TREATY WITH THE CHOCTAWS. 1786.

Chakasatahe, Chickasaw Killer Tasonta,  
Onanoota, of Koosoeate,  
Ookoseta, or Sower Mush of Kooloque,  
Umatoochta, the Water Hunter, Choika-  
mawga,  
Wyuka, of Lookout Mountain,  
Tuico, or Tom of Chatuga,  
Will, of Akoba,  
Necatee, of Sawta,  
Amokontakona, Kuteloa,  
Kowetatahee, in Frog-Town,  
Keukuch, Talko,  
Tulitskia, of Chaway,  
Woaluka, the Way-layer, Chota,  
Toalista, or Porpus of Tilassi,  
John, of Little Tulico,  
Skelelak,  
Akonoluche, the Cabin,  
Cheanoka, of Kawetakac,  
Yellow Bird.

James Madison, Arthur Coodey.

To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.

ARTICLES OF A TREATY

Concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, near Seneca Old Town,  
between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens and Joseph Martin, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part; and Yockonahoma, great Medal Chief of Soonaoka; Yockehooopee, leading Chief of Bugtoogoloo; Mingahooopee, leading Chief of Hashooqua; To-  
bocoh, great Medal Chief of Congetoo; Pooshemastubie, Gor-  
et Captain of Senayazo; and thirteen small Medal Chiefs  
of the first Class, twelve Medal and Gorget Captains, Com-  
missoners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw Nation, of the  
other part.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America  
give peace to all the Choctaw nation, and receive them into the favour  
and protection of the United States of America, on the following  
conditions:

ARTICLE I.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw nation, shall  
restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, or subjects of  
their allies, to their entire liberty, if any there be in the Choctaw nation.  
They shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property taken  
during the late war, from the citizens, to such person, and at such time  
and place as the Commissioners of the United States of America shall  
appoint, if any there be in the Choctaw nation.

ARTICLE II.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw nation, do  
hereby acknowledge the tribes and towns of the said nation, and the  
lands within the boundary allotted to the said Indians to live and hunt  
on, as mentioned in the third article, to be under the protection of the  
United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosoever.

ARTICLE III.

The boundary of the lands hereby allotted to the Choctaw nation to  
live and hunt on, within the limits of the United States of America, is  
and shall be the following, viz. Beginning at a point on the thirty-first  
degree of north latitude, where the Eastern boundary of the Natches
district shall touch the same; thence east along the said thirty-first
degree of north latitude, being the southern boundary of the United
States of America, until it shall strike the eastern boundary of the
lands on which the Indians of the said nation did live and hunt on the
twenty-ninth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two,
while they were under the protection of the King of Great-Britain;
thence northerly along the said eastern boundary, until it shall meet
the northern boundary of the said lands; thence westerly along the said
northern boundary, until it shall meet the western boundary thereof;
thence southerly along the same to the beginning: saving and reserving
for the establishment of trading posts, three tracts or parcels of land of
six miles square each, at such places as the United [States] in Congress
assembled shall think proper; which posts, and the lands annexed to
them, shall be to the use and under the government of the United States
of America.

ARTICLE IV.

If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an
Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands hereby allotted to the
Indians to live and hunt on, such person shall forfeit the protection of
the United States of America, and the Indians may punish him or not
as they please.

ARTICLE V.

If any Indian or Indians, or persons, residing among them, or who
shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery or murder or
other capital crime on any citizen of the United States of America, or
person under their protection, the tribe to which such offender may
belong, or the nation, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be
punished according to the ordinances of the United States in Congress
assembled: Provided, that the punishment shall not be greater than if
the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed by
a citizen on a citizen.

ARTICLE VI.

If any citizen of the United States of America, or person under their
protection, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime,
on any Indian, such offender or offenders shall be punished in the same
manner as if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been
committed on a citizen of the United States of America; and the pun-
ishment shall be in presence of some of the Choctaws, if any will attend
at the time and place; and that they may have an opportunity so to do,
due notice, if practicable, of the time of such intended punishment,
shall be sent to some one of the tribes.

ARTICLE VII.

It is understood that the punishment of the innocent, under the idea
of retaliation, is unjust, and shall not be practised on either side, except
where there is a manifest violation of this treaty; and then it shall be
preceded, first by a demand of justice, and if refused, then by a declara-
tion of hostilities.

ARTICLE VIII.

For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of
injuries or oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United
States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right of
regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in
such manner as they think proper.

ARTICLE IX.

Until the pleasure of Congress be known, respecting the eighth
article, all traders, citizens of the United States of America, shall have
TREATY WITH THE CHOCTAWS. 1786.

liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns of the Choctaws, to trade with them, and they shall be protected in their persons and property, and kindly treated.

ARTICLE X.

The said Indians shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of America, of any designs which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whatsoever, against the peace, trade or interest of the United States of America.

ARTICLE XI.

The hatchet shall be forever buried, and the peace given by the United States of America, and friendship re-established between the said states on the one part, and all the Choctaw nation on the other part, shall be universal; and the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavours to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established.

IN WITNESS of all and every thing herein determined, between the United States of America and all the Choctaws, we, their underwritten Commissioners, by virtue of our full powers, have signed this definitive treaty, and have caused our seals to be hereunto affixed.

DONE at Hopewell, on the Keowee, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.


To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.
ARTICLES OF A TREATY,

Jan. 10, 1786. Concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, near Seneca Old Town, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, and Joseph Martin, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one Part; and Piomingo, Head Warrior and First Minister of the Chickasaw Nation; Mingatushka, one of the leading Chiefs; and Latopoa, first beloved Man of the said Nation, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Chickasaws of the other Part.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America give peace to the Chickasaw Nation, and receive them into the favour and protection of the said States, on the following conditions:

ARTICLE I.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the Chickasaw nation, shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, to their entire liberty, if any there be in the Chickasaw nation. They shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war, from the citizens, if any there be in the Chickasaw nation, to such person, and at such time and place, as the Commissioners of the United States of America shall appoint.

ARTICLE II.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the Chickasaws, do hereby acknowledge the tribes and the towns of the Chickasaw nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosoever.

ARTICLE III.

The boundary of the lands hereby allotted to the Chickasaw nation to live and hunt on, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and shall be the following, viz. Beginning on the ridge that divides the waters running into the Cumberland, from those running into the Tennessee, at a point in a line to be run north-east, which shall strike the Tennessee, at the mouth of Duck river; thence running westerly along the said ridge, till it shall strike the Ohio; thence down the southern banks thereof to the Mississippi; thence down the same, to the Choctaw line or Natches district; thence along the said line, or the line of the district eastwardly as far as the Chickasaws claimed, and lived and hunted on, the twenty-ninth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two. Thence the said boundary, eastwardly, shall be the lands allotted to the Choctaws and Cherokees to live and hunt on, and the lands at present in the possession of the Creeks; saving and reserving for the establishment of a trading post, a tract or parcel of land to be laid out at the lower port of the Muscle shoals, at the mouth of Ocochappo, in a circle, the diameter of which shall be five miles on the river, which post, and the lands annexed thereto, shall be to the use and under the government of the United States of America.

* The name of the river is not in the original.