Archaeological Testing along the Federal Road: Exploring the Site of "Manack's Store," Montgomery County, Alabama

Report Prepared for the
Pintlala Historical Association
c/o Pintlala Public Library
Hope Hull, Alabama 36043

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Introduction

This report documents an archaeological investigation of the historic landmark known as Manack's House on the Federal Road in Pintlala, Montgomery County, Alabama. The University of South Alabama's Center for Archaeological Studies (CAS) began the search for the site in 2010, with grant support from the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT) as part of a larger project to map and identify historic and archaeological sites along the Federal Road. Originally created in 1806 as a postal route between Milledgeville, Georgia and Fort Stoddert, Mississippi Territory, the Federal Road was widened to accommodate the movement of troops and ordnance in 1811 and figured prominently in the War of 1812 and the Creek War of 1813-1814. The road went on to become the main thoroughfare for settlers migrating from the eastern seaboard into what would become Alabama and points west during the second and third decades of the nineteenth century. "Houses of entertainment" (alternatively called stations, stores, stage stops, taverns, and inns) were situated along the Federal Road to accommodate travelers and their horses. The majority of these establishments, including Manack's House, are long gone, but remnants of their existence can still be found in the soil.

Samuel Moniac, also known as Sam Manack (*Totkes Hadjo* in Muskogee), was a wealthy and politically influential Creek Indian, son of a Dutch interpreter and a Creek woman. His house and store on the Federal Road figured prominently in the early history of the road and in the events leading to the Creek War of 1813-1814. Because the geographical location of this significant place had never been definitively determined by archaeologists, that task became one of our major goals. The location of Samuel Moniac's house on the Federal Road was first identified by examining early survey plats created by U.S. Surveyor General Thomas Freeman around 1816 (Figure 1) during the first federal land survey of the area that would become Alabama. Many of the Freeman plats depict the Federal Road and identify some of the taverns and forts along its path. As part of the ALDOT project, Freeman's plats were downloaded from the General Land Office (GLO) website (http://www.glorecords.blm.gov) and georeferenced to topographic maps using the GIS program ArcMap (Figure 2). Georeferencing allows the historic location of the road and associated sites to be identified in relation to modern topography and features (Figure 3). Based on this map research, the CAS conducted preliminary field investigations in July 2010 at a location identified from one of the historic Freeman plats as Manack's Store – referred from this point forward as Samuel Moniac's house on the Federal Road. A systematic shovel test survey recovered artifacts that supported the identification of the site as Moniac's house location; the site was designated 1MT490 in the Alabama State Archaeological Site File at Moundville (Potts 2010).

The Pintlala Historical Association (PHA), led by President Gary Burton and Vice-President Alice Carter, expressed great interest in the preliminary results of archaeological survey at the site of Moniac's house and inquired about the possibility of more intensive testing to gain additional information about the site. The residents of Pintlala and members of the PHA raised funds through donor support for the CAS to conduct a two-day excavation. This follow-up investigation took place on May 10 and 11, 2011, as a public event to raise awareness of the historical significance of Moniac's house, Pintlala, and the Federal Road. Fourth-grade students from Pintlala Elementary School and Hooper Academy visited the excavation for a hands-on educational experience with Alabama history. The fieldwork was conducted by CAS archaeologist's Tara Potts, Erin Stacey, Raven Christopher and student assistant Chad Waltman, with volunteer participation by Dr. Craig Sheldon, Teresa Paglione, Mary Holt, and others; the project was directed by Dr. Gregory Waselkov, Principal Investigator.

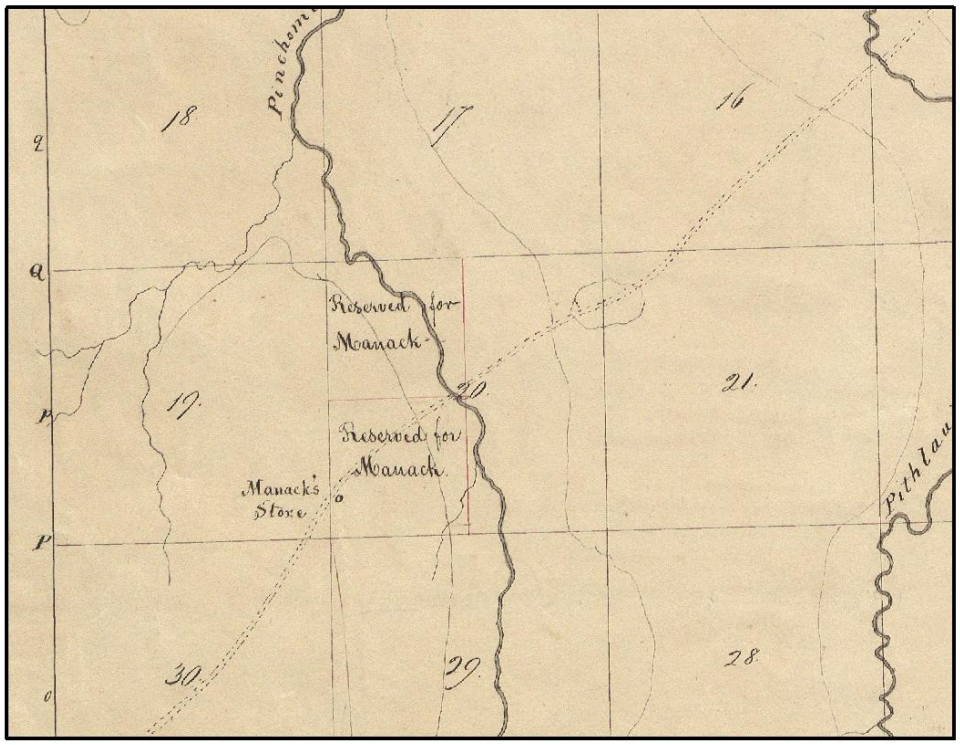


Figure 1. Location of Samuel Moniac's house (Manack's Store) on US Surveyor General Thomas Freeman's circa 1816 plat for Township 14 N, Range 17 E (courtesy of the General Land Office website: http://www.glorecords.blm.gov).

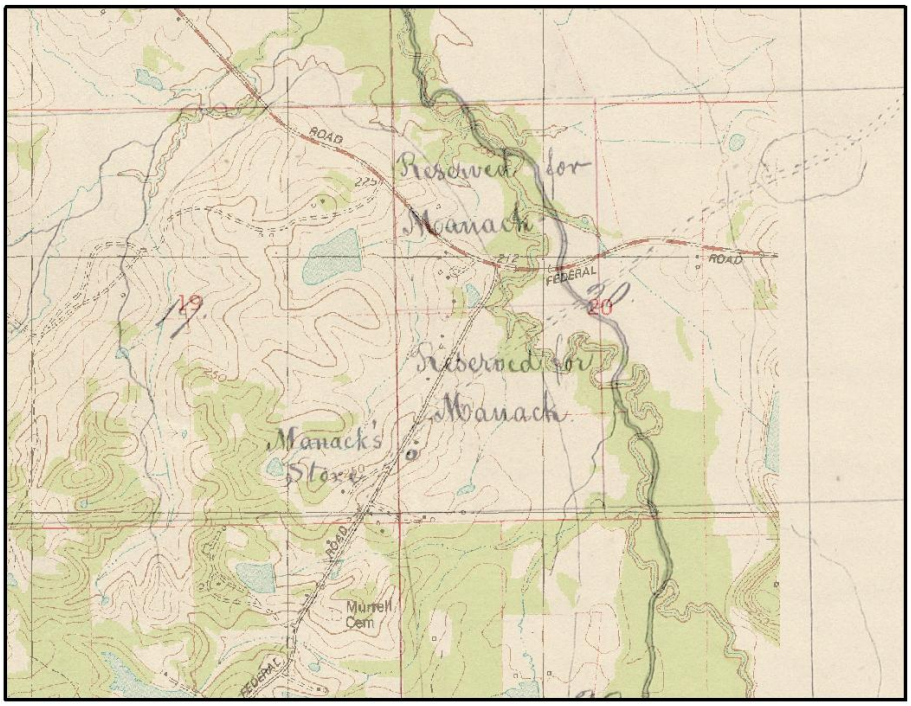


Figure 2. Freeman's circa 1816 survey plat overlaid on the Letohatchee, AL, USGS 7.5´ quadrangle.

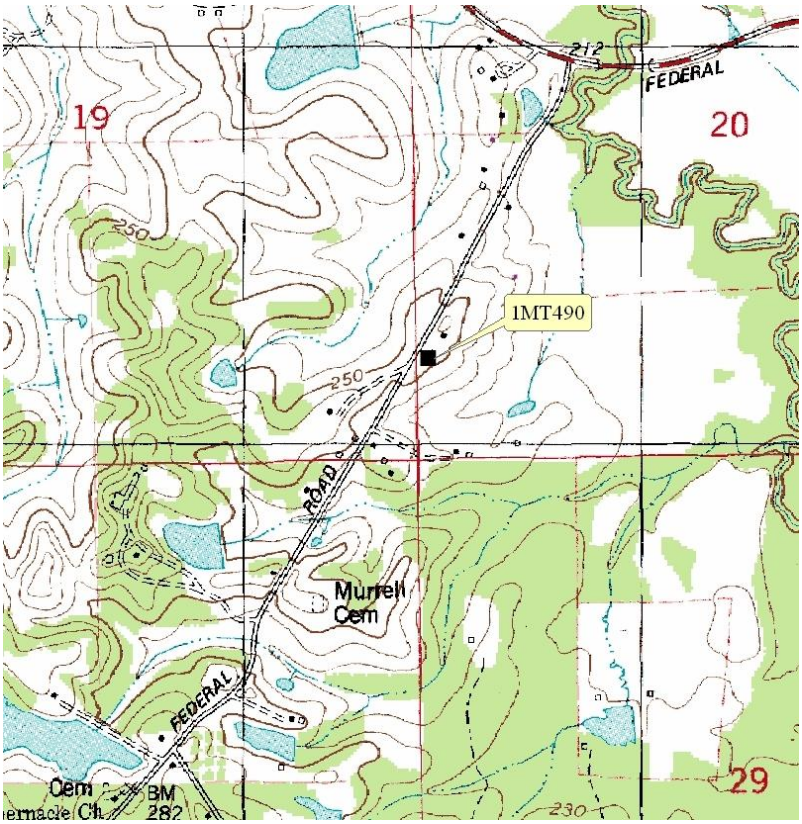


Figure 3. Location of project tract, site 1MT490, in Township 14 North, Range 17 East, Sections 19 and 20, as shown on the Letohatchee, AL, USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle, photo-revised 1982.

The Historical Significance of "Manack's Store"

For many years – probably for centuries – a trail ran from the densely populated area where the Coosa and Tallapoosa form the Alabama River (the vicinity of modern Montgomery, Alabama) southwestward to the mouth of the Alabama (near modern Mobile). Over much of this distance, the ancient trail followed ridges dividing the valley of the Alabama to the west from the valleys of the Conecuh and Escambia to the east, giving travelers a path largely free of streams, swamps and other natural obstacles. In historic times, newly arrived Europeans and Africans brought packhorses laden with manufactured goods into the Indian towns of the interior on trails like this one. William Bartram, a Quaker naturalist from Philadelphia, left us a written account of his travels on this very trail during a plant collecting trip to the coast in 1775.

Bartram's description indicates one important fact about this stretch of country, which was part of the Creek Nation during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. While many Indians and colonists were very familiar with the trail and the lands it crossed – and, indeed, local guides were essential if visitors like Bartram hoped to avoid getting lost – oddly enough no one lived along the trail. Once travelers left the Upper Creek towns, they would find no local residents to provide food, shelter, a fresh horse, or other assistance until they reached the native and colonial settlements ringing the Mobile-Tensaw delta, some 150 miles to the southwest. No wonder European traders traversed this land they deemed "wilderness" as quickly as they could. Bartram described their "mad manner" of travel: "they start all at once, the horses having ranged themselves in regular Indian file, the veteran in the van, and the younger in the rear; then the chief drives with the crack of his whip, and a whoop or shriek, which rings through the forests and plains, speaks in Indian, commanding them to proceed, which is repeated by all the company, when we start at once, keeping up a brisk and constant trot, which is incessantly urged and continued as long as the miserable creatures are able to move forward" (Bartram 1791:440-441).

After the American Revolution this path continued in use for trade, diplomacy, and hunting. Gradually, however, a new kind of traveler appeared on the path, individuals and families emigrating from the Atlantic seaboard colonies in search of new homes further west. The first surge of immigrants were Loyalists, colonists from the Carolinas and Georgia and East Florida who had sided with the British king during the Revolution and then been forced from their homes after the patriot victory. Many of these Loyalists settled around the Mobile-Tensaw delta north of Mobile. With the establishment of Mississippi Territory in 1798, other immigrants from the East moved down the path and settled in the

Natchez area. These overland travelers were few at first, numbering in the hundreds in the early years, but they increased to thousands annually by the end of the next decade.

Once the United States acquired New Orleans in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, President Jefferson and other American leaders immediately recognized the need for better communications with that strategic old town at the mouth of the Mississippi River and the sizeable American population in the Natchez area. Defense of these far-flung U.S. territories was also a concern, since Spain still controlled the coastal strip from Baton Rouge to St. Augustine, and British imperial ambitions yet threatened U.S. independence. Furthermore, separating the new American outposts far to the southwest from the more densely settled parts of Tennessee and Georgia were thousands of square miles of sovereign Indian lands, the nations of the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees. So linking the westernmost parts of the country with the east coast by an ambitious program of road building suddenly became a priority for U.S. government officials. They laid the groundwork for an expanded transportation network by negotiating new treaties with all of the Indian nations in 1805. Prominent among the treaty clauses were rights to establish "horse paths" across each of those nations for use by U.S. post riders, military troops, and other Americans. For example, Article 2 of the 1805 Treaty with the Creek Indians reads as follows:

> "It is hereby stipulated and agreed, on the part of the Creek nation that the government of the United States shall forever hereafter have a right to a horse path, through the Creek country, from the Ocmulgee to the Mobile, in such direction as shall, by the President of the United States, be considered most convenient, and to clear out the same, and lay logs over the creeks: And the citizens of said States, shall at all times have a right to pass peaceably on said path, under regulation and such restrictions, as the government of the United States shall from time to time direct; and the Creek chiefs will have boats kept at the several rivers for the conveyance of men and horses, and houses of entertainment established at suitable places on said path for the accommodation of travellers; and the respective ferriages and prices of entertainment for men and horses, shall be regulated by the present agent, Col. Hawkins, or by his successor in office, or as is usual among white people" (Kappler 1904:85-86).

While the treaty language clearly anticipated eventual use of the "horse paths" by immigrants, extending an efficient mail service into the southwestern territories was the most pressing need. Dispatches between Washington, DC, and New Orleans were sent by ship or overland by the long route

through Tennessee and down the Natchez Trace. Delivery routinely took a month or more. The U.S. postal service of this era depended upon private contractors for mail delivery. Therefore, in August 1806 Postmaster General Gideon Granger contracted with Joseph Wheaton to establish a postal route between Athens, Georgia, and Fort Stoddert, Mississippi Territory, generally coinciding with the path followed for years by travelers through the Creek Nation. Wheaton's contract required him to open a 4-foot wide bridle path or horse road, to span all swampy places with "causeways," to fell trees as foot bridges across narrow streams, and to encourage Indians to establish ferries at larger stream and river crossings. By October his postal riders were expected to pick up the mail "from Coweta [on the Chattahoochee River] every Sunday at 2. AM & [have] delivered it at Fort Stoddert the next Tuesday by 10 P.M. in three days nearly, to have left Fort Stoddert every Wednesday at 2 AM and delivered it at Coweta by next Friday at 9 P.M." (Wheaton Papers, No. 4, Hargrett Library).

Contractor Wheaton soon found these tasks to be more difficult than either he or the Postmaster General had imagined. Several separate parties of axe men cleared sections of the route in the fall of 1806. Wheaton and several of his men became seriously ill with fever and they abandoned the clearing project after two weeks, without completing any bridges or causeways. This brief experience in the wilderness seems to have discouraged Wheaton from further personal involvement in the project, and he determined to hire others to run the postal service. Zachariah McGirth, an American living in the Creek Nation, momentarily agreed before realizing the impossibility of meeting the delivery schedule and backing out. Wheaton then recruited another expatriate American, Samuel Bloomfield, to take the subcontract. By mid-1807 an investigation by the Post Office Department concluded the "mail has in no instance been carried in this time required by contract," and because Wheaton had offered his mail carriers so little money to carry the mail through Indian country, "it was not even attempted" (Wheaton Papers, No. 4, Hargrett Library). Even Postmaster General Granger came to oppose additional "large expenditures in unsuccessful attempts to force rapid mail service through an immense wilderness filled with streams and marshes where no sustenance or aid can be given to either man or beast" (quoted in Southerland and Brown 1989:29).

A regular mail route was eventually established through the Creek Nation due to the persistence of Benjamin Hawkins (mentioned as Col. Hawkins in the 1805 treaty clause permitting creation of a horse path). Hawkins was appointed principal U.S. agent to the southern tribes in 1796 by President Washington, and he oversaw federal Indian policy for the next twenty tumultuous years from his home in the Georgia portion of the Creek Nation. After Wheaton's ineffectual effort to open a path, Hawkins worked with the U.S. military to make the route passable for postal riders, hired Creek Indians as post

riders, and, most importantly, encouraged the Creeks to establish "houses of entertainment" along the route, as called for in the treaty. Because the upper portion of the path passed close by existing native settlements, several prominent Creeks, such as William McIntosh at Coweta, took advantage of the business opportunity created by the new road and opened their homes to travelers and post riders. But the lower path toward Mobile had no permanent settlements. Hawkins, therefore, persuaded two wealthy Creeks to build houses along the path – Samuel Moniac at Pintlala and James Cornells at Burnt Corn Springs – where post riders could at least rest under shelter and find fresh horses (Grant 1980: 549).

Samuel Moniac had a large plantation on the Alabama River northwest of Pintlala (in and around the modern community of Manack in Lowndes County). The first mention of Moniac's place on the path at Pintlala occurs in a letter written by Hawkins to John Chandler, a mail contractor, on January 19, 1809. As transcribed for publication by editor C. L. Grant, Hawkins wrote: "The station at Pinahlucho by Mr. Nal will be an useful one. I wrote to him last fall to fix one on the post path. He is a wealthy man and can keep it supplied with necessaries at all times" (Grant 1980:549).

To digress for a moment, this quote exemplifies two challenges facing researchers studying the early history of the Creek Indians and their relations with Americans: (1) historical inconsistencies in the spelling of personal and place names make it difficult to identify people and places accurately; and (2) handwriting of that era is difficult to decipher. In this particular instance, "Pinahlucho" is recognizable as an attempt to write the Muskogee word *opilthlakko* (written today as *opel-rakko*), meaning "big swamp," the origin of two modern Alabama place names, Opelika and Pintlala. "Mr. Nal" is more puzzling. Only after reading all of Benjamin Hawkins's published correspondence between 1805 and 1814 did it become clear that Hawkins's editor, C. L. Grant, repeatedly misunderstood the various ways Hawkins wrote Samuel Moniac's name. Moniac, who was non-literate, evidently contributed to the confusion himself by pronouncing his name Manack (even though his father and his son used the traditional Dutch form, Moniac). In any case, Hawkins transcribed what he heard as Manack, Mannack, Macnac, and McNac. Unfortunately, C. L. Grant only hit upon this proper decipherment of Hawkins's handwriting in his transcription of an 1812 letter and did not correct his earlier mistakes, which remain in the published Hawkins' correspondence as Menawa, Mcrae and, strangest of all, Mr. Nal (derived from Mc Nac) (Grant 1980:549, 556, 566-567, 590, 605, 606, 642-643). We silently correct Grant's erroneous transcriptions from here on.

To resume – Samuel Moniac built a "place of entertainment" or a "station," using the Treaty language and Hawkins's term, at a place called Pintlala in 1808 or 1809 (not in 1803, as surmised by

Southerland and Brown 1989:95, and Thompson 1991:611). Hawkins thought the primary function of the stations along the mail path should be to supply extra horses and fodder, which would enable riders to switch to fresh mounts and keep the mail moving on its way. However, these incremental improvements to the path accomplished on behalf of the Post Office Department made the route increasingly attractive to the U.S. Army and to immigrants, a fact not lost on the Creek Indians. When Samuel Bloomfield, one of Wheaton's former subcontractors, "entered with his waggon and team and commenced and built bridges" in 1810 on the upper path, the Creek National Council voiced a valid objection that the Treaty of 1805 allowed only ferries across streams and logs over creeks, not bridges, which cut into the profits Indians could derive themselves from traffic on the path (Grant 1980:561).

The American military took the next provocative step in September of 1810 when Lieutenant John R. N. Luckett was ordered by the commander at Fort Stoddert to survey and clear the "Indian path East of Alabama to the forks of Coosa and Tallapoosa," so the government might acquire "a more correct knowledge of the rivers and country than they have hitherto had" (Grant 1980:568). This detachment of a dozen or so soldiers from the U.S. 2nd Infantry Regiment wielded axes to clear the mail path once again, while Lt. Luckett used compass and chain to produce a bearing and distance survey, what Southerland and Brown called "the first simple, one-line or center-line survey for road construction in Alabama" (Southerland and Brown 1989:34). He blazed trees with Roman numerals at the mile marks and noted the quality of soils and vegetation along the route, as well as the size and locations of streams and swamps. Despite at least five years of use as a mail route, Luckett found the path difficult to follow and at one point headed off in the wrong direction for 17 miles before discovering his error and backtracking to Mile 10. On October 5th, the survey party's 24th day on the job, near Mile 123 they crossed "a Road the Right from my course leading to Maniac's [sic] a wealthy half Breed." Interestingly, Moniac's house was not directly on the mail path at that date. Three miles further, just across the great "Palawla" [Pintlala] swamp, Lt. Luckett's survey ended (Luckett Field Survey Records, Record Group 77, National Archives).

Although the taciturn lieutenant's journal entries simply stop without explanation, his survey was abruptly halted by the Creek Indians. From his vantage point at the Creek Agency in Georgia, Benjamin Hawkins learned on October 8th "that the party is coming on from Fort Stoddert with their compass and chain and the explanations they give not satisfactory to the Indians ... the whole of the upper towns are alarmed and probably will stop the detachment" (Grant 1980:570). A news account published in the *Georgia Journal* a few days later reported that Luckett's party had been "arrested near Mannacs, (a half breed) by a party of 300 or more Indians" (*New-York Herald*, November 24, 1810, p. 3).

In a meeting of Creek leaders hurriedly convened at Tuckabatchee on October 23rd, Hawkins and Luckett were told "the measuring and marking their country should be stoped for the present." Another survey party led by Captain Edmund P. Gaines, who was mapping another route through the western part of the Creek Nation was disarmed at about the same time and both detachments were escorted back to Fort Stoddert. By the following October Hawkins finally managed to persuade the Creek National Council to permit units of the U.S. 3rd Infantry Regiment to expand the horse path into a true road, widening and bridging and causewaying at a rate of about 5 miles per day. The two detachments, one working from the east, the other from the west, met near Moniac's place on November 30, 1811, at which date the Federal Road finally became a reality (Grant 1980:574-575, 577-578, 581, 590-591, 597, 599).

From this time forward, civilian traffic on the Federal Road increased markedly. Hawkins reported over 3,700 immigrants with 120 wagons, 80 carts, and 30 "chairs" moving west on the road through the Creek Nation between October 1811 and March 1812 (*Georgia Journal*, March 25, 1812; Grant 1980:602). The itinerant Methodist minister Lorenzo Dow and his wife Peggy Dow rode east that winter, and Peggy's journal entries give us a rare description of travel on the road in its early days.

> "We were now in the bounds of the Creek nation: we were still without any company.—This day we struck the road that had been cut out by the order of the President, from the state of Georgia, to Fort Stoddard. This made it more pleasant for travelling, and then we frequently met people removing from the States to the Tombigby, and other parts of the Mississippi territory."
>
> "We travelled betwixt thirty and forty miles that day, and came to a creek, called Murder creek: it got this name in consequence of a man having been murdered there. This circumstance made it appear very gloomy to me. But we made the necessary preparations for the night, and lay down to rest: although I was so much afraid, I got so weary at times that I could not help sleeping. About twelve o'clock it began to rain so fast, that it was like to put out our fire, and we were under the necessity of getting our horses and starting, as we had nothing to screen us from the rain. The road having been newly cut out, the fresh marked trees served for a guide—there was a moon, but it was shut in by clouds. However, we travelled on ten or twelve miles and it ceased raining: I was very wet and cold, and felt the need of a fire, more perhaps than I had ever done in my life before!..."

"We came across a family who were moving to the Mississippi—they had a number of small children; and although they had something to cover them like a tent, yet they suffered considerably from the rain the night before: and to add to that, the woman told me they had left an aged father at a man's house by the name of Manack, one or two days before, and that she expected he was dead perhaps by that time. They were as black almost as the natives, and the woman seemed very much disturbed at their situation. I felt pity for her—I thought her burthen was really heavier than mine. We kept on, and about the middle of the day we got to the house where the poor man had been left with his wife, son, and daughter. A few hours before we got there, he had closed his eyes in death—they had lain him out, and expected to bury him that evening; but they could not get any thing to make a coffin of, only split stuff to make a kind of box, and so put him in the ground!..."

"We stayed but a short time and continued on our journey. There we got a supply of bread, such as it was; and there we met with three men that were travelling our road, the first company that we had found since we had left the Mississippi, being now not more than one-third of the way through the Creek nation" (Dow 1833:59-60).

The Dows reached Milledgeville, Georgia, a few weeks later and Peggy noted in her journal "while we were here the earthquakes began, which alarmed the people very much" (Dow 1833:61-62). These were the first of the New Madrid earthquakes, the most powerful tremors to strike the eastern United States in historic times. They began on December 16, 1811, which helps us date Peggy Dow's visit to Moniac's house on the Federal Road. Her account also suggests how basic were the amenities available to travelers at this station – "bread, such as it was," probably meaning corn breat; no sawn planks for a coffin.

Travelling the Federal Road in these early days entailed accepting a certain amount of risk. There was always a chance of accident, drowning, snakebite, illness – and the rarer possibility of injury inflicted by others. In 1805 a post rider named Webb, while "walking after his horse" along the path "in an open plain with a cluster of plumb trees only near him ... was fired on from behind the plumb trees" about four miles from Catoma, not far from Pintlala. "He saw no one; as soon as he was wounded he fell down and fainted.... His saddle bags and bag of corn were left untouched where he got on his horse. The mails were gone and the staples of the saddle drawn to which they were attached" (Grant 1980:497-498). Webb recovered, but

mail riders were often the target of thieves, and seemingly random attacks on others occurred now and then as well.

On March 26, 1812, Thomas Meredith, "a respectable old man traveling with his family to Mississippi Territory was murdered on the post road at Kettoma," one of several murders by Creeks of Americans travelling through Indian country that spring (Grant 1980:605). Over the years, as the horse path for mail riders had been widened and improved for the increasing stream of American immigrants moving through the Creek Nation, opposition to the Federal Road had steadily increased among the Creeks. Now with war imminent between the United States and Britain, many Indian peoples felt the time was fast approaching for decisive action against the Americans and against the Indian headmen who had signed treaties allowing road construction and otherwise abetted American interference in Indian sovereignty. The murder of Thomas Meredith became a high-profile, violent symbol of the growing rift between the U.S. government and the Native American nations within its border, and it was a significant cause of the Creek War of 1813-1814. Meredith's murder may be the most important historical event ever to have occurred in the Pintlala area.

According to Hawkins, "Thomas Meredith, son of the deceased, who was an eye witness says 'There was murder commited on the body of Thomas Meredith Senior at Kettoma Creek by Maumouth and others who appeared to be in Liquor, that is Maumouth himself but not the others. The company was all on the other side of the Creek except my father and an other old man. They fell on him without interruption and killed him dead as he was trying to make his escape in a canoe, and sorely wounded the other with knives & sticks so much that I fear we shall have to bury him on the way.'" Hawkins added that "Sam Macnac a half breed of large property who keep entertainment on the road, at whose house Meredith is buried, calls it an 'accident'" (Grant 1980:605).

Gary Burton (2010) has recently reanalyzed this event and clarified a number of previously cloudy historical details surrounding the murder. Benjamin Hawkins's initial report of the murder unfortunately introduced some errors that have been perpetuated for years. Burton correctly places the attack on Meredith at the Federal Road crossing of Pinchona Creek (not Catoma Creek), which explains why the body was buried at Samuel Moniac's house, less than a mile away to the southwest. However, Moniac's characterization of the murder as accidental is perhaps the most puzzling aspect of the event. The Creeks at that time generally considered violent acts carried out while under the influence of alcohol to be accidents, not

intentional crimes. However, by 1812 the Creek National Council was being pressured by the U.S. government, through its agent Benjamin Hawkins, to accept American legal norms, which held a murderer responsible for a murder, whether drunk or sober. And in fact the National Council had Maumouth and his friends executed for their attack on Meredith and his companion. As Burton explains,"perhaps Moniac felt some degree of responsibility for Meredith's death because Maumouth and his party had acquired their liquor from his tavern.... [Moniac] had every reason to suggest that the Meredith atrocity was accidental because he knew that an investigation of the incident, followed by friendly Creeks pursuing, apprehending, and executing other Creeks, would deepen the internal divisions and put him at risk. Ultimately, the labeling of the killing as a murder could result in the loss of everything Moniac had accumulated and could lead to the decrease in his standing within the Creek nation itself. Of course Moniac's fears would eventually become reality" (Burton 2010:179).

Despite the notoriety of the Meredith murder, it had little immediate impact on travel along the Federal Road. Ten days afterwards, Hawkins reported "our road is crowded with travelers, six waggons, 4 carts, 12 chairs and 90 persons passed here today" (Grant 1980:605-606). Over the course of the next year, however, discontent with the Americans and a religious revival among the Creeks known as the Redstick movement led to a civil war in that nation. By June 1813 the Americans living on the borders of the Creek Nation feared the Redstick uprising would turn into a general war along the entire western frontier. On June 2nd, General James Wilkinson of the U.S. Army was traveling to Georgia on the Federal Road with his family when he stopped "near Macnac's" to compose a quick note to be conveyed to Hawkins by post rider. Wilkinson had received disturbing news from the Speaker of the Creek National Council, who was besieged by Redsticks at Tuckabatchee and requested assistance from the Americans (Halbert and Ball 1895:88-89; Grant 1980:642-643). The general and his party made it through the nation to Georgia, but they must have been among the last travelers to stop a Moniac's house on the road.

Soon afterwards Moniac "went up to my house on the road, and found some indians camped near it, who I tried to avoid but could not. An Indian came to me who goes by the name of High Headed Jim.... He shook hands with me & immediately began to tremble & jerk in every part of his frame, and the very calves of his legs would be convulsed" (Halbert and Ball 1895:91-93). High Headed Jim was an adherent to the new Redstick religious movement; they thought they could discern unbelievers, like Samuel Moniac, by this violent reaction to the touch.

Within days of this encounter, Moniac's plantation on the Alabama River and his house on the Federal Road lay in ashes, destroyed by Redstick Creeks, who included his brother, sister and brother-in-law (Grant 1980:643). Because Samuel Moniac participated actively alongside the American army in the ensuing Redstick War against many of his relatives and countrymen, he successfully petitioned Congress for $12,595.25 in compensation for property he lost during that conflict. His "Statement of property destroyed" by the Redstick Creeks includes his plantation on the river and his "house" along the Federal Road (see Appendix A). Moniac was one of the wealthiest Creeks of his era, and his river plantation was among the largest in the Creek Nation. Yet he did not live ostentatiously and most of his stated wealth consisted of his investments in livestock and enslaved Africans. Unfortunately for our purposes, this inventory of his material possessions does not distinguish between the two locations. River plantation and Federal Road house furnishings and equipment are intermingled in a single list. Perhaps some of the large quantities of coffee, sugar, and whiskey were lost at the house on the road. The lists of cooking utensils (10 iron pots, 2 Dutch ovens, 4 tin kettles) and food serving vessels (2 dozen earthen plates, 2 dozen cups and saucers, half dozen tumblers, half dozen tin cups) are surprisingly sparse, considering the size of his household, with over thirty slaves, plus relatives, employees, and travelers stopping nightly along the road. The mention of just one bedstead and two feather beds suggests that travelers must have carried their own bedding.

Moniac's "Statement of property destroyed" does tell us something more. His "Dwelling House," valued at $230, was evidently his principal residence located at the river plantation, where he had $190 in cash and where the cotton gin house and machinery, worth $220, were burned. Far down the inventory, with a $6 barrel of salt and two corkscrews worth 50 cents, was his "House on the Federal Road" valued at $30. Judging by its low worth, this was, almost certainly, a log house, probably a dogtrot-style log house so popular at that era in the region among Creeks as well as Americans. The unavailability of planks at the Federal Road house to construct a coffin, noted by Peggy Dow in 1811, strengthens the impression of a simple log structure.

One historical reference indicates that Moniac had a cowpens in the vicinity of his house on the Federal Road. Creek cattle usually roamed free in the woods, foraging at will for much of the year. Because unfenced cattle would damage crops, most wealthy Creeks kept their cattle at some considerable distance from the major settlements, which probably partially explains the isolated locations of both of Moniac's residences. Cowpens were small fenced enclosures where the normally free-ranging cattle could be rounded up as needed. Thomas Woodward, in a reminiscence written in

1858, recalled Moniac having a cowpens "on the Pinchong creek," referring to Pinchona Creek, where Meredith was murdered, immediately northeast of Moniac's house on the Federal Road. Woodward, Moniac, William Weatherford and some others went on a cow hunt there in the summer of 1814, just after the collapse of Redstick resistance, to find food for the destitute and starving Upper Creeks (Woodward 1859:81).

Soon after the war, Moniac rebuilt his house on the Federal Road, although precisely when this happened remains uncertain, as is the duration of his re-occupation. Historian Karl Davis thought Moniac lost his place on the road "in 1816 in part because of anti-Indian attitudes prevailing in the area," although he offered no evidence for that supposition (Davis 2003:174-175, 187). The Freeman survey plat showing "Manack's Store" was drawn in 1816 or 1817. Moniac apparently still owned his place there in 1818 when he brought "twenty or more" Creek hunters to the aid of state militia gathering at Burnt Corn Springs to defend American settlements against the depredations of Savannah Jack, a renegade who was committing murders along the Federal Road. A mention of the "path from Manacs" at that time suggests he still operated his house on the road. The local post office in 1818 was called Manacks (with Maxmillian C. Armstrong serving as postmaster), although whether it occupied space in Moniac's house/store, or was simply in the vicinity is not clear (Carter 1952 XVIII:290-291, 354, 508).

By the time Adam Hodgson, an English traveler, passed through on the way south to Mobile in 1820, he made no mention of Moniac or his house of entertainment, which had featured so prominently in earlier letters and travelers' journals. Hodgson's account does provide a good description of the original prairie environment and sticky chalk soils of the Pintlala area. "We soon opened on some of the beautiful prairies which you have frequently seen described, and which, as they were not large, reminded me of our meadows in the well wooded parts of England. As travelers, however, we paid dearly for the advantages offered to the landholders by the rich soil over which we were passing. Our road, which had hitherto been generally excellent for travelling on horseback, became as wretchedly bad; and we passed through three swamps, which I feared would ruin our horses…. These swamps are ten times more formidable than even the flooded creeks, over two of which, in less than three miles, we had this day to have our horses swum by Indians, whose agility in the water is beautiful. The traveler himself is either conveyed over in a boat, or, if the creek is very narrow, crosses it on a large tree, which has been so dexterously felled as to fall across and form a tolerable bridge. We slept that night at a poor cabin just erected...." (Hodgson 1824 I:139-140).

By 1822, when David Tate wrote to his nephew David Moniac, Samuel's son, about his father's financial ruin and alcoholism, the plantation and Federal Road property had definitely passed into the hands of Americans. "You requested me to endeavor to get what property was left off your fathers in my possession until you would return to take charge of it yourself, but it was too late. Your father had partly waisted all, long before you wrote me. I took it upon myself to advise your father not to waist his property but it had no effect; he kept continually drunk, & made bad trades, & every advantage was taken. Your father has at this time little or no property & has been compeled to move into the nation to save what little he has...." (Tate 1957).

Samuel Moniac resided thereafter with his people of Taskigi town in the Creek Nation. In 1832 he appeared in the Creek census rolls as living in a household with two males and one female (no slaves) (Parsons and Abbott 1963:28). In 1836 he was forcibly removed, along with nearly all other Creek people, from their lands in Alabama and Georgia and sent west for resettlement in the area of modern Oklahoma. Moniac died during Indian Removal in 1837 at an internment camp in Pass Christian.

Archaeological Excavation Methods

Preliminary shovel testing conducted at 1MT490 in 2010 by CAS staff and students recovered artifacts that supported the identification of this site as the location of Samuel Moniac's house. Judging from a historic map overlay, the modern residential structure presently at the site was apparently built on the same location as the house. This coincidence of modern and historic structures makes it quite unlikely that architectural features associated with the historic structure are preserved on site. With this in mind, our test units were placed in the areas around the modern structure where the highest concentration of artifacts were found during shovel testing, with the hope of recovering additional artifacts or identifying outlying structural features associated with the house. Four test units, a 2.0 by 2.0-meter unit and three 1.0 by 1.0-meter units, were excavated during the 2011 investigation. The sod and surface humus layer was removed and set to one side, to cover the units at the conclusion of the excavation. Units were excavated in 10-centimeter arbitrary levels and excavations were halted once sterile (artifact-free) soil was reached. All excavation contexts were assigned field specimen (F.S.) numbers (see Appendix B).

The soil at 1MT490 is described by agronomists as "Oktibbeha clay, eroded, very gently sloping phase." Oktibbeha clay is characterized by clayey marine deposits over chalk (USDA 2011). The soil profile typically consists of 0 to 12 cm of brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay underlain from 12 to 24 cm below the surface by brownish yellow (10YR6/6) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay with organics

and particles of chalk. The amount of organics decreases and the amount of chalk and density of clay increases with depth. The clay is firm when moist, very hard when dry, and very plastic when wet (Burgess et al. 1960). The soil at 1MT490 also created a somewhat unusual circumstance that affected initial interpretation of site formation. During the dry summer months, the clay soil becomes dry and cracked. These cracks can cause artifacts to move downward into the earth. This appear to have happened at 1MT490. Some artifacts were displaced and were recovered in seemingly sterile soil. Units 2, 3 and 4 were excavated well into sterile soil because artifacts were being recovered in the subsoil.

Tools used during unit excavations included shovels, hand trowels, and mattock. The mattock was useful for breaking up the dense clay. Soils were screened through $^{1}/_{8}$-inch or ¼-inch hardware mesh. The $^{1}/_{8}$-inch screens were used initially, but the compactness of the clay made it necessary to switch to the larger ¼-inch mesh during the second day of excavations. A written description was noted for each level—including soil color and texture, artifacts recovered, and disturbances. Once subsoil was encountered, the unit was cleaned with a hand trowel and photographed. Soil profiles were photographed, mapped, and recorded using *Munsell Soil Color Charts* color designations. A Sokkia Total Station was used to create a topographic map of the site, as well as record the locations of the units (Figure 4). Field investigations were followed by laboratory processing and analysis of recovered artifacts (see Appendix C), historical research, interpretations of field investigations, and preparation of this report to document results and offer recommendations.

Figure 4. Topographic map with unit locations.

Unit 1

Unit 1 was located in the front yard between the Federal Road and the modern house. After sod removal, the 2.0 by 2.0-meter unit was excavated in two 10-cm arbitrary levels. A third level was excavated to sterile soil, 24-cm below the surface (cmbs), in the southwest quadrant of the unit (Figures 5 and 6). Level 1 soil was gray (10YR 5/1) silty sand mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sand. As the depth increased the soil became more clayey and mottled. Level 2 was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay mottled with yellow (10YR 7/3) clay. Due to time constraints and the low density of artifacts recovered in Unit 1, only the southwest 1.0 by 1.0-m was excavated to Level 3. Level 3 was very dense yellow (10YR 7/3) clay subsoil with particles of chalk. Soil from Level 1 and the upper part of Level 2 was screened through $^{1}/_{8}$-inch hardware mesh; the remaining portion of Level 2 and all of Level 3 was screened through ¼-inch mesh due to the hardness and dryness of the soil.

Artifacts recovered from Level 1 include non-diagnostic brick fragments (n=4), clear glass fragments (n=3), and a mammal bone fragment. Levels 2 and 3 (10 to 24 cmbs) contained modern debris, as well as historically significant artifacts. The recovery of artifacts from Level 3 is most likely due to post depositional movement caused by erosion, tree roots, and perhaps plowing. The artifacts that date to the occupation of Moniac's tavern include a Dutch oven fragment (n=1), cut nails (n=3), stoneware (n=1), and pearlware ceramics (n=13) (Figures 7 and 8). The historic artifacts were fairly evenly distributed at the intersection of Levels 2 and 3, where the soil transitioned from clay to very dense clay, perhaps indicating the base of a plowzone (although no plow scars were noted). There was no sign of well-defined cultural stratification.

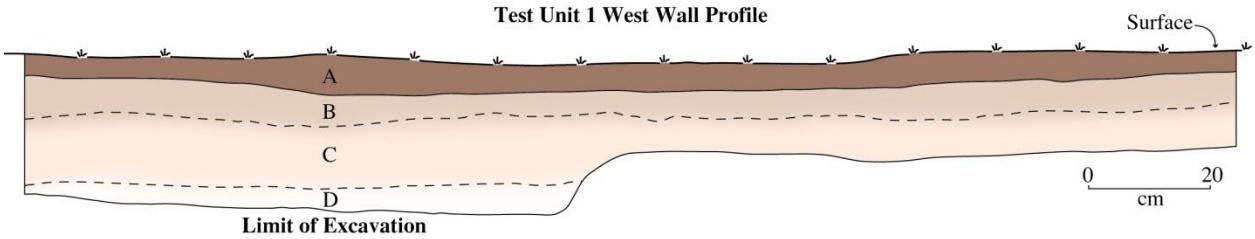
Dutch ovens and cut nails were used throughout the nineteenth century and are not precise temporal indicators; in fact, mass production of cut nails began in the 1790 and was largely replaced by wire nails between 1890 and 1900. However, one cut nail lacks a significant amount of corrosion, which is characteristic of iron that has been heated at high temperatures (Figure 7 a). Since Moniac's house was burned by Redstick Creeks in 1813, perhaps that explains why this iron artifact is so well preserved.

The pearlware ceramics offer a more specific time of occupation. Pearlware was manufactured from approximately 1780 to 1830 to compete with Chinese porcelain. It is characterized by a hard white body and bright white glaze with a hint of blue from the addition of cobalt. Pearlware of the types found at Moniac's house site was recovered in abundance at Fort Mims, which was occupied from 1797 to 1813, during the same decades as the Moniac house site (Waselkov, Gums, and Parker 2006:37-41). Hand painted blue or green edge-decorated pearlware was popular in the early decades of the nineteenth century (South 1977: Table 31) and is the most common rim decoration in Unit 1 (n=5)

(Figures 8b-f). Three pearlware sherds exhibit evidence of exposure to heat (Figure 8 b, g, and m). One unglazed gray stoneware body fragment was recovered (Figure 8 r). The lack of glaze makes it impossible to identify a precise date, although the sherd color suggests it comes from a salt glazed vessel. Salt glazed pottery was most commonly used in central Alabama in the early decades of the nineteenth century, before alkaline glazing became the dominant type. Interestingly, this stoneware fragment bears the fingerprint of the maker, a truly rare find (Figure 8 s)!

Based on the various rim varieties, at least five vessels from the Moniac occupation are represented in the Unit 1 ceramic assemblage: three edge-decorated plates, an unknown plain pearlware form, and a stoneware storage jar. This is a substantial number of vessels considering the site's relatively low artifact density. The high number of vessels relative to the overall number of ceramics is both encouraging and disheartening. The variety of vessels is consistent with what would be expected at a historic house site. Unfortunately, the numbers also indicate the site has been heavily impacted by erosion.

Figure 5. Unit 1, showing west profile.



A = Humus - Brown (10YR 4/3) semi-compact; loamy clay
B = Artifact containing layer - Gray (10YR 5/1) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6); silty sand
C = Artifact containing layer - Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottled with yellow (10YR 7/6); clay
D = Subsoil - Yellow (10YR 7/6); clay with organics throughout and small particles of chalk

Figure 6. Unit 1 west profile.

Figure 7. Unit 1 chronologically diagnostic non-ceramic artifacts: (a-c) cut nails; (d) cast iron Dutch oven fragment.

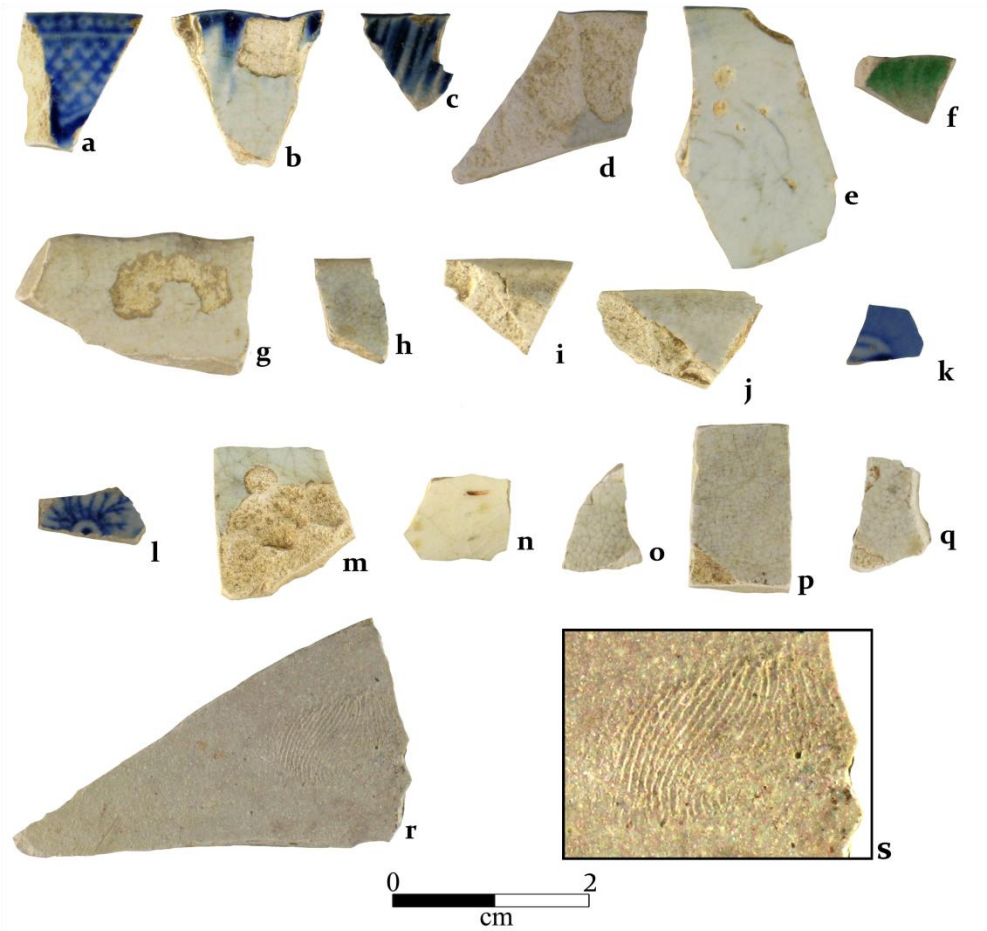


Figure 8. Unit 1 Euroamerican ceramics: (a) transfer printed whiteware rim, blue willow pattern post-dating the Moniac occupation; (b-e) blue edge decorated pearlware rims; (f) green edge decorated pearlware rim; (g) scallop edge pearlware rim; (h-j) plain pearlware rim; (k-l) blue transfer printed pearlware body sherds; (m-q) plain pearlware body sherds; (r) gray unglazed stoneware body sherd from a storage jar; (s – not to scale) fingerprint on stoneware sherd, enhanced to show detail.

Unit 2

Unit 2 was excavated in the southern section of the backyard, approximately 6 meters southeast of the southeast corner of the house. The 1.0 by 1.0-meter unit was excavated in two arbitrary 10-cm levels to 20 cmbs. Level 1 and the first half of Level 2 were screened through $^{1}/_{8}$-inch hardware mesh. The lower 5 cm of Level 2 were screened with ¼-inch mesh. The density of the clay increased with the depth of the unit, necessitating the change to a larger screen size. Level 1 soil and most of Level 2 soil was yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loamy clay (Figures 9 and 10). The soil profile transitioned to brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay subsoil with particles of chalk. The unit was disturbed throughout by small and medium roots, primarily from an Osage orange tree 10 meters east of the unit.

Artifact recovery from Unit 2 was similar to Unit 1. Modern debris was found alongside historic artifacts in Levels 1 and 2, although substantially less modern debris was in Level 2. One, plain fine sand tempered pottery body sherd was found in Level 2 (Figure 11 h). Fine sand tempered pottery of this sort in the region is generally attributed to the historic Creek Indians, which supports the identification of the site as the house of the Creek Indian, Samuel Moniac. The remaining diagnostic artifacts from Unit 2 are pearlware ceramic sherds (n=8). Four of the ceramics are undecorated body sherds (Figure 11 c-f). A single green edge-decorated rim and a rim with a hand painted brown band were also recovered (Figure 11 a-b). Both rim treatments were popular decorations on pearlware in the first three decades of the nineteenth century. Three vessels were identified in the ceramic assemblage: an edge decorated pearlware plate, a handpainted pearlware saucer, and a Creek Indian vessel of unknown form.

Figure 9. Unit 2 plan view.

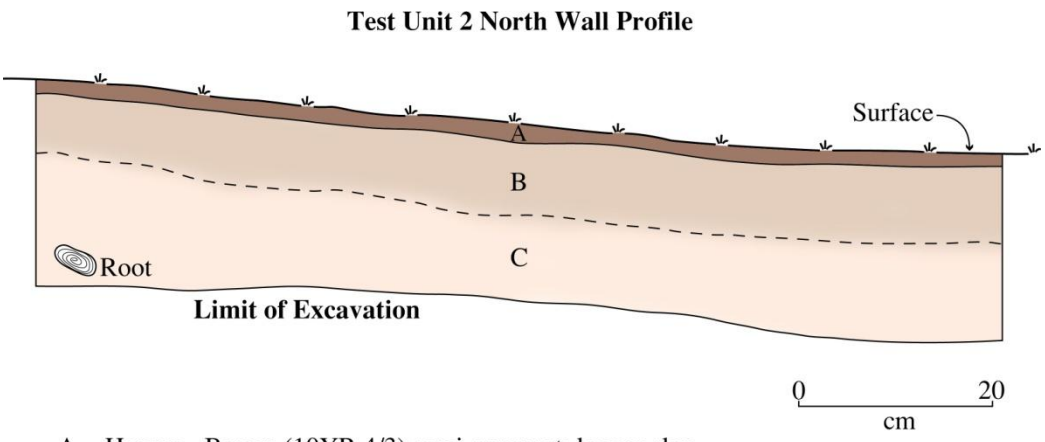


Figure 5. Unit 2 north profile.

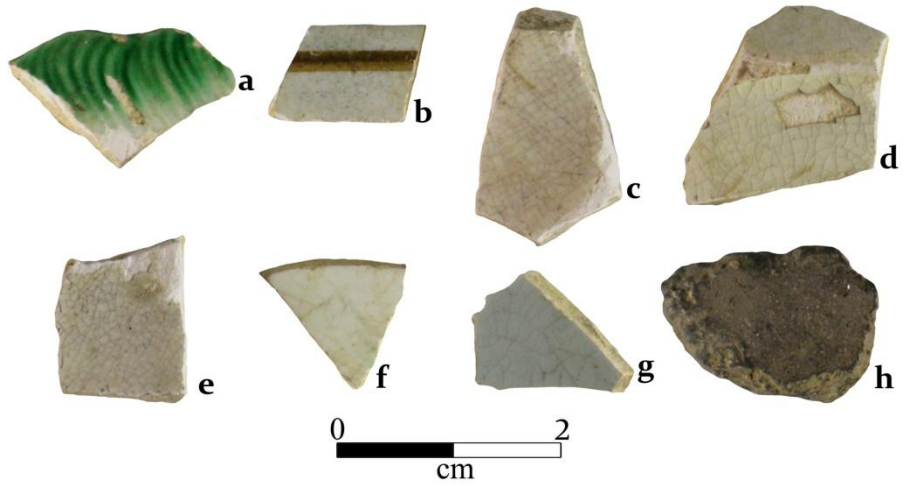


Figure 11. Unit 2 chronologically diagnostic artifacts: (a) green edge-decorated pearlware plate rim; (b) saucer rim with hand-painted brown band; (c-g) plain pearlware body sherds; (h) plain fine sand tempered body sherd, probably historic Creek Indian pottery.

Unit 3

Unit 3, a 1.0 by 1.0-meter unit, was excavated approximately 5 meters southeast of Unit 2 in the southern section of the backyard. The unit was excavated in two arbitrary 10-cm levels. Level 1 was brown (10YR 5/3) loamy clay (Figures 12-13). The soil transitioned to a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loamy clay mottled with brown (10YR 5/3) very dense loamy clay subsoil with small particles of chalk in Level 2. The fill from Level 1 and the top half of Level 2 was screened through $^{1}/_{8}$-inch hardware mesh.

The bottom 5 cm of Level 2 was screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh because of the density of the clay. A soil corer was used to sample Unit 3 at the base of Level 2, 20-cm below surface level, to confirm sterile soil had been reached. The core revealed decreasing organics in the underlying clay and no evidence of deeper cultural deposits. The unit was moderately disturbed by small and medium roots, primarily from an Osage orange tree 4 meters east of the unit.

As with Units 1 and 2, modern artifacts were found at the same depths as historic ones. A single Chattahoochee Roughened aboriginal pottery body sherd was found in Level 2 (Figure 14 a). Chattahoochee Roughened pottery is characterized by a fine sand temper paste with exterior brushed surface treatment and is associated with the historic Creek Indians (Knight 1985). The only other diagnostic artifact recovered in Unit 3 was a plain pearlware rim sherd (Figure 14 b), bringing the total vessel count for Unit 3 to two: a Creek Indian cooking jar and an edge-decorated pearlware plate.

Figure 12. Unit 3 plan view.

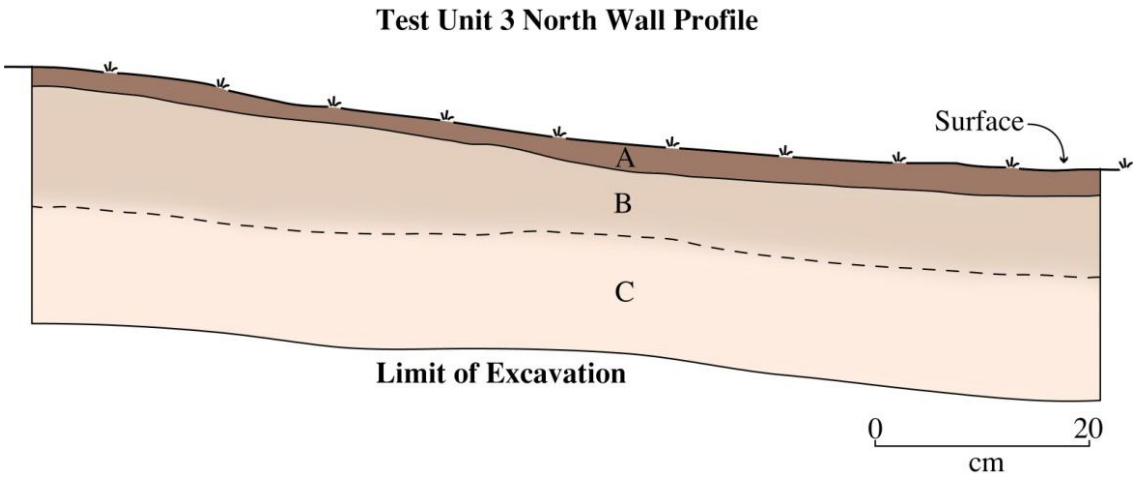


Figure 13. Unit 3 north profile.

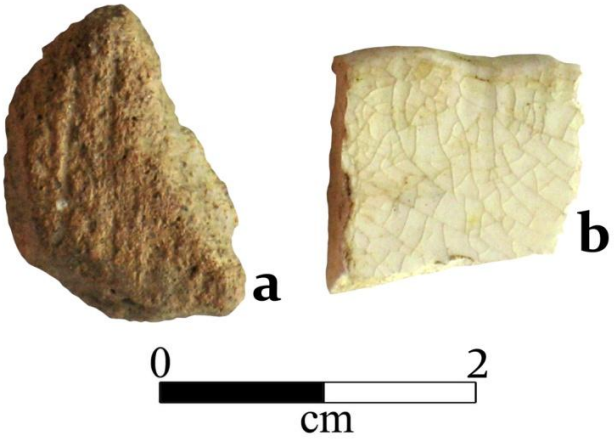


Figure 14. Unit 3 chronologically diagnostic artifacts: (a) Chattahoochee Roughened body sherd; (b) plain pearlware sherd with scalloped rim.

Unit 4

Unit 4 was situated approximately 5 meters south of Unit 3 in the southern section of the backyard. The 1.0 by 1.0-meter unit was excavated in two 10-cm arbitrary levels to a depth of 20 cmbs. The soil from Level 1 was compact brown (10YR 4/3) loamy clay and contained more organics than the soil from Units 2 and 3 (Figures 15 and 16). Level 2 was pale brown (10YR 6/3) clay with small

particles of chalk. The soil from Levels 1 and 2 was screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh. A small black polyvinyl chloride (PVC) irrigation pipe ran north-south in the east half of the unit, approximately 17 cmbs. It was not damaged or moved during excavation of the unit.

Unit 4 artifact density was less than the other units. No artifacts were recovered from Level 1 and only one plain pearlware body sherd came from Level 2 (Figure 17 a). A small amount of modern debris was also found in Level 2, as well as a fossil shark's tooth and a heat damaged rock (Figure 17 b-c). The damage to the rock could have occurred during the burning of the house in 1813.

Figure 15. Unit 4 plan view.

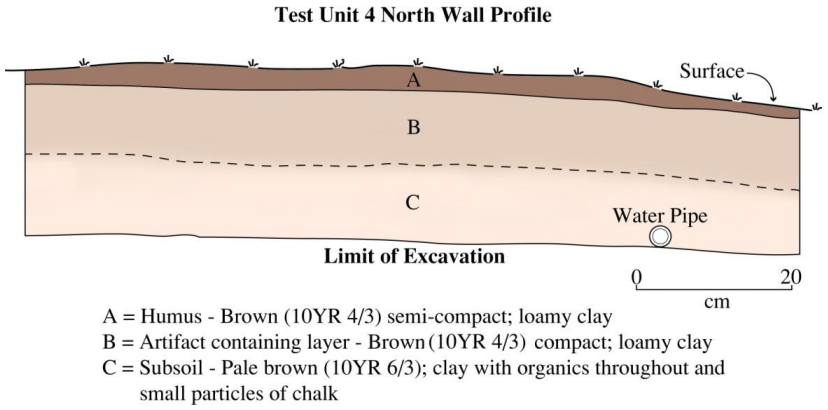


Figure 16. Unit 4 north profile.

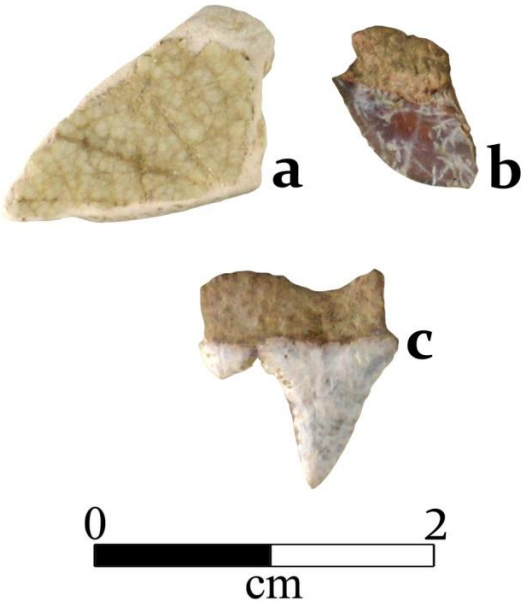


Figure 17. Unit 4 artifacts: (a) plain pearlware body fragment; (b) heat damaged rock; (c) fossil shark's tooth (unmodified).

Summary

While artifact density is low at Moniac's house site, much can still be inferred by their recovery. Moniac's claim inventory suggests that his two households combined were not rich in material culture. If his list is an accurate representation of his possessions, it fits well with our findings here. Apart from some early twentieth-century artifacts, the historic assemblage at 1MT490 is entirely appropriate for

Moniac's occupations of the initial house (1809-1813) and the house built after the first was burned (ca. 1815-1818).

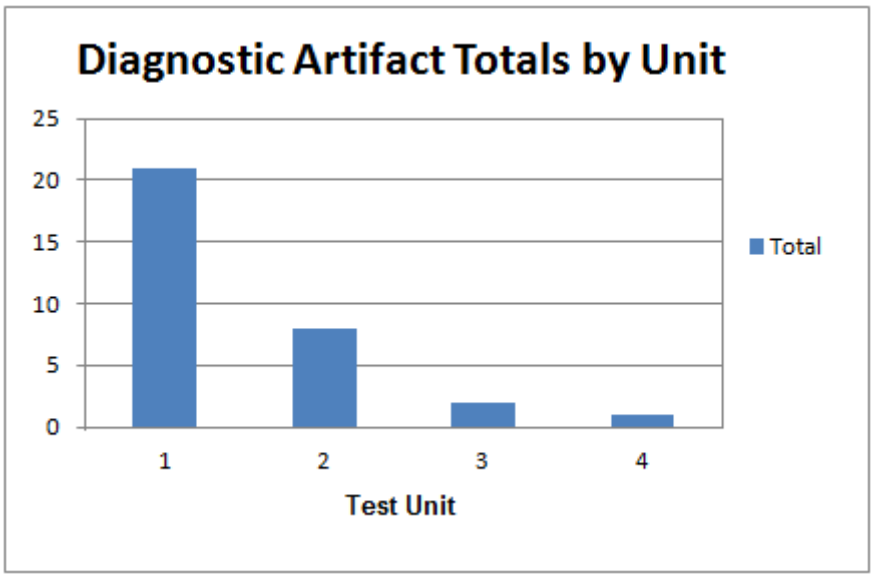


Figure 6. Diagnostic artifact totals by unit.

Three historic-period nails were recovered, and none were clenched (hammered over, resulting in an "L" shape). Clenched nails are expected at structures made of sawn boards rather than logs. The dearth of nails and their condition (clenched, and one burned) therefore suggests a log house that was burned, which coincides with the meager historical evidence available on Moniac's house. His 1816 claim provides support for a small (most likely log) house by his low estimate of its worth. Also recall Peggy Dow's mention of only split wood available for a coffin. Taken together, the artifacts and historical documents support the inference that Moniac's house along the Federal Road was made of logs rather than boards.

The chronologically diagnostic artifacts recovered from our four excavation units indicate an early nineteenth-century occupation in the area investigated. As for where exactly the structure stood, the number of diagnostic artifacts from the test units closest to the modern residence (Units 1 and 2) is greater than from the farther units (3 and 4) (Figure 18). Our overlay of the circa 1816 Freeman survey plat on a modern topographic map places "Manack's Store," the second Moniac house, precisely where the modern residence now stands. Our archaeological artifact distribution suggests the first house stood in the same location as the second.

Household artifacts recovered by excavation provide some information on lifestyle and activities that occurred at Moniac's house on the Federal Road. The two Creek pottery sherds from the unit excavations, in addition to the others found during shovel testing, fit expectations that a Creek Indian

household would have some Creek ceramics even at the late date of 1809-1813. The single identified vessel is a cooking jar of the type used to make *sofki*, a fermented thin corn soup consumed by the Creeks and unlikely to have been enjoyed by most travelers on the Federal Road. By 1810, wealthy Creek households would have routinely used English glazed pottery. The pearlware sherds with decorative styles (edge decorated and handpainted) found at Moniac's house site correspond to the types in wide use at the time of the Creek War (Waselkov, Gums, and Parker 2006:37-41). The pearlwares are all serving vessels (plates and a saucer), perhaps types used to serve travelers. Finally, the recovery of the Dutch oven fragment further ties the site with Moniac and his wealthy Creek Indian contemporaries. Moniac's 1816 claim inventory lists two Dutch ovens and similar objects were recovered at Fort Mims (Waselkov, Gums, and Parker 2006:44-45).

The excavations at Moniac's archaeological site also provided an important and rare opportunity for the school children of Pintlala (Figures 19 and 20). Archaeology is often thought of as something done in far away, exotic places. Public archaeology at Moniac's house on the Federal Road emphasized that there are important archaeological landmarks close to home. Significant local events occurred here in prehistory and history, events of interest not only to modern residents of Pintlala, but to people from other parts of the state and the nation. This project sponsored by the Pintlala Historical Association gave children the opportunity to assist in scientific investigations and witness findings as they happened. Through this project, hopefully, the students of Pintlala Elementary School and Hooper Academy have gained a greater appreciation for the history and prehistory of their area and some memories that will grow in meaning in later years.

Moniac's house along the Federal Road was important in the early nineteenth century and the historic site still carries great significance today. The story of the Federal Road and Moniac's house reflects the formation of our country and state and the hardships endured by earlier Americans along the way. Moniac lived somewhere between the old world of his Creek mother's family and a new world increasingly encroaching upon the old. The artifacts recovered, both Creek and European, reflect this transition, the changing times of early nineteenth-century America. Moniac's house witnessed the massive number of immigrants traveling west with the dream of a new life, as well as the rise of the Redstick movement among the Creeks that was major effort to stem that onslaught on their traditional way of life. While the structure no longer stands, this historic place, and its yield of a few handfuls of ancient artifacts, provides us with a tangible connection to a lost time, and to the first documented people of Pintlala during the days of the Federal Road.

Figure 19. Students from Pintlala Elementary School and Greg Waselkov at Unit 4.

Figure 20. Students from Hooper Academy assisting in screening for artifacts at Unit 1.

Figure 21. Students from Pintlala Elementary School assisting in screening for artifacts at Unit 4.

Acknowledgements

This project would not have happened without the encouragement and urging and support of the Pintlala Historical Society, especially Gary Burton and Alice Carter and Ina Slade, and the welcoming cooperation of the landowner, David Murrell, his brother Charles and their families. We also thank Kathryn Braund for providing photographs of the public event (Figures 19-21); Sue Moore for her invaluable research on Lt. Luckett; Erin Stacey and Chad Waltman from CAS; and all the great volunteers who cheerfully contributed their skilled labor in the field: Dr. Craig T. Sheldon, Teresa Paglione, Mary Holt, Glenn Drummond, and Robert Bowden. The following members of the Pintlala Historical Association made this project possible: Mr. Robert Armstrong, Mrs. Daisy Brady, Rev. and Mrs. Gary Burton, Mrs. Rae Calvert, Mrs. Alice T. Carter, Mrs. Jane Chestnutt, Mrs. W. V. Cornwell, Mrs. Jean Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Collins Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Hataway, Mr. and Mrs. Davis G. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Don Ivy, Ralph and Ann Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Ming, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Murchison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Murrell, Mrs. Mary Ann Neeley, Mrs. Joyce Nicoll, Mrs. W. C. Norman, Mrs. Ruth Ott, Mrs. Laurie Sanders, Mr. Ray Scott, Mrs. Mamie Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. Gaines Slade, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Stanfield, General Will Hill Tankersley, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Taylor, Mrs. Mary Ann Venable, Mr. Tim Wilsford. Mosley's Store provided ice for use in the field.

Appendix A
Settlement of the account of Samuel Manac, under an act for his relief passed 27th April, 1816 (Anonymous 1828:8-10)

"Statement of property destroyed by the hostile Creek Indians, owned by Captain Samuel Manac, a friendly half breed, during the war between the Unites States and the Creek tribe of Indians."

Cash taken from dwelling house	$	190.00
Flora, negro woman, aged 44 years		300.00
Nancy, child of Flora, aged 22 years		400.00
Benjamin, son of Flora, aged 28 years		400.00
Punce, negro man, aged 50 years		300.00
George, negro boy, aged 12 years		250.00
Stephen, negro man, aged 28 years		400.00
Louis, negro man, aged 45 years		300.00
Cyrus, negro man, aged 50 years		300.00
50 head of horses, different kinds and ages		2,050.00
700 head of cattle, customary proportion of ages		4,200.00
48 head of goats and sheep		240.00
200 head of hogs, common average of ages		860.00
2000 pounds coffee, at 25 cents		500.00
200 pounds sugar, at 25 cents		50.00
32 gallons whiskey, at 150 cents		48.00
30 pounds of lead, at 25 cents		7.50
8 pounds gunpowder, at 75 cents		6.00
3 bar shear ploughs		18.00
3 shovel ploughs		9.00
15 weeding hoes		15.00
15 axes		45.00
1 wagon		80.00
16 reap hooks, at 125 cents		20.00
1 broad axe		4.00
1 tenon saw		3.00
2 hand saws		8.00

2 foot adzes	4.00
5 augers, assorted	1.75
2 fuzees, at $30	60.00
1 riding saddle	30.00
1 horse mill burnt	75.00
Cotton gin house and machinery burnt	220.00
12 house chairs	9.00
8 spinning wheels	24.00
1 table and bedstead	10.00
2 feather beds	45.00
Weaving looms	45.00
Dwelling house	230.00
500 barrels corn	500.00
50 pounds beeswax	12.50
2000 pounds cotton	40.00
30 pounds wool at 25 cents	7.50
3 trunks, at $5	15.00
2 large japanned sugar canisters, at $3	6.00
1 grind stone	4.00
2 dozen earthen plates	6.00
10 iron pots	15.75
2 Dutch ovens	10.00
2 dozen cups and saucers	6.00
3 demijohns	9.00
1 barrel salt	6.00
10 mauling wedges	20.00
6 grubbing hoes	18.00
3 large froes	4.50
40 bushels wheat, at $1.50	60.00
House on the Federal Road	30.00
1 boat	25.00
12 pad locks	12.00

3 smoothing planes		4.50
3 sad irons		2.25
Half dozen tumblers		1.50
2 funnels		1.00
2 cork screws		.50
4 tin kettles		6.00
2 candlesticks		4.00
1 lantern		2.00
4 candle moulds		1.50
Half dozen tin cups		1.50
1 saddle		8.00
	Total	$12,595.25

Appendix B
Field Specimen Log

FS #	Context Type	Context Number	Description	Date	Screen Size	Exc by
1	Shovel Test	GW1		7/27/2010	1/4"	GW
2	Shovel Test	GW2		7/27/2010	1/4"	GW
3	Shovel Test	GW3		7/27/2010	1/4"	GW
4	Shovel Test	GW4		7/27/2010	1/4"	GW
5	Shovel Test	GW5		7/27/2010	1/4"	GW
6	Shovel Test	GW6		7/27/2010	1/4"	GW
7	Shovel Test	GW7		7/27/2010	1/4"	GW
8	Shovel Test	GW8		7/27/2010	1/4"	GW
9	Shovel Test	LL1		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
10	Shovel Test	LL2		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
11	Shovel Test	LL3		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
12	Shovel Test	LL4		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
13	Shovel Test	LL5		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
14	Shovel Test	LL6		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
15	Shovel Test	LL7		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
16	Shovel Test	LL8		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
17	Shovel Test	LL9		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
18	Shovel Test	LL10		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
19	Shovel Test	LL11		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
20	Shovel Test	LL12		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
21	Shovel Test	LL13		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
22	Shovel Test	LL14		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
23	Shovel Test	LL15		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
24	Shovel Test	LL16		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
25	Shovel Test	LL17		7/27/2010	1/4"	LL
26	Shovel Test	LG1		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
27	Shovel Test	LG2		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
28	Shovel Test	LG3		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
29	Shovel Test	LG4		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
30	Shovel Test	LG5		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
31	Shovel Test	LG6		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
32	Shovel Test	LG7		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
33	Shovel Test	LG8		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
34	Shovel Test	LG9		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG

35	Shovel Test	LG10		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
36	Shovel Test	LG11		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
37	Shovel Test	LG12		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
38	Shovel Test	LG13		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
39	Shovel Test	LG14		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
40	Shovel Test	LG15		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
41	Shovel Test	LG16		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
42	Shovel Test	LG17		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
43	Shovel Test	LG18		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
44	Shovel Test	LG19		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
45	Shovel Test	LG20		7/27/2010	1/4"	LG
46	Shovel Test	TP1		7/27/2010	1/4"	TP
47	Shovel Test	TP2		7/27/2010	1/4"	TP
48	Shovel Test	TP3		7/27/2010	1/4"	TP
49	Shovel Test	TP4		7/27/2010	1/4"	TP
50	Shovel Test	TP5		7/27/2010	1/4"	TP
51	Shovel Test	TP6		7/27/2010	1/4"	TP
52	Shovel Test	TP7		7/27/2010	1/4"	TP
53	Shovel Test	TP8		7/27/2010	1/4"	TP
54	Shovel Test	TP9		7/27/2010	1/4"	TP
55	Shovel Test	TP10		7/27/2010	1/4"	TP
56	Shovel Test	TP11		7/27/2010	1/4"	TP
57	Shovel Test	TP12		7/27/2010	1/4"	TP
58	2x2m unit	Unit 1	Level 1	5/10/2011	1/8"	WCW
59	1x1m unit	Unit 2	Level 1	5/10/2011	1/8"	WCW
60	1x1m unit	Unit 3	Level 1	5/10/2011	1/8"	WCW
61	2x2m unit	Unit 1	Level 2	5/10/2011	1/8" and 1/4"	TP
62	1x1m unit	Unit 2	Level 2	5/10/2011	1/8" and 1/4"	WCW
63	1x1m unit	Unit 3	Level 2	5/10/2011	1/8" and 1/4"	WCW
64	1x1m unit	Unit 4	Level 1	5/11/2011	1/4"	ES
65	1x1m unit	Unit 4	Level 2	5/11/2011	1/4"	ES
66	2x2m unit	Unit 1	Level 3	5/11/2011	1/4"	TP

Appendix C
Test Unit Artifact Inventory

Unit	Level	FS	Description	Number	Weight (g)
1	1	58	Bone fragment-mammal	1	6.16
1	1	58	Brick fragments	4	14.53
1	1	58	Clear glass fragments	3	0.50
1	2	61	Barbed wire (discarded)	1	2.55
1	2	61	Black plastic (discarded)	1	2.48
1	2	61	Bone-mammal	1	2.49
1	2	61	Brick fragments	6	10.48
1	2	61	Charcoal	2	0.14
1	2	61	Clear glass fragments	1	0.54
1	2	61	Iron kettle fragment	1	40.95
1	2	61	Iron nail-cut	3	8.78
1	2	61	Pearlware-blue shell edge rim	3	1.70
1	2	61	Whiteware-Blue transfer printed, body, blue willow	2	0.31
1	2	61	Pearlware-green shell edge rim	1	0.25
1	2	61	Pearlware-plain, body	4	1.81
1	3	66	Asphalt (discarded)	1	15.04
1	3	66	Barbed wire (discarded)	1	10.36
1	3	66	Charcoal	1	0.44
1	3	66	Limestone fragments (discarded)	50+	38.56
1	3	66	Pearlware-Blue edge rim	1	1.08
1	3	66	Pearlware-Blue transfer printed	1	0.086
1	3	66	Pearlware-plain rim sherd	1	0.32
1	3	66	Pearlware-plain, body	3	2.10
1	3	66	Pearlware-scalloped rim	1	1.71
1	3	66	Stoneware-plain, body	1	6.34
2	1	59	Asphalt (discarded)	2	0.13
2	1	59	Cement (discarded)	1	22.33
2	1	59	flat plastic-black (discarded)	6	0.18
2	1	59	Flat plastic-blue (discarded)	2	0.55
2	1	59	gray plastic wire casing (discarded)	1	0.48

2	1	59	Iron tack	1	1.83
2	1	59	Pearlware-Green shell edge rim	1	0.63
2	1	59	Pearlware-plain, body	1	0.30
2	2	62	Charcoal	4	0.44
2	2	62	Fine sand tempered plain aboriginal pottery sherd	1	1.62
2	2	62	Green flat plastic (discarded)	1	0.32
2	2	62	Pearlware-brown banded rim, hand painted	1	0.40
2	2	62	Pearlware-plain, body	4	4.25
3	1	60	Asphalt (discarded)	2	0.60
3	1	60	Bone fragment-UID	1	0.23
3	1	60	Bottle cap (discarded)	1	2.28
3	1	60	Chattahoochee Roughened, body	1	1.93
3	1	60	Plastic-green, blue (discarded)	2	0.12
3	2	63	Asphalt (discarded)	44	13.14
3	2	63	Cement (discarded)	1	27.27
3	2	63	Charcoal	1	0.58
3	2	63	Pearlware-plain, rim	1	0.91
3	2	63	Plastic-green, black, brown (discarded)	3	0.27
4	2	65	Asphalt (discarded)	6	0.73
4	2	65	Brick fragments	1	0.25
4	2	65	Cement (discarded)	3	5.24
4	2	65	Charcoal	1	0.18
4	2	65	Heat damaged unworked rock	1	0.26
4	2	65	Pearlware-plain, body	1	0.65
4	2	65	Fossil shark’s tooth	1	0.43

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