

was decisive. As Logan, the Mingo, had refused to take part in the "conciliation" of Lord Dunmore, in 1774, so Tecumseh, beaten but not conquered, refused to take part in the Greenville Treaty (1795) which secured to the frontiersmen the largest portion of the Ohio country.

Tecumseh refused to bow in submission to his vanquishers. He ever hated and ignored the Greenville Treaty, maintaining that the Ohio River was the boundary line between the red and white peoples and the latter must retire East of the Alleghany mountains. Tecumseh chafed under the tame excitements of the chase and, with the aid of his brother, the famous "prophet," never ceased to advocate hostility to the whites and was charged with instigating outbreaks of the tribesmen. At a council near Urbana (1799) and a more important one at Chilli-cothe (1803) Tecumseh was called upon by the government authorities to explain his hostile conduct. At each of these meetings he displayed his superb powers of oratory, pleading with an eloquence lofty and persuasive, the rights of his people and boldly denouncing the injustice of the whites.

At Greenville (1807), Tecumseh and the Prophet established headquarters of the Western tribes, hundreds of whose members they succeeded in rousing to the highest pitch of excitement and resentment toward the encroaching whites. They were compelled to remove from Greenville to Tippecanoe, Indiana, where another great confederacy was to make its capital. Tecumseh still dreamed of a universal union of all the Western and Southern tribes; a union that should become irresistible and sweep back the tide of white civilization. For two years the undaunted hero and matchless orator traversed the Northwest, West and South, visiting every tribe, addressing their assembled warriors, and seeking with all the potency of his eloquence to stir them to united action against their common enemy.

Tecumseh, in his indefatigable efforts to arouse and unite his people to common action, though a savage of the forest, evidenced in his character a rare combination of Italian craft, Spanish revengefulness, German patience and Anglo-Saxon bravery and fortitude. His plans were favorably received by most of the tribes he visited and to whom he appealed. The most pronounced opposition came from Tarhe, the chief of the Ohio Wyandots, the first chief to sign the Greenville Treaty and who regarded that Treaty as sacred and for the interests of the Ohio tribes. Harrison, territorial governor of Indiana, knowing the plot of the tribes, assembled at Tippecanoe, and having indisputable evidence of the co-operation of the British, summoned United States troops to his quarters at Vincennes and at the same time requested Tecumseh to appear before him for a "talk" on the situation. In August (1810) the Shawnee chief, accompanied by three hundred of his chosen