

PH0309418

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED OCT 11 1977

DATE ENTERED JAN 30 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Doak's Stand Treaty Site (Doak's Improvement and Doak's Field)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Mississippi

28

089

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

NO

MILITARY

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

See Continuation Sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

1940

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Department of the Interior

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE
D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT

GOOD

FAIR

DETERIORATED

RUINS

UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED

ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE

MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

There are two areas which comprise the Doak's Stand Treaty Site and which lie on opposite sides of Doak's Creek: [REDACTED]

Doak's Field is presently covered with tall grass and some young hardwood and pine trees. Doak's Improvement, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is mostly in pasture grass, with a few, principally hardwood, trees.

The supposed site of Doak's Stand is within Doak's Improvement, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Surface artifacts are confined to the area of the oval and indicate a late Choctaw Indian component and a temporary Euro-American occupation in the early 1800s.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1820

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The primary significance of this dual site lies in its connection with the signing of the Treaty of Doak's Stand (1820); by which the United States obtained a large portion of land in present-day Mississippi from the Choctaw Indians. The site is also archaeologically significant because of evidence of Indian-white contact.

Ca. 1810, William Doak established on the site a tavern which became one of the better-known stopping places along the Natchez Trace (Phelps 1949:23), the postal route between Nashville, Tennessee, and Natchez, Mississippi. The facility served as the post office for a sizeable area (Natchez Trace Parkway Survey 1940:66). Apparently Doak prospered in his business, since, according to the Hinds County tax rolls, in 1822 he was assessed for eighteen slaves (Phelps 1949:24). In 1823 he was assessed for the same number of slaves

It would seem that Doak had moved to [redacted], since ten miles separated his Natchez Trace location from the nearest part of that county. The family apparently remained in the tavern business in Hinds County, however, but at a different location from that of the original Doak's Stand. This second "Doak's Stand" appears on the map a few years later. The original plat [redacted] surveyed in 1832-1834 and signed by Gideon Fitz, "Surveyor of Public Lands, South of the State of Tennessee," shows the second stand [redacted]

[redacted] the new site was probably chosen because [redacted] which opened in 1824, became the new mail road (Natchez Trace Parkway Survey 1940:103), extending from Columbus, Mississippi, and connecting with the Natchez Trace [redacted]. The latter would therefore have been cut off from the main route of travel between Natchez and Nashville. The new Doak's Stand was the property of "Doake and Ward" but by 1834 was owned by Josiah L. Doak and wife (Phelps 1949:B).

Some confusion has arisen over the actual site of the treaty signing. According to various sources (De Rosier 1970:61; Natchez Trace Parkway Survey 1940:66; Kappler 1972:191), the treaty was signed at or near Doak's Stand [redacted]. The [redacted] is most explicit concerning the location, stating that the treaty was signed about a half mile below the stand. An examination of the original survey plat [redacted] drawn in 1823 by Henry Washington, shows two clearings on the old mail road separated by about two hundred yards [redacted]. The smaller clearing of about fifty acres, called Dokes [redacted] Field, [redacted]

[redacted] The larger clearing, consisting of about 150 acres, is labeled Dokes [redacted] Improvement and is traversed by the road.

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ITEM NUMBER 4 & 8 PAGE 1

4 - OWNER OF PROPERTY

Canton Exchange Bank
Canton, Mississippi 39046
Attention: Mr. F. E. Allen, President

Mr. Harold Nicholson
4616 Londonderry Drive
Jackson, Mississippi 39206

Mr. M. S. Pierce
Route 4, Box 74
Canton, Mississippi 39046

Mr. Ben Hayes
468 North Liberty Street
Canton, Mississippi 39046

8 - SIGNIFICANCE

An inspection of the two Doak properties revealed [REDACTED] a concentration of historic period Choctaw ceramics and Euro-American artifacts of the period ca. 1820. The site is assumed to be the location of the tavern. The treaty, then, could have been signed on the southern end of Doak's Improvement or on the nearby area called [REDACTED]. In either case, Doak's Stand could have been about one-half mile away.

A field inspection of the site termed Doak's Stand in [REDACTED] revealed a concentration of Euro-American artifacts very similar to those found at Doak's Improvement. Although the site is clearly labeled "Doak's Stand" and the family name is spelled differently on the two sites to the north, it seems that one of the sites [REDACTED] is actually the treaty site. The conclusion is based mainly on the apparent location of the southerly site immediately [REDACTED] did not open until 1824, or four years after the signing of the treaty. [REDACTED]

The signing of the Treaty of Doak's Stand on October 18, 1820, was of significance to the nation and to Mississippi in that it opened a vast area to white settlement. The terms involved a land exchange in which the United States obtained 5,169,788 acres in Mississippi, including a large part [REDACTED] and the Choctaw nation received in return 13,000,000 acres in present-day Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas. Since the signing of the Treaty of Hopewell in 1786, it had been federal policy to manage the Indians' affairs "in such a manner" as the United States government thought "proper" (De Rosier 1970:18). The concept usually translated into the practice of acquiring Indian land. The Treaty of Doak's Stand was the fifth agreement involving the cession of Choctaw lands to the United States but the first which took steps to remove the Indians west.

The Choctaws had been assured in 1816 that they would never again be asked to cede more land to the United States and were understandably angered when they were

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8 - SIGNIFICANCE

approached with another such proposal in 1818 (De Rosier 1970:47, 52). They resisted any discussion of the question until finally persuaded to meet at Doak's Stand in October, 1820. Considerable pressure for Indian removal was generated on the local level by white settlers, and a minority of Choctaws in positions of power also favored removal (De Rosier 1970:54). Chief Red Foot was agreeable to the land swap, and other chiefs, although opposed, felt it inevitable. James Pitchlyn, an influential Choctaw leader of mixed blood, favored the move (De Rosier 1970:50, 60).

The United States made a determined effort to conclude a successful treaty. Twenty thousand dollars was made available for treaty expenses. With this money, Gen. Andrew Jackson, who, together with Gen. Thomas Hinds, represented the United States at the negotiations, bought a twenty-day supply of beef, corn, liquor, and other provisions (De Rosier 1970:59-60). Jackson had sensed a weakening in the Indians' resolve not to move and sought to intimidate them by calling for an increase in United States military strength in the area (De Rosier 1970:61). Two chiefs, Mushulatubbee and Pushmataha, decided shortly after negotiations opened that they would support the land exchange. This decision on their part, the influence of a trusted white missionary, Cyrus Kingsbury, and Andrew Jackson's threat of the loss of the friendship of the United States were powerful forces of persuasion which finally resulted in the treaty being signed.

The Doak's Stand site has archaeological potential. The relationship of the Indian and Euro-American artifacts found at the presumed tavern site might be determined by excavations. Are the Choctaw ceramics simply the debris of a few days during which the negotiations occurred or do they represent Indians who lived there in connection with the stand? Although a trash dump has not been located, one may exist which could reveal details concerning the economy of the inhabitants. Comparative studies between this site and the apparently later Doak's Stand site would be useful as a means of determining the degree of cultural change during a short time.

9 - MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Phelps, Dawson A.

1949 Stands and Accommodations on the Natchez Trace. The Journal of Mississippi History 6:1-84.

United States Department of the Interior

1941 [REDACTED] United States Government Printing
Office, Washington.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

De Rosier, Arthur H., Jr.
1970 The Removal of the Choctaw Indians. University of Tennessee Press,
Knoxville.

Kappler, Charles J.
1972 Indian Treaties 1778-1883. Interland Publishing, Inc. New York, N.Y.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
UTM REFERENCES

A [REDACTED]
ZONE EASTING NORTHING ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

[REDACTED]

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Samuel O. McGahey, Archaeologist

ORGANIZATION

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 571

CITY OR TOWN

Jackson

DATE

July 20, 1977

TELEPHONE

(601) 354-6218

STATE

Mississippi 39205

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Elmer R. Hilliard

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

September 14, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

[Signature]

DATE

1-30-78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

[Signature]

DATE

1-24-78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER