Notes taken from the lips of
Abram Mordicai an old Jew 92 years
of age who had lived 60 years among the
Creek Indians -

also the Conversations of James More a
Man 72 years old, who had lived nearly all his
life among the Creeks.

A. J. Pickett found these old men in the
vicinity of Lindleyville Tallapoosa County Ala
& derived much important Historical information
from them - Mordicai was so deaf that
Pickett had to have the questions he propounded
to him printed in large characters which
he was just able to see well enough to
read ~~[illegible]~~ - He was originally a good
schollar, but was the oldest man Pickett
ever ~~saw or~~ Conversed with.

Notes taken from the lips of Mr Mordicai the 30th of Sep 1847 at Lindleyville, Talladega County. This old man was near 90 years old - lived in a hut by himself, had his coffin by his bed side, was quite resigned to death - is supported by the people of the Village He is a remarkable man having lived all his life among the Indians in the capacity of Trader interpreter &c.

He has seen Genl McGillivray - He says the Genl was born at Hickory Ground - was educated in Scotland - was a slim man 5 feet 10 inches high ruled the nation for many years and died at Pensacola among the Spaniards by poison. His plantation was in the Bend of the Coosa where Mr Elmore's plantation now is - He owned many Slaves and was the Spanish Agent for securing the trade of the Indians. After McGillivray died the Mad Dog was the head man of the nation - He was brought to Tuckabatchee a Boy a slave from another nation - He was a tremendious man 6 feet four inches high of splendid symetry and form - He had the eye of an eagle and the voice of a Lyon, and was a great orator. Was a great Warrior & fought on the side of the British during the Revolutionary War.. In his early days he distinguished himself in the wars with the Chickasaws - ~~He also the big~~ The big Warrior was in youth called the Big boy. He was a man of sense but a Coward & in one of the engagements with the Chickasaws he disgracefully fled. He was born in Tuckabatchee

Between 1800 and 1804 Genl Bowles having Committed & caused to be Committed many depredations upon the property of the Spaniards and also the americans, was finally arrested by stratagem, through the influence of Col Hawkins - a reward of $2000. had been offered for him by the Spaniards. Col Hawkins Caused a grand talk to be held at the ~~Holy~~ Hickory grounds at which the Chiefs of many of the towns had been invited and among others a large deputation of the Micasookies (Semanoles) among ~~Bowles~~ whom Bowles was a Chief or rather principle man. They all met at the Hickory ground, Col Hawkins was present but had no Conversation with Bowles - His arrest was deferred for four days - It was finally arranged that he should be invited by the Singer Manae and other principal men to a feast at the junction of the Coosa & Tallapoosa - The Mickasoocies were ignorant of the invitation and remained at the Hickory ground - Bowles had

in the mean time thrown off the caution he at first assumed on his arrival & now believed he was among friends - In his indian dress which he always wore he accompanied the chiefs to the feast at the junction & while there was sprung upon by young warriors present for that purpose thrown down and his armed pinioned with war who ropes. He was then put in two canoes ready then for the purpose and about that time a messenger arrived from Col Hawkins demanding of Bowles, his papers, He positively assured Hawkins he had none except a few in his tobacco pouch at Hickory Ground. Six warriors placed him in a canoe, and were far on their way to Mobile, before the Mickasoocie Chiefs knew of his arrest - When they arrived at Cedar Bluff on the 2nd night Bowles finding the indians asleep knawed the ropes into and made his escape - the Indians finding their prisoner gone, awaited the dawn of day, and then taking his track found him about 10 oclock & compelled him to give up by threatning instant death in case of refusal - Placing him once more in their canoes, they persued their journey to Mobile when Bowles was delivered to the Spanish Commandant and the reward of $2000 was subsequently paid to Col Hawkins who divided it among Manac & others as previously arranged - Bowles was placed in the Calaboose that night and on the next day was sent to Pensacola where he died in the Calabose, not long after - He refused to eat any thing but sweet oranges, & is supposed in this way staved himself to death.

In 1798 Madiaci established himself as a trader at the spot when Mrs Birch now lives in Montgomery County - He had a store & Dwelling House - His Dwelling & Store were built upon the style of the Spanish Houses, frame worked but daubed between the frame work. Two miles below this place on the Tallapoosa River lived the Cuwallas - some of the same tours lived ~~too~~ in the prairies on the other side of Madaci's store Madiaci lived at this place untill 1812 and kept up a trad

in peltries with the Indians and in Hickory nut oil - He traded in ~~furs~~ ~~Sarao~~ Augusta, Savannah, Mobile Pensacola & New Orleans as the whim suited him - A tory in the Revolutionary war one James Russel also had a store at this place, when Mordica lived. At the foot of the Hill at Mount Meigs was a clay place called the licks very salt when cattle hunters in the spring were sure to find their stock ~~of an evening~~

During the Revolutionary war, an english soldier deserted with his wife Milly and fled to the nation - at the Chatahoochie the man died & Milly being of an adventurous & romantic spirit ~~fled~~ continued on to the upper towns, and finally settled at a place near when the ~~big road~~ Sim Creek roads crosses the creek ~~from~~ which bears her name - Milly here lived all her life and died during Jackson's war - Upon arriving at this place she married an Indian, who dying after awhile left her again, a widow, she then married a mulatto a very clever man - she had several negroes and a large stock of cattle & horses -

At a Pond where Doct Brown's plantation is lived another indian trader by the name of Love - Below there lived a Dutchman an indian Trader by the name of Dargan near Mount Meigs on a little creek - all these men lived here previous to 1800 -

Red shoes of the Coorawdas went to the west in seventy large convoys & in going by Montgomery induced a small party to accompany him from that place. He was a tall man, very determined & sensable - Mordicai thinks he left in 1798 - He came to His Store at Birches and beged him to go with him to Texas - He stated he had

dreams telling him that his nation would soon be no account & that Segrove & the whites would soon view by their arts of civilization Red Shoes when arrived at Mobile coasted along around into Lake Pontchartrain and went up Bayo St Johns and toated their Cones across to the Mississippi River. Capt Isaacks Tow=erculla, was the next prominent Chief after Red Shoes. A Frenchman used to be a trader there - dont recollect his name.

The town at "Old Alabama town" below Montgomery was called Aconchantee meaning "Red ground" there were 300 Warriors in this town and they cultivated opposite in the Big bend.

Sowarranga was at "old Augusta" and a white man familiarly called Savanna Jack had a store there. He was as savage as the indians and had lobes in his ears

About the year 1804. Mordaci became en=gaged in buying & raising cotton. He consulted with Col Hawkins upon the propriety of Building a gin House at His Store. Hawkins urged him to build it at or near the junction of the Coora & Tallapoora for the Indian women could then bring down what cotton they made in Canoes from both Rivers. He sent a talk to the signers and other Chiefs requesting them to permit Mordicai to place his gin House at the junction they Consented. Mordicai at great expense, being assisted by the labour of some Spanish deserters from Mobile, erected his gin House, and moved down his store & family. He had been there, but a short time, when ~~took~~ two of his Horses got loose and stroled into a ~~Coora~~ patch of young Coor in the low grounds opposite Coorawda belonging to that town of Indians. The Gin House was situated where Do Rieves gin House is now. Capt Isaacks and a good many of his warriors went to Mordacia House, with long ox poles - they Com=

=menced abusing him for the trespass committed by his Horses - He offered to pay them damages - they spurned the offer telling him that he should be beaten and driven off - that the whites should not crowd them. Capt Isaacks stuck him with one of the poles - Mordacai seizing him determined to throw him over the bluff - but was soon knocked down by the others. The Indians beat him untill they left him for dead and then cut off his left ear close to his head - Pickett examined Mordacia & found him beaten terribly having great Nots on his body from the poles - He lay insensible for some time but finally recovered. Sometime after this his gin House was burned down by the same party. Mordacia made the first cotton in Alabama & sold it at 33 cts per lb to the Neffew of Governor Derfort in New Orleans. He also had the first gin House ever in Alabama. At the time he got his gin House burned up he had a fine hoge which he purchased in New Orleans, burned up.

The reason that the trap plates were at Tuckabatchie and not among other towns, was that they intended to represent that the Tuckabatchie, the Tallasees and Cussetas were the true Creeks. The other towns being of broken tribes for instance Muscogee means a mixed people Tuckabatchie means the beaten Mole

During the revolutionary war there was a man by the name of Tate who was a British agent among the indians instigating them to espouse the cause of great Britian against the insergents - His head quarters were at Aconchantee (Red ground / Montgomery) He married

Selroy Robinson - a half breed, the half sister of Genl McGillivry - By her he had David Tate - When Old Tate left the nation, he returned to England His son, Leivid, went there and received his education -

Panton was a large fine looking man - of great wealth - He furnished the Spaniards and indians with all their goods - His stock at Pensacola was usually worth $50.000 - He had 15 clerks - Kept an open House to all traders and visitors and lived in splendour. He was an Englishman - His partners Leslie was an Irishman - Lockland McGillivry another one of his partners was a Scotchman - Besides Pensacola, he had large stores at Mobile, St Augustine St Marks, and Chickasaw Bluff. He had many ships.

Chattahoocha means written Rock in consequence of the variegated veins in the rocks at the falls. Chatta Rock Hoocha written -

When an Indian ~~wishes to~~ does not ~~know~~ believe another, the other says Sougata, missa, Kislis, the master of breath knows.

At the green Corn dances the signers constantly repeat the word Ya,vooyaha Yavooyaha, which means we glorify three meaning the Master of breath.

The Uchees, before Oglethropes time, were the original Savannah Indians and lived at that place always, untill some years before Oglethrope arrived, the Cussetas assailed them with a superior force, killed a great many & taking the ballance prisoners say 400 women and children, they took them to the Cusseta town on the

east Bank of the Chatahoochee North Fat Mitchell and
Kept them there as Slaves - they were in a degraded con=
dition & were cruelly treated - for the period of ten years
they had to walk for the entertainment of the Cusseta head
men - After a While the Cusseta warriors commenced
many among them & the Uchees men began to intermarry
with the Cusseta women - The Cusseta King seeing
this assembled his Chiefs & said Children are born
here, from a mixture of the two races - we cant make
Slaves of these Children - let us place the Uchee
people in a place separate to themselves and
let them be free - They accordingly put the Uchees
on the waters of the Creeks in Macon County which
Still bears their name. Here they have ever lived
and have always spoken the same language dif=
ferent from that of any indian tribe known to
the southern Country - Altho surrounded for a century
by other tongues they adhered to their in its purity - It
resemble in harmony the squeeling of a hog - No White
man or indian could learn to speak it with ease
& not without difficulty & then only in a broken
manner - Timothy Barnard lived among
them 10 years & could not talk it - The Cussetas
the Cowetas & the Tuckabatchees spoke the same
language in its purity - The Coosawdas, Autaugas
Oakchoys and Red grounds spoke a different
language - being a Mixed language of several
tribes.

Below the Euchees were the Oswitchees, (Creeks)
then Come the Ufaulas - Then the Chehaws and

and lastly the Foul towns - the Chehaws were the bigest set of Rascalls in the whole nation and stoke many negroes & horses from the whites in Georgia

The White Lieutenant was born and raised at New Yuka on the Tallapoosa River. He was one fifth indian - He was a great Scriptorian & believed in the bible - The big Lieutant was a Coweta a tall man & great warrior.

Madacai was born in Pensilvania 24th October 1785 - In 1783 he settled among the Creek Indians at the Buzzard Roost on Flint River among the Cussetas. after having served 3 years in the Revolutionary war

Timothy Barnard was an Englishman's son - His Father was a Colonel in the British service.

Seagrove was an irishman a proud hauty man & had a duel with the Georgia Genl Jackson He was an indifferent agent & lived at St Marys all the time of his agency - He was broke of his officer & Hawkins appointed -

James McQueen was the oldest man who ever lived among the Indians - When Madacai knew him & short time before his death he was 124 years old, having been computed by Col Hawkins whom he informed that he came over with Oglethorp and deserted from him & fled to the nation. He got thrown from his horse in coming from Pensacola but lived to reach his town the Tallasees - the whole town was connected by relationship to this venerable man - and were all hostiles in Jacksons wa

being headed by his son Peter McQueen. He told his age to Hawkins at a dinner party at Pole Cat.

The Uchees buried the death at full length different from other tribes who tied them in a siting posture and so deposited them. The Uchees fed the dead 30 days after they had departed, by placing the victuals on top of the grave. in 1789 there were no indians between Mcculgung & Mobile ~~ex~~ untill you got to Tensas except some small vilages of Hunters. no prominent town.

In 1803 Lorenzo Dow appeard at Birches Hill and preached in Mordacai Hour to the Indians.

The Coweta town was at Columbus. the Broken arrow was 4 miles below.

Conversation with James Moore a white man 78 years old at Dudleyville -

David Francis lived sometimes at Aconchautee and sometimes among the Antangas -

The place where Mordacai's Store was called Weatherfords Bluff.

The Indians below the Junction of the Coosa & Tallapoosa spoke different languages from the creek and were called the Allabama Indians - They spoke languages different from each other, for instance the Coosawdas had a tounge of their own -

O'Neil was an Irishman, a governor in Mobile & ~~diff~~ and was the first Governor that James Moore saw in Mobile - does not remember ~~seeing any~~ the names of the other spanish governors

The Creek indians, at their Creek Corn Dances would never admit white people in the square but the Coosawdas always would invite the whites to enter with them - They were a more civil kind of indians than any in the nation - Unlike other towns they had three set periods of dancing - When Mulberries got ripe early in the spring, these indians whould have a busk, or dance one day, then when beans got ripe they would dance one day & when Corn was fit to roast they would hold 4 days dance. Tomahadjo was also chief of Coosawdas in Capt Isaacks' time -

The Oakfuskees and the Tuckabatches were the Indians who went to kill Mc Intosh. Monorway and Tuskeehadjo of the Oakfuskees command the expedition. Opothleho was along. they met at New yorka & there were 170 men & went on foot. When in a few miles of Mc Intosh's House, and while concealed in the woods, they saw Mc Intosh & his son-in-law Hawkins pass the trail late in the evening they did not kill or attack them, because indian like they had formed their plans to kill him in a certain way & at a certain hour & they would not brake it. Presently Mc Intosh bid Hawkins' farewell & they separated Mc Intosh returning home.

The indians now split up good lighwood and packed three indians with ~~to~~ with heavy loads. About two Hours before day they proceeded on to his House. Respecting the United States & her people they did not wish to molest any white citizen & for that reason they took Jim Hutten along as interpreter to tell the Travellers if there (should be any) for Mc intosh kept Tavern, to be under no apprehensions for they nor their property would be hurt. in the yard was an out house where the travellers slept & hutten & a few indians went in & found no one

but a pedlar there - They told him he should not be hurt & they took all his things out of the House and then set fire to the House. Chilley McIntosh was sleeping in the same House, and made his escape to the river in which he plunged being fired upon frequently in running - While this was occurring, the entire indian force had surround McIntosh main dwelling and the indians had applied their lightwood torches to it - The hallowed to McIntosh & told him they had come - He took his gun & retreated to the upstairs - ~~but~~ when the door was first opened they killed Tomatustee, neegee ~~the~~ Intosh's right hand man, firing many balls into him - From the window upstairs McIntosh fired several guns at the party but without effect - Susanah & Peggy his wives retreating from the House, beged them not to burn him up for he was an indian like themselves, McIntosh now coming down stairs ~~what~~ was shot by many balls and then dragged out of the House some forty steps off into the yard - Here he was still seen breathing and an Oakfuskee warrior

with a long butcher ~~w~~ knife plunged it into his heart. The party then plundered the premises as discribed in the public documents.

It should have been mentioned that when Hawkins' bid McIntosh farewell - a party of ten warrior ~~were~~ was dispatched in persuit of him - they arrived at his ~~house~~ that night situated on ~~a~~ ~~long~~ one of the Branches of the ~~Chattahoochee~~ ~~creek~~ ~~which empties into~~ ~~the~~ Tallapoosa called Weacha. about 30 miles from when McIntosh lived - Just before day they surrounded the House & told him to come out - He refused & defending himself to no advantage was taken and tyed with Ropes. Sometime during that day a message arrived from the other party to that they had killed McIntosh and they must kill Hawkins which they did throwing his body into the river

Man is under the impression that Genl McGillivray was educated in Europe and never was in England.

Before McGillivray died he appointed the Singer to be 2nd in Command to him. the Singer was of the ~~wind~~ deer family. ~~When~~ him ~~got killed~~ and the Mad Dog were chiefs after the death of McGillivray The ~~Singer~~ got killed in Texas. When the Mad Dog was chief the Big Warrior became associated with him as chief ~~at his death~~ and when he died the Big Warrior become sole chief. The Mad Dog Dog's ~~ancestors~~ Mother was a Yamasee taken captive by the Creeks.

The Singers Father's was the largest indian Man ever saw. During the Revolutionary war he headed a party of warriors and while on his way to join the British was killed by Genl Wane, near the Ogeechee he was of the Deer family.

The Big Warrior was descended from the Yamasee stock, ~~but the race in him is~~ on one side of the House, but the blood at nearly run out.

In Jackson's war the Big warrior fated at Tuckabatchie and was surrounded by the Hostiles he was relieved by the Cusetas & went to Coweta with his town.

The ~~W~~ Shawnee warriors had buffalo tails suspended from their bodies & not Cows tails.

J. F. H. Claiborne