

# Hopewell Treaty Site

## *The Hatchet Shall be Buried*



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The Hopewell Treaties were the first formal treaties between the U.S. and the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw. At his Hopewell property, General Andrew Pickens, (also known as "Skyagunsta" or "Border Wizard Owl") negotiated the treaties with Benjamin Hawkins, Joseph Martin and Lachlan McIntosh.

**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 Piomingo, HEAD WARRIOR and FIRST MINISTER of the Chickasaw Nation, Mingatufhka; one of the leading Chiefs, and Latopkia, first beloved Man of the said Nation, COMMISSIONERS PLENIPOTENTIARY of all the Chickasaws of the other Part:

**T**HE 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 1.** 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 of the United States of America, to such person, and at such time and place, as the commissioners of the United States of America shall appoint.

**Art. 2.** 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 whatsoever.

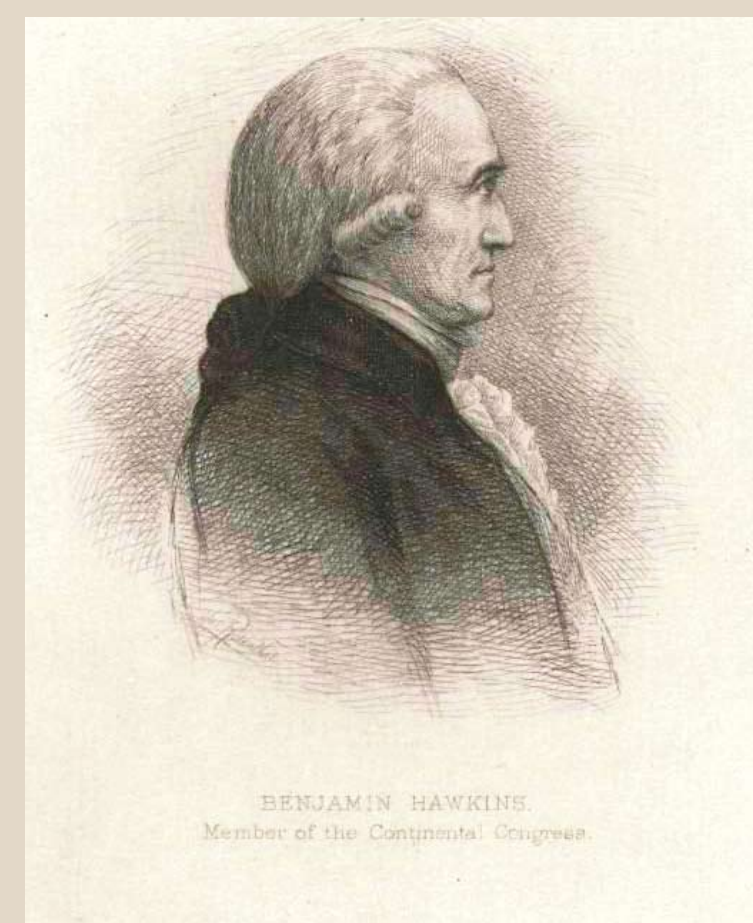
**Art. 3.** The boundary of the lands hereby allotted to the Chickasaw nation to live and hunt on, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and shall be the followi; g, viz.

Conditions of the treaty included: 1. Restoration of prisoners and prisoners' property. 2. Acknowledge the protection of United States. 3. Boundaries defined. 4. No citizen of United States shall settle on tribal lands, and Chickasaws may punish them as they please. 5. All criminals returned to the U.S. 6. U.S. citizens committing crimes against Indigenous People will be punished. 7. Retaliation restrained. 8. United States to regulate trade. 9. Special provision for trade. 10. Agreement to give notice of designs against the U.S. 11. Peace and friendship.

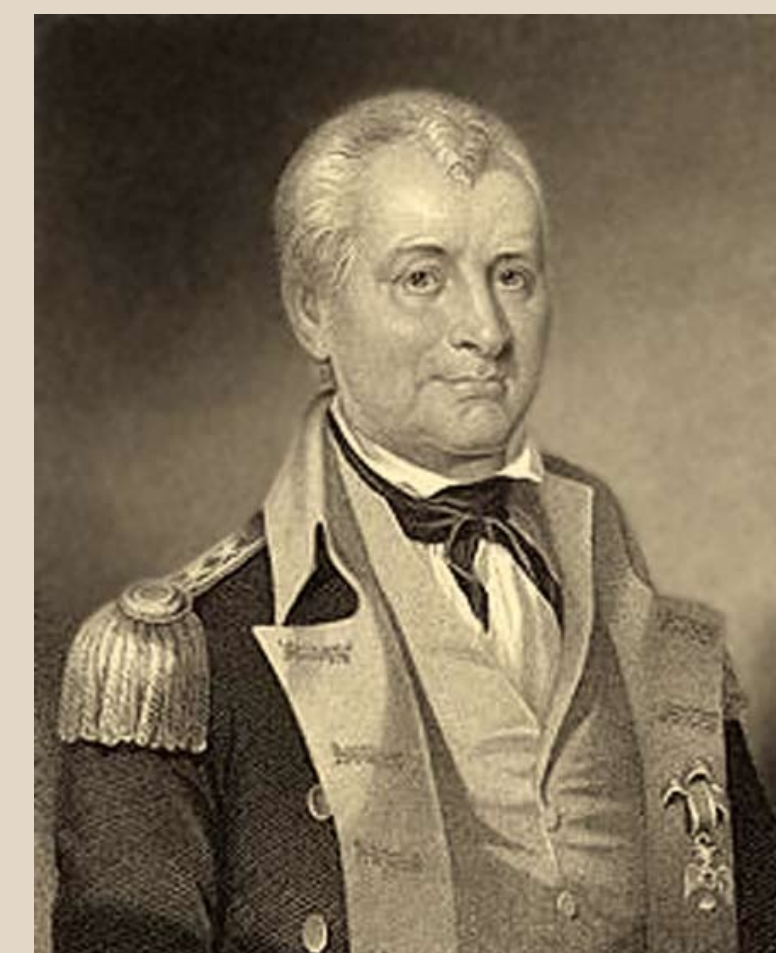
The Hopewell treaties agreed to the settlement of western territories, provided for prisoner exchanges, established boundaries, and facilitated peace and perpetual friendship between the two sides.

The Cherokee negotiations took place with Great Chief Corn Tassel, 36 other chiefs, and nearly 1,000 men, women, and children — including Nanyehi (aka Nancy Ward), a Beloved Woman of the Cherokee — under the Treaty Oak on the Hopewell property. The treaty was signed on November 28, 1785. The Choctaw treaty was signed January 3, 1786 with Chief Yockenahoma and 30 other chiefs. The Chickasaw treaty concluded several days later on January 10, 1786 with Chief Head Warrior Piominko, who shared white beads as a token of peace and friendship.

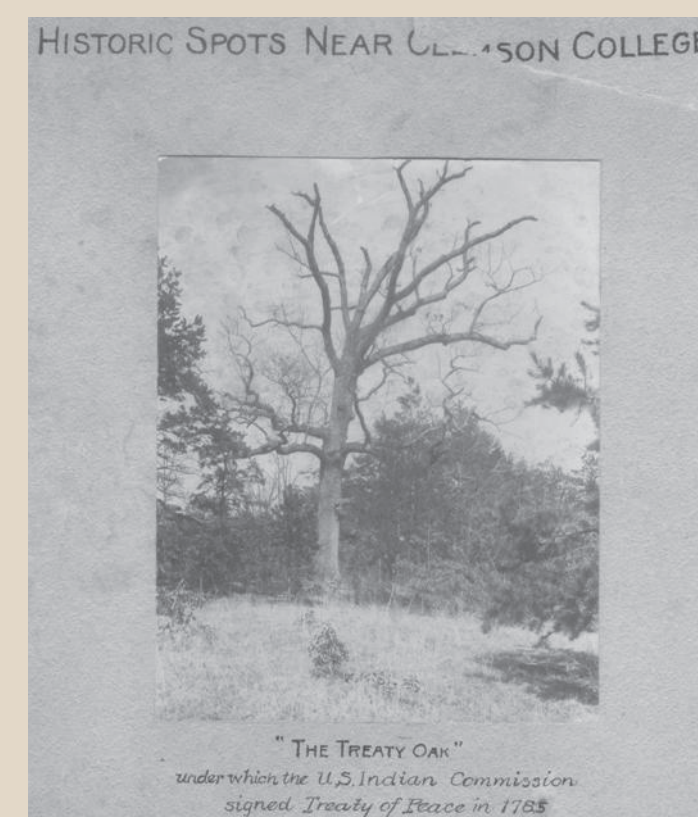
Each treaty ended with the same sentence: "The hatchet shall be forever buried, and peace given by the United States of America."



Left: Gen. Joseph Martin was the Indian Agent for the Cherokee Nation. Martin may have had five wives in his life, including three Indigenous Women. Betsy Ward, Princess of the Cherokee Nation and daughter of Nancy Ward, married Martin. Right: Col. Benjamin Hawkins was the agent for the Creek Nation and Superintendent of all tribes South of the Ohio River.



Left: Gen. Lachlan McIntosh was the son of the head of the Scottish McIntosh clan for whom McIntosh County in Georgia was named. Right: Gen. Andrew Pickens was the father of 12 children, including 46th S.C. Governor, and the uncle of Floride Calhoun, the wife of U.S. Vice President John C. Calhoun.



Left: Known as "The Treaty Oak," this tree marked the site of the Hopewell treaty negotiations. The Treaty Oak was lost in the early 1900's. Right: Today a stone and wrought iron fence mark the site of the negotiation of the Hopewell Treaties with the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw.

