

6-9-1890

## Monument at battle-field of Tippecanoe

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### Recommended Citation

H.R. Rep. No. 2387, 51st Cong., 1st Sess. (1890)

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## MONUMENT AT BATTLE-FIELD OF TIPPECANOE.

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JUNE 9, 1890.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

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Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following

### REPORT:

[To accompany H. R. 10268.]

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10268) authorizing the erection of a monument at the battle field of Tippecanoe, at Battle Ground, Ind., have considered the same and report it favorably.

The battle of Tippecanoe was one of the bloodiest Indian battles of the country. Our forces consisted of nine hundred men under the command of General William Henry Harrison. Not more than 10 per cent. of the men had ever been in battle. It was a night attack by the Indians, and our forces made a most gallant defense. Our loss was one hundred and eighty-eight in killed and wounded. Thirty-seven of the killed were buried on the battle-field; twenty-five afterwards died of their wounds. To-day the thirty-seven heroes sleep in unmarked graves, and in a few years it will be unknown where they lie.

Of the gallant dead who sleep on the field of battle are Colonels Daviess, Owen, White, and Thomas Randolph, each a volunteer in the defense of the settlers of the Northwest. Col. John Tipton, who fought there, and who has since been a United States Senator from Indiana, bought the tract of land upon which the battle was fought and deeded it to the State of Indiana.

The constitution of the State of Indiana provides that this ground shall be perpetually inclosed with a substantial fence. It is now inclosed with a substantial iron fence and is cared for by a standing appropriation from the State.

The nation should build a monument to commemorate the heroism of the brave men who fought and died at Tippecanoe, and by whose death-struggle brought victory and blessings without number to a whole section of the country.

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill.