



**MAP 16.1**

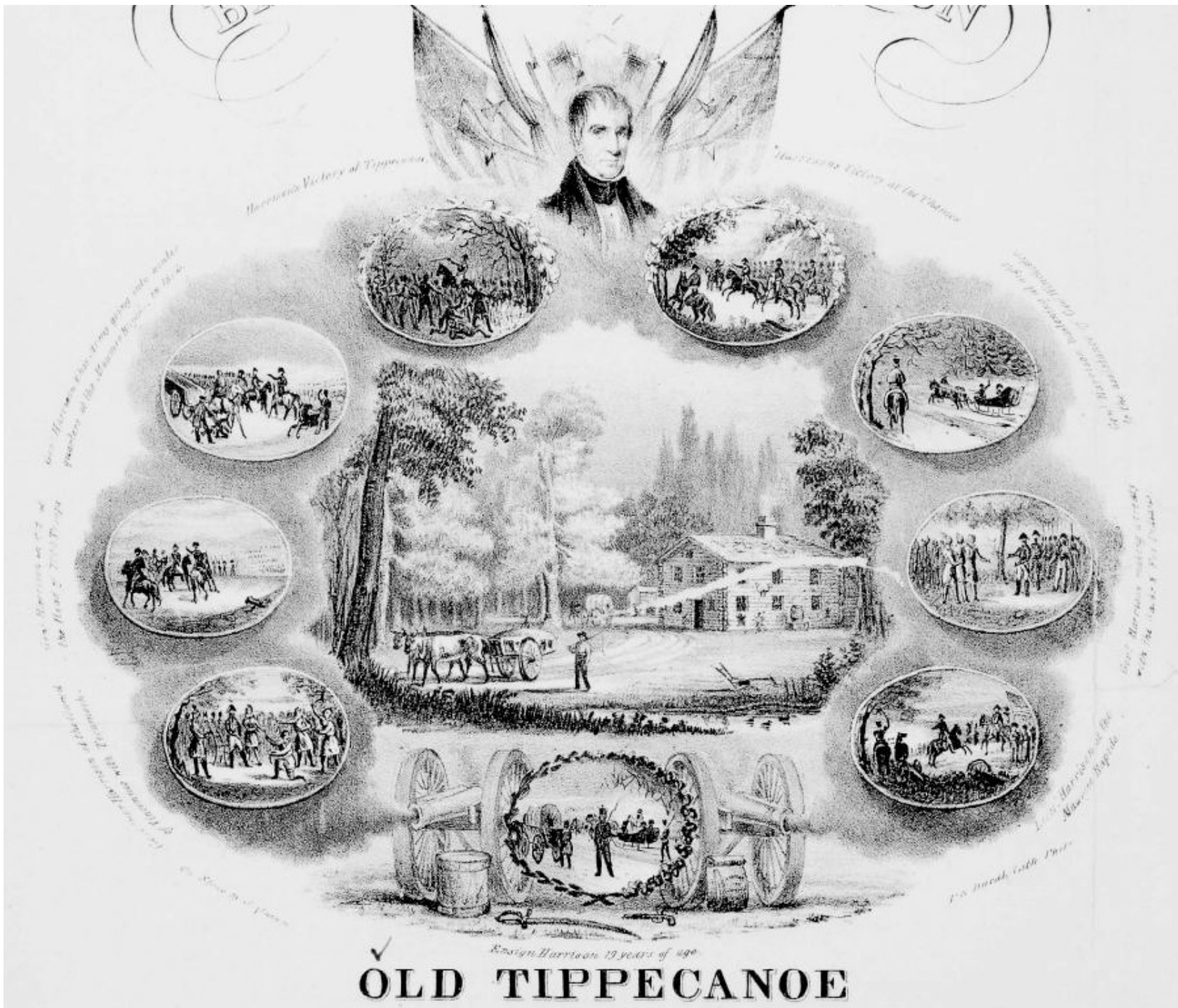
*The Natural Environment of the West*

TIPPECANOE, THE HERO OF NORTH BEND.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON





*Historic Victory at Tippecanoe*

*Historic Victory at the Plains*

*Gen. Harrison's brave army going into battle  
against the Redoubt Indians, 1811*

*General Harrison's army at the battle  
of the River, 1812*

*Gen. Harrison on the  
bank of the Ohio River*

*Gen. Harrison's army at the  
battle of the River, 1812*

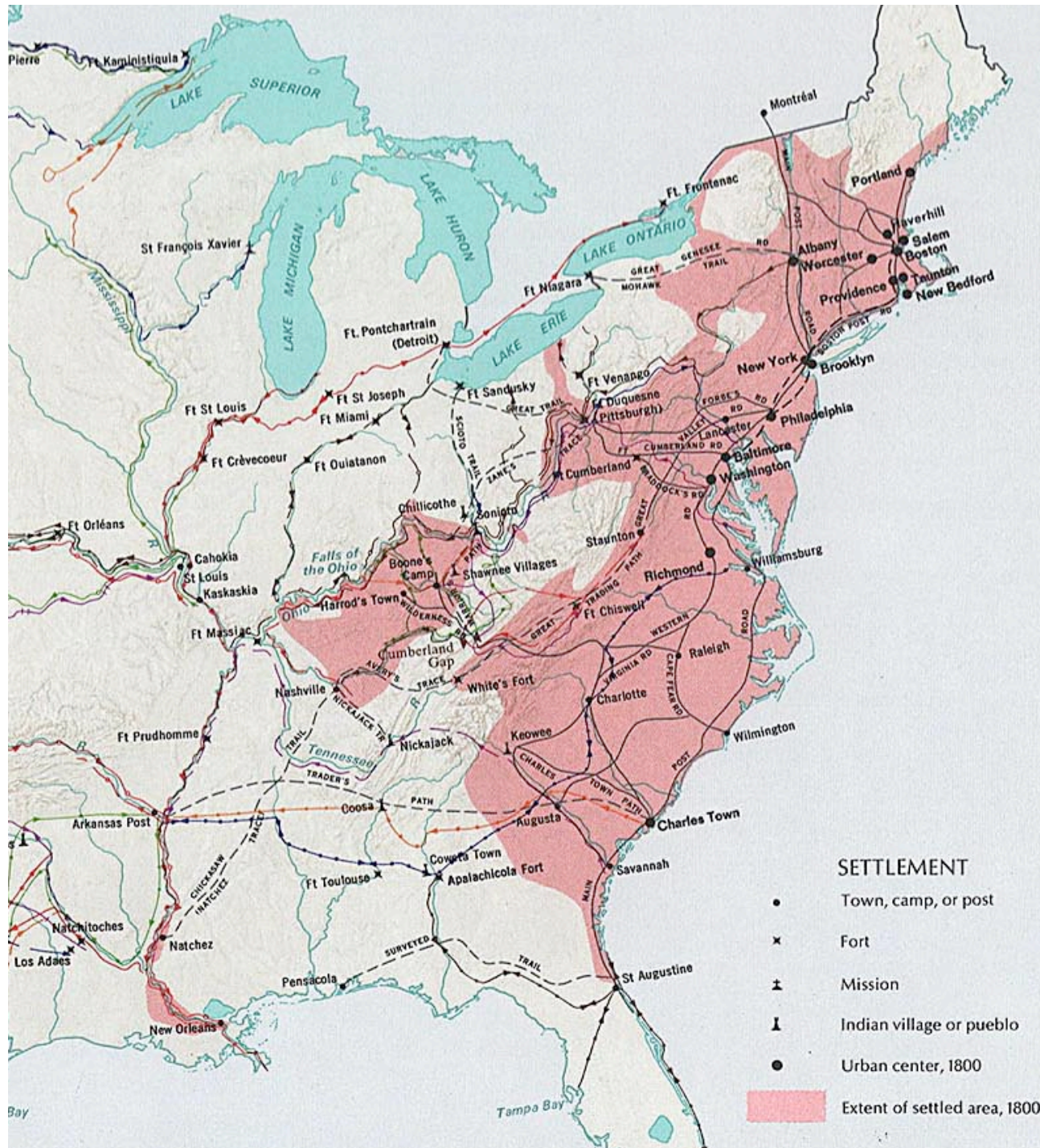
*Gen. Harrison's army  
at the battle of the  
River, 1812*

*Gen. Harrison's  
Army at the  
Battle of the  
River, 1812*

*Gen. Harrison's  
Army at the  
Battle of the  
River, 1812*

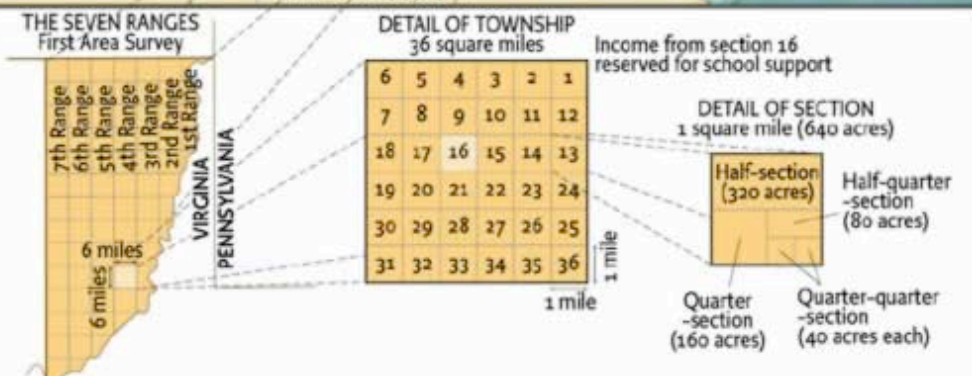
*Resign Harrison 19 years of age*

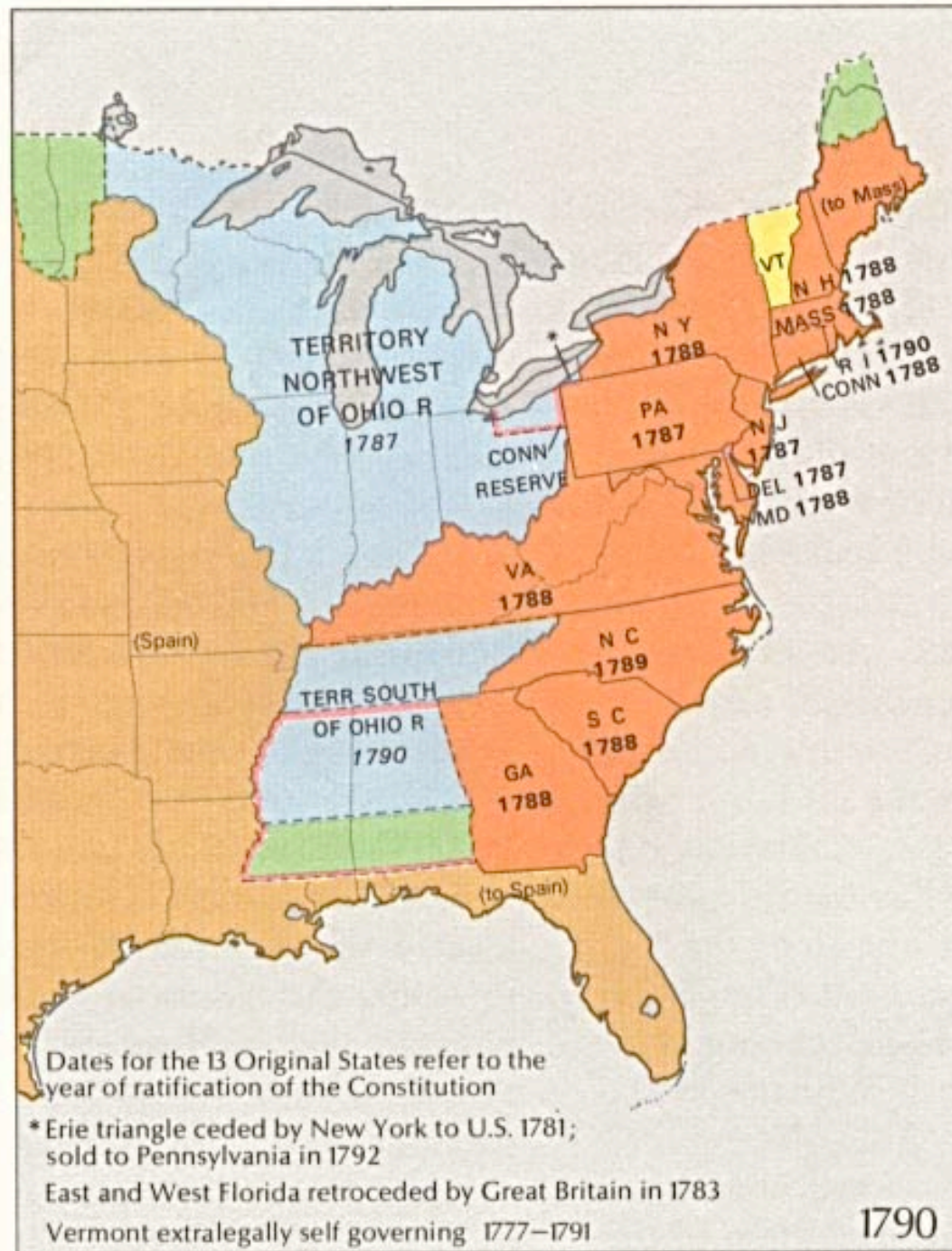
# OLD TIPPECANOE



**SETTLEMENT**

- Town, camp, or post
- × Fort
- ± Mission
- ┆ Indian village or pueblo
- Urban center, 1800
- Extent of settled area, 1800





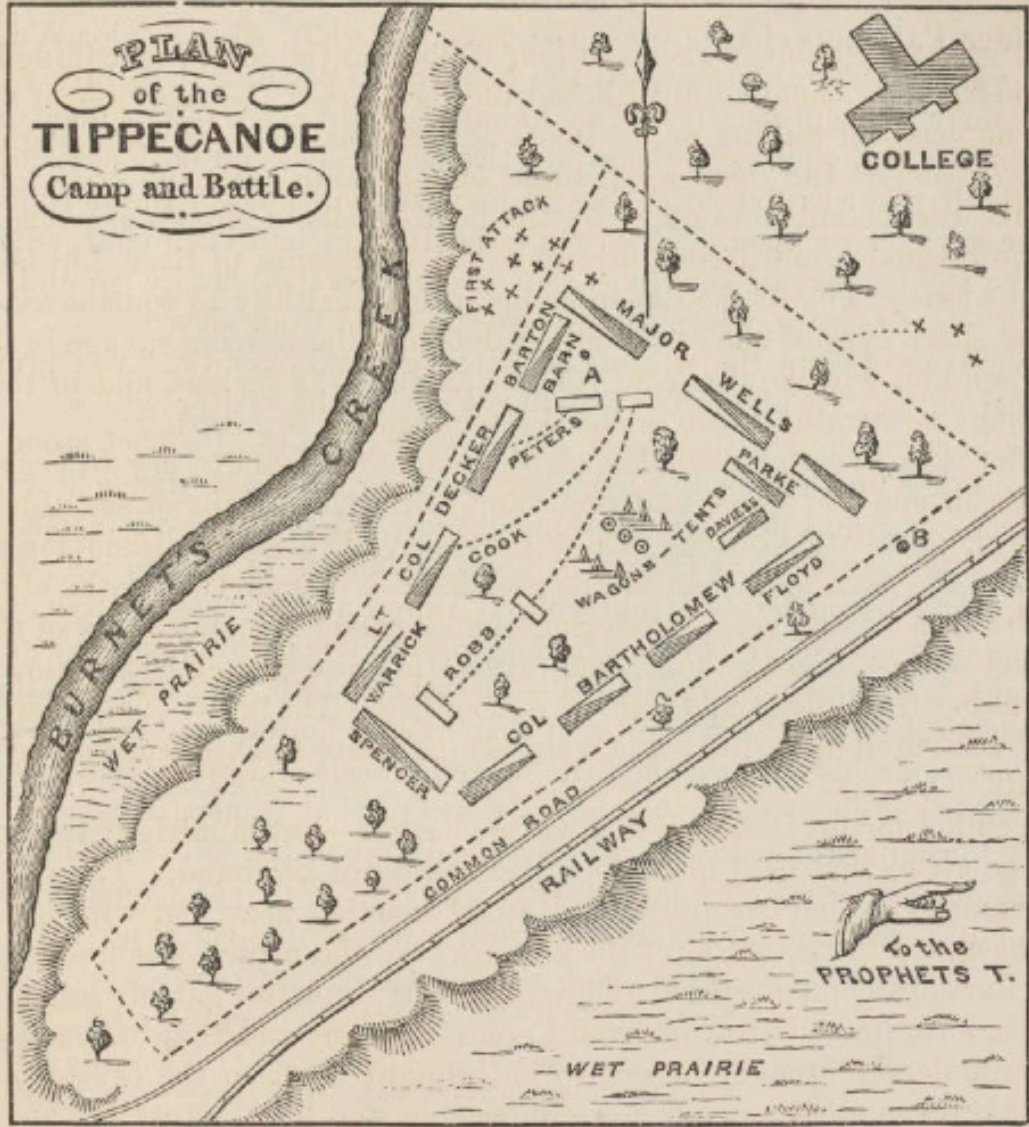




Tecumseh

Tenkswatawa

**PLAN**  
of the  
**TIPPECANOE**  
Camp and Battle.



COLLEGE

FIRST ATTACK

BURNETS  
CREEK

WET PRAIRIE

COMMON ROAD

RAILWAY

to the  
PROPHETS T.

WET PRAIRIE



Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811

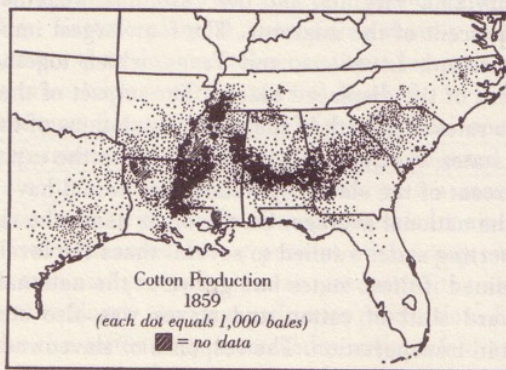
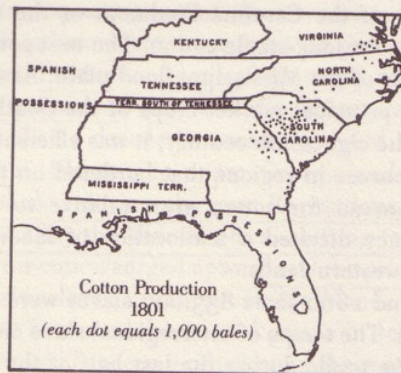
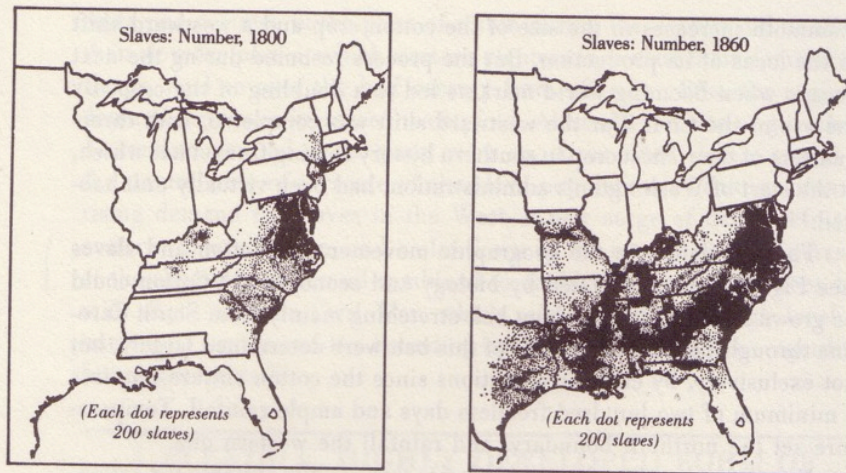
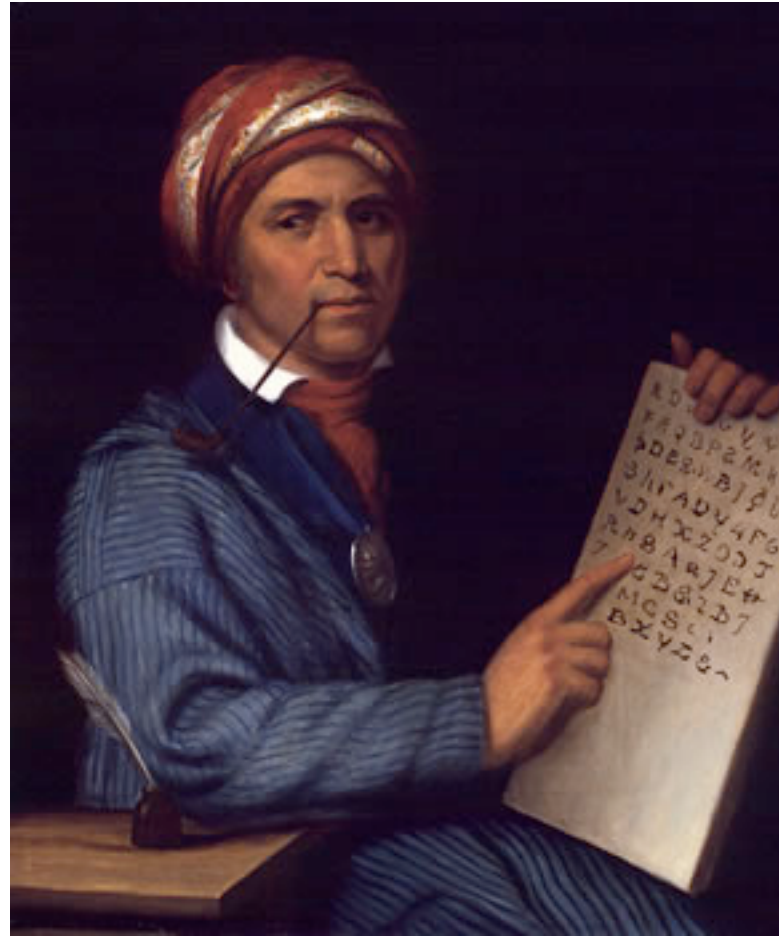


Figure 10. The westward movement of cotton and slaves, 1800–1860.





Sequoyah



JOHN RIDGE,  
A CHEROKEE.

ENGRAVED BY P. W. WOODS - D.D. PHOENIX -  
From a drawing by J. M. W. Turner, Esq. - See the Catalogue of the British Museum -  
Printed and Published by G. S. B. & Co. No. 10. St. Martin's Lane, London -

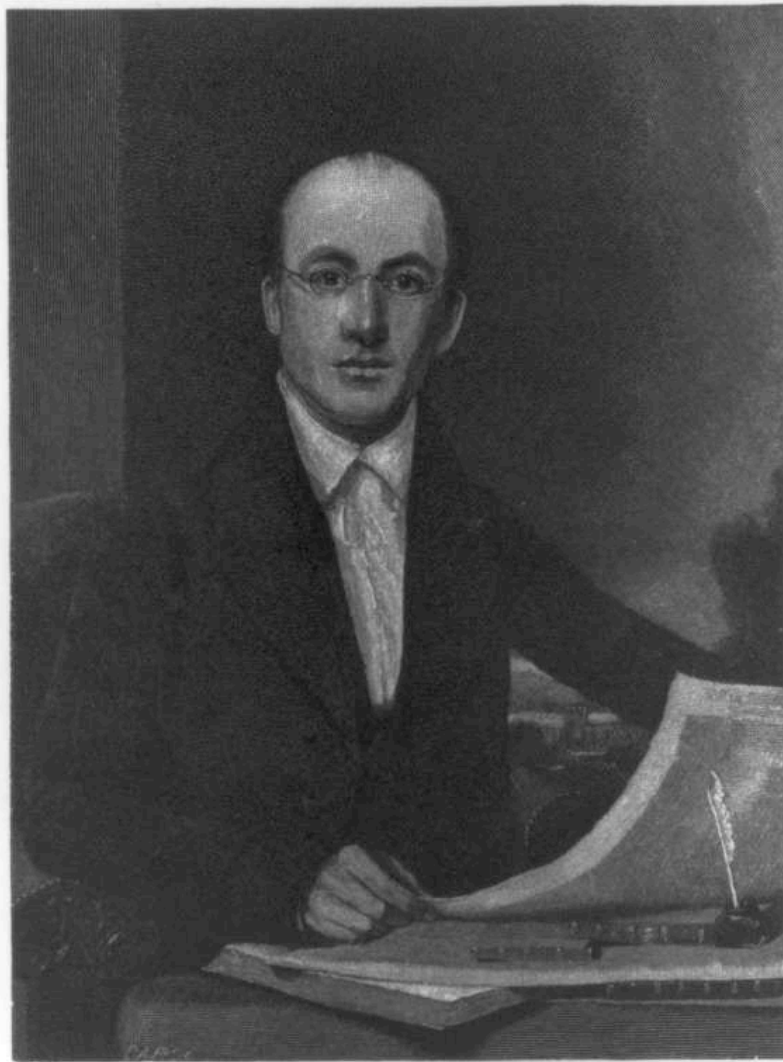
“Their furniture is better than the exterior appearance of their houses would incline a stranger to suppose. They have their regular meals as the whites, Servants to attend them in their repasts, and the tables are usually covered with a clean cloth & furnished with the usual plates, knives & forks &c. Every family more or less possess hogs, Cattle & horses and a number have commenced to pay attention to the introduction of sheep, which are increasing very fast.”

*John Ridge to Albert Gallatin (1826)*  
*The Cherokee Removal, p. 36*



“[They] attend to preaching with respectable deportment. I am not able to say the precise number of actual christians, but they are respectable in point of number & character And many a drunken, idle & good for nothing Indian has been converted from error & have become useful Citizens: Portions of Scripture & sacred hymns are translated and I have frequently heard with astonishment a Cherokee, unacquainted with the English take his text & preach, read his hymn & sing it, Joined by his audience, and pray to his heavenly father with great propriety & devotion.”

*John Ridge to Albert Gallatin (1826)*  
*The Cherokee Removal, p. 36*



*Wm. Lloyd Garrison*



“NUISANCES” GOING AS “MISSIONARIES,” “WITH THEIR OWN CONSENT.”

Having driven colored people from school, we next DRIVE them to Liberia. “They sent out two shiploads of vagabonds that were COERCED away as truly as if it had been done with the cartwhip.”—*R. J. Breckenridge*, 1834. “I am acquainted with several, who informed me that they received SEVERAL HUNDRED LASHES to make them WILLING to go.”—*Thomas C. Brown*, from Liberia, 1834. “When emancipated, the slaves should be colonized in Africa, or somewhere else, WHETHER THEY BE WILLING OR NOT.”—*Rev. T. Spicer*, of the Troy (Meth.) Conference, Letter to Z. Watchman, Jan. 20, 1836. In 1836, when an agent of the society was attempting to colonize 65 emigrants from Ky. and Tenn. 22 of them escaped, (at Pittsburgh, and at N. Y.) not having been made “WILLING” to go.

The Society has one principle, viz. a desire to get rid of the free people of color. This unites all its members, and COLONIZATION HAS ALWAYS BEEN MOST ACTIVE WHEN COLORED PEOPLE HAVE BEEN MOST BITTERLY PERSECUTED. In 1831-2, Md., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Afr.

## For the Genius of *Universal* Emancipation.

The following lines (the hasty effusion of a moment) were published a few weeks since in the National Journal, with a few typographical errors. The speech of Mr. Frelinghuysen deserves, and will receive, a far more eloquent tribute—the gratitude of the good and wise, in every section of our territory. I can only adopt, in extenuation of the poverty of my language, the words of Junius:—“*I am not conversant in the language of panegyric.*”

Mr. Frelinghuysen is yet in the infancy of his fame. He has many shining qualities as an orator, a patriot, and a philanthropist; but their radiance is greatly increased by his unaffected piety—which is, indeed, the crown and glory of a Senator. If the dominant party in the Senate had not been more insensate than marble statues, or their hearts more impenetrable than polar ice, his speech would have effectually checked the rapacity of Georgia, and rescued the American name from eternal infamy. Their positive refusal to observe the faith of treaties caps the climax of party depravity;

which, in this instance, is one degree *below* total depravity.

TO THE

HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN:

*On reading his eloquent Speech in defence of Indian Rights.*

If unto marble statues thou hadst spoken,  
Or icy hearts congeal'd by polar years,  
The strength of thy pure eloquence had broken,  
Its generous heat had melted them to tears;  
Which pearly drops had been a rainbow token,  
Bidding the red men sooth their gloomy fears.

If Honor—Justice—Truth—had not forsaken  
The place long hallowed as their bright abode,  
The faith of treaties never had been shaken,  
Our country would have kept the trust she  
owed;

Nor Violence nor Treachery had taken  
Away those rights which nature's God be-  
stowed.

Fruitless thy mighty efforts—vain appealing  
To grasping Avarice, that ne'er relents;  
TO PARTY POWER, that shamelessly is stealing,  
Banditti-like, whatever spoil it scents;  
To base Intrigue, his cloven foot revealing,  
That struts in Honesty's habiliments.

Our land—once green as Paradise—is hoary,  
E'en in its youth, with tyranny and crime;  
Its soil with blood of Afric's sons is gory,  
Whose wrongs eternity can tell—not time;  
The red man's woes shall swell the damning  
story,  
To be rehearsed in every age and clime!

Yet, FRELINGHUYSEN! gratitude is due thee,  
And loftier praise than language can supply:  
Guilt may denounce, and Calumny pursue thee,  
And pensioned Impudence thy worth decry;  
Brilliant and pure, posterity shall view thee  
As a fair planet in a troublous sky.

Be not dismayed!—On God's own strength re-  
lying,  
Stand boldly up, meek soldier of the Cross!  
For thee, ten thousand prayers are heavenward  
flying—

Thy soul is purged from earthly rust and dross:  
Patriot and Christian! ardent—self-denying—  
How could we bear resignedly thy loss?

*Baltimore Jail, May 22, 1830.*

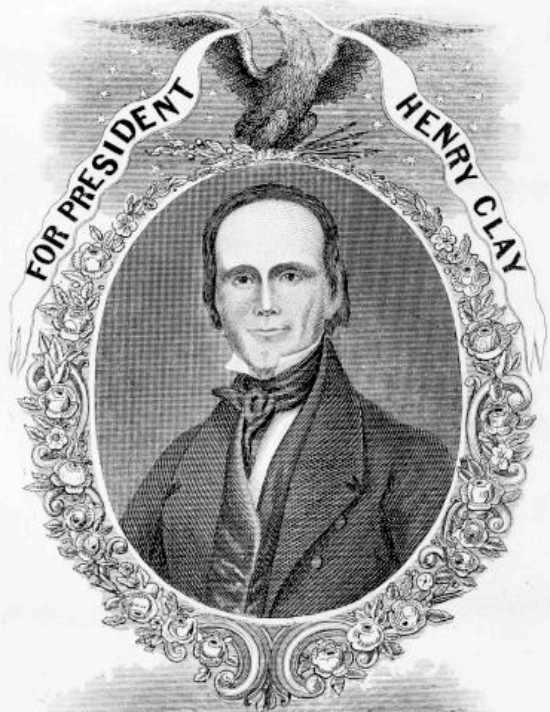
W. L. G.

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*Sold by J. F. Whittier, 7*



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## ANTI ANNEXATION PROCESSION.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1844 by J. Baillie, in the Clerk's Office, in the District Court of the S.D. N.Y.





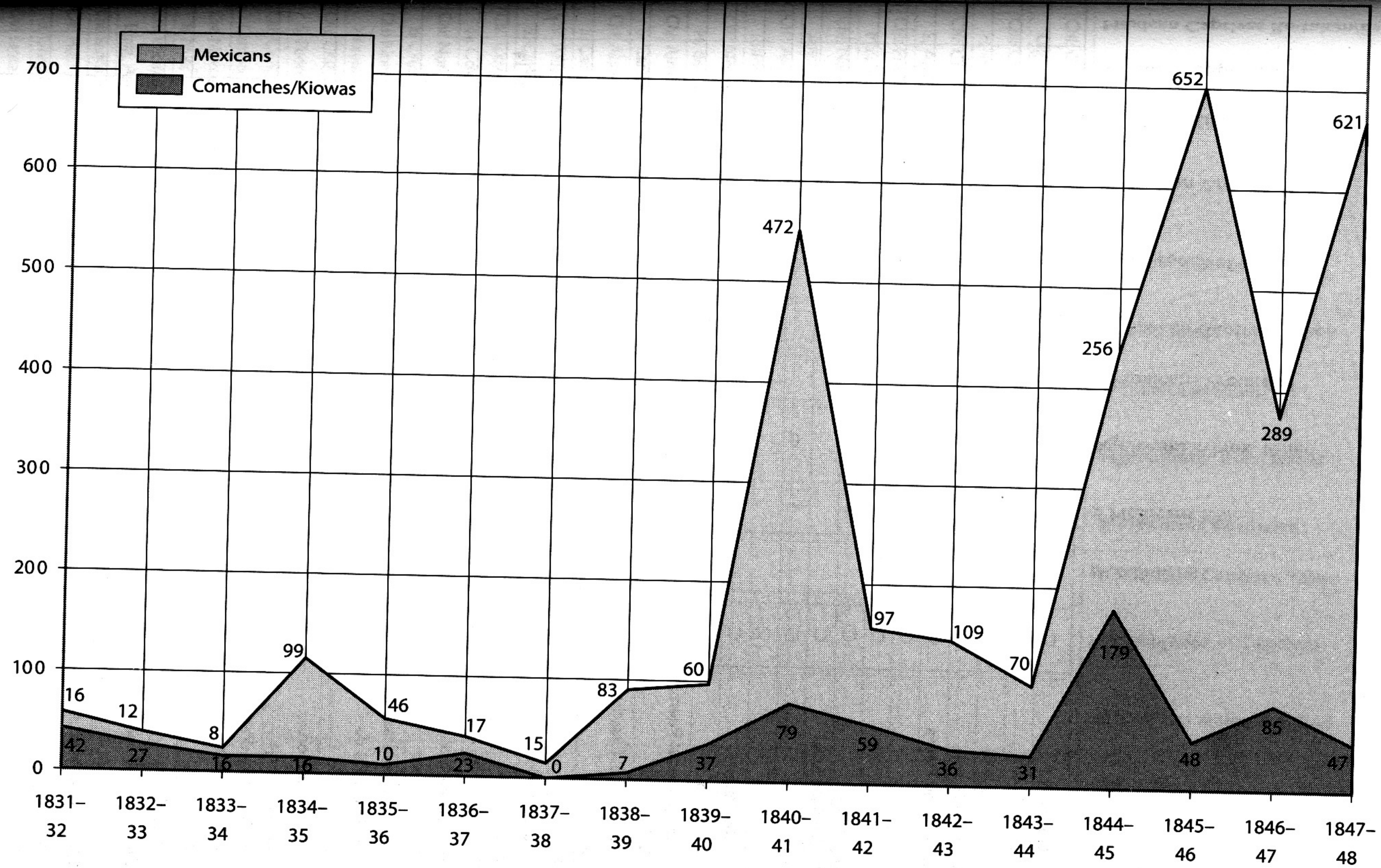
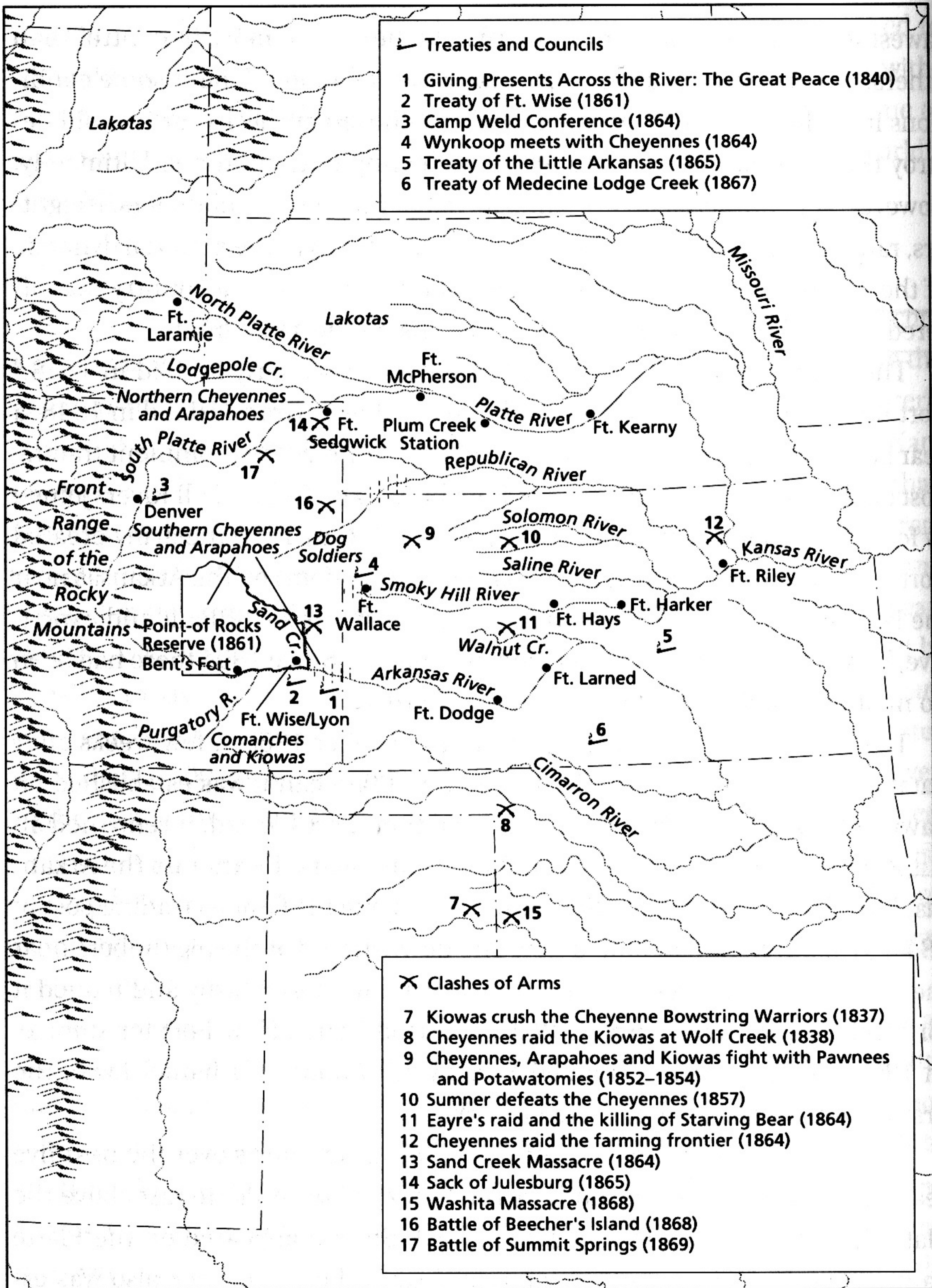


Figure A.2. Total Casualties (Killed and Captured, Combined), by Year



FIGURE 1: Approximate zones of conflict between independent Indians and Northern Mexicans, ca. 1844.



- ↪ Treaties and Councils
- 1 Giving Presents Across the River: The Great Peace (1840)
  - 2 Treaty of Ft. Wise (1861)
  - 3 Camp Weld Conference (1864)
  - 4 Wynkoop meets with Cheyennes (1864)
  - 5 Treaty of the Little Arkansas (1865)
  - 6 Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek (1867)

- ✕ Clashes of Arms
- 7 Kiowas crush the Cheyenne Bowstring Warriors (1837)
  - 8 Cheyennes raid the Kiowas at Wolf Creek (1838)
  - 9 Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas fight with Pawnees and Potawatomes (1852-1854)
  - 10 Sumner defeats the Cheyennes (1857)
  - 11 Eayre's raid and the killing of Starving Bear (1864)
  - 12 Cheyennes raid the farming frontier (1864)
  - 13 Sand Creek Massacre (1864)
  - 14 Sack of Julesburg (1865)
  - 15 Washita Massacre (1868)
  - 16 Battle of Beecher's Island (1868)
  - 17 Battle of Summit Springs (1869)

The Central Plains at War: 1837-1869

