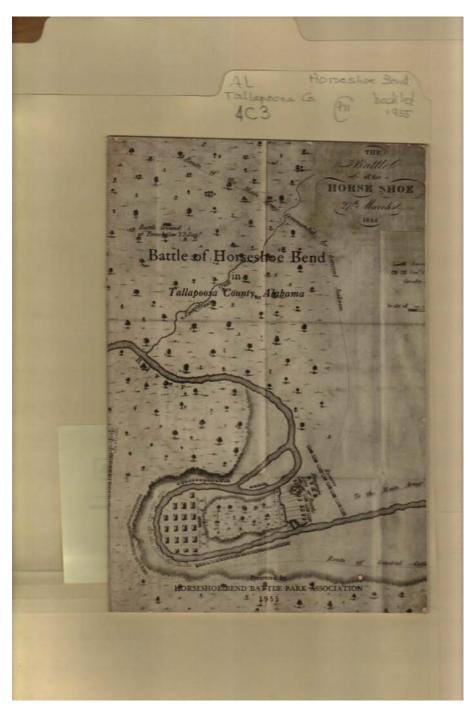
Image 1 r04c03-11-000-0201 Contents Index About



#### Names:

Battle of Horseshoe Bend

#### **Places:**

Tallapoosa County, AL

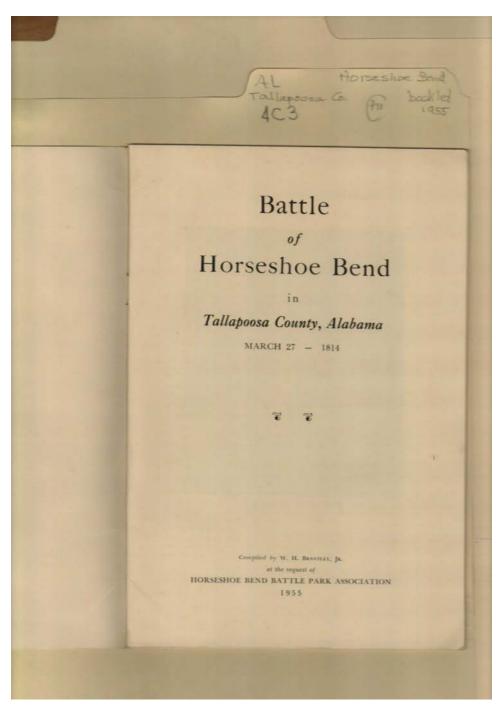
#### **Types:**

map

#### **Dates:**

1955

Image 2 r04c03-11-000-0202 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Brantley, W. H., Jr.

Horseshoe Bend Battle Park Association

Battle of Horseshoe Bend

Places:

Tallapoosa County,

AL

**Types:** 

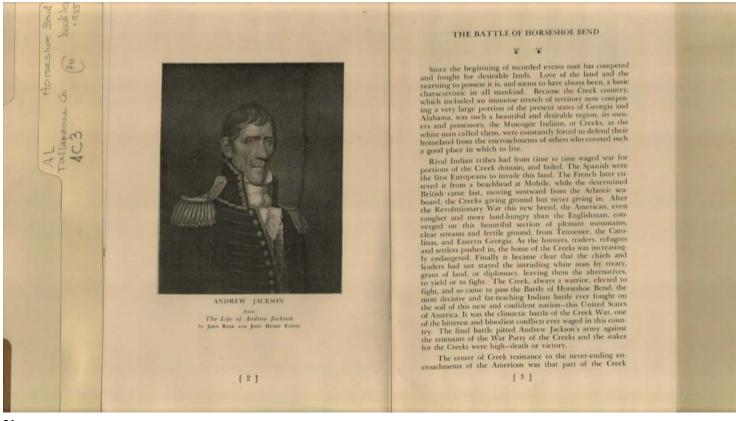
booklet

**Dates:** 

1955

Mar 24, 1814

Image 3 r04c03-11-000-0203 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Eaton, John Henry Jackson, Andrew

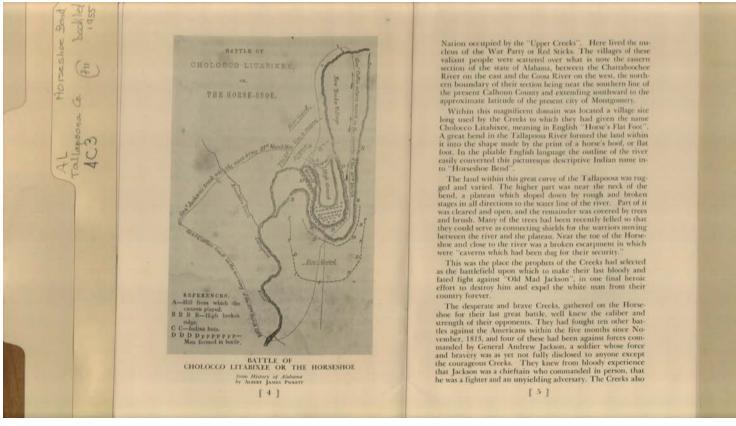
Reed, John

Battle of Horseshoe Bend

**Types:** 

booklet painting

Image 4 r04c03-11-000-0204 Contents Index About



Names:

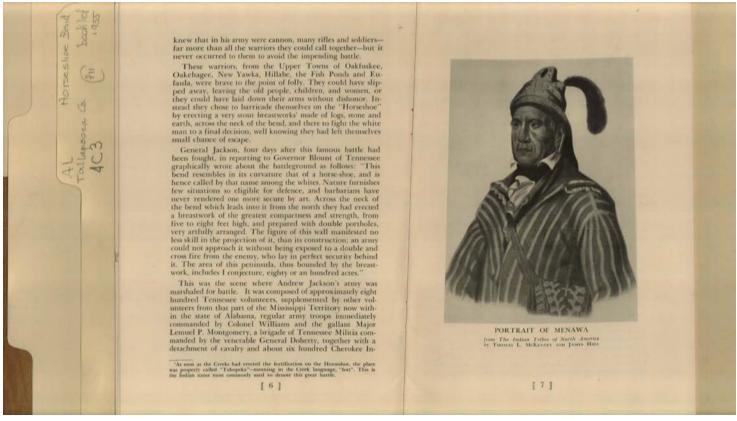
Battle of Cholocco Litabixee Battle of the Horse-Shoe

Jackson, Andrew, General Pickett, Albert James Red Sticks Upper Creeks Old Mad Jackson

**Types:** 

booklet map

Image 5 r04c03-11-000-0205 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### Names:

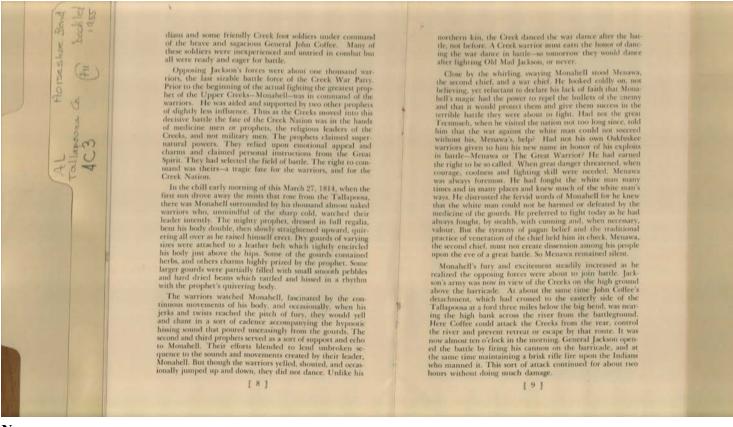
Blount, Governor Doherty, General Hall, James Jackson, General McKenney, Thomas L. Menawa (Indian War Chief) Montgomery, Lemuel P., Major Tohopeka (Indian name for site) Williams, Colonel

### **Types:**

booklet

painting

Image 6 r04c03-11-000-0206 Contents Index About



#### Names:

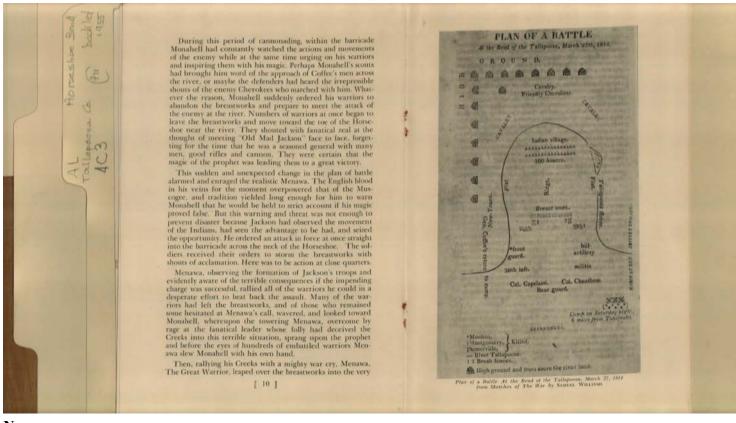
Coffee, John Coffee, John, General Jackson, General

Jackson, Old Mad Menawa (Indian War Chief) Monahell (Indian Prophet) Tecumseh (Indian)

#### **Types:**

booklet

Image 7 r04c03-11-000-0207 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### Names:

Battle Plan Cheatham, Colonel Coffee, Coffee, General

Places:

1 laces.

Bend of the Tallapoosa

**Types:** 

booklet

Dates:

Mar 27, 1814

Copeland, Colonel Jackson, Old Mad Menawa (Indian War Chief)

map

Monahell (Indian Prophet) Montgomery, Moulton, Somerville, Williams, Samuel

r04c03-11-000-0208 Image 8 Contents Index **About** 



midst of Jackson's frontier riflemen. He was followed by many warriors as fearless as he and it was there almost in the shadow of the breastworks that Major Montgomery, Lieutenant Somerville, and Lieutenant Moulton were killed. Here too, a young ensign leading his men in storming the barricade was severely wounded. He survived, and with the courage so evident at Horseshoe Bend always part of his life he recovered from his wounds and went onward and upward, gaining and descriping high honors from his fellow men, among them being chosen the first president of the Republic of Texas, and later, when Texas came into the Union, to serve it as United States Senator. His name was Sam Houston, a name forever recognized and emblazoned in the heroic records of the country. As for the daring Menawa, he was struck by many rifle balls but fought on with the reckless rage of a man who knows his cause is desperate and cares not for the consequences. This brave man fell among many of his tribesmen, his body pierced through by seven rifle balls, and he was left for dead, as the battle passed over and by him, over the breastworks, and down toward the river Tallapoosa whose waters that day were red with blood of a brave people.

Had there been a Homer among the Creeks this fateful day, then in their Iliad the valiant Menawa would now live in song and story adorned with the praise which immortalized Achilles, Diomed and Ajax. Alas the Muscogees had no written language with which to record his deeds of valour, but those who were his foes were no less his admirers and Menawa lives on today as one who so dearly loved his homeland that no sarrifice was too great to give in an effort to save it.

After the loss of Menawa's leadership, as though to do honor to his courage, the Creeks continued to fight with undim-

[ 12 ]

inished and unbelievable bravery. Their weapons were the bow and arrow, the tomahawk and the rifle. Failing these they fought with their bare hands and to the death. Not an Indian fled, and not one surrendered or asked for quarter. Many of them were killed on the river's margin, and in the river, or drowned there. General Coffee's command from their advantageous positions on the high river bank across the river poured into the exposed Creeks a deadly lire. He later reported to General Jackson that not less than two hundred fifty warriors were shot to death or perished in the river. Bravery in any man is an admirable trait, but this day at the Horseshoe bravery and death for the Creek warriors were one and the same. Every warrior excepting two or three died in the battle.

Five hundred and fifty-seven warriors were found dead on the Horseshoe; at least two hundred fifty were killed in the river, most of them by Coffee's troops. The captives were women and young children and two on three warriors so badly wounded that they were unable to fight or surrender. The casualties in Jackson's army were treenty-six white soldiers killed and one hundred seven wounded. Cherokees, eighteen killed and thirty-six wounded; friendly Creeks, five killed, eleven wounded. Among the Cherokees who fought under General Coffee on this memorable day was Sequoyah who was later to distinguish himself as the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, by which this famous Nation became the first American Indians to have a written language.

The valuate Menava, covered over by dead warriors who

American Indians to have a written language.

The valiant Menawa, covered over by dead warriors who fell upon his prostrate body, was believed to have been killed in the battle, but he survived and when night came he dragged himself to the river where he concealed himself under is muddy waters from time to time by holding to a root, and while submerged, breathing through a reed. Some time during the night he managed to get into a cance and floated downstream until he was discovered and rescued by women of the tribe who had hidden in the thick growth along the bank of the river. Menawa, or as the whites frequently called him, "Manorway", was to live long and serve his people again an arc of blood and death, demanded by the law of the tribe, wherein he executed William McIntosh, first chief of Coweta, for "selling the country" to the United States.

[ 13 ]

#### Names:

Achilles

Ajax

Brewer,

Coffee, General

Diomed

Homer

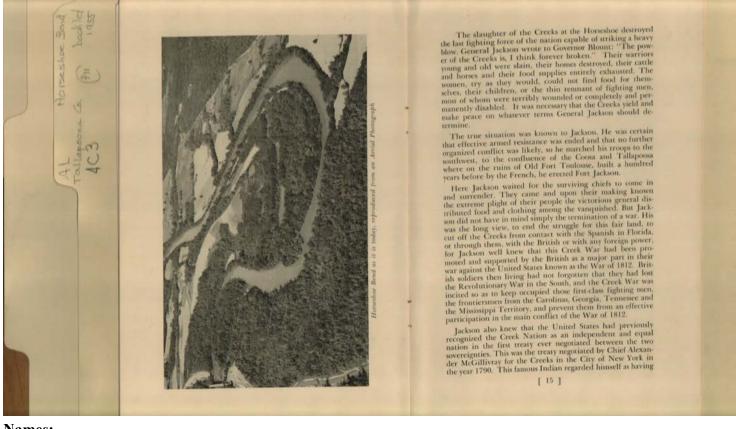
**Types:** booklet Houston, Sam Iliad Jackson, Jackson, General

McIntosh, William (Indian)

Menawa (Indian War Chief) Montgomery, Lemuel Purnell, Major Montgomery, Major Moulton, Lieutenant

Owen, Pickett, Somerville, Lieutenant Manorway (Menawa)

Image 9 r04c03-11-000-0209 Contents Index **About** 



Names:

Blount, Governor Fort Jackson, Alabama

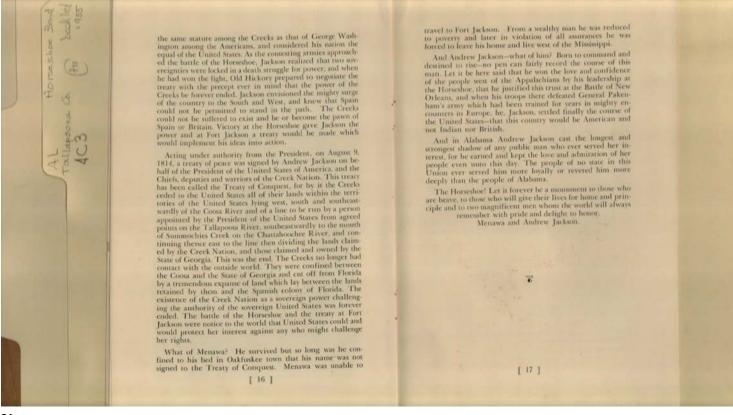
Horseshoe Bend Jackson, General McGillivray, Alexander (Indian Chief)

**Types:** 

booklet

photo

Image 10 r04c03-11-000-0211 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Jackson, Andrew

Menawa (Indian War Chief) Old Hickory Pakenham, General Treaty of Conquest Washington, George

Places:

Fort Jackson, AL

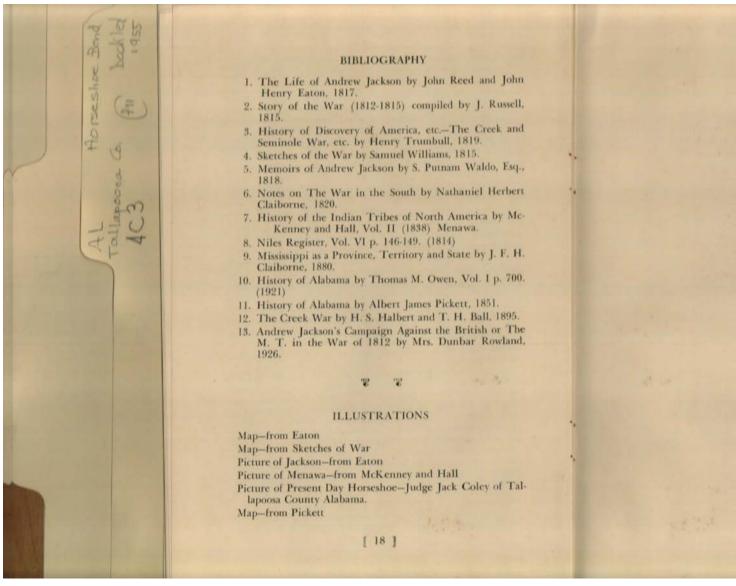
**Types:** 

booklet

**Dates:** 

Aug 09, 1814

Image 11 r04c03-11-000-0212 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### Names:

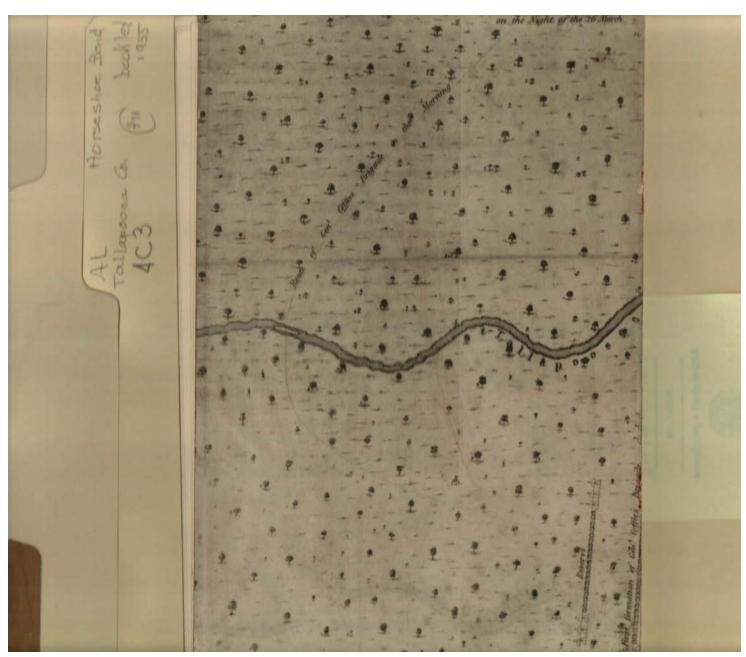
Ball, T. H. Claiborne, J. F. H. Claiborne, Nathaniel Herbert Coley, Jack, Judge

#### **Types:**

booklet

Eaton, John Henry Halbert, H. S. Hall, McKenney, Owen, Thomas M. Pickett, Albert James Reed, John Rowland, Dunbar, Mrs. Russell, J. Trumbull, Henry Waldo, S. Putnam Williams, Samuel

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 3, Folder 11 "Battle of Horseshoe Bend in Tallapoosa County, Alabama,"1955 - Alabama Counties Image 12 r04c03-11-000-0213 Contents Index About



Names:

General Coffee's Route

**Types:** 

map

Contents Index About

## **Table of Contents**

<u>Image 1</u> (r04c03-11-000-0201)	<u>Image 5</u> (r04c03-11-000-0205)	<u>Image 9</u> (r04c03-11-000-0209)	<b>Table of Contents</b>
Image 2 (r04c03-11-000-0202)	Image 6 (r04c03-11-000-0206)	Image 10 (r04c03-11-000-0211)	Name & Place Index
Image 3 (r04c03-11-000-0203)	Image 7 (r04c03-11-000-0207)	Image 11 (r04c03-11-000-0212)	<b>About the Collection</b>
Image 4 (r04c03-11-000-0204)	Image 8 (r04c03-11-000-0208)	Image 12 (r04c03-11-000-0213)	

Contents Index About

## Name & Place Index

Achilles 8	Jackson, <u>8</u>	
Ajax <u>8</u>	Manorway (Menawa) <u>8</u>	
Ball, T. H. <u>11</u>	McGillivray, Alexander (Indian Chief) 9	
Battle of Cholocco Litabixee 4	McIntosh, William (Indian) 8	
Battle of Horseshoe Bend $\underline{1}, \underline{2}, \underline{3}$	McKenney, Thomas L. <u>5</u>	
Battle of the Horse-Shoe 4	McKenney, 11	
Battle Plan 7	Menawa (Indian War Chief) <u>5</u> , <u>6</u> , <u>7</u> , <u>8</u> , <u>10</u>	
Bend of the Tallapoosa 7	Monahell (Indian Prophet) 6, 7	
Blount, Governor 5, 9	Montgomery, Lemuel P., Major 5	
Brantley, W. H., Jr. 2	Montgomery, Lemuel Purnell, Major 8	
Brewer, 8	Montgomery, Major 8	
Cheatham, Colonel 7	Montgomery, 7	
Claiborne, J. F. H. <u>11</u>	Moulton, Lieutenant 8	
Claiborne, Nathaniel Herbert 11	Moulton, 7	
Coffee, General 7, 8	Old Hickory <u>10</u>	
Coffee, John, General <u>6</u>	Old Mad Jackson <u>4</u>	
Coffee, John <u>6</u>	Owen, Thomas M. 11	
Coffee, 7	Owen, <u>8</u>	
Coley, Jack, Judge 11	Pakenham, General <u>10</u>	
Copeland, Colonel 7	Pickett, Albert James 4, 11	
Diomed <u>8</u>	Pickett, 8	
Doherty, General <u>5</u>	Red Sticks 4	
Eaton, John Henry 3, 11	Reed, John <u>3</u> , <u>11</u>	
Fort Jackson, Alabama 9	Rowland, Dunbar, Mrs. <u>11</u>	
Fort Jackson, AL <u>10</u>	Russell, J. <u>11</u>	
General Coffee's Route <u>12</u>	Somerville, Lieutenant <u>8</u>	
Halbert, H. S. <u>11</u>	Somerville, <u>7</u>	
Hall, James <u>5</u>	Tallapoosa County, AL <u>1</u> , <u>2</u>	
Hall, <u>11</u>	Tecumseh (Indian) <u>6</u>	
Homer <u>8</u>	Tohopeka (Indian name for site) <u>5</u>	
Horseshoe Bend Battle Park Association 2	Treaty of Conquest <u>10</u>	
Horseshoe Bend 9	Trumbull, Henry <u>11</u>	
Houston, Sam <u>8</u>	Upper Creeks <u>4</u>	
Iliad <u>8</u>	Waldo, S. Putnam <u>11</u>	
Jackson, Andrew, General 4	Washington, George <u>10</u>	
Jackson, Andrew 3, 10	Williams, Colonel <u>5</u>	
Jackson, General <u>5</u> , <u>6</u> , <u>8</u> , <u>9</u>	Williams, Samuel <u>7</u> , <u>11</u>	
Jackson, Old Mad <u>6</u> , <u>7</u>		

## **Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection**

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