

In the Territory of Indiana the situation got worse continually. There were over 20,000 Americans in southern Indiana and they wanted statehood. Governor Harrison started to work on the Indians to get new concessions of land for the land-hungry settlers. He browbeat Little Turtle, the aged chief of the Miamis, and other old chiefs of various tribes. He gave them alcohol and alternately threatened and cajoled until they agreed to cede 3,000,000 acres of land in Indiana. For this they were to receive \$7,000 in cash and an annuity of \$1,750. Much of this land was not even owned by the tribes whose representatives signed:

News of this cession enraged Tecumseh. He began to circulate word that Indian land was the common property of all the Indian tribes, and that individual Indians had no authority to cede it. He said he and his allies would refuse to recognize this cession. Other Indians who agreed with him flocked to the Tippecanoe headquarters. By the spring of 1810 he had 1000 warriors at Prophet's town, training. That spring he met with Governor Harrison at Vincennes. Tecumseh was adamant in his refusal to recognize the cession. He defended the principle of Indian ownership. After this council, at which nothing was accomplished, he visited the tribes of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, delivering passionate pleas for confederation. He crossed over to Fort Malden in Canada and addressed a council of Potawatomes, Ottawas, Sauks, Foxes, and Winnebagoes. By the following year Governor Harrison was getting worried. He decided the time had come to smash the Prophet's Town on the Tippecanoe and scatter the Indians.

On a flimsy pretext, Harrison invaded the Indians' land. Again Tecumseh and the Prophet met with him at Vincennes, but could come to no agreement. The Prophet returned to his town and Tecumseh went off on a second attempt to unite the southern tribes with him. In five months he travelled all over the south and presented his case before the Indians there. Old chiefs listened uneasily and argued back. They didn't like the idea of uniting with their old, hereditary enemies. They did not want to give up their autonomy to strangers. They felt that the kind of union Tecumseh was trying to bring about was for white men, not Indians. Also, they felt it was too late to beat the white men in battle.

Only the Creeks and Seminoles provided hope. Tecumseh returned to the Tippecanoe River in 1812, disappointed by his trip. There he learned that Harrison had struck at the Prophet's Town and that the Indians had been defeated at the Battle of Tippecanoe, fought November 7, 1811. Again it was not really a clear-cut victory for the whites. It was not even a large battle. Harrison lost 61 killed and 127 wounded. The Indian dead were estimated at between 25 and 40. However the Indians withdrew from the field and Harrison burned the town. Harrison greatly exaggerated the magnitude of his victory, for he had political aspirations and wanted to be thought of as a great Indian fighter. Years later, in 1840, the slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" was used to help elect him president of the United States.

Tecumseh was very angry with his brother and banished him. Tenskwatawa later received a pension from the British government and lived in Canada until 1826. Then he rejoined his tribe in Ohio and moved with them to the west side of the Mississippi near Cape Girardeau, Missouri. In 1828 he moved with his people to the Shawnee Reservation in Kansas, and was interviewed there in 1832 by George Catlin, who painted his portrait. He died there in November, 1837. Although his personal appearance was marred by blindness in one eye, Tenskwatawa possessed a magnetic and powerful personality, and the religious fervor he created among the Indian tribes of the Northwest was among the most intense achieved at any time during the Indians' contact with whites.