

Marie—a woman very small in stature, and with high cheek-bones. Osceola lacked this peculiarity, and was very handsome.

The admixture of Caucasian blood, stimulated the ambition of Osceola's Indian nature; his book learning, together with the teachings of nature, made him able to cope with the most learned. Living until he was almost twelve years of age in the Creek confederacy of Georgia, his youthful mind received deep and lasting impressions from Tecumseh's teachings. To these teachings, as well as the blood he inherited from his Spartan ancestors was due, no doubt, his supremacy in the Seminole war. In the manner in which he led the Seminoles may be seen the influence of the great Shawnee. Osceola's power was in his strong personal magnetism; he swayed his warriors with a look—a shout of command produced an electric effect upon all. He was a hero among his people, he was feared and dreaded by our officers. In this day, as we study his life and character, we must recognize in the young Seminole fighter, the greatest of chiefs, the boldest of warriors.

Interviewing old settlers who well remember events of those stirring times, one finds the heroic part of Osceola's character to have been not overdrawn in history. The Seminole chief, Charles Omatla, was an ally of the whites, and was attacked and murdered by Osceola's warriors. On his body was found gold which Osceola forbade his men to touch, but with his own hands he threw the gold himself as far as he could hurl it, saying: "It is the price of the Red man's blood."

Osceola's pride was majestic, he was imperious, full of honor, but with the quickness of the Indian he noted the path to popular favor. His power was recognized by the officers. "Talk after talk," with the Indians was the order of times. It was at one of these meetings that Osceola in the presence of the commissioners attracted attention by saying, "this is the only treaty I will ever make with