseshoe Bend Battlefield

Feature Identification Number: 154533

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

ASMIS ID Number: 1.00

Feature: Indian Barricade

Feature Identification Number: 154535

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

ASMIS ID Number: 1.01

Feature: Tohopeka Village

Feature Identification Number: 154537

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

ASMIS ID Number: 1.02

Feature: Newyaucau Village

Feature Identification Number: 154539

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

ASMIS ID Number: 2.00

Feature: 20c. house sites

Feature Identification Number: 154543

Type of Feature Contribution:

Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Barricade site with representative white posts, 2010.

Buildings and Structures

The buildings at Horseshoe Bend NMP date to the twentieth century and do not contribute to the 1814 battlefield landscape. Listed as a contributing resource in the National Register nomination, the ruins of the Miller Bridge survive in the Tallapoosa River in poor condition. The stone and concrete piers and abutments remain as the only remnants of the historic covered bridge built in 1907-1908 to replace Miller's ferry. The bridge was replaced by the existing steel and concrete bridge in 1955 and the covered portion collapsed in 1963. The bridge piers retain integrity of location, setting, association, and materials.

The visitor center at Horseshoe Bend is a significant example of Mission 66 architecture and retains integrity of location, association, feeling, setting, materials, and workmanship. Remodeling lessened the integrity of design, but the building remains an excellent example of a Mission 66 visitor center. Two park residences were constructed in 1964 and are potentially eligible for National Register listing.

Other buildings and structures are non-contributing features of the cultural landscape. In the 1970s, the park constructed the current maintenance facility and in 1991, a new park residence

was added. In 1998, the park built the restroom building adjacent to the visitor center. The Mission 66 interpretive shelters were replaced in 2005 with the existing structures at Cotton Hill, Gun Hill, and the Tohopeka overlook.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Miller Bridge piers and abutments

Feature Identification Number: 154497

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 5003

LCS Structure Name: Miller Bridge Piers and Abutments (Ruins)

LCS Structure Number: HS-3

ASMIS ID Number: 3.00

Feature: Visitor Center

Feature Identification Number: 154499

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Interpretive shelters (3)

Feature Identification Number: 154547

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Restrooms

Feature Identification Number: 154549

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Mission 66 park housing (2)

Feature Identification Number: 154551

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: 1991 park housing

Feature Identification Number: 154553

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Maintenance buildings

Feature Identification Number: 154555

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Visitor Center and Restrooms, 2012.



Miller Bridge piers, 2012.



Interpretive shelter, 2010.



Park housing, 2012.

Circulation

The existing circulation system at Horseshoe Bend includes both vehicular and pedestrian routes. The Mission 66 tour road and nature trail are used to interpret the battle and Creek life and highlight the scenery of the park. The park tour road begins at the visitor center parking lot and includes stops at Cotton Patch Hill, the Tallapoosa River, and Gun Hill before continuing a one-way loop to Tohopeka and two overlooks/tour stops. The nature trail forms a loop, beginning and ending at Cotton Patch Hill that follows the north bank of the river to the Tohopeka overlook (tour stop 4) before turning northward and passing the barricade site and Gun Hill. The park tour road (1964) and nature trail were part of the Mission 66 master plan and retain integrity of location, association, setting, design, feeling, materials, and workmanship.

Fire roads throughout the park, particularly on the south side of the Tallapoosa River, provide access to less public areas of the park and the site of Newyaucau. The primary fire road (running northeast-southwest) is visible on a 1906 soil survey map and may date to the settlement of Tallapoosa County. The location and association of this road requires more research to determine if the road is a contributing resource or eligible for the National Register. The landscape was once extensively cultivated and recent prescribed burns have left a thick understory adjacent to the primary and secondary fire roads. The setting and feeling of the fire roads south of the river has changed.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Park Tour Road
Feature Identification Number:	154501
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Park trail
Feature Identification Number:	154503
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Fire roads
Feature Identification Number:	154545
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined

Land Use

During the prehistoric era, the cultural landscape supported campsites and villages and was used for hunting and gathering. As the Creek War escalated, Newyaucau was burned, Tohopeka became a refugee village and the construction of the barricade resulted in a cleared peninsula. The Creek occupation of the site ended immediately after the battle. The landscape

was abandoned until Georgia and Tennessee settlers moved into the area to begin farming in the 1830s. Land use shifted from a sparsely populated natural landscape to one of intensive farming by the twentieth century. Agriculture continued until the park was established. Today Horseshoe Bend is an interpreted landscape protected to commemorate the battle. The park preserves the battlefield, provides access to the river, and offers opportunities for passive recreation.

Natural Systems and Features

The Tallapoosa River retains its nineteenth-century location, curving around the horseshoe, though the depth and width of the river have been altered by dam projects above and below the park. Drainage on the peninsula was altered by agricultural terracing in the twentieth century and the construction of the park tour road in the 1960s. The park restored the battlefield and graded the terraces in 1963 and today the ecology on the battlefield resembles the nineteenth-century landscape.

The Tallapoosa River retains integrity and is a significant landscape feature in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Cherokee soldiers swam across the river the morning of March 27, 1814 to steal dugout canoes and attack Tohopeka. This assault combined with Jackson's direct attack on the barricade surrounded the Red Sticks. After the battle, accounts describe survivors floating downriver from the battlefield to avoid capture, including the warrior Menawa. The river defined the topography and spatial organization of the battlefield and remains a contributing resource.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Tallapoosa River
Feature Identification Number:	154505
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Tallapoosa River, 2012.

Small Scale Features

No small-scale landscape features survive from the nineteenth century at Horseshoe Bend due to the events of the battle, their material impermanence, and the extensive grading and cultivation that occurred in the twentieth century. The small-scale features at HOBE commemorate the Battle of Horseshoe Bend or date to the Mission 66 development of the park.

The Daughters of 1812 Monument (1914), also known as the Jackson Trace monument, commemorates the Battle of Horseshoe Bend and leadership of Andrew Jackson. The 14"x 7"x 28" granite marker has an inscription with a five-pointed star. The rounded-top marker was moved in 1918 and again 1980, but retains integrity of location since it marks the general terminus of Jackson's march. The Daughters of 1812 Monument retains integrity of setting, feeling, materials, workmanship, design and association.

The Congressional Monument placed in 1918 by the Alabama legislature contributes to the commemoration of the battle. The rectangular granite marker with a rounded top (8'2"x 2'6"x 6') rests on a granite base with wreaths inscribed on the narrow ends. The front inscription notes the importance of the battle, yet incorrectly records the date of the battle as March 29, 1814. (The battle took place March 27, 1814) The Congressional Monument is located at the top of Gun Hill, but was moved fifty feet in 1965. The monument retains all aspects of integrity, despite the relocation.

The grave marker of Lemuel Purnell Montgomery is located at the Gun Hill tour stop and is managed as a cultural resource by the park. The marker was moved from a cemetery in Dudleyville during the reinterment in 1972 and is not eligible for National Register listing. The marble tombstone (13"x 4" x 26") has a cross and inscription noting the Tohopeka Chapter of D.A.R. placed the marker in 1933.

The Mission 66 development of HOBE introduced modern small-scale features to the park. The entrance signs date to the Mission 66 development of the park and are potentially eligible to the National Register as contributing features retaining integrity. In 1966, two cannon were added to the landscape, one three-pounder cannon in front of the visitor center and another six-pounder naval gun at Gun Hill. Although the cannons use replica carriages and the Gun Hill cannon is an inaccurate naval gun, the features contribute to the interpretation (and commemoration) of Horseshoe Bend. A flagpole in front of the visitor center and wood fencing along Highway 49 have not been evaluated as contributing landscape features. Picnic tables, grills, trashcans, waysides, and benches and bridges (along the nature trail) are non-contributing features of the cultural landscape due to their modern/recent installment.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Congressional Monument

Feature Identification Number: 154507

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 5001

LCS Structure Name: Congressional Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-1

Feature: Daughters of 1812 Monument

Feature Identification Number: 154509

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 5002

LCS Structure Name: Daughters of 1812 Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-2

Feature: Lemuel Montgomery grave marker

Feature Identification Number: 154511

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

IDLCS Number: 91315

LCS Structure Name: Montgomery, Lemuel Pernell, Grave Marker

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape
Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

LCS Structure Number:	HS-4
Feature:	Cannon (2)
Feature Identification Number:	154513
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Entrance signs (3)
Feature Identification Number:	154519
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Highway 49 fencing
Feature Identification Number:	154521
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined
Feature:	Flagpole
Feature Identification Number:	154525
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Congressional Monument, 2010.



Daughters of 1812 Monument, 2010.



Grave of Montgomery, 2010.



Cannon on Gun Hill, 2010.



Entrance sign

Spatial Organization

Geography dictated the location of Newyaucau and Tohopeka, and by extension, the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. While the historic landscape retains no constructed features from 1814, the composition of the natural landscape and its relationship to the river show the isolated position of the Red Sticks. The spatial organization of Gun Hill, Tohopeka, the river, and the barricade define the historic battlefield. The curve of the Tallapoosa allowed Jackson's men to surround the Red Sticks and the elevated topography at Gun Hill provided an advantageous artillery position. The barricade enclosed the peninsula already bounded by the river. Today the landscape conveys the arrangement of natural features that helped isolate the Red Sticks and contributed to their defeat. The landscape characteristic retains integrity of location, setting, association, feeling, design, and materials. The loss of Tohopeka and the barricade (above-ground) diminish the integrity of workmanship.

The spatial organization of Mission 66 resources conveys the design of the significant NPS park-planning initiative. The park tour road and nature trail loop around the peninsula and highlight points of interest, meanwhile the residential, maintenance, and visitor service buildings are clustered near Highway 49. The siting of park facilities emphasized accessibility and convenience, preserved the core battlefield, and intercepted visitors to the visitor center for

orientation and interpretation. Today Mission 66 resources retain integrity of location, design, association, feeling, setting, materials, and workmanship, despite the loss of the interpretive shelters.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Cluster of commemorative monuments on Gun Hill, 2010.

Topography

The major fighting of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend took place on a peninsula embraced by the Tallapoosa River with a natural topography composed of gently rolling hills and low, flat floodplains. The existing topography conveys the strategic position of Jackson's approach and artillery position, despite extensive agricultural terracing and a gravel mining operation. As part of the Mission 66 Master Plan, the park restored the landscape to more gradual slopes, though in some forested areas, the terraces are still evident. The gravel pit was filled in and replanted prior to the construction of the park tour road (1964). Today the elevated knolls of Cotton Patch Hill and Gun Hill provide views of the battlefield and are preserved and interpreted along the park tour road. The topography retains integrity of location, design, association, materials, feeling and setting. The workmanship of the topography is diminished due to the extensive terracing and landscape restoration.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Gun Hill

Feature Identification Number:	154515
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Cotton Patch Hill
Feature Identification Number:	154557
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Vegetation

The vegetation at Horseshoe Bend approximates the setting at the time of the battle. Accounts of the battle describe an open field of fire in front of the barricade and period writing notes the regional forest type. Although large trees were used for the barricade construction and cultivation changed the character of the landscape after the war, the growth of forests has regenerated characteristics of the 1814 period. The peninsula battlefield is maintained as an open clearing between Cotton Patch Hill and an area just south of the barricade. This clearing is surrounded by a second-growth mix of hardwoods and pine. Although the vegetation does not retain integrity from the battle period, the character of landscape (a combination of clearings and open understory) remains.

The site of Tohopeka lies in an open understory of mature oak, hickory and beech. The ridge tops at HOBE are dominated by loblolly pine and scattered areas of longleaf pine are located in the northern third of the park. The open, grassy field north of the barricade site is currently managed under agricultural lease. The crop is not historically significant, yet the open character of the tract conveys the historic battlefield in front of the Red Stick barricade. No description of the battle mentions the groundcover in this area, though the existing vegetation represents the cleared landscape Jackson encountered. Without documentation to directly describe the battlefield, the present combination of forests and open fields represents the historic period. The character of the vegetation retains integrity of setting and association.

In areas south of the river, the vegetation is similar to the historic period but has been altered by agricultural practices and fire management. While Coffee did not record the character of the forest during his advance, the recent overgrowth of thickets and Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*) diminishes the condition of archeological sites along the riverbank.

No Mission 66 planting plan survives, The vegetation from this period is undetermined.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Site of Tohopeka, 2010.

Views and Vistas

The views at Horseshoe Bend are preserved from the Mission 66 period to interpret the 1814 battlefield. The placement of interpretive shelters at Cotton Patch Hill and Gun Hill highlight the approach and artillery position of Andrew Jackson and provide visitors with a sweeping view of the main battlefield and barricade site. Views of an open clearing (looking south) are framed by second-growth forest. An overlook at tour stop four marks an elevated view of the site of Tohopeka, preserved under an open understory of mature hardwoods. This view interprets the Red Stick occupation of the peninsula. Tour stops one, three, and five offer views of the Miller Bridge, Highway 49 bridge, Bean's Island, the Tallapoosa River, Tohopeka, and the battlefield. The views along the park tour road retain integrity and contribute to the designed experience of touring the battlefield from the period of park development.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Cotton Patch Hill
Feature Identification Number:	154563
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Tour Stop 1
Feature Identification Number:	154565

Horseshoe Bend National Park Landscape
Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Gun Hill/Tour Stop 2

Feature Identification Number: 154567

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tour Stop 3

Feature Identification Number: 154569

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tohopeka/Tour Stop 4

Feature Identification Number: 154571

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tour Stop 5

Feature Identification Number: 154573

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 06/12/2012

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition of Horseshoe Bend NMP is good. The battlefield is well-preserved on the peninsula embraced by the Tallapoosa River. The archeological sites within the park, as well as the contributing resources listed on the National Register are preserved and maintained. The CLR written concurrently with this CLI recommends preservation as treatment approach and continuation of existing resource management.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Fire
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: A draft Fire Management Plan needs input from Cultural Resource Specialist/Archeologist.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation
Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Approved Treatment Costs

Level of Estimate: B - Preliminary Plans/HSR-CLR

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Citation Author: | W.H. Brantley |
| Citation Title: | Battle of Horseshoe Bend in Tallapoosa County |
| Year of Publication: | 1955 |
| Citation Author: | Kathryn E. Braund |
| Citation Title: | Deerskins and Duffels: The Creek Indian Trade with Anglo-American, 1685-1815 |
| Year of Publication: | 1993 |
| Citation Publisher: | University of Nebraska |
| Citation Author: | Roy S. Dickens |
| Citation Title: | Archeological Investigations at Horseshoe Bend NMP |
| Year of Publication: | 1974 |
| Citation Publisher: | Georgia State University |
| Citation Author: | Charles Fairbanks |
| Citation Title: | Excavations at Horseshoe Bend |
| Year of Publication: | 1962 |
| Citation Publisher: | The Florida Anthropologist |
| Citation Author: | H.S. Halbert and T.H. Ball |
| Citation Title: | The Creek War of 1813 and 1814 |
| Year of Publication: | 1895 |
| Citation Publisher: | White, Woodruff, and Fowler |
| Citation Author: | James W. Holland |
| Citation Title: | Victory at the Horseshoe Bend: Andrew Jackson and the Creek War |
| Year of Publication: | 1968 |
| Citation Publisher: | University of Alabama |

- Citation Author:** Thomas Kanon
Citation Title: Slow and Laborious Slaughter
Year of Publication: 1999
Citation Publisher: Tennessee Historical Quarterly
- Citation Author:** George MacKenzie
Citation Title: The Indian Breastwork in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend: Its Size, Location, and Construction
Year of Publication: 1969
Citation Publisher: NPS
- Citation Author:** Joel Martin
Citation Title: Sacred Revolt: The Muskogee Struggle for a New World
Year of Publication: 1991
Citation Publisher: Beacon Press
- Citation Author:** Thomas Martin
Citation Title: The Story of Horseshoe Bend NMP
Year of Publication: 1959
Citation Publisher: NPS
- Citation Author:** Frank Owsley
Citation Title: Struggle for the Gulf Borderlands: The Creek War and the Battle of New Orleans
Year of Publication: 2000
Citation Publisher: University of Alabama
- Citation Author:** Arthur Perkins
Citation Title: Boundary Report for Horseshoe Bend NMP (Proposed)
Year of Publication: 1957
Citation Publisher: NPS

Citation Author:	James Swanton
Citation Title:	The Indians of the Southeastern United States
Year of Publication:	1979
Citation Publisher:	Smithsonian Institute Press
Citation Author:	Edward Trout
Citation Title:	Historical Resource Materials Analysis: Horseshoe Bend NMP
Year of Publication:	1971
Citation Publisher:	NPS
Citation Author:	Gregory Waselkov and Kathryn E. Braund
Citation Title:	William Bartram on the Southeast Indians
Year of Publication:	1995
Citation Publisher:	University of Nebraska
Citation Author:	Elizabeth deGrummond and Christine Hamlin
Citation Title:	Horseshoe Bend NMP Archeological Overview and Assessment
Year of Publication:	2000
Citation Publisher:	SEAC

Supplemental Information

Title: 407/300001

Description: Boundary Survey and Land Ownership, January 28, 1959.

Title: 407/3007

Description: Visitor Center & Utility Building, National Park Service, June 1, 1962.

Title: 407/3010

Description: Horseshoe Bend NMP Utility Systems, April 1962.

Title: 407/41902

Description: General Area of Proposed Horseshoe Bend NMP.

Title: 407/D20

Description: Completion Report: Erosion Control and Ground Improvement, May 1963.

Title: 407/D21

Description: Completion Report: Construct Utilities—Visitor Center (well)

Title: 407/D22

Description: Completion Report: Preliminary Archeological Investigation to Locate Breastworks and Creek Indian Village, May 1962.

Title: 407/D23

Description: Completion Report: Improvements to the Water System (VC area/residential)

Title: 407/D29

Description: Ceremonies Attending the Sesquicentennial of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend and Dedication of the Park Visitor Center, Friday March 27, 1964.