

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **MAR 29 1984**

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Puckshunubbee/Haley Site

and/or common "Mingo" or "Council Spring"

2. Location

street & number

city, town

state

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: woodland

4. Owner of Property

name Pearl River Basin Development District

street & number P. O. Box 5332

city, town Jackson

N/A vicinity of

state Mississippi

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Chancery Clerk
Madison County Courthouse

street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Canton

state Mississippi

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Survey of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 (site # 22-Md-626) federal state county local

depository for survey records Mississippi Department of Archives and History

city, town Jackson

state Mississippi

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Puckshunubbee/Haley Site is a rectangular three-acre tract having at its [redacted] end an Indian mound approximately eight feet in height and sixty feet in diameter. Atop the mound are three Haley family grave markers. At the [redacted] of the tract is the house site of Puckshunubbee and the Haley family. Surface evidence of the house site is given by scattered bricks, aged ornamental bushes and local tradition. Between the mound/cemetery and house sites runs a roadbed considered to be one of the routes of the original Natchez Trace.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" 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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates N/A Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Puckshunubbee/Haley Site is significant as the residence site of Puckshunubbee, an important Choctaw Indian chief and later of Major David W. Haley, a War of 1812 veteran and early pioneer in central Mississippi. In addition to the site's historic associations, it also contains a late Mississippian Period burial mound upon which was later located the Haley family cemetery.

The 1825 government survey plat [redacted] contains a drawing of a house with the word "Puckshunuble" [sic] written above it. The sketch of the house is placed [redacted]

Puckshunubbee (also spelled Puchunnubbee, Puckshenubbee, Pukshanubbee, Puckshunnubbe, Apuckshunnubbee) was one of the principal chiefs or mingoes of the Choctaw nation, which was divided into three sections. Puckshunubbee was Chief of the western region of the Choctaw nation as early as 1801 and was one of the medal chiefs recognized by the United States government.

Puckshunubbee served as chief during the period when the Choctaws ceded much of their land in Mississippi to the government. He was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Mount Dexter, in 1805, the Treaty of 1816 which was executed at the Choctaw trading house near present-day Ridgeland in Madison County, and the 1820 Treaty of Doak's Stand, which was also negotiated in what is now Madison County. Puckshunubbee died in 1824 from a fall he suffered at Maysville, Kentucky, while on his way with a delegation from the Choctaw nation to see President James Monroe.

The Puckshunubbee Site is the only documented residence of one of the principal Choctaw chiefs in the state.

B. L. C. Wailes, State Geologist, visited Madison County in 1852 and recorded the following statement concerning this site in his field notes:

Further north at Major D. W. Haleys formerly the residence of the old Indian chief Puckshunnubbee

[redacted], now as a burial ground. Several tomb stones upon it (B. L. C. Wailes papers, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson).

David W. Haley was born in Grainger County, Tennessee, on February 12, 1793. He served as a volunteer during the War of 1812, carrying dispatches from General Andrew Jackson through Indian country. Years later his

9. Major Bibliographical References

Cushman, H. History of the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Natchez Indians. Greenville, Texas: Headlynt Printing, 1891.

Haley, David W., grandson of David W. Haley. Interviewed by Moreau B. C. Chambers, Archaeologist with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, at Jackson, Mississippi, April 21, 1936.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property [REDACTED]

Quadrangle name [REDACTED]

Quadrangle scale 1:2400

UTM References

A [REDACTED]
Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification The Puckshunubbee/Haley Site is a rectangular 2.17 acre tract [REDACTED]

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (continued)

state	N/A	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title William Norman Chronister, Historian

organization Mississippi Department of Archives and History

date January, 1983

street & number P. O. Box 571

telephone (601) 354-7326

city or town Jackson

state Mississippi

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 [Signature]

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date September 9, 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Norman H. Stewart
Chief of Registration

date 5/9/84

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

grandson stated in an interview with Moreau B. C. Chambers of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History that Haley had been appointed "Major of the Commissary Department of Jackson's Army" (David W. Haley, son of David W. Haley, interviewed by Moreau B. C. Chambers, archaeologist with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, at Jackson, Mississippi, April 21, 1936).

As early as 1821, David W. Haley was contracting to carry mail on the Natchez Trace. His mail contracts may have lasted through 1830. He also served in the Mississippi State Senate from 1836-1840 (J. Evetts Haley, Rough Times-Tough Fiber [Canyon, Texas: Palo Duro Press, 1976], pp. 58-60).

Haley settled in the land acquired from the Choctaws through the Treaty of Doak's Stand and bought the old house that had belonged to Puckshunubbee. His most prominent participation in public life involved the role he played in the negotiations with the Choctaw Indians for the cession of their remaining lands in Mississippi and for the removal of the tribe to the west. He was a close friend of Major John Donley, Senator Powhatan Ellis and with the Choctaw leaders, Greenwood Leflore, John Pitchlynn, and David Folsom. As a result of this friendship with the Indian leaders, the following paragraph was included in the final section of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830:

At the earnest and particular request of the chief Greenwood Leflore, there is granted to David Haley one half section of land, to be located in a half section on any unoccupied and unimproved land, as a compensation for a journey to Washington City with dispatches to the government, and returning others to the Choctaw nation (Haley, p. 77).

Following his retirement from the Mississippi State Senate, Major Haley spent the remaining days of his life at his Madison County home which was referred to as "Mingo" or "Council Spring." He died on October 19, 1857, and was buried in the family cemetery on an Indian mound near his home. In his will, he had petitioned his children to "enclose my family graveyard with a substantial and lasting brick wall . . ." (Haley, p. 91). Evidently, this was never done.

Archaeologists with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History have determined that, based on its size, shape and a study of a limited collection of ceramics, the Indian mound dates to ca. 1200-1300 A. D. and is a late Mississippian Period burial mound.

Major Haley's remains were later removed [REDACTED] the cemetery of the Pearl River Methodist Church.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Haley, J. Evetts. Rough Times-Tough Fiber. Canyon Texas: Palo Duro Press, 1976.

Jackson. Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Benjamin Leonard Covington Wailes papers.

Jackson. Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Map Collection, A3, 1825a.

10. Verbal Boudary description

[REDACTED]