

could hand down to a famous chief. But then he was vindicated because Anthony Wayne did whip the Indians, and Little Turtle was brought back. His prestige was--what did I want to say there? Anyway, he regained his prestige and looked upon as a great and powerful leader. Then, in the Treaty of 1795 at Greenville, Ohio, with Anthony Wayne after he'd whipped all the tribes, that was the first cession of land by the Miamis. That cost the Miamis several hundred thousand acres of land. The Miamis had a portage business with the fur traders on the Eel River to the North, the Wabash, the Salimonie and the Mississinewa. Actually, these rivers were about ten to fifteen miles apart, nearly all running straight west towards the Ohio on into the Mississippi. They would make a hundred dollars a day portage fees carrying canoes and bundles of fur across from one river to another trying to get to Detroit or Chicago. And Little Turtle, in the treaty, was holding out for half of it because to the Indians, that was just an enormous amount of money, a hundred dollars a day. Little Turtle was holding out for half of that. He told Anthony Wayne, he said, "We'll give you fifty dollars, and we'll take fifty dollars, and we'll both be rich." (laughter) But Anthony Wayne was real contrary, and he held out and gained most of the things he was asking for: land, all of the portage business. He just flat set the Miamis out along with some of the other tribes. Then, to leave this area--

LITTLE TURTLE AS MILITARY LEADER

Oh, Little Turtle died then in 1814, and at that time was said to be one of the most looked up to, one of the smartest military men in the world. I believe that history says. Now, you wonder about this because there has been some other very wise Indians from the standpoint of leading his warriors in battle, but they were the Plains Indians and they were a hundred years later, so that Little Turtle has passed on into oblivion almost by