

A.

STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE AMOUNT OF INVESTMENTS FOR INDIAN ACCOUNT IN STATE STOCKS, &c.

Names of the Tribes for whose account stock is held in trust.	Names of the States which issued the bonds.	Rate percent.	Amount of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the bonds for each tribe.	Amount of the annual interest on each.	Aggregate amount of the annual interest for each tribe.	Amount of the cost of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate cost of the bonds for each tribe.	When the interest is payable.	Where the interest is payable.	Where the interest is deposited until wanted.	Treaties, or reference to which it may be seen for what object the interest is applied.
Cherokees	Kentucky	5	\$94,000 00		\$4,700 00		\$94,000 00		Semi-ann.	N. Y.		Tr. U.S. Treaty, Dec. 1835.
	Tennessee	5	250,000 00		12,500 00		250,000 00		do.	do.	do.	
	Alabama	5	300,000 00		15,000 00		300,000 00		do.	do.	do.	do.
	Maryland	6	761 39		45 68		880 00		Quarterly	Balt.	do.	do.
	Michigan	6	61,000 00		3,840 00		60,120 00		Semi-ann.	N. Y.	do.	do.
	Maryland	5	41,138 00		2,056 90		42,490 00		Quarterly	Balt.	do.	Treaty, Feb. 27, 1819.
	Missouri	5½	10,000 00		550 00		10,000 00		Semi-ann.	N. Y.	do.	
					\$759,899 39		\$38,692 58		\$766,490 09			
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawotomics (wills)	Maryland	6	130,850 43		7,851 02		150,000 00		Quarterly	Balt.	do.	Treaty, Sept. 1833.
	U. S. loan, 1847	6	21,791 83		1,307 51		25,707 10		Semi-ann.	Wash.	do.	do.
	U. S. loan, 1842	6	39,921 93		2,395 31		44,204 00		do.	do.	do.	do.
	U. S. loan, 1843	5	157 60		7 88		156 00		do.	do.	do.	do.
				192,721 79		11,561 72		220,067 50				
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawotomics (education)	Indiana	5	68,000 00		3,400 00		72,264 09		Semi-ann.	N. Y.	do.	do.
	U. S. loan, 1847	6	6,525 54		391 53		7,697 97		do.	Wash.	do.	do.
	U. S. loan, 1842	6	5,556 71		333 40		6,016 05		do.	do.	do.	do.
				80,082 25		4,124 93		85,978 11				
Incompetent Chickasaws	Indiana	5		2,000 00		100 00		2,000 00	do.	N. Y.	do.	Treaty, May, 1834.
	Arkansas	5	3,000 00		150 00		3,000 00		do.	do.	do.	
	U. S. loan, 1842	6	770 03		46 20		908 38		do.	Wash.	do.	do.
		6	433 68		26 02		508 01		do.	do.	do.	do.
				4,203 71		222 22		4,416 39				
Shawnees	Maryland	6	29,341 50		1,760 49		33,912 40		Quarterly	Balt.	do.	Treaty, Aug. 1831.
	Kentucky	5	1,000 80		50 00		980 00		Semi-ann.	N. Y.	do.	
	U. S. loan, 1842	6	1,734 71		104 08		2,032 03		do.	Wash.	do.	do.
				32,076 21		1,914 57		36,924 43				

Call for it.

B.

Statement exhibiting the Annual Interest appropriated by Congress to pay the following Tribes of Indians, in lieu of investing the sum of money provided by treaties and laws in stocks.

NAMES OF TRIBES.	Amount provided by treaty for investment.	Rate per cent.	Amount of interest annually appropriated.	AUTHORITY BY WHICH MADE.
Delawares	\$46,080	5	\$2,304	Treaty, September 29, 1829.
Chippewas and Ottawas	200,000	6	12,000	Resolution of the Senate, May 27, 1836.
Sioux of Mississippi	300,000	5	15,000	Treaty, September 29, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Mis- souri	175,400	5	8,770	Treaty, October 21, 1837.
Winnebagoes	1,185,000	5	59,250	Treaties, November 1, 1837, and October 13, 1846.
Sacs and Foxes, Mis- sissippi }	1,000,000	5	50,000	{ Treaties, October 21, 1837, and October 11, 1842.
Iowas	157,500	5	7,875	Resolution of the Senate, Jan- uary 19, 1838.
Osages	69,120	5	3,456	Do. do. do. do.
Creeks	350,000	5	17,500	Treaty, November 23, 1838.
Senecas of New York	75,000	5	3,750	Treaty, May 20, 1842, and law of Congress, June 27, 1846.
Kansas	200,000	5	10,000	Treaty, January 14, 1846.
Pottawatomies	643,000	5	32,150	Treaty, June 5, 1846.
Choctaws	872,000	5	43,600	Treaty, September 27, 1839, and laws of 1842 and 1845.
	\$5,273,100		\$265,655	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 27th, 1850.

C.

Estimate of Funds required for the fiscal year, commencing the first day of July, 1851, and terminating the thirtieth day of June, 1852. To wit: Office Expenses, Compensation to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to the Clerks and Messengers in the Office of the Commissioner, and for Contingencies of the Office.

Laws.	Vol.	Page.	Section.	Capacity.	Acts making provision.	Rate of salary.	Total.
Statutes at large	4	564	1	Commissioner	1832, July 9	3000	3000
" "	3	446	3 & 4	Chief clerk	1818, April 20, and 1847, March 3	1700	1700
" "	6	204	4	One clerk	1836, May 9	1600	1600
" "	5	27	1	One clerk	1818, April 20	1400	1400
" "	3	446	3	One clerk	1836, May 9, and 1848, Aug. 12	1400	4200
" "	5	27	1	Three clerks	1836, May 9, and 1848, Aug. 12	1200	2400
" "	6	288	1	Two clerks	1836, May 9, and 1848, Aug. 12	1200	2400
" "	5	27	1	Two clerks	1818, April 20, and 1847, March 3	1200	1200
" "	6	258	1	One clerk	1847, March 3	1000	2000
" "	6	204	4	Two clerks	1836, May 9	700 & 500	1200
" "	5	27	1	Two messengers	1836, May 9	500	500
" "	5	27	1	Contingent expenses of the office, to wit:			
				Blank books, binding, and stationery		1000	2000
				Labor		200	
				Miscellaneous items		800	
						Dolls	20,700

L. LEA, Commissioner.

Office Indian Affairs, November 27th, 1850.

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D [CONTINUED.]

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS REQUIRED FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1851.

Laws.	Vol.	Page.	Sect.	Annuities, &c.	Acts making provision.	Amount.	Total.
				Amount brought forward			\$483,990 00
				<i>Piankeshaws.</i>			
Statutes at large	7	51	4	Permanent annuity	4th art. treaty 3 Aug. 1795	500 00	
	7	101	3	" "	3d art. treaty 30 Dec. 1805	300 00	800 00
				<i>Pawnees.</i>			
Statutes at large	7	448	4	Agricultural implements (during the pleasure of the President	4th art. treaty 9 Oct. 1833	1,000 00	1,000 00
				<i>Pottawatomies of Huron.</i>			
Statutes at large	7	106	2	Permanent annuity	2d art. treaty 17 Nov. 1807	400 00	400 00
				<i>Pottawatomies.</i>			
Statutes at large	7	51	4	Permanent annuity	4th art. treaty 3 Aug. 1795	1,000 00	
	7	114	3	" "	3d art. treaty 30 Sept. 1809	500 00	
	7	185	3	" "	3d art. treaty 2 Oct. 1818	2,500 00	
Statutes at large	7	317	2	" "	2d art. treaty 20 Sept. 1828	2,000 00	
	7	318	2	Life annuity to chief	" " "	100 00	
	7	320	2	Permanent annuity	2d art. treaty 29 July, 1829	16,000 00	
	7	379	3	Nineteenth of twenty instalments as annuity	3d art. treaty 20 Oct. 1832	15,000 00	
	7	379	3	Life annuities to chiefs	" " "	400 00	
	7	395	3	Nineteenth of twenty instalments as annuity	3d art. treaty 26 Oct. 1832	20,000 00	
	7	432	3	Seventeenth of twenty instalments as annuity	3d art. treaty 26 Sept. 1833	14,000 00	
	7	433	3	Life annuity to chiefs	" " "	700 00	
	7	442	2	Seventeenth of twenty instalments as annuity	2d sup. art. to treaty 26 Sept. 1833	2,000 00	
	7	75	3	Permanent provision for the purchase of salt	3d art. treaty 7 June 1803	140 00	Est. by the Dep't.
	7	296	3	Permanent provision for the purchase of 160 bush-els of salt	2d art. treaty 16 Oct. 1826	320 00	
	7	296	3	Education, during the pleasure of Congress	" " "	2,000 00	Pay fixed by law 30 June 1834.
	7	296	3	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant	" " "	720 00	
	7	296	3	Permanent provision for iron, steel, &c., for shop	" " "	220 00	
	7	318	2	Education, during the pleasure of Congress	2d art. treaty 20 Sept. 1836	1,000 00	
				Amount carried forward			\$486,190 00

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ESTIMATE OF FUNDS REQUIRED FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1851.

Laws.	Vol.	Page.	Sect.	Annuities, &c.	Acts making provision.	Amount.	Total.	
				Amount brought forward			\$186,190 00	
	7	318	2	Permanent provision for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco	2d art. treaty 20 Sept. 1828 } & 10th art. treaty 5 June 1846 }	300 00		[June 1834.
	7	318	2	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant	2d art. treaty 20 Sept. 1828	720 00		Pay fixed by law 30
Statutes at large	7	318	2	Permanent provision for iron, steel, &c. for shop	" " "	220 00		Est. by the Dep't.
	7	321	2	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant	2d art. treaty 29 July 1829	720 00		Pay fixed by law 30
	7	321	2	" " for iron, steel, &c. for shop	" " "	220 00		Est. by the Dep't.
	7	320	2	" " for purchase of 50 bbls. salt	" " "	250 00		
Pamp. copy '45-46	7	401	4	Education, during the pleasure of Congress	4th art. treaty 27 Oct. 1832	2,000 00		
		27	7	Interest on \$613,000 at 5 per cent.	7th art. treaty 5 June 1846	32,150 00		
							115,180 00	
				<i>Quapaws.</i>				II.
Statutes at large	7	426	4	Nineteenth of twenty instalments as annuity	4th art. treaty 18 May 1833	2,000 00		
	7	425	3	Education, during the pleasure of the President	3d art. treaty 18 May 1833	1,000 00		[June 1834.
	7	425	3	Blacksmith and assistant	" " "	840 00		Pay fixed by law 30
	7	425	3	Iron, steel, &c., for shop	" " "	220 00		Est. by the Dep't.
	7	425	3	Pay of farmer	3d art. treaty 18 May 1833	600 00		Pay fixed by law 30
							4,660 00	June 1834.
				<i>Six Nations of New York.</i>				
Statutes at large	7	46	6	Permanent annuity	6th art. treaty 11 Nov. 1794	4,500 00		
							4,500 00	
				<i>Senecas of New York.</i>				
Statutes at large	4	442	1	Permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock	Per act 19 Feb. 1831	6,000 00		
Pamp. copy '45-46		35	2	Interest in lieu of investment on \$75,000 at 5 per cent.	Per act 27 June 1846	3,750 00		
							9,750 00	
				<i>Stockbridges.</i>				
Pamp. copy '48-49		138	9	Interest on \$16,500 at 5 per cent.	9th art. treaty 24 Nov. 1848	825 00		
							825 00	
				<i>Sioux of Mississippi.</i>				I.
Statutes at large	7	539	2	Interest on \$300,000 at 5 per cent.	2d art. treaty 20 Sept. 1837	15,000 00		
	7	539	2	Fifteenth of twenty instalments as annuity in goods	" " "	10,000 00		
	7	539	2	" " " for the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, support of farmers, physicians, blacksmiths, &c.	" " "	8,250 00		
				Amount carried forward			\$621,165 00	

F.

ESTIMATE OF THE QUANTITY OF LAND THAT HAS BEEN PURCHASED FROM THE INDIANS.

Date of the treaties.	With what tribe made.	Estimate of the amount in acres.	Page in the Land Laws.	REMARKS.
Fort Stanwix, 22d October, 1784.....	Six Nations.....	.....	55	Triangle, sold in Pennsylvania, 202,187 acres, added at foot hereof.
Greenville, 3d August, 1795.....	Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, &c.	11,808,499	56	The quantity, after deducting part of Connecticut Reserve, and Virginia military lands.
Fort Industry, 4th July, 1805.....	Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippewas, &c.	1,030,400	59	
Detroit, 17th Nov. 1807...	do. do. do.	7,862,400	60	
Brownstown, 25th Nov. 1808	do. do. do.	.....	62	Cession for a road, included in a subsequent cession.
Fort Wayne, 7th June, 1803.....	Delawares, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Eel River, Weas, &c.	2,038,400	63	{ Right given to the United States of locating land on the roads leading from Vincennes to Kaskaskia and Clarksville, (included in subsequent cessions.
Vincennes, 7th August, 1803.....	Eel River, Wyandots, &c. ....	.....	64	
Vincennes, 13th August, 1803.....	Kaskaskias	8,911,850	64	
Vincennes, 18th August, 1804.....	Delawares }	1,921,280	66, 67	
27th " "	Piankeshaws }			
Wausau, 21st August, 1805.....	{ Delawares, Pottawatomies, Mia- mies, Eel River, and Weas }	1,572,480	67	
Vincennes, 30th December, 1805...	Piankeshaws	2,076,160	68	Reserving the right of locating a tract of two miles square, or 1280 acres, the fee of which is to remain with them forever.
Fort Wayne, 30th September, 1809....	Delawares, Pottawatomies, Miamies, &c.	3,257,600	69	The part ceded by the 9th article confirmed by the Kickapoos, 9th December, 1809.
Vincennes, 4th December, 1809.....	Kickapoos	138,240	71	
Fort Harrison, 4th June, 1816.....	Weas and Kickapoos .....	.....	71	Confirm former cessions.
Mary's, 4th October, 1818.....	do. do.			
Louis, 4th June, 1816.....	Winnebagoes .....	.....	72	{ Confirm to the United States all and every cession of land heretofore made by their nation to the British, French, or Spanish governments, within the limits of the United States or their territories. They relinquish all claim to cession by the Sacs and Foxes, 3d November, 1804.
Louis, 4th August, 1816.....	{ Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawa- tomies	1,274,880	72	

F [CONTINUED.]

ESTIMATE OF THE QUANTITY OF LAND THAT HAS BEEN PURCHASED FROM THE INDIANS.

Date of the treaties.	With what tribe made.	Estimate of the amount in acres.	Page in the Land Laws.	REMARKS.
Foot of the Rapids, *29th September, 1817 ...	Wyandots	4,377,600	law 15th Con.	
*By article 2d	Pottawatomies, Ottawas, and Chippewas	430,080	1	
t. Mary's, 17th Sept. 1818	Wyandots, Senecas, Shawnees, and Ottawas		2	Here follow a great many stipulations and grants to particular tribes. Reservations and grants.
t. Mary's, 2d Oct. 1818 ...	Pottawatomies	1,109,760	17	
t. Mary's, 3d Oct. 1818 ...	Delawares		21	They cede all claim to lands in Indiana. The United States provide a country for them on the west side of the Mississippi.
t. Mary's, 6th Oct. 1818 ...	Miamies	5,867,520	26	
t. Mary's, 20th Sept. 1818	Wyandots		31	Cede two tracts of land in Michigan formerly reserved to them; a conditional reserve in lieu thereof.
t. Mary's, 2d Oct. 1818 ...	Weas		33	They cede to the United States all the lands claimed and owned by them within the limits of the States of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, subject to certain reservations.
Edwardsville, 25th Sept. 1818	Peorias, &c.	6,865,280	35	The part north of Arkansas was ceded by the Osages by treaty at Fort Clark, 10th November, 1808; they also cede <i>all their claim</i> to lands east of the Mississippi.
t. Louis, 24th Aug. 1818 ...	Quapaws	30,690,560	39	
t. Louis, 25th Sept. 1818 ...	Great and Little Osages	7,302,000	51	This cession is partly in the State of Tennessee, and partly in Kentucky.
Treaty Ground east of Old Town, 19th Oct. 1818 ...	Chickasaws		54	The residue of this cession is in the State of Tennessee and Georgia.
Washington, 27th Feb. 1819	Cherokees	566,400	89	They confirm to the United States all and every cession made by their tribe to the British, French, and Spanish governments, within the limits of the United States.
t. Louis, 30th March, 1817	Menomonees		129	Cession of lands in the State of Georgia for lands on the Arkansas river.
Cherokee Agency, 8 July, 1817	Cherokees		135	Cession of two tracts of land in the State of Georgia.
Creek Agency, 22d Jan. 1818	Creeks		142	Subject to several reservations.
Madinaw, 24th Sept. 1819 ...	Chippewa	4,321,280	119	They also cede all their lands on the Wabash river or any of its waters.
Fort Harrison, 30th Aug. 1819	Kickapoos of Vermilion	3,173,120	124	
		191,776,349		Triangle, sold in Pennsylvania, omitted, see first item hereof.
		202,187		
		191,978,536	Acres.	

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, October 15, 1820.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

A.
STATEMENT OF THE PURCHASES OF LAND

Made from each Indian Tribe, since the establishment of the present Federal Government, arranged chronologically.

Date of treaty.	Names of tribes.	No. of acres of land ceded.	No. of acres given in exchange, or reserved.	Value of land given in exchange, or reserved at \$1 25 per acre.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration.
1795	Wyandots, Delawares, &c.	11,808,499	None.	.....	\$210,000 00	\$210,000 00
1801	Choctaws	2,641,920	"	.....	} 2,201 00	} 2,201 00
1802	Do.	853,760	"	.....	
1803	Delawares, Shawnees, &c.	2,038,400	"		
1803	Kaskaskias	8,911,850	"	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00
1804	Delawares and Piankeshaws	2,038,400	"	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
1804	Sacs and Foxes	9,803,520	"	.....	22,234 50	22,234 50
1805	Wyandots, Ottawas, &c.	1,030,400	"	.....	16,500 00	16,500 00
1805	Delawares, Pottawatomies, &c.	1,572,480	"	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
1805	Choctaws	4,142,720	"	.....	108,000 00	108,000 00
1805	Piankeshaws	2,076,160	"	.....	4,100 00	4,100 00
1805	Chickasaws	345,600	"	.....	22,000 00	22,000 00
1806	Cherokees	1,209,600	"	.....	44,000 00	44,000 00
1807	Chippewas	7,862,400	"	.....	100,400 00	100,400 00
1808	Great and Little Osages	50,269,444	"	.....	60,000 00	60,000 00
1809	Delawares, Miamies, &c.	3,237,600	"	.....	18,000 00	18,000 00
1809	Kickapoos	138,240	"	.....	2,700 00	2,700 00
1814	Creeks	14,284,800	"	.....	120,000 00	120,000 00
1816	Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies	1,418,880	"	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00
1816	Cherokees	1,395,200	"	.....	65,000 00	65,000 00
1817	Wyandots	4,807,680	271,160	\$338,950 00	222,800 00	561,830 00
1818	Pottawatomies	1,109,760	8,320	10,400 00	49,200 00	59,600 00
1818	Miamies	5,867,520	31,360	39,200 00	347,400 00	386,600 00
1818	Peorias	6,865,280	640	800 00	5,600 00	6,400 00
1818	Weas	Not known.	1,280	1,600 00	37,000 00	38,600 00
1818	Quapaws	50,690,560	None.	.....	24,000 00	24,000 00
1818	Great and Little Osages	7,392,000	"	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
1819	Cherokees	566,400	a	.....	
1819	Chippewas	4,321,280	10,240	12,800 00	41,200 00	54,000 00
1819	Kickapoos	3,173,120	2,048,000	.....	54,000 00	b 54,000 00

a Acre in Arkansas given in exchange for every acre ceded, and other benefits which cannot now be computed.

b Value of lands given in exchange, or reserved, not computed, because afterward ceded.

A [CONTINUED.]

STATEMENT OF THE PURCHASES OF LAND FROM EACH INDIAN TRIBE, ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY.

Date of treaty.	Names of tribes.	No. of acres of land ceded.	No. of acres given in exchange, or reserved.	Value of land given in exchange, or reserved at \$1.25 per acre.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration.
1820	Chippewas	10,240	None.	.....	<i>a</i>	
1820	Ottawas and Chippewas	St. Martin's island.	"	.....	<i>a</i>	
1820	Weas	Certain reservat'ns.	"	.....	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
1820	Choctaws	4,500,000	5,030,912	<i>b</i>	.....	<i>c</i>
1821	Ottawas and Chippewas	5,500,000	14,000	\$17,500 00	150,000 00	167,500 00
1823	Florida Indians	Unknown.	None.	.....	100,000 00	100,000 00
1824	Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas	10,000,000	"	.....	60,000 00	60,000 00
1824	Quapaws	1,000,000	2,320	2,900 00	17,000 00	19,900 00
1825	Great and Little Osages	} 85,299,680	99,840	124,800 00	312,600 00	437,400 00
1825	Kanzas					
1825	Shawnees	400,000	1,600,000	2,000,000 00	44,000 00	2,044,000 00
1826	Creeks	4,132,480	4,140,000	5,175,000 00	763,000 00	5,938,000 00
1827	Pottawatomies	737,280	29,600	37,000 00	163,320 00	202,320 00
1827	Miamies	600,500	13,289	16,600 00	314,827 00	331,427 00
1828	Creeks	1,221,120	None.	.....	42,491 00	42,491 00
1828	Eel River Miamies	64,000	"	.....	21,250 00	21,250 00
1829	Pottawatomies	990,720	10,240	12,800 00	176,995 00	189,795 00
1830	Winnebagoes	2,530,000	25,600	32,000 00	717,800 00	749,000 00
1830	Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	4,160,000	16,640	20,800 00	369,801 00	390,601 00
1830	Delawares	5,760	None.	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
1831	Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, &c.	16,256,000	"	.....	317,732 00	317,732 00
1831	Choctaws	7,796,000	15,000,000 <i>d</i>	20,750,000 00	2,178,529 00	22,928,529 00
1831	Senecas	40,000	67,000	83,750 00	79,650 00	163,400 00

a Merchandise — amount not specified in treaty.
b Amount of benefits cannot now be computed.
c Lands given in exchange, afterwards ceded, therefore value not computed.
d And reservations.

A [CONTINUED]

STATEMENT OF THE PURCHASES OF LAND FROM EACH INDIAN TRIBE, ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY.

Date of treaty.	Names of tribes.	No. of acres of land ceded.	No. of acres given in exchange, or reserved.	Value of land given in exchange, or reserved at \$1.25 per acre.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration.
1832	Creeks	5,128,000	11,100,800 <i>a</i>	\$13,948,000 00	\$1,861,080 00	\$15,809,080 00
1832	Senecas and Shawnees	39,680	61,120	76,400 00	35,200 00	111,600 00
1832	Shawnees	92,800	101,280	126,600 00	35,900 00	162,500 00
1832	Ottawas	49,917	34,000	42,500 00	5,000 00	47,500 00
1832	Wyandots	16,000	320	400 00	24,000 00	24,400 00
1832	Menomonees	3,000,000	None.	.....	283,687 00	283,687 00
1833	Pottawatomies of the Prairie	1,536,000	28,160	35,200 00	425,146 00	460,346 00
1833	Pottawatomies of the Wabash	2,626,560	51,200	64,000 00	594,412 00	658,412 00
1833	Pottawatomies of Indiana	737,000	98,080	122,600 00	283,521 00	406,121 00
1833	Shawnees and Delawares	199,680	None.	.....	50,950 00	50,950 00
1833	Kaskaskias and Peorias	1,920	96,000	120,000 00	35,780 00	155,780 00
1833	Kickapoos	2,048,000	768,000	960,000 00	172,100 00	1,132,100 00
1833	Appalacheicolas	5,120	None.	.....	14,000 00	13,000 00
1833	Piankeshaws and Weas	160,000	160,000	200,000 00	14,062 00	214,062 00
1833	Winnebagoes	2,816,000	2,003,840	2,504,800 00	440,682 00	2,945,482 00
1833	Sacs and Foxes	5,760,000	None.	.....	736,924 00	736,924 00
1833	Chickasaws	6,422,400	"	.....	3,046,000 00	<i>b</i> 3,046,000 00
1833	Ottawas	32,000	2,560	3,200 00	29,440 00	32,640 00
1834	Seminoles	4,032,640	None.	.....	295,500 00	295,500 00
1834	Quapaws	96,000	96,000	120,000 00	134,076 00	254,076 00
1834	Ottos and Missourias	<i>c</i>	None.	.....	40,150 00	40,150 00
1834	Pawnees	<i>c</i>	"	.....	112,220 00	112,220 00
1835	Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	5,104,960	5,000,000	6,250,000 00	1,374,289 00	7,624,289 00
1835	Pottawatomies	1,280	None.	.....	1,600 00	1,600 00

a 57,600 reserved for chiefs.

b \$3,000,000 estimated nett proceeds to be paid them.

c Boundaries not defined in such manner as will admit of the area of the cession being ascertained.

A [CONTINUED.]

STATEMENT OF THE PURCHASES OF LAND FROM EACH INDIAN TRIBE, ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY.

Date of treaty.	Names of tribes.	No. of acres of land ceded.	No. of acres given in exchange, or reserved.	Value of land given in exchange, or reserved at \$1.25 per acre.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration.
1835	Pottawatomies	2,560	None.	.....	\$2,560 00	\$2,560 00
1835	Do.	1,280	"	.....	800 00	800 00
1835	Do.	3,840	"	.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
1836	Caddoes	1,000,000	5,440	\$6,800 00	80,000 00	86,800 00
1836	Cherokees	7,882,240	800,000	500,000 00 <i>a</i>	6,224,279 00	6,724,279 00
1836	Chippewas of Swan Creek	8,320	None.	.....	<i>b</i>	
1836	Wyandots	39,200	"	.....	<i>b</i>	
1836	Pottawatomies	6,400	"	.....	6,559 00	6,559 00
1836	Do.	1,920	"	.....	2,079 00	2,079 00
1836	Do.	23,040	"	.....	23,040 00	23,040 00
1836	Ottawas and Chippewas	13,734,000	"	.....	2,309,451 00	2,309,451 00
1836	Pottawatomies	2,560	"	.....	2,719 00	2,719 00
1836	Do.	2,560	"	.....	2,719 00	2,719 00
1837	Do.	14,080	"	.....	14,080 00	14,080 00
1837	Menomonees	4,184,320	"	.....	620,110 00	620,110 00
1837	Pottawatomies	6,400	"	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00
1837	Do.	2,560	"	.....	3,200 00	3,200 00
1837	Do.	26,880	"	.....	33,600 00	33,600 00
1837	Sacs and Foxes	256,000	"	.....	195,998 00	195,998 00
1837	Miamies	208,000	"	.....	208,000 00	208,000 00
1838	Chippewas	7,000,000	"	.....	870,000 00	870,000 00
1838	Sioux	5,000,000	"	.....	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
1838	Sacs and Foxes	1,250,000	"	.....	377,000 00	377,000 00
1838	Winnebagoes	5,000,000	"	.....	1,500,000 00	1,500,000 00
1839	Miamies	177,000	"	.....	335,680 00	335,680 00
	Total.....	442,866,370	48,684,832	\$53,757,400 00	\$31,331,403 00	\$85,088,803 00

a Valuation made by the treaty.

b Nett proceeds of sales of lands.

A [CONTINUED.]

ANNUITIES PAYABLE BY THE UNITED STATES TO INDIANS, &c.

Names of Indians, or Indian Tribes.	Amount of annuities.	Terms of annuities.	Termination of limited annuities.	Periods during which annuities are payable.	Total amount of limited capitals.	Total amount of permanent capitals.	Total amount of annuities.	Total amount of capitals.
Amount brought forward					\$1,127,500 00	\$798,333 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	\$115,550	\$1,925,833 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Pottawatomies	1,000	Permanent		On or before the 3d August, annually		16,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,000	16,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
“ (those that reside on the river Huron, &c.)	400	“		17th November, annually		6,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	400	6,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
“ (exclusive of the foregoing)	500	“		30th September, annually		8,333 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	500	8,333 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
“ (exclusive of the foregoing)	1,300	15 years	29 Sept. 1832	29th “ “	21,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$		1,300	21,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
“ (exclusive of the foregoing)	2,500	Permanent		2d October, annually		41,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	2,500	41,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
	5,700							
Miamies	1,000	Permanent		3d August, annually		16,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,000	16,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
“	600	“		21st “ “		10,000	600	10,000
“	500	“		30th September, annually		8,333 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	500	8,333 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
“	200	“		“ “		3,333 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	200	3,333 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
“	15,000	“		6th October, annually		250,000	15,000	250,000
	17,300							
Veas	500	Permanent		3d August, annually		8,333 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	500	8,333 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
“	250	“		21st “ “		4,166 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	250	4,166 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
“	100	“		30th September, annually		1,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	100	1,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
“	300	“		6th October, annually		5,000	300	5,000
“	1,850	“		2d “ “		30,833 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	1,850	30,833 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
	3,000							
ickapoos	2,000	10 years	30 Aug. 1829	30th August, annually	33,333 33 $\frac{1}{3}$		2,000	33,333 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Amount carried forward					\$1,182,500 00	\$1,210,000 00	\$143,550	\$2,392,500 00

A [CONTINUED.]

ANNUITIES PAYABLE BY THE UNITED STATES TO INDIANS, &c.

Names of Indians, or Indian Tribes.	Amount of annuities.	Terms of annuities.	Termination of limited annuities.	Periods during which annuities are payable.	Total amount of limited capitals.	Total amount of permanent capitals.	Total amount of annuities.	Total amount of capitals.
Amount brought forward					\$1,182,500 00	\$1,210,000 00	\$143,550	\$2,392,500 00
Ottawas and Chippewas residing on the Illinois and Milwaukee rivers, &c., including also the Pottawatomies	1,000	12 years	24 Aug. 1826	24th August, annually	16,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$		1,000	16,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Shawnees and Senecas of Lewistown	1,000	Permanent		17th September, annually		16,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,000	16,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Peoria, Kaskaskias, Catokiah, Michiganian, and Tamorois tribes of the Illinois nation	300	12 years	25 Sept. 1830	25th September, annually	5,000		300	5,000
Wyandots	1,000	Permanent		3d August, annually		16,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,000	16,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Wyandots, Munsees, Delawares, and those of the Shawnee and Seneca nations who reside with the Wyandots	825	Permanent		4th July, annually		13,750	825	13,750
Wyandots	400	"		17th November, annually		6,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	400	6,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
"	4,500	"		29th September, annually		75,000	4,500	75,000
	\$6,725				\$1,204,166 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	\$1,338,750 00	\$162,575	\$2,542,916 66 $\frac{2}{3}$

NOTE. In addition to the 6,725 dollars allowed the Wyandots, &c. aforesaid, there is secured to them by treaty of 4th July, 1805, an annuity of 175 dollars; for the payment whereof, the capital of \$2,916 66 has been secured to the President of the United States in trust by the Connecticut Land Company, and by the company incorporated by the name of "The Proprietors of half a million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie, called Sufferers' Land."

A [CONTINUED.]

ANNUITIES PAYABLE BY THE UNITED STATES TO INDIANS, &c.
RECAPITULATION.

	ANNUITIES.	CAPITALS.
Limited Annuities which expire in 1823.....	\$11,000	\$183,333 33¼
Do. do. do. 1826.....	25,000	416,666 66¾
Do. do. do. 1828.....	20,000	333,333 33¼
Do. do. do. 1829.....	12,000	200,000
Do. do. do. 1830.....	300	5,000
Do. do. do. 1832.....	3,300	55,000
Life Annuities.....	650	10,833 33¼
Limited Annuities and Capitals.....	72,250	1,204,166 66¾
Permanent Annuities and Capitals.....	80,325	1,338,750
	\$152,575	\$2,542,916 66¾

NOTE. In addition to the above, there is a permanent annuity of 150 bushels of salt to the Delawares, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Miamies, Kickapoos, Eel Rivers, Weas, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias Indians, per treaty 7th June, 1803; and 160 bushels to the Miamies, per treaty of 6th October, 1818, the usual cost of which has been \$2 50 per bushel at Fort Wayne. The Kickapoos, per treaty of 30th August, 1819, relinquished to the United States their proportion of the salt annuity under the treaty of 7th June, 1803; but this Department is not yet advised of the exact amount thereof by the Indian agent, who will attend to the proper deduction upon the distribution subsequent to the treaty of 30th August, 1819.

WM. LEE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, October, 1820.*

B. LIST OF TRIBES,

(Alphabetically arranged,) who have ceded Territory since the Establishment of the present Federal Government, showing the amount paid, &c.

Names of Tribes.	Date of treaty.	No. of acres of land ceded.	Aggregate number of acres ceded.	No. of acres given in exchange or reserved.	Aggregate of acres given in exchange, or reserved.	Value of land given in exchange or reserved at \$1.25 per acre.	Aggregate value of land given in exchange, or reserved.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Amount of consideration in each treaty.	Aggregate of consideration.
Appalachicola	1833	5,120	5,120	None				\$13,000 00	\$13,000 00	\$13,000 00	\$13,000 00
Caddoes	1836	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,440	5,440	\$6,800 00	\$6,800 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	\$6,800 00
Cherokees	1806	1,200,600		None				44,000 00		44,000 00	
Cherokees	1816	1,395,200		"				65,000 00		65,000 00	
Cherokees	1819	566,400		"							
Cherokees	1836	7,882,240		800,000	800,000	e 500,000 00	e 500,000 00	6,224,279 00		6,224,279 00	
			11,053,440		800,000				6,334,279 00	6,334,279 00	6,334,279 00
Chickasaws	1805	345,600		None				22,000 00		22,000 00	
Chickasaws	1833	6,422,400		"	None	f		3,046,000 00		3,046,000 00	
			6,768,000						3,068,000 00		3,068,000 00
Chippewas	1807	7,862,400		"				100,400 00		100,400 00	
Chippewas	1819	4,321,280		10,240		12,800 00		41,200 00		51,000 00	
Chippewas	1820	10,240		None				g			
Chippewas	1836	8,320		"				h			
Chippewas	1838	7,000,000		"			12,800 00	870,000 00		870,000 00	
			19,202,240		10,240				1,011,600 00		1,024,400 00
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomes (united nation)	1816	1,418,880		None				12,000 00		12,000 00	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomes (united nation)	1830	4,160,000		16,640		20,800 00		369,801 00		369,801 00	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomes (united nation)	1835	5,104,960		5,000,000	5,000,000	6,250,000 00		1,374,289 00		7,624,289 00	
			10,683,840		5,016,640		6,270,800 00		1,756,000 00		\$,024,500 00
Choctaws	1801	2,641,920		None				2,201 00		2,201 00	
Choctaws	1802	853,760		"							
Choctaws	1805	4,142,720		"				108,000 00		108,000 00	
Choctaws	1820	4,500,000		15,030,912				i			
Choctaws	1831	7,796,000		15,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000 00	20,750,000 00	2,178,529 00		22,628,529 00	
			19,924,400		15,030,912	20,750,000 00	20,750,000 00		2,288,759 00		22,000,759 00
Creeks	1814	14,284,800		None				120,000 00		120,000 00	
Creeks	1826	4,132,480		4,140,000		5,175,000 00		763,000 00		5,938,000 00	
Creeks	1828	1,221,120		None				42,491 00		42,491 00	
Creeks	1832	5,128,000		11,138,400		13,948,000 00		1,861,080 00		15,809,080 00	
			24,766,400		15,298,400		18,123,000 00		2,786,571 00		24,912,571 00
Delawares	1830	5,760	5,760	None				3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00
Delawares, Shawnees, &c.	1803	2,038,400	2,038,400	"				4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
Delawares and Piankeshaws	1804	2,038,400	2,038,400	"				4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00

a Acre for acre, and other benefits that cannot now be computed.

b Lands given in exchange afterward ceded, therefore value not computed.

c And the value is not known.

d And reservations.

e Valuation made by the treaty.

f \$3,000,000, estimated net proceeds of sales of land to be paid to them.

g Merchandise; amount not specified in the treaty.

h Net proceeds of sales of the lands ceded.

i Amount of land ceded cannot now be computed.

B [CONTINUED.]

LIST OF TRIBES WHO HAVE CEDED TERRITORY, &c.

Names of Tribes.	Date of treaty.	No. of acres of land ceded.	Aggregate number of acres ceded.	No. of acres given in exchange or reserved.	Aggregate of acres given in exchange or reserved.	Value of land given in exchange or reserved, at \$1.25 per acre.	Aggregate value of land given in exchange or reserved.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration of each treaty.	Aggregate of consideration.
Delawares, Pottawatomies, &c.	1805	1,572,480	1,572,480	None				5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Delawares, Miamies, &c.	1809	3,257,600	3,257,600	"				18,000 00	18,000 00	18,000 00	18,000 00
Del River Miamies	1828	64,000	64,000	"				21,250 00	21,250 00	21,250 00	21,250 00
Florida Indians	1823	Unknown		"				106,000 00	106,000 00	106,000 00	106,000 00
Kaskaskias	1803	8,911,950	8,911,950	"				12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00
Kaskaskias and Peorias	1823	1,920	1,920	96,000	96,000	120,000 00	120,000 00	35,780 00	35,780 00	155,780 00	155,780 00
Kickapoos	1809	138,240		None				2,700 00		2,700 00	
Kickapoos	1819	3,173,120		2,048,000				54,000 00		54,000 00	
Kickapoos	1833	2,048,000		768,000		960,000 00	960,000 00	172,100 00		1,132,100 00	
Menomonees	1832	3,000,000	5,350,360	None		2,816,000		285,687 00	228,800 00	285,687 00	1,188,800 00
Menomonees	1837	4,784,320		"				620,110 00		620,110 00	
Miamies	1818	5,867,520	7,184,320	31,300		\$39,200 00		347,400 00	905,797 00	386,600 00	905,797 00
Miamies	1827	600,560		13,280		16,600 00		314,827 00		331,427 00	
Miamies	1837	208,000		None				208,000 00		208,000 00	
Miamies	1839	177,000		"				335,680 00		335,680 00	
Osages, Great and Little	1805	50,280,444	6,853,020	None		44,640	55,800 00	60,000 00	1,205,907 00	60,000 00	1,261,707 00
Osages, Great and Little	1818	7,392,000		"				4,000 00		4,000 00	
Osages, Great and Little, and Kansas	1825	85,299,680		99,840		124,800 00	124,800 00	312,600 00		437,400 00	
Ottawas	1832	49,917	142,061,124	34,000	99,840	42,500 00		5,000 00	376,600 00	47,500 00	501,460 00
Ottawas	1833	32,000		2,560		3,200 00		29,410 00		32,610 00	
Ottawas and Chippewas	1820	St. Martin's island.	81,917	None		36,560	45,700 00		34,440 00		80,140 00
Ottawas and Chippewas	1821	5,560,000		14,000		17,500 00		150,000 00		167,500 00	
Ottawas and Chippewas	1836	13,734,000		None			17,500 00	2,309,451 00		2,309,451 00	
Peorias and Missourias	1834	a	a	None	14,000			40,150 00	2,450,451 00	40,150 00	2,476,931 00
Peorias	1831	a	a	"				112,220 00		112,220 00	
Peorias	1818	6,865,280	6,865,280	640	640	800 00	800 00	5,600 00	40,150 00	6,100 00	6,100 00
Pankeshaws	1805	2,076,160		None				4,100 00		4,100 00	
Pankeshaws and Weas	1833	160,000	2,236,160	160,000		200,000 00	200,000 00	14,062 00		214,062 00	
Pottawatomies	1818	1,109,760		8,320	160,000	10,400 00		49,200 00	18,162 00	59,600 00	218,162 00
Pottawatomies	1827	737,280		29,600		37,000 00		165,320 00		202,320 00	
Pottawatomies	1829	990,720		10,240		12,800 00		176,995 00		189,795 00	
Pottawatomies of the Prairie	1833	1,536,000		28,160		35,200 00		425,116 00		460,316 00	
Pottawatomies of the Wabash	1833	2,626,560		51,200		64,000 00		594,412 00		658,412 00	
Pottawatomies of Indiana	1833	737,000		98,080		122,600 00		283,521 00		406,421 00	
Pottawatomies	1835	1,280		None				1,600 00		1,600 00	

a Value of land reserved not computed, because afterward ceded.

b Boundaries not defined in such a manner as will admit of the area of the cession being ascertained.

c Merchandise; amount not specified in the treaty.

B [CONTINUED]
LIST OF TRIBES WHO HAVE CEDED TERRITORY, &c.

Names of Tribes.	Date of treaty.	No. of acres of land ceded.	Aggregate number of acres ceded.	No. of acres given in exchange or reserved.	Aggregate of acres given in exchange, or reserved.	Value of land given in exchange or reserved, at \$1.25 per acre.	Aggregate value of land given in exchange, or reserved.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration of each treaty.	Aggregate of consideration.
Pottawatomies	1835	2,560		None				2,560 00		2,560 00	
Pottawatomies	1835	1,280		"				800 00		800 00	
Pottawatomies	1835	3,840		"				2,400 00		2,400 00	
Pottawatomies	1836	6,400		"				6,559 00		6,559 00	
Pottawatomies	1836	1,920		"				2,079 00		2,079 00	
Pottawatomies	1836	23,040		"				23,040 00		23,040 00	
Pottawatomies	1836	2,560		"				2,719 00		2,719 00	
Pottawatomies	1836	2,560		"				2,719 00		2,719 00	
Pottawatomies	1837	14,080		"				14,080 00		14,080 00	
Pottawatomies	1837	6,400		"				8,000 00		8,000 00	
Pottawatomies	1837	2,560		"				3,200 00		3,200 00	
Pottawatomies	1837	28,880		"				33,600 00		33,600 00	
			7,832,650		225,600		282,000 00		1,797,950 00		2,079,950 00
Quapaws	1818	50,690,560		None				24,000 00		24,000 00	
Quapaws	1824	1,000,000		2,320		2,900 00		17,000 00		19,900 00	
Quapaws	1834	96,000		96,000		120,000 00		134,076 00		254,076 00	
			51,786,560		98,320		122,900 00		175,076 00		297,976 00
Sacs and Foxes	1804	9,803,520		None				22,234 50		22,234 50	
Sacs and Foxes	1833	5,760,000		"				738,924 00		738,924 00	
Sacs and Foxes	1837	256,000		"				195,998 00		195,998 00	
Sacs and Foxes	1838	1,250,000		"				377,000 00		377,000 00	
			17,069,520						1,332,150 50		1,332,156 50
Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas	1824	10,000,000		None				60,000 00	60,000 00	60,000 00	60,000 00
Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, and others	1831	16,256,000		"				317,732 00	317,732 00	317,732 00	317,732 00
Shawnees	1825	400,000		1,600,000		2,000,000 00		44,000 00		2,044,000 00	
Shawnees	1832	92,800		101,280		126,600 00		35,900 00		162,500 00	
Shawnees and Delawares	1833	199,680		None				50,950 00		50,950 00	
			692,480		1,701,280		2,126,600 00		130,850 00		2,257,450 00
Seminoles	1834	4,032,640		None				295,500 00	295,500 00	295,500 00	295,500 00
Senecas	1831	40,000		67,000		83,750 00		79,650 00		163,400 00	
Senecas and Shawnees	1832	39,680		61,120	128,120	76,400 00	160,150 00	35,200 00	114,350 00	111,600 00	275,000 00
Stoux	1838	5,000,000		None				1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
Weas	1818	Not known		1,280		1,600 00		37,000 00		38,600 00	
Weas	1820	Cert'n res'vns		None				5,000 00		5,000 00	
					1,280		1,600 00		42,000 00		43,600 00
Winnebagoes	1830	2,530,000		25,600		32,000 00		717,800 00		749,800 00	
Winnebagoes	1833	2,816,000		2,003,840		2,504,800 00		440,682 00		2,945,482 00	
Winnebagoes	1838	5,000,000		None				1,500,000 00		1,500,000 00	
			10,346,000		2,029,440		2,536,800 00		2,658,482 00		5,195,282 00
Wyandots	1817	4,807,680		271,160		338,950 00		222,880 00		561,830 00	
Wyandots	1832	16,000		320		400 00		24,000 00		24,400 00	
Wyandots	1836	39,200		None				α			
			4,862,880		271,480		339,350 00		246,880 00		586,230 00
Wyandots, Delawares, &c.	1795	11,808,499		None				210,000 00		210,000 00	210,000 00
Wyandots, Ottowas, &c.	1805	1,030,400		"				16,500 00		16,500 00	16,500 00
			442,866,370		48,684,832		53,757,400 00		31,331,403 00		85,088,803 00

α Nett proceeds of sales of lands, &c.

C.

AGGREGATES OF LANDS, COMPENSATION, EXCHANGE, AND NAMES OF TRIBES,

From the Origin of the Government, to 1840.

Names of tribes.	No. of acres of land acquired.	No. of acres given in exchange, or reserved.	Value of land given in exchange, or reserved at \$1.25 per acre.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate consideration.	REMARKS.	
Appalachicolas	5,120	None	\$13,000	\$13,000	<i>a</i> Valuation made by the treaty. \$3,000,000 estimated nett proceeds to be paid to them.	
Caddoes	1,000,000	5,440	\$6,800	80,000	86,800		
Cherokees	11,053,440	800,000	500,000 ^a	6,332,279	6,833,279		
Chickasaws		None	.....	3,068,000	3,068,000	
Chippewas	19,202,240	10,240	12,800	1,011,600	1,024,400 ^b		<i>b</i> And nett proceeds of sales of 8,320 acres of land and a quantity of merchandise; the quantity of which is not specified in the treaty.
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies ..		10,683,840	5,016,640	6,270,800	1,656,000			8,026,800
Choctaws	19,934,400	20,030,912 ^c	20,750,000	2,288,730	23,038,730		<i>c</i> And reservations.
Creeks	24,766,400	15,298,400	19,123,000	2,786,571	21,909,571		
Delawares	5,760	None	.....	3,000	3,000	
Delawares, Shawnees, &c.	2,038,400	"	.....	4,000	4,000	
Delawares and Piankeshaws	2,038,400	"	.....	4,000	4,000	
Delawares, Pottawatomies, &c.	1,572,480	"	.....	5,000	5,000	
Delawares, Miamies, &c.	3,257,600	"	.....	18,000	18,000	
Eel River Miamies	64,000	"	.....	21,250	21,250	
Florida Indians	Unknown	"	.....	106,000	106,000	
Kaskaskias	8,911,850	"	.....	12,000	12,000	
Kaskaskias and Peorias	1,920	96,000	120,000	35,780	155,780		
Kickapoos	5,359,360	2,816,000	960,000	228,800	1,188,800		
Menomonees	7,184,320	None	.....	905,797	905,797	
Miamies	6,853,020	44,640	55,800	1,205,907	1,261,707		
Osages, Great and Little, and Osages and Kansas	142,961,124	99,840	124,800	376,600	501,400		

C [CONTINUED.]

AGGREGATES OF LANDS, COMPENSATION, EXCHANGE, AND NAMES OF TRIBES,

From the Origin of the Government, to 1840.

Names of tribes.	No. of acres of land acquired.	No. of acres given in exchange, or reserved.	Value of land given in exchange, or reserved at \$1.25 per acre.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate consideration.	REMARKS.
Ottawas	81,917	36,560	\$45,700	\$34,410	\$80,140	<i>a</i> And a quantity of merchandise—amount not specified in the treaty. <i>b</i> Boundaries not defined in such manner as will admit of the area of cession being ascertained.
Ottawas and Chippewas	19,234,400	14,000	17,500	2,459,451	2,476,951	
Ottos and Missourias	<i>b</i>	None	.....	40,150	40,150
Pawnees	<i>b</i>	"	.....	112,220	112,220
Peorias	6,865,280	640	800	5,600	6,400	
Piankeshaws	2,076,160	None	.....	4,100	4,100
Piankeshaws and Weas	160,000	160,000	200,000	14,062	214,062	
Pottawatomies	7,832,680	225,000	282,000	1,797,950	2,079,950	
Quapaws	51,786,560	98,320	122,000	175,076	297,976	
Sacs and Foxes	17,069,520	None	.....	1,332,156	1,332,156
Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas	10,000,000	"	.....	60,000	60,000
Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, and others	16,256,000	"	.....	317,732	317,732
Shawnees, and Shawnees and Delawares ..	692,480	1,701,280	2,126,600	130,850	2,257,450	
Seminoles	4,032,640	None	.....	295,500	295,500
Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees	79,680	128,120	160,150	114,850	275,000	
Sioux	5,000,000	None	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Weas	<i>c</i>	1,280	1,600	42,000	43,600	<i>c</i> Precise number not known.
Winnebagoes	10,346,000	2,029,440	2,536,800	2,658,482	5,195,282	<i>b</i> And nett proceeds of sales of 39,209 acres of land.
Wyandots	4,862,880	271,480	339,350	246,880	586,230	
Wyandots, Delawares, &c.	11,808,499	None	.....	210,000	210,000
Wyandots, Ottawas, &c.	1,030,400	"	16,500	16,500	
Totals	442,866,370	48,684,832	53,757,400	31,331,403	\$5,088,803	

TABLE V.
TRIBES OF KANSAS, INDIGENOUS AND REMOVED FROM THE OLD STATES.

TRIBES.	Indigenous.	Removed from old States.	Gross Population.	Present Position	N. or S. of lat. 37°.	States from which the removal was made.	Language.	Remarks.
Quappas.....	314		314	Neosho River.....	S.			Called Kapahas by De Soto, in 1542.
Osages.....	4,941		4,941	Arkansas and its northern tributaries.....	N.			Washbashas.
Kansas*.....	1,600		1,600	Sources of the Neosho...	N.			The Kaws of the fur trade, a French nickname.
Pawnees†.....	7,000		7,000	Nomedia, bet. Arkansas and Platte, ab. long. 99°.	N.			Apanina of De Soto.
Arapahoes‡.....	3,500		3,500		N.		Voc. Vol. III, p. 446 to 450.	None of this tribe have been included in the estimates for Utah or Nebraska, and they are accounted for here.
Amalgamated Senecas and Shawnees*.....	† 273	273	273	Neosho River.....	S.	Ohio.....		Put at 320, Vol. IV., p. 590.
Senecas*.....	† 177	177	177	".....	S.	".....		Originally from New York.
Miamies*.....	† 500	500	500	Source of Osage River...	N.	Indiana.....	Voc. Vol. II, p. 470 to 481.	This tribe has declined in numbers.
Piankashaws and Weas*.....	† 250	250	250	".....	N.	".....		These bands are of the Miami stock.
Peorias and Kaskaskias*.....	† 200	200	200	".....	N.	Illinois.....		These Indians are the remains of the ancient Illinois.
Ottowas.....	† 300	300	300	".....	N.	Ohio.....		These Indians were removed from the Miami of the lakes.
Chippewas.....	† 230	230	230	".....	N.	Michigan.....	Voc. Vol. II, p. 458 to 467.	From near Detroit and Lake St. Clair.
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi*.....	† 1,600	1,600	1,600	Osage River.....	N.	Iowa.....		Once lived at Prairie du Chien.
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.....	† 1,800	1,800	1,800	Wolf Riv. of the Missouri	N.	Missouri.....		Kansas Territory.
Shawnees*.....	† 1,600	1,600	1,600	Osage and Wacherara Riv	N.	Ohio.....		"
Wyandots.....	† 687	687	687	Kansas River.....	N.	".....		Hurons of the French.
Pottawattamies.....	† 3,200	3,200	3,200	Kansas and Missouri.....	N.	Illinois.....		Kansas Territory.
Kickapoos*.....	† 650	650	650	Kansas River, west of the Delawares.....	N.	Missouri.....		This tribe is believed to be the mysterious "Miscotins of the French.
Iowas.....	† 1,114	1,114	1,114	W. banks of the Missouri.	N.	Iowa.....		Kansas Territory.
Delawares*.....	† 1,500	1,500	1,500	Kansas River.....	N.	Ohio, Ind'na, Missouri.....	Voc. Vol. II, p. 470 to 481.	Originally from Pennsylvania.
Munceys, Christian Indians §.....	† 250	250	250	".....	N.	Ohio, Wisconsin, Canada.....		Kansas Territory.
Stockbridges §.....			207		N.			The Stockbridges were originally from Massachusetts.
Totals.....	7,355	13,481	50,893					

TABLE IX.

Comparative View of Indian Treaties, Wars, and Expenditures attending the Initiation of the System of Removal of the Tribes from the precincts of the old States, during the period between March 4, 1829, and September 12, 1838. (No. 1.)

Name of Tribe.	Date of Ratification by the Senate.	Estimated quantity of land acquired.	Probable value to the United States.	Estimated expense of carrying each treaty into effect, including land and money.
Winnebagoes	Jan. 2, 1830....	2,530,000	\$3,162,500	\$749,800
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawattamies.....	"	4,160,000	5,200,000	390,601
Delawares	"	5,760	7,200	3,000
Sacs, Foxes, Sioux and others.....	Feb. 24, 1831...	16,256,000	20,320,000	317,732
Choctaws	"	7,796,000	9,745,000	22,928,529
Senecas	March 24, 1831.	40,000	50,000	163,400
Creeks.....	April 4, 1832....	5,128,000	6,410,000	15,809,080
Senecas and Shawnees.....	April 6, 1832....	39,680	49,600	111,600
Shawnees	"	92,800	116,000	162,500
Ottawas.....	"	49,917	62,396	47,500
Wyandots.....	"	16,000	20,000	24,400
Menomouces	July 9, 1832....	3,000,000	3,750,000	285,687
Pottawattamies of the Prairie.....	Jan. 21, 1833...	1,536,000	1,920,000	460,346
Pottawattamies of the Wabash.....	"	2,626,560	3,283,200	658,412
Pottawattamies of Indiana.....	"	737,000	921,250	406,121
Shawnees and Delawares.....	Feb. 12, 1833...	199,680	249,600	50,950
Kaskaskias and Peorias.....	"	1,920	2,400	155,780
Kickapoos.....	Feb. 13, 1833...	2,048,000	2,560,000	1,132,100
Appalachicolas	"	5,120	6,400	13,000
Piankashaws and Weas.....	Feb. 12, 1833...	160,000	200,000	214,062
Winnebagoes	Feb. 13, 1833...	2,816,000	3,520,000	2,945,482
Sacs and Foxes.....	"	5,760,000	7,200,000	736,924
Ottawas.....	March 22, 1833.	32,000	40,000	32,640
Seminoles	April 12, 1834.	4,032,640	5,040,800	295,500
Quapaws.....	"	96,000	120,000	254,076
Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies.....	Feb. 21, 1835...	5,104,960	6,381,200	7,624,289
Pottawattamies.....	March 16, 1835.	1,280	1,600	1,600
Band of Pottawattamies.....	"	2,560	3,200	2,560
" "	"	1,280	1,600	800
" "	"	3,840	4,800	2,400
Caddoes.....	Feb. 2, 1836....	1,000,000	1,250,000	86,800
Four bands of Pottawattamies.....	May 25, 1836...	6,400	8,000	6,559
Two bands of Pottawattamies.....	"	1,920	2,400	2,079
" "	"	23,040	28,800	23,040
Ottawas and Chippewas.....	May 27, 1836...	13,734,000	17,167,500	2,309,451
Band of Pottawattamies.....	June 4, 1836....	2,560	3,200	2,719
" "	"	2,560	3,200	2,719
Three bands of Pottawattamies.....	Feb. 18, 1837...	14,080	7,600	14,080
Menomouces.....	Feb. 15, 1837...	4,184,320	5,230,400	620,110
Three bands of Pottawattamies.....	Feb. 18, 1837...	6,400	8,000	8,000
Band of Pottawattamies.....	Feb. 16, 1837...	2,560	3,200	3,200
Pottawattamies of the Wabash.....	Feb. 18, 1837...	26,880	33,600	33,600
Carried forward.....	.....	83,283,607	\$104,104,646	\$59,433,228

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN TRIBES.

A. NORTHERN, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Families.	Languages.	Languages.
	EAST OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS.	WEST OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
I. Eskimaux	1. Greenland. Labrador.*	3. Kotzebue's Sound... } Behring's Straits.
II. Athapascas	2. Hudson's Bay. Churchill's river, Hudson's Bay.* Copper Mine river,* &c. 6. Cheppeyans. 7. Sussees.	4. Tshuktchi } 5. Kadiac Island, N. W. coast America. 8. Tahculi or Carriers (Harmon and Hale). 9. Kenai, Cook's Inlet. 10. Tlascani, near mouth of Columbia (Hale). 11. Umquas, south of do. (Hale). Loucheux,* mouth Mackenzie's R., d'tful.

B. EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Families.		Languages.	Families.		Language.
III. Algonkins	Northern	12. Sheshatapoosh } North'n side 13. Scoffies } Gulf of St. 14. Montagnais, Saguenay to } Lawrence. Montreal.	IV. Iroquois	Western	34. Saukies, Foxes, Kickapoos.† 35. Shawnoes. 36. Menomenies.
	Eastern	15. Eastern Chipeways (Long). 16. Ojibways. 17. Ottowas. 18. Potawatamies. 19. Knistinaux.†		Five Nations } Southern	37. Wyandotts, or Hurons. 38. Senecas. 39. Cayugas. 40. Onondagoes. 41. Oneidas. 42. Mohawks. 43. Tuscaroras. 44. Nottoways.
	Central Atlantic	20. Micmacs, N. Scotia, N. Br'k. 21. Etchemins, N. Br'k, Maine. 22. Abenakis (Penobscots). 23. Massachusetts. 24. Narragansets. 25. Mohicans. 26. Long Island. 27. Minsi.	V. Catawbas VI. Cherokee VII. Chocta, Muskhog.		45. Catawba (Woocons extinct). 46. Cherokee. 47. Chocta } nearly identical. 48. Chicasa }
	Southern Atlantic	28. Delawares. 29. Nanticokes. 30. Powhattans. 31. Pamlicoos.	VIII. Utchees		49. Muskhoghee } 50. Hitchittee } Seminoles* } Coosadas* } Alibamous* }
	Western	32. Illinois..... } 33. Miamis } Piankishaws* }	IX. Natchez		51. Utchee } 52. Natchez }

The Creek Confed-
eracy; but the Semi-
noles, though Musk-
hoggs, had separated.

* This asterisk denotes the languages of which I have no vocabulary.—† The Saukies and Foxes, though Algonkians, have for a long time been settled west of the Mississippi; and the Winnebagoes, though Sioux, are east of that river. The Dabbotahs are partly found also there.—‡ The Western Knistinaux have by conquest extended far beyond the meridian of the Mississippi.

7. HOCHUNGARA FAMILY OF THE DACOTAH GROUP.

THE name of Puants, as the cognomen for an Indian tribe, first appears in the French missionary authors, in 1669. The people on whom they bestowed it, lived on Green Bay of Wisconsin, and the bay itself was called after the tribe. By the Algonquins they were called Wee-ni-bee-gog, (plu. animate,) a term which has long been anglicized under the form of Winnebagoes, (plu.) The original is founded on two Algonquin words, namely, weenud, turbid, or foul, and nibeeg, the plural form for water. The same radicals are employed in the terms Winnipeg, and Winnepeag,—names for northern lakes, in which the meaning is simply, turbid water. It is found that both these lakes have a stratum of whitish muddy clay at their bottoms, which is disturbed by high winds, giving the waters a whitish hue, and imparting more or less turbidity. The termination in o, in the word Winnebago, stands in the place of the accusative, and renders the term personal.

By the tribe itself they are called Hochungara, which is said to mean Trout nation, and sometimes Horoji, or Fish-eaters. They have always maintained the character of manly brave men, and appear to have formerly exercised a considerable influence among the surrounding tribes. Their language shows them to belong to the great Dacotah stock of the west, and they were found in the van of that group of families of tribes, being the only one of its number who had crossed the Mississippi below Minnesota, in their progress eastward.

The Winnebagoes are a tribe of good stature, and a manly air and bearing, and coincide with the other tribes of Indian race in the United States, in possessing the characteristic straight black hair, black glistening eyes, and red skins. They have maintained their position as a tribe of independent feelings and national pride, during all the earlier periods of our acquaintance with them.

This claim of the Hochungaras to the possession of considerable mental capacity, is sustained by the cranial admeasurements which I have recently caused to be made at the Academy of Natural Sciences, at Philadelphia, (Vol. II. p. 335, of these Inquiries.) In these examinations they are placed at 89° cubic inches internal capacity, and 79° facial angle, on the skulls examined.

How long they had maintained their position at Green Bay before the arrival of the French, we know not. But they had receded from it towards the west, before the visit of Carver, in 1766, who found them on Fox river. Father Allouez says that it was a tradition in his days, that they had been almost destroyed, about 1640, by the Illinois. They have kept on good terms, within the period of history, with the Sacs and Foxes, the once noted and erratic Mascoutins, the Menomonies, Ottowas, Chippeawas, and Potawatomes, denoting a wise and considerate policy on the part of their chiefs.

Their own traditions, and the accounts we have gathered from some of the tribes on the Missouri, denote them to be the ancestors of the Iowas, Missouries, Otoes, and Omahaws.

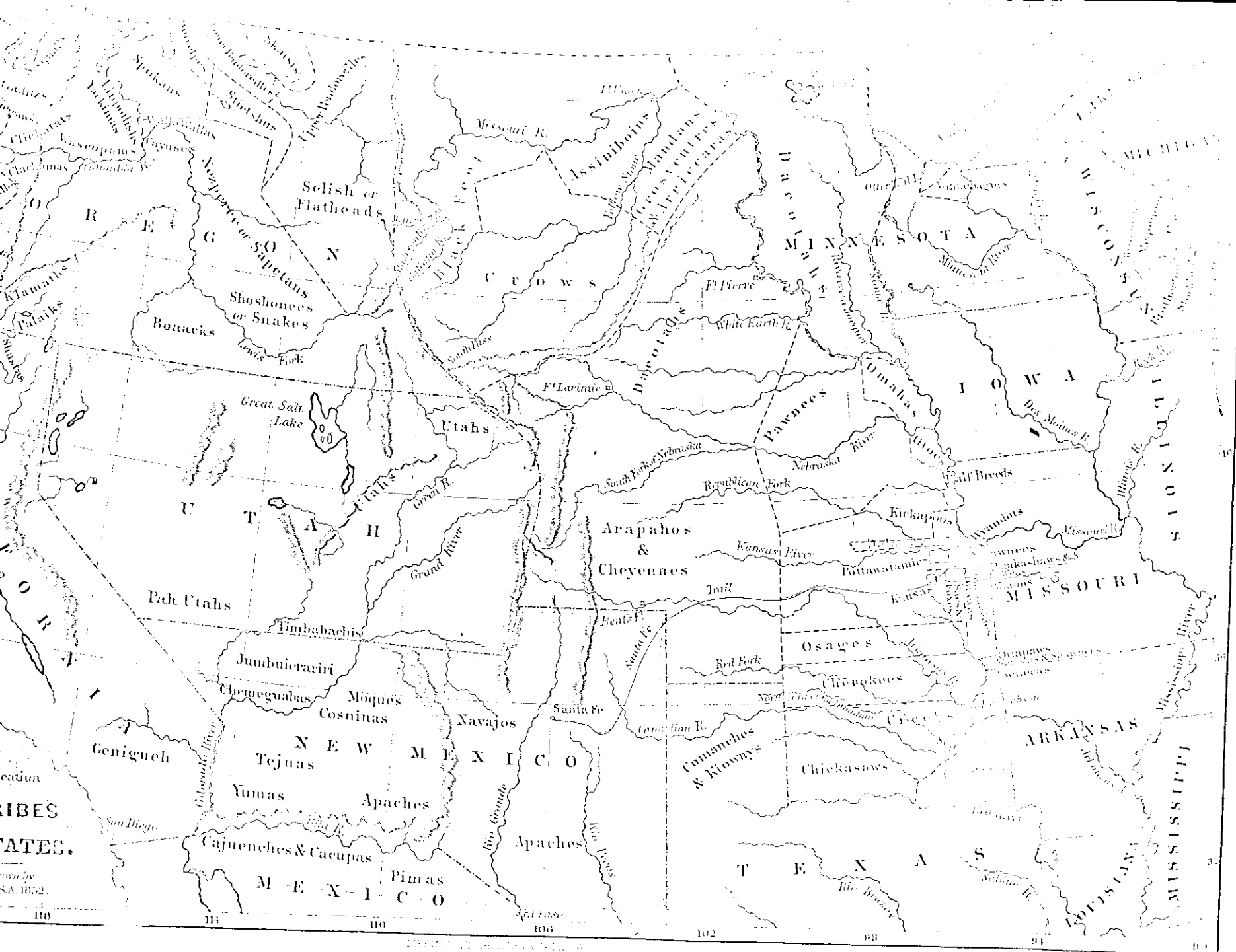
Their earliest traditions relate to their residence at Red Banks—an ancient location on the east shore of Green bay—and to trade with the French. They have a tradition that they once built a fort; an event which appears to have made a general impression on the tribe, and which may, without improbability, be connected with the finding of the archæological remains of an ancient work on Rock river;¹—perhaps, with the war with the Illinois, mentioned by Allouez. Geographically considered, they are the aborigines of central Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin, the Rock, and the Wolf rivers, flowed from this central height east, west, and south, and gave them the advantage of descending on their enemies at will. The French found them in league with the Menomonies; and these two powers gave shelter to the flying Sacs and Foxes, when they were finally expelled from lower Michigan. The event of this flight was not completed till the commencement of the Pontiac war—so late as the year 1760. With the French, notwithstanding the reception of these two fugitive tribes, they maintained friendly relations, and traded uninterruptedly. With the Chippewas, Ottowas, Potawatomics, Kickapoos, Mascoutins, and other tribes of the Algonquin group of families, who surrounded their possessions north, east, and south-east, they also kept on general terms of friendship; a point that required great address, as the Sacs and Foxes seemed to have been cut loose from their ancient natural Algonquin affinities, and were perpetually making inroads on these tribes, particularly on the Chippewas of Lake Superior, whom they united with the Sioux in opposing. Tradition represents the Sacs and Foxes to have engaged in battles against the Chippewas, at Lac View Desert, Lac du Flambeau, and the Falls of St. Croix, and Francis River, on the upper Mississippi. They were defeated, along with the Sioux, by the Chippewas under Wabojceg, in a great battle at the Falls of St. Croix. To preserve their relations with the French, under these circumstances, required skill and diplomacy; but in this, they had the great body of the Sioux, their relatives, immediately west of them on the Mississippi, to sustain them.

On the fall of the French power in Canada, in 1760, they were slow and cautious in entering into intimate relations with Great Britain. But the French had left the elements of their influence with the western Indians, in the *metif* population, which resulted from an amalgamation of the Canadian and the Indian female. This power was conciliated by the English agents and commanding officers, who thus mollified the Indian resentments, and replaced them by confidence in the conquerors.

The Winnebagoes were firm in their new fealty. They opened their country to English traders; and when the Americans rose, in 1776, to assert a new nationality,

¹ Called, with pedantry, and an entire disregard of Indian history, Aztalan.

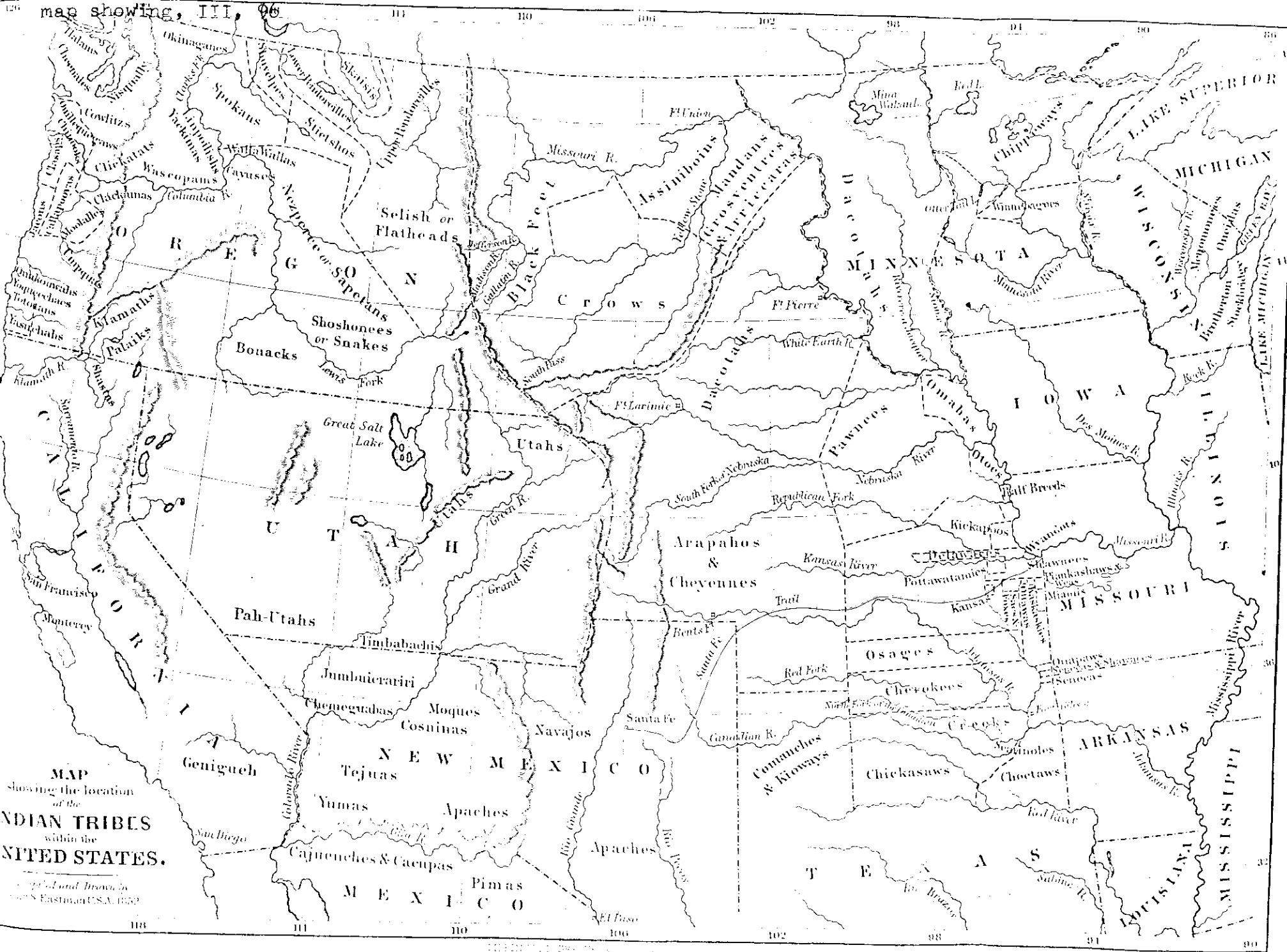


TRIBES
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W. H. RAY, GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTION, 11, SOUTH BROADWAY, LONDON, E.C.



MAP showing the location of the INDIAN TRIBES within the UNITED STATES.

Prepared and Drawn by G. S. Eastman U.S.A. 1852

C.

INDIAN FORCE ON THE BREAKING OUT OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*

*Account of Indian Nations given in the year 1778, by a Trader who resided many years in
the neighborhood of Detroit.*

Names.	No. of men able to bear arms.	Particulars relating to them.
Wiondots	180	They live in the neighborhood of Detroit and Sandusky, have generally embraced the Catholic religion, have a Jesuit priest among them, and have been generally attached to the French interest. They trade to Detroit and Sandusky in deer-skins and furs. They have been more active, under the influence of Lt. Governor Hamilton, against the United States, than any other nation.
Tawaws	450	They are scattered over the country about the north-west end of Lake Erie, from Fort St. Clair to the Mincami river. They trade to the same places as the Wiondots, except a few who trade to Michilimackinaw, and in the same articles. They have been very little employed against the United States, are much attached to the French, but have not embraced their religion.
Potowatomies.....	450	Their principal settlement is near St. Joseph's; but scattered villages of them extend from thence as far as the Wabash, and almost to Detroit. They are much intermixed with the Canadian French at St. Joseph's. They trade to that place and Detroit.
Missaugoes	250	They are descended from the Chippawees and Tawaws. They live chiefly on the north side of Lake Erie. They trade to Fort Erie and Detroit. They are wholly under the influence of the nations they are descended from.
Chippawees.....	5000	They reside about Lake Huron, the upper parts of Lake Michigan, from thence in a north-west course as far as Lake Superior, and the head branches of the Mississippi. About 300 hold an intercourse with Detroit, the principal settlement of whom is on Lake Huron, at Thunder (or Sagenaw) Bay. They trade to Michilimackinac and Detroit, to the former chiefly in furs. They have been very little employed in the present war. From their remote and dispersed situation, their numbers and character are very imperfectly known.
Mincamies	2000	They live north-west of Lake Michigan, as far as the heads of the Mississippi, and up to Lake Superior. They trade to Michilimackinac with beaver, otter, and marten furs.
Soos.....	500	They live about the heads of the Mississippi, and on the islands of Lake Superior. They trade in furs with traders, who carry suitable merchandise to the branches of the Mississippi.
Carried forward.....	8830	

* From the MSS. of James Madison.

G. [CONTINUED]

NAMES AND SITUATION OF VARIOUS INDIAN TRIBES, &c.

STOCK.	TRIBES.	Estimated numbers.	REMARKS CONCERNING THE SITUATION AND OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE TRIBES.	
Algonquin, or Chippewa stocks.	Ottawas	4,000	<p>These tribes are closely connected in their feelings, and in the management of their affairs.</p> <p>The Ottawas occupy some small reservations in Ohio, and in the Michigan Territory. They also own the country north of Grand River, upon Lake Michigan, and have one of the most flourishing settlements at L'Arbre Croche, which is anywhere to be found in the Indian country. The Illinois band of the Ottawas have also a joint interest with the Pattawatimas and Chippewas in their claim in Illinois, and in a part of the mineral region upon the Mississippi. They are also intermingled with those tribes in the country upon the west coast of Lake Michigan. The Pattawatimas reside upon the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, and upon the Tippecanoe and Kankakee, in Indiana. In Michigan Territory they have relinquished all their title, except to a few reservations, and in the State of Indiana they have ceded all the country east of the head of the Kankakee. A considerable band of them, united as is above stated, reside in Illinois, and another band upon the Rock river. They are also found upon the Milwaukee and Manetowalk streams, that enter Lake Michigan on its west side.</p> <p>The Chippewas occupy a very extensive region. They yet own the western shore of Lake Huron, from the mouth of the river au Sable, and their principal band resides upon the Saganaw bay and river. They possess the whole southern shore of Lake Superior, and the heads of the Mississippi, and are bounded westwardly by the Sioux territory. On the south they are met by the Winnebagoes and Menomonies. They are interested also with the other Illinois bands in lands in that State, and upon the Mississippi below the Ouisconsin.</p>	
	Chippewas.....	15,000		
	Pattawatimas	6,500		
	Miamies	1,050		<p>This tribe occupies extensive reservations almost in the centre of the State of Indiana. Their annuities are large, and their land fertile and desirable. One of their bands, called Eel River Indians, is recognized in some of our treaties as a separate tribe; but they have no just claim to such a distinction.</p>
	Menomonies	4,200		<p>This tribe lives principally upon the streams emptying into Green Bay, where the wild rice abounds. This furnishes them with an abundant article of subsistence, from which they derive their name. They are closely connected with the Winnebagoes, and roam through all the country extending from Green Bay to the Mississippi.</p>
Shawnese.....	2,000	<p>A portion of this tribe hold the Wapokonetta reservation in Ohio, containing about 92,000 acres, and another portion are jointly interested with the Senecas in the Lewistown reservation.</p> <p>About forty years since, a band of 1,200 emigrated from the Miami country, in Ohio, to Cap. Girard, in Missouri, where a tract of land was assigned for their use by the Spanish Government, which has since been exchanged for a tract of fifty miles square on the Kansas river.</p>		

N.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL INDIAN TRIBES,

Taken and collected by the Agents and Sub-Agents, in conformity with a Provision in the first Section of the Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Indian Department, approved June 27, 1846.

TRIBES.	WHERE LOCATED.	No. of males about and over 18 years of age.	No. of females about and over 16 years of age.	No. of males under 18 years of age.	No. of females under 16 years of age.	Total No. of Indians.	Engaged in trade.	Capital invested.	Engaged in the mechanic arts.
Christian Indians	Port Leavenworth agency, north and south of Kansas river	24	39	19	24	106	..	..	3
Delawares		250	359	269	254	1132	..	..
Kickapoos		158	134	88	95	475			
Shawnees		270	283	207	171	931			
Stockbridges		19	19	12	8	58			
Sacs and Foxes	Sac and Fox agency, on Osage river	782	805	401	455	2443			
Sioux	St. Peter's agency, on St. Peter's river	..	..	..	..	9139			
Ottowas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies	Council Bluffs sub-agency, on Missouri river	675	637	466	465	2243			
Pottawatomies	Osage River sub-agency, on Osage river	324	426	587	413	1750	4		
Ottowas		63	53	83	81	280	2		
Chippewas		8	9	7	7	31			
Peorias		15	14	16	10	55			
Piankeshaws		23	27	25	24	99	1		
Weas		35	41	44	31	151			
Wyandots		147	132	144	130	553	7	\$8000	7
Menomonies	Green Bay sub-agency, Wisconsin Territory	..	..	..	..	2500			
Oncidas		..	..	..	..	720	..	..	50
Stockbridges		..	..	..	..	280			
Seminoles	Seminole sub-agency, north of the Canadian river	700	850	900	800	3250			
Ottowas	Michigan superintendency, Michigan	870	798	828	1069	3565			
Chippewas		814	774	783	885	3256	3	2000	2
Pottawatomies		87	76	63	122	348			
Miamies		122	117	197	119	555	1	\$8000	
Senecas, on Alleghany reservation	Osage River sub-agency, south of the Osage river	158	154	182	179	673	..	..	4
Senecas, on Cattaraugus reservation	New York agency, New York	84	95	93	88	360	..	..	20
Tuscaroras		69	67	58	83	275	..	..	9
Iowas		246	259	109	92	706			
	Great Nemaha sub-agency, on Great Nemaha river.								

N. [CONTINUED]
 CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL INDIAN TRIBES.

TRIBES.	WHERE LOCATED.	Whites engaged in mechanic arts, supported by government.	Indians similarly engaged and supported.	Supported by themselves, for the general benefit.	Engaged on their individual account.	Carpenters.	Wheelwrights.	Blacksmiths.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Subsist by agriculture.
Christian Indians	Fort Leavenworth agency, north and south of Kansas river	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Delawares		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1133
Kickapoos		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475
Shawnees		4	...	...	4	4	...	2	2	...	931
Stockbridges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Sacs and Foxes	Sac and Fox agency, on Osage river	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2413
Sioux	St. Peter's agency, on St. Peter's river	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottowas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies	Council Bluffs sub-agency, on Missouri river	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Pottawatomies	Osage River sub-agency, on Osage river	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1600
Ottowas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Chippewas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Peorias		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Piankeshaws		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Weas	Wyandot sub-agency, on Kansas river	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	100
Wyandots		3	4	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	500
Menomonies		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Oneidas	Green Bay sub-agency, Wisconsin Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720
Stockbridges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
Seminoles	Seminole sub-agency, north of the Canadian river	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3250
Ottowas	Michigan superintendency, Michigan	...	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	...	897
Chippewas		13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pottawatomies		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miamies	Osage River sub-agency, south of the Osage river	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senecas, on Alleghany reservation	New York sub-agency, New York	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	673
Senecas, on Cattaraugus reservation		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuscaroras		...	...	...	20	10	...	2	4	4	347
Iowas	Great Nemaha sub-agency, on Great Nemaha river	...	...	...	9	2	1	4	...	2	274
		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	706

Data are introduced by Col. Bouquet to denote that the Indian inhabitants of North America are in the proportion of five persons to one fighting man, which gives a total of 283,000 (p. 71) as the Indian population of the old colonies. † They live to the north-west; and the French, when they first saw them, took them for Spaniards.

* Namely, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wyandot, and Tuscarora.

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N. [CONTINUED.]

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL INDIAN TRIBES.

TRIBES.	WHERE LOCATED.	Whites engaged in mechanic arts, supported by government.	Indians similarly engaged and supported.	Supported by themselves, for the general benefit.	Engaged on their individual account.	Carpenters.	Wheelwrights.	Blacksmiths.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Subsist by agriculture.
Christian Indians	Fort Leavenworth agency, north and south of Kansas river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Delawares		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1133
Kickapoos .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475
Shawnees		4	...	...	4	4	...	2	2	...	931
Stockbridges .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Sacs and Foxes	Sac and Fox agency, on Osage river	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2443
Sioux	St. Peter's agency, on St. Peter's river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottowas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies	Council Bluffs sub-agency, on Missouri river .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Pottawatomies	Osage River sub-agency, on Osage river	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1600
Ottowas .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Chippewas .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Peorias .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Piankeshaws .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Weas .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Wyandots	Wyandot sub-agency, on Kansas river .....	...	...	3	7	2	...	...	2	3	500
Menomonies	Green Bay sub-agency, Wisconsin Territory	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Oneidas .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720
Stockbridges .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
Seminoles	Seminole sub-agency, north of the Canadian river	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3250
Ottowas	Michigan superintendency, Michigan .....	...	2	...	...	3	...	11	...	...	897
Chippewas .....		...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pottawatomies .....		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miamies	Osage River sub-agency, south of the Osage river .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senecas, on Alleghany reservation	New York sub-agency, New York .....	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	673
Senecas, on Cattaraugus reservation .....		...	...	...	20	10	...	2	4	4	347
Tuscaroras .....		...	...	...	9	2	1	4	...	2	274
Iowas	Great Nemaha sub-agency, on Great Nemaha river	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	706

N. [CONTINUED.]

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL INDIAN TRIBES.

TRIBES.	WHERE LOCATED.	Agricultural assistants, furnished them by government.	Subsidy by hunting.	Acres of land in cultivation.	Product of wheat, in bushels.	Product of corn, in bushels.	Product of rye, in bushels.	Product of oats, in bushels.	Product of potatoes, in bushels.
Christian Indians	Fort Leavenworth agency, north and south of Kansas river .....	...	...	118	10	2,360	...	69	188
Delawares .....		...	...	1381	1043	27,620	...	2,215	2,766
Kickapoos .....		...	...	635	...	12,700	...	1,180	1,718
Shawnees .....		...	...	2366	1620	34,380	...	8,449	4,324
Stockbridges .....		...	...	171	...	4,700	...	180	354
Sacs and Foxes	Sac and Fox agency, on Osage river .....	...	2443	35	...	700	...	...	...
Sioux	St. Peter's agency, on St. Peter's river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottowas, Chippewas and Pottawatomics	Council Bluffs sub-agency, on Missouri river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pottawatomics	Osage River sub-agency, on Osage river .....	...	...	...	370	16,720	...	750	250
Ottowas .....		...	...	...	...	4,260	...	...	960
Chippewas .....		...	...	...	...	330	...	...	180
Peorias .....		...	...	...	...	1,050	...	180	...
Piankeshaws .....		...	...	...	...	1,181	...	260	...
Weas	Wyandot sub-agency, on Kansas river .....	...	...	885	150	23,400	...	287	5,663
Wyandots .....		...	2200	150	...	500	...	200	1,000
Menomonies	Green Bay sub-agency, Wisconsin Territory .....	...	...	2800	2000	3,000	...	2,500	2,500
Oneidas .....		...	...	1000	400	1,000	...	...	...
Stockbridges	Seminole sub-agency, north of the Canadian river .....	...	...	1000	...	25,000	...	...	...
Seminoles .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottowas	Michigan superintendency, Michigan	21	6302	3175	...	15,346	...	...	24,996
Chippewas .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pottawatomics	Osage river sub-agency, south of the Osage river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miamies .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senecas, on Alleghany reservation	New York sub-agency, New York .....	...	...	1868	417	11,000	239	11,892	13,509
Senecas, on Cattaraugus reservation .....		...	...	1863	1856	8,170	15	7,856	4,000
Tusearoras .....		...	...	2131	2245	3,555	...	2,028	1,585
Iowas	Great Nemaha sub-agency, on Great Nemaha river .....	...	706	...	...	5,000	...	...	100

N. [CONTINUED.]

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL INDIAN TRIBES.

TRIBES.	WHERE LOCATED.	Product of beans, in bushels.	Product of melons, in number, all kinds.	Pounds of butter.	Estimated value of their agricultural and horticultural products.	Horses.	Mules.	Work oxen.
Christian Indians	Fort Leavenworth agency, north and south of Kansas river	83	5,194	1,801	8000	23	...	18
Delawares		620	89,860	10,470	10,286	1,353	12	153
Kickapoos		176	23,900	137	4,112	652	10	60
Shawnees		468	79,848	10,812	14,287	1,030	2	366
Stockbridges		80	10,535	830	1,489	45	...	14
Sacs and Foxes	Sac and Fox agency, on Osage river	40	...	...	303	2,947	27	...
Sioux	St. Peter's agency, on St. Peter's river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottowas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies	Council Bluffs sub-agency, on Missouri river .....	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...
Pottawatomies	Osage River sub-agency, on Osage river	540	11,620	163	3,350	720	...	...
Ottowas		204	9,076	...	1,350	216	5	28
Chippewas		40	1,180	...	180	32	...	6
Peorias		150	4,750	26	331	88	...	...
Piankeshaws		212	6,572	...	500	92	...	6
Weas		127	5,290	...	585	242	...	...
Wyandots	Wyandot sub-agency, on Kansas river	154	40,000	944	6,747	308	...	8
Menomonies	Green Bay sub-agency, Wisconsin Territory	50	...	...	1,000	...	...	66
Oncidas		200	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stockbridges .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seminoles	Seminole sub-agency, north of the Canadian river ..	...	...	...	8,000	805	...	...
Ottowas	Michigan superintendency, Michigan	483	101,246	850	...	876	...	24
Chippewas .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pottawatomies .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miamies	Osage River sub-agency, south of the Osage river ..	...	...	...	...	220	...	...
Senecas, on Alleghany reservation	New York sub-agency, New York	512	7,793	8,381	13,298	112	2	127
Senecas, on Cattaraugus reservation		339	8,760	3,833	10,458	151	...	94
Tuscaroras		100	1,400	4,932	6,074	123	20	40
Iowas		Great Nemaha sub-agency, on Great Nemaha river.	70	31,000	...	1,400	300	...

N. (CONTINUED)

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL INDIAN TRIBES.

TRIBES.	WHERE LOCATED.	Milk cows.	Other neat cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Estimated value of agricultural implements.	Value of the product of their lands, annually.	Amount of cattle available.
Christian Indians	Port Leavenworth agency, north and south of Kansas river	35	47	...	101	8310	...	\$400
Delawares		419	619	117	1257	3675	...	6,500
Kickapoos		183	162	...	690	1845	...	5,000
Shawnees		492	696	61	2498	4460	...	6,000
Stockbridges		30	46	...	94	160	...	70
Sacs and Foxes	Sac and Fox agency, on Osage river .....	...	...	...	...	750	\$4,500	\$1,000
Sioux	St. Peter's agency, on St. Peter's river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottowas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies	Council Bluffs sub-agency, on Missouri river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,912
Pottawatomies	Osage River sub-agency, on Osage river	85	285	...	392	1500	1,750	33,300
Ottowas		61	149	...	291	500	800	2,600
Chippewas		6	12	...	8	50	250	300
Peorias		16	46	...	31	200	150	...
Piankeshaws		27	30	...	21	250	260	800
Weas		31	52	...	131	360	370	3,000
Wyandots	Wyandot sub-agency, on Kansas river	159	269	20	1443	4400	...	17,500
Menomonies	Green Bay sub-agency, Wisconsin Territory .....	...	...	...	...	800	20,000	24,000
Ojibwas		80	...	...	...	...	800	1,150
Stockbridges .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	280
Seminoles	Seminole sub-agency, north of the Canadian river .....	...	...	...	...	1500	...	6,000
Ottowas	Michigan superintendency, Michigan	16	163	...	756	1000	...	67,503
Chippewas .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pottawatomies	Osage River sub-agency, south of the Osage river	70	150	...	...	...	...	62,418
Miamies .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senecas, on Alleghany reservation		142	232	70	670	3640	...	3,715
Senecas, on Cattaraugus reservation	New York agency, New York	132	216	479	638	5341	...	...
Tusearoras		56	78	141	437	3398	...	...
Iowas	Great Nemaha sub-agency, on Great Nemaha river .....	...	...	...	...	300	...	...

N. [CONTINUED.]
CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL INDIAN TRIBES.

TRIBES.	WHERE LOCATED.	Amount of annuities per capita.	Amount of annuities paid in money.	Amount of annuities paid in goods.	Tobacco furnished them by government annually.	Salt furnished them by government annually.	Iron and steel furnished them by government annually.
Christian Indians	Fort Leavenworth agency, north and south of Kansas river	\$3 72	\$400	...	...	...	...
Delawares		5 74	6,500	...	...	\$100	\$220
Kickapoos		10 52	5,000	...	...	...	...
Shawnees		6 44	6,000	...	...	60	220
Stockbridges		1 20	70	...	...	...	...
Sacs and Foxes	Sac and Fox agency, on Osage river	38 37	\$1,000	...	\$600	200	600
Sioux	St. Peter's agency, on St. Peter's river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottowas, Chippewas and Pottowatomies	Council Bluffs sub-agency, on Missouri river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pottowatomies	Osage River sub-agency, on Osage river	1 19	\$3,300	...	2000 lbs.	160 bush.	1850 lbs.
Ottowas		9 00	2,600	...	...	...	...
Chippewas		9 50	300	...	...	...	...
Peorias .....		...	...	...	...	...	...
Piankeshaws		8 00	800	...	...	...	...
Weas	Wyandot sub-agency, on Kansas river	20 00	3,000	...	...	...	...
Wyandots		20 00	17,500	...	...	...	\$220
Menomonies		10 00	20,000	...	2000 lbs.	30 bbls.	440
Oncidas	Green Bay sub-agency, Wisconsin Territory .....	...	11,500	...	...	...	...
Stockbridges		1 00	280	...	...	...	...
Seminoles	Seminole sub-agency, north of the Canadian river	2 00	3,000	\$3000	...	...	...
Ottowas	Michigan superintendency, Michigan	9 53	67,503	...	7176 lbs.	100 bbls.	1040
Chippewas .....		...	...	...	...	...	...
Pottawatomies		72 56	...	...	1000 lbs.	160 bush.	220
Miamies	Osage river sub-agency, south of the Osage river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seneecas, on Alleghany reservation		5 00	3,715	571	...	...	...
Seneecas, on Cattaraugus reservation	New York sub-agency, New York	5 50	...	937	...	...	...
Tuscaroras .....		...	...	251	...	...	...
Iowas	Great Nemaha sub-agency, on Great Nemaha river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...

N. [CONTINUED.]
CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL IND. N TRIBES.

TRIBES.	WHERE LOCATED.	Schools.	Teachers.	Male scholars.	Female scholars.	Churches.	Male professors of religion.	Female professors of religion.
Christian Indians	Fort Leavenworth agency, north and south of Kansas river	1	1	19	13	1	13	27
Delawares		1	1	30	39	...	36	35
Kickapoos . . . . .		...	...	...	...	1	33	37
Shawnees		3	4	43	42	2	91	84
Stockbridges		1	1	6	8	1	9	16
Sacs and Foxes	Sac and Fox agency, on Osage river . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sioux	St. Peter's agency, on St. Peter's river . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottowas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies	Council Bluffs sub-agency, on Missouri river . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pottawatomies	Osage River sub-agency, on Osage river	3	6	68	72	3	540	610
Ottowas . . . . .		...	...	...	...	} 1	120	130
Chippewas . . . . .		...	...	...	...
Peorias . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piankeshaws . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wecas	Wyandot sub-agency, on Kansas river	1	2	8	7	1	49	57
Wyandots		2	2	40	30	1	98	100
Menomonies		1	2	20	18	1	56	44
Oneidas	Green Bay sub-agency, Wisconsin Territory	2	2	35	40	2	...	...
Stockbridges		2	2	50	60	1	...	...
Seminoles	Seminole sub-agency, north of the Canadian river . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottowas	Michigan superintendency, Michigan	12	16	228	254	10	295	367
Chippewas . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pottawatomies . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miamies	Osage River sub-agency, south of the Osage river . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senecas, on Alleghany reservation	New York sub-agency, New York	4	4	70	75	2	27	31
Senecas, on Cattaraugus reservation		6	6	124	90	2	36	49
Tuscaroras		1	1	21	31	1	22	44
Iowas	Great Nemaha sub-agency, on Great Nemaha river	1	2	2	6	1	...	1

N. [CONTINUED]

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL INDIAN TRIBES.

TRIBES.	WHERE LOCATED.	Sabbath schools.	Male scholars.	Female scholars.	Proportion that still adhere to their ancient religion.	Temperance societies.	Members of temperance societies.	Licensed traders.
Christian Indians	Fort Leavenworth agency, north and south of Kansas river .....	...	...	...	4 12 43 36 1	...	...	...
Delawares		1	7	9		...	...	...
Kickapoos		3	...	...		...	...	...
Shawnees		1	102	91		...	...	...
Stockbridges .....		...	25	27		...	...	...
Sacs and Foxes	Sac and Fox agency, on Osage river .....	...	...	...	2443	...	...	4
Sioux	St. Peter's agency, on St. Peter's river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies	Council Bluffs sub-agency, on Missouri river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pottawatomies	Osage River sub-agency, on Osage river .....	...	...	...	250	...	...	5
Ottawas	
Chippewas .....		...	...	...		...	...	...
Peorias .....		...	...	...		...	...	...
Piankeshaws .....		...	...	...		...	...	...
Weas	Wyandot sub-agency, on Kansas river .....	...	...	...	...	1	110	1
Wyandots .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Menomonies .....		...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Oncidas	Green Bay sub-agency, Wisconsin Territory	1	...	...	...	1	90	1
Stockbridges		1	50	50	...	1	...	...
Seminole	Seminole sub-agency, north of the Canadian river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawas	Michigan superintendency, Michigan	10	221	245	2 3	12	1514	...
Chippewas								
Pottawatomies								
Miamies	Osage River sub-agency, south of the Osage river .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senecas, on Alleghany reservation	New York agency, New York	2	15	20	9 16	1	70	...
Senecas, on Cattaraugus reservation		2	30	33	1 2	2 1	153 ³ ₄	...
Tuscaroras	1
Iowas	Great Nemaha sub-agency, on Great Nemaha river.	1	2	6	705	1

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B. ESTIMATE OF COLONEL BOUQUET, 1764.

Names of different Indian Nations in North America, with the Numbers of their Fighting Men. Historical Account of the Expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1764, by Col. Henry Bouquet. London and Philadelphia, 1766.

TRIBES.	PLACES OF RESIDENCE.	WARRIORS.
Conawaghrunas	Near the Falls of St. Louis	200
Abenakis	St. Lawrence Indians	350
Michmacs		700
Amalistes		550
*Chalass	Living towards the heads of the Ottawa river	130
Nipissins		400
Algonquins		300
Les Tetes de Boule, or Round Heads	Near the above	2500
Six Nations	On the frontiers of New York, &c.	1550
Wiandots	Near Lake Erie	300
Chipwas	Near the lakes Superior and Michigan	5000
Ottawas		900
Messesagues, or River Indians	Being wandering tribes, on the lakes Huron and Superior	2000
Powtewatamis	Near St. Joseph's and Detroit	350
Les Puans	Near Puan's Bay	700
Polle avoine, or Wild-Oat Indians		350
Mehecouakis	South of Puan's Bay	250
Sakis		400
Mascoutens	On a river of that name, falling into Mississippi on the east side	500
Ouisconsins		550
Christinaux	Far north, near the lakes of the same name	3000
Assinaboos, or Assinipouals		1500
†Blancs Barbus, or White Indians with beards	Towards the heads of Mississippi	1500
Sioux of the Meadows		2500
Sioux of the Woods	On the river of that name	1800
Missouri		3000
*Grandes Eaux	South of Missouri	1000
Osages		600
Cansas	North of the same	1600
Panis blancs		2000
Panis piques	On the river that bears their name, falling into Mississippi on the west side	1700
Padoucas		500
Ajoues	A tribe of the Creeks	1100
Arkansas		2000
Alibamous	Unknown, unless the author has put them for tribes of the Creeks	600
*Ouanakina		300
*Chiakanessou	Upon the river of that name, falling into Lake Erie	350
*Machecous		800
Caouitas (Cowetas)	On the Ohio	700
*Souikilas		200
Miamis	On Scioto	350
Delawares (les Loups)		600
Ihawnesse	On the Ouabache	500
Kickapoos		300
Wachtanons	On the Illinois river	400
Manquichas		250
Maskasquias, or Illinois in general	On the frontiers of North Carolina	600
Pianria		800
Atawbas	Behind South Carolina	150
Cherokees		2500
Hickasaws	Mobile and Mississippi	750
Katchez		150
Hactaws		4500
		56,500

Pop.
350 x 5 = 1500

Data are introduced by Col. Bouquet to denote that the Indian inhabitants of North America are in the proportion of five persons to one fighting man, which gives a total of 283,000 (p. 71) as the Indian population of the old colonies.

French soubriquets. † They live to the north-west; and the French, when they first saw them, took them for Spaniards.

periodical expectation of the government annuities, which are generally squandered in brief periods after they reach the Indians, on objects that do not invigorate or benefit, but tend to detract from its capacities of usefulness.

The accompanying Map, Plate 21, has been constructed with great pains and care, to exhibit the present territory occupied and owned by the Indians. It shows the recession of the tribes from the Atlantic, the Alleghanies, and the great lakes, towards the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific.

It is a mistake to suppose that any of the leading stock-tribes or primary generic groups of the aborigines have become extinct. Numerous small coast-tribes, extending at first along the shores of the Atlantic, through every latitude from the St. Lawrence to the capes of Florida, early fell before the triple touch of intemperance, indulgence and idleness, or their remnants retreated westward. But the parent languages were preserved in the body of the tribes who receded from the early points of European landing and settlement, thus preserving the historical line of the stocks. In this manner the numerous tribes of New England and the southern part of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, were speedily swept off; but nearly all these tribes spoke dialects of the great Algonquin tongue, or varieties of its sub-divisions, as the Mohegan, Lenno Lenape, and the Powhatan. The Iroquois language, in its sevenfold dialects,¹ has been perfectly preserved. The Mohegan exists fully in the existing Stockbridges and Munsees of the West; the Lenno Lenape in the Delaware; the Algonquin proper in the Chippewa, Ottawa, Shawnee, and Miami, of the Mississippi Valley, and of the great lake basins. Of the Powhatan sub-type of the Algonquin, we must judge from the old travellers and writers, compared with the existing geographical terminology of Virginia. The Cherokees have preserved their language and nationality intact. The languages of the great Appalachian tribes north of the Gulf of Mexico have come down to modern times in the Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw. An hiatus, however, exists in the ancient history of tribes of the Chicorean group, who lived on the Atlantic coasts of Florida, Georgia, and, to some extent, South Carolina, and appear to have been forcibly carried by the Spanish to work in the mines of St. Domingo; often from the coast direct, or from the Bahamas, Cuba, or others of the West India groups. In other cases, they were subjugated by, and incorporated with, the Muscogees.

The progress of purchase of the Indian territories herewith delineated, must, under the present expanding population of the United States, absorb these Indian territories wherever the lands have not been secured to them in perpetuity with the sovereignty thereof. For observations on the future prospects of the tribes, reference is made to section XI., herewith.

¹ Namely, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wyandot, and Tuscarora.

K.

OFFICIAL ESTIMATES OF INDIAN POPULATION IN 1836.

Statement showing the Number of Indians now East of the Mississippi; of those that have emigrated from the East to the West of that River; and of those within Striking Distance of the Western Frontier. 1846.*

1. NAME AND NUMBER OF THE TRIBES NOW EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

NAMES OF THE TRIBES.	Number.	Total.
A. UNDER TREATY STIPULATIONS TO REMOVE WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.		
Winnebagoes	4,500	
Ottawas of Ohio	100	
Pottowattomies of Indiana	<u>2,950</u>	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottowattomies	1,500	
Cherokees	14,000	
Creeks	1,000	
Chickasaws ..	1,000	
Seminoles	5,000	
Appalachicolas	400	
Ottawas and Chippewas in the peninsula of Michigan	6,500	
		36,950
B. NOT UNDER TREATY STIPULATIONS TO REMOVE.		
New York Indians	4,176	
Wyandotts	575	
Miamics	1,100	
Menomonees	4,000	
Ottawas and Chippewas of the Lakes	2,564	
		12,415
		49,365

11
 2950
 1500
 2191
 53

 6694

2. NUMBER OF INDIANS WHO HAVE EMIGRATED FROM THE EAST TO THE WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Chickasaws	549	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottowattomies	<u>2,191</u> ✓	
Choctaws	15,000	
Quapaws	476	
Creeks	20,437	
Seminoles	407	
Appalachicolas	265	
Cherokees	7,911	
Kickapoos	588	
Delawares	826	
Shawanese	1,272	
Ottawas	374	
Weas	222	
Piankeshaws	162	
Peorias and Kaskaskias	132	
Pottowattomies of Indiana	<u>53</u>	
Senecas	251	
Senecas and Shawnees	211	
		51,327

* These estimates will be found to be those of the official report of 1837.

location
population

F. [CONTINUED.]					
INDIANS REMAINING WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE SEVERAL STATES, &c.					
Names of the Tribes	States or Territories in which located.	Numbers of each tribe.	No. in each State or Terr.	Number of acres claimed by each tribe.	REMARKS.
Wyandotts	Michigan Territory...	37	}	7,957,920	These tribes reside, in some degree, promiscuously, and the number stated comprehends all those inhabiting the country north of Illinois, and between Lake Michigan and Mississippi rivers, as well as those residing in the peninsula formed by Lakes Erie and Michigan, and the northern boundary of Indiana. The quantity of land mentioned is that claimed by the Indians in the peninsula only; but in what proportion by the respective tribes, cannot be ascertained.
Pottawatamies.....	do.....	106			
Chippewas and Ottawas, the former by far the most numerous.....	do.....	18,473			
Menomencees	do.....	3,900			
Winnebagoes	do.....	5,800			
		28,316			
Miami, and Eel River Indians.....	Indiana	1,073	10,104,000	{ A part of these lands is claimed by the Pottawatamies and Chippewas, (who reside partly in this State and in Illinois,) but in what proportion there are no means of ascertaining.	
Menomencees	Illinois.....	270	}	5,314,560	{ This is the whole quantity of land claimed by Indians in this State, including the Pottawatamies and Chippewas; but there are no means of distinguishing the quantity owned by each tribe. The number of Sauks and Foxes embraces these on both sides of the Mississippi; there being no means of ascertaining the particular number of them in Illinois.
Kaskaskias	do.....	36			
Sauks and Foxes	do.....	6,400			
		6,700			
Pottawatamies and Chippewas.....	Indiana and Illinois.....	3,900		{ Claim lands in both States; quantity claimed by them separately from other tribes, not known.	
Creeks	Georgia and Alabama	20,000	}	15,117,000	The quantity of land here stated is the whole quantity claimed by all these tribes within the States mentioned; of which The Creeks claim in Georgia..... 4,245,700 The Cherokees, in do. 5,292,160 The Creeks and Cherokees, in Alabama 5,995,200 The Choctaws, do. 781,440 The Chickasaws, do. 465,536 The Cherokees, in Tennessee..... 7,272,570 The Choctaws and Chickasaws, in Mississippi..... 1,055,680 15,705,000
Cherokees.....	Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee.....	9,000			
Choctaws	Missipi and Alabama	21,000			
Chickasaws	Mississippi.....	3,025			
Seminoles, and other remnants of tribes.....	Florida Territory.....				{ Quantity of land reported from the survey made by Col. Gadsden.

ESG

A. [CONTINUED.]

NUMBER OF FIGHTING MEN IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN TRIBES.

Enumeration of M. Chauvignerie's official Report to the Government of Canada, A. D. 1738.

Name of the Tribe or Nation.	Remarks.	Their Totems.	No. of Warriors.	Estimates of Captain Thomas Hutchins, 1764.	Estimate of Mr. Smith, 1785.	Estimate of an Officer of the Army in 1812.
Mississaugues	Lake St. Clair	A crane	11,923	38,430	6880	6850
"	Kentè, Toronto river, Matchitæn, and west end of Lake Ontario.....	"	60	Mississaugues of Lake Huron and Lake Superior..... 2,000		
Oskemanitigous	Ounipegon river.....	Kingfisher.....	40			
Ounepigous.....	Lake Superior, people of the prairie.....	Rabbit.....	140			
Papinachaux.....	Lake Superior.....	"	20			
Morisons.....	" " a wandering tribe.....	Moose.....	200			
Abbetikis and Tetes de Boule.....	They go to Lake Superior	Pheasant, and an eagle.				
Nameauillieu	Lake Superior	Sturgeon.....	150			
Chippeways, or Souteus	Sault St. Mary, two bands	Crane and beard.....	30	Chippeways of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan..... 5,000		Chippeways.....1500
"	Kiouanous, or the Ause Kenowenou.....	Crow and a stag	40			
"	La Ponite Chagauamegou	"	150			
Cristeneaux.....	Ounepegon Lake	Wild goose	60	Christeneaux..... 8,000		Killisteneaux..... 500
"	Lake of the Woods.....		200			
Tecomimonni.....	Soc La plerie; they come to Nessigon.....		100	Blanc Barbus for N. West..... 1,500		
Ouali.....	Gamanestigaga	A beard.....	60	Assineboes..... 1,500		
Assinepoels.....	South of Ounipegan lake; derived from the Scioux.....	A rock.....	150	Puans of Green Bay 700		
Puants (or Winnebagoes.....	{ Joined the French in 1728..... }	A stag, "le sechaux," and the tiger.....	80			Winnebagoes..... 300
Folle Avoines (Menominees)	North of Lake Michigan. The three largest families have for totems a she-bear with a long tail, and a "cerf unquileou," or "kiliol," a kind of eagle, the most beautiful and powerful bird of the country, perched upon a cross.....	She-bear and the kilioi.....	160	Folle Avoines of Green Bay..... 350		
Pauteauamis (Potawatamis)	A small village, who in 1788 withdrew to an island of Lake Michigan.....		20	Potawatamis, St. Joseph's and Detroit..... 350		Potawatamis..... 500
"	A village near Detroit	Golden carp.....	180			
"	River St. Joseph's; call themselves beloved sons of the Governor	Frog and tortoise, and some a crab.....	100			
"	With the Miamies.....	A crane	10			
			14,023	62,830	6880	9650

A. [CONTINUED.]

NUMBER OF FIGHTING MEN IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN TRIBES.

Number of Tribes or Geographical Sub-Groups.		CENSUS RETURNS.—II. ALGONQUIN GROUP.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Main Tribes, or Geographical Sub-Groups.	Number of Bands, or recognised Divisions.	Names of the Divisions of the Group, as known to the Laws, or recognised by Treaties or Usage.	Geographical Position.	Number of Families in the Tribe or Band.	Whole Number of Souls of both Sexes.	Number of Males under the Age of 18.	Number of Females under the Age of 16.	Number of Males between the Ages of 18 and 60.	Number of Females between the Ages of 16 and 60.	Number of both Sexes between the Ages of 60 and 100.	Number of European or white Heads of Families, male.	Number of European or white Female Heads of Families.	Number of Male Children of Half or Mixed Blood.	Number of Female Children of Half or Mixed Blood.	Number of Marriages in the Family during the Year.	Number of Births, Male, within the Year.	Number of Births, Female, within the Year.	Number of Deaths, Male, within the Year.	Number of Deaths, Female, within the Year.	Number of Deaf and Dumb Persons.	Number of Lunatics or Insane.	Number of Idiots.
3.	WESTERN ALGONQUINS, CHIEFLY OF THE LENAPEE SUB-TYPE.	1.	Sacs and Foxes	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	315	1578																		
		2.	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	19	147	16	26	57	47	1	2	.....	.....	3	3	4	2	7	6				
		3.	Miamies	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	65	286	53	68	74	91	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	9	5	18	10				
		4.	Weas.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	55	154	25	43	53	33	.....	1	.....	11	7	11	9	6	7	6				
		5.	Piankashaws.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	25	107	24	17	35	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	6	3	5				
		6.	Peorias and Kaskaskias.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	14	84	18	14	21	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	6	7	3				
		7.	Pottawatomes, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	501	1797	425	276	404	629	63	5	.....	29	22	62	37	41	63	52				
		8.	Pottawatomes of Huron....	Michigan.....	.....	63	16	11	15	17	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	...	1	2				
		9.	Kickapoos.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	58	347	57	66	107	112	5	1	.....	8	7	11	5	7	10	5				
		10.	Shawnees.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	175	886	217	195	205	227	42	6	.....	15	23	27	17	19	18	13				
		11.	Stockbridges, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	19	54	8	8	23	14	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	3	1				
		12.	Christian Indians.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	30	132	36	30	25	38	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	1	3	8				
		13.	Delawares.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	147	903	214	209	196	265	19	8	5	15	17	40	16	23	33	23	2			
4.	MENOMONIES.	14.	Menomonies.....	Wisconsin.....	112	416	87	99	103	117	10	1	.....	35	22	16	22	16	8	7				
					1535	6954	1196	1062	1318	1652	148	26	5	115	102	210	141	133	181	141	2			

Number of Tribes, or Geographical Sub-Groups.		CENSUS RETURNS.—II. ALGONQUIN GROUP.																							
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38					
Main Tribes, or Geographical Sub-Groups.		Number of Bands, or recognised Divisions.	Names of the Divisions of the Group, as known to the Laws, or recognised by Treaties or Usage.	Geographical Position.	Number of Persons born Blind.	Number of Heads of Families who subsist their Families by the Chase.	Number of Heads of Families who subsist their Families by Agriculture.	Number of Apprentices, or other persons employed as Interpreters or Translators.	Number of Females who are employed as Interpreters or Translators.	Number of Persons occupied as Blacksmiths or Assistants.	Number of Persons occupied as Carpenters.	Number of Persons occupied as Shoemakers.	Number of Persons employed in any of the Trades in the West or Northwest.	Number of Persons occupied as Silver Smiths.	Number of Persons occupied as Tailors.	Number of Persons engaged as Farmers or Clerks in Trade.	Number of Persons who have studied, or for any of the Learned Professions.	Number of Male Children who attend School.	Number of Female Children who attend School.	Number of Children who now speak the English Language.	Number of Males who are engaged as Teachers.	Number of Females who are engaged as Teachers.	Number of Male Sub-tribal-School Scholars.		
3.	WESTERN ALGONQUINS, CHIEFLY OF THE LENAPEE SUB-TYPE.	1.	Sacs and Foxes.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	.....	19																		
		2.	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	.....	19																		
		3.	Miamies.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	.....	12	1								1					5				
		4.	Weas.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	8	25	1								1		8	10	25		1			
		5.	Piankashaws.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	12	15										1		9	6	15	1	1		
		6.	Peorias and Kaskaskias.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	.....	14												3	2	15				
		7.	Pottawatomies, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	172	297	15	4	1	7	1				11	5	2	82	94	147	3			
		8.	Pottawatomies of Huron.....	Michigan.....	.....	.....	2	12	1	1						2			13	8	5		1	13	
		9.	Kickapoos.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	1	4	54					1							3	3	3				2
		10.	Shawnees.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	.....	160	11			2	2	3	1			1		46	25	67				
		11.	Stockbridges, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	.....	19					3						1	3	6	12				
		12.	Christian Indians.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	1	29	3				1							14	13	13				
		13.	Delawares.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	19	127	15	5	1	5	2	2	7					37	32	76	1	1		8
4.	MEMOMONIES.	14.	Menomonies.....	Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	1		4	1				1		30	27	10	1	1		25		
					
					1	218	801	47	11	4	23	7	3	7	13	10	3	248	226	393	6	5		48	

Number of Tribes or Geographical Sub-Groups.		CENSUS RETURNS.—II. ALGONQUIN GROUP.				55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
		Number of Bands, or recognised Divisions.	Names of the Divisions of the Group, as known to the Laws, or recognised by Treaties or Usage.	Geographical Position.	Number of Bushels of Beans raised.	Number of Bushels of Peas raised.	Number of Bushels of Black-wheat raised.	Number of Bushels of Potatoes raised.	Pounds of Flax raised.	Pounds of Hemp raised.	Pounds of Cotton picked.	Number of Fruit-Trees of all kinds.	Number of Melons of all kinds raised.	Pounds of Maple Sugar made.	Pounds of Cheese made.	Pounds of Butter made.	Pounds of Honey, wild or domestic.	Number of live Cattle killed or sold.	Estimated Value of the Agricultural and Horticultural Products of the Family during the Year.	Number of Horses.	
3.	WESTERN ALGONQUINS, CHIEFLY OF THE LENAPEE SUB-TYPE.	1.	Sacs and Foxes	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.																	
		2.	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	55								4,500	210						8880.00	113
		3.	Miamies	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	25								2,500							81,255.00	71
		4.	Weas	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	25			65			132		578	218				280	18	81,420.00	80
		5.	Piankeshaws	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	22			45			32		485	500				325	11	81,069.00	60
		6.	Peorias and Kaskaskias	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	25			60			25		250					200	8	81,296.00	70
		7.	Pottawatomies, West	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	541	48	701				1761		21,620	2,482		226	1,873	257	823,056.00	1128	
		8.	Pottawatomies of Huron	Michigan	12		5				17		500	800				50			32
		9.	Kickapoos	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	266	35					103		9,532	300		50	1,389	60	86,057.22	523	
		10.	Shawnees	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	534	65	5	335			53904		54,730			13,919	9,196	206	832,386.00	1318	
		11.	Stockbridges, West	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	23						81		2,050			1,770		210	25	81,997.50	65
		12.	Christian Indians	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	95	1					286		7,410		40	1,585	3,286	41	82,813.20	89	
		13.	Delawares	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	580	67	15	895			252679		42,130	4,815	185	7,817	11,883	212	818,311.50	1480	
4.	MENOMONIES.	14.	Menomonies	Wisconsin	200	30	300					3,500		200	600	10	8175.00				
					2404	163	103	2403			309020	146,285	12,825	225	25,567	29,292	941	889,716.42	5059		

Number of Tribes, or Principal Sub-Groups.		CENSUS RETURNS.—H. ALGONQUIN GROUP.														88								
		71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84		85	86	87					
Main Tribes, or Geographical Sub-Groups.		Number of Bands, or recognized Divisions.	Names of the Divisions of the Group, as known to the Laws, or recog- nized by Treaties or Usage.	Geographical Position.	Number of Mules.	Number of Oxen.	Number of Milch Cows.	Other Neat Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Pigeons shoared.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Ponies.	Number of Carts.	Number of Log-Chains.	Number of Crowbars.	Number of Hoes.	Number of Spades and Shovels.	Number of Axes, broad and narrow.	Number of Drays, Har- rows, and Drills.	Number of Bureaus and Pleasure-Wagons.	Number of Saddles and Bridles.	Estimated Value of Agri- cultural Implements.		
3.	WESTERN AL- GONQUINS, CHIEFLY OF THE LENAPEE SUB-TYPE.	1.	Sacs and Foxes	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.																				
		2.	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	47	3	47	2	...	113		\$94.00	
		3.	Miamies	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	56		\$500.00	
		4.	Weas.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	12	15	25	...	...	...	32	25	...	8	...	53	5	53	...	...	63		\$530.00
		5.	Piankashaws.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	12	15	25	...	...	...	40	12	...	6	...	30	3	54	...	...	41		\$334.00
		6.	Peorias and Kaskaskias.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	4	6	10	...	...	...	20	20	...	2	...	20	3	25	...	...	30		\$290.00
		7.	Pottawatomies, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	32	80	211	256	...	...	...	289	135	56	140	25	548	94	628	...	7	986		\$11,812.00
		8.	Pottawatomies of Huron.....	Michigan.....	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	16	2	...	3	...	32	3	26	2	1	25		\$50.00
		9.	Kickapoos.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	10	103	100	183	...	...	...	553	113	...	66	2	182	10	218	...	7	620		\$3,636.00
		10.	Shawnees.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	7	461	492	1048	156	156	...	3554	334	84	270	17	536	217	486	81	6	830		\$4,492.00
		11.	Stockbridges, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	16	31	70	18	18	...	187	12	...	1	...	30	1	31	1	4	46		\$767.00
		12.	Christian Indians.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	29	81	116	...	...	...	483	24	2	15	...	94	7	80	12	...	51		\$826.50
		13.	Delawares.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	27	158	376	807	128	159	2639	160	28	122	7	508	134	458	81	3	940		\$7,672.50	
4.	MENOMONIES.	14.	Menomonies.....	Wisconsin.....	...	10	20	10	...	100	15	...	20	...	300	10	500	2	...	75		\$500.00		
					76	889	1347	2562	392	333	7913	859	170	673	51	2380	490	2648	191	28	3885		\$42,594.00	

Number of Tribes or Governmental Sub-Groups.	Main Tribes, or Geographical Sub-Groups.	Number of Bands, or Recognized Divisions.	Names of the Divisions of the Group, as known to the Laws, or recognized by Treaties or Usage.	Geographical Position.	CENSUS RETURNS.—H. ALGONQUIN GROUP.																
					89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101				
					Average Value of the "Plus" or "Skin" in the treatment of the Trade.	Number of "skins" made during the Year.	Total estimated Value of the Year's Hunt to the Family.	Amount of Cash Annuity per Caput received from the Government.	Number of Male Professors of the Christian Religion.	Number of Female Professors of the Christian Religion.	Number of Persons who still adhere to their native Religion.	Number of Members of Temperance Societies.	Number of Persons who are employed as Carriers, Shooters, or Aids in the support of the Gospel in their Tribe.	Total estimated Fiscal Means and Resources of the Family, estimated during the Year, from Nov. 24, 95, and the aggregate of 97.	Average Fiscal Means of each Person in the Tribe.	Number of Clans, of the Tribe, so organized in Clans.	Number of persons of Clans (G.A.P.).				
3.	WESTERN ALGONQUINS, CHIEFLY OF THE LENAPEE SUB-TYPE.	1.	Sacs and Foxes	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	2,450														
		2.	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....		\$570.00	\$17.00			148				\$3,987.00			2		
		3.	Miamies	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....			\$121.00	5	7					\$36,144.00		2	1		
		4.	Weas.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	180		\$19.50	8	15				1	\$4,510.00		1	1		
		5.	Piankeshaws	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	150		\$7.50	12	14				2	\$1,944.00		1	1		
		6.	Peorias and Kaskaskias.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....					30	35				\$1,296.00		1	1		
		7.	Pottawatomies, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	4,960	\$6.00	\$30.00	384	679	112			14	\$79,418.00		3	1		
		8.	Pottawatomies of Huron.....	Michigan.....		\$150	300	\$20.00	\$6.50	21	21		61	2					1		
		9.	Kickapoos.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	798	\$591.63	\$14.40	29	34				4	\$11,618.76		1	1		
		10.	Shawnees.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	191	\$109.00	\$3.55	51	70	2103		15		\$35,615.21		3	1		
		11.	Stockbridges, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	23	\$14.50	\$1.11	4	8				2	\$2,071.90		1	1		
		12.	Christian Indians	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	305	\$190.75	\$3.03	12	32				2	\$3,403.91		1	2		
		13.	Delawares.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	.....	3,558	\$1,709.20	\$7.19	31	46	134			10	\$26,518.49		3	2		
4.	MENOMONIES.	14.	Menomonies.....	Wisconsin.....	.....	1,500			147	183	1400	137	2				3			
					\$150	14,415	\$3,211.08		734	1144	1796	201	54	\$206,587.36		17	19				

Number of Tribes or Geographical Sub-Groups		CENSUS RETURNS.—H. ALGONQUIN GROUP.			102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116		
		Main Tribes, or Geographical Sub-Groups.	Number of Bands, or recognised Divisions.	Names of the Divisions of the Group, as known to the Laws, or recognised by Treaties or Usage.	Geographical Position.	Number of recognised Bands of the Several Cases (only).	Number of War-Chiefs.	Number of Warriors fit to take the Field.	Number of the native Professionals who dedicate as Public Prophets.	Amount of Annuities paid in Cash.	Amount of Annuities paid in Goods or Merchandise.	Amount of Annuities paid in Provisions.	Amount of Annuities paid in Tobacco.	Amount of Annuities paid in Salt.	Sum set apart by the Tribe for Educational Purposes.	Sum expended for Cloak, Stock, and Artisanal Implements.	Sum expended for Iron, Steel, and Coal.	Sum expended by Government for Passage, Stationery, Rent, and other Contingencies.	Amount of Sum expended by Government for Awards, and all other Prizes employed by Authority.	Number of United States Agents.	
3.	WESTERN ALGONQUINS, CHIEFLY OF THE LENAPEE SUB-TYPE.	1.	Sacs and Foxes	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.																	
		2.	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	3	3	45		\$4,500.00						\$770	\$1600	\$1000				
		3.	Miamies	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	4	...	54		\$318.79			\$200	\$140	\$2000							
		4.	Weas.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	3	...	41		\$3,000.00												
		5.	Piankashaws.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	2	...	30		\$800.00												
		6.	Peorias and Kaskaskias.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	21													
		7.	Pottawatomies, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	7	...	450		\$53,862.00				\$140				\$180	\$200	\$4190		
		8.	Pottawatomies of Huron....	Michigan.....	1	...			\$800.00						\$350						
		9.	Kickapoos.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	4	1	107		\$5,000.00												1
		10.	Shawnees.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	4	4	257		\$4,500.00												1
		11.	Stockbridges, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	1	1	23		\$70.00												1
		12.	Christian Indians.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	3	...	25		\$400.00												1
		13.	Delawares.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	3	3	200		\$3,500.00												1
4.	MENOMONIES.	14.	Menomonies.....	Wisconsin.....	7																
					42	12	1252		\$79,780.79			\$200	\$280	\$3120	\$1600	\$1480	\$200	\$4190	5		

Number of Tribes or Geographical Sub-Groups.		CENSUS RETURNS.—II. ALGONQUIN GROUP.																								
		117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136					
Main Tribes, or Geographical Sub-Groups.		Number of Bands or recognised Divisions.	Names of the Divisions of the Group, as known to the Laws, or recognised by Treaties or Usage.	Geographical Position.	Number of Sub-Agents	Number of Messengers or Chiefs	Number of Interpreters or Translators.	Number of Blacksmiths and Assistants.	Number of Farmers and Assistants.	Number of Carpenters.	Number of other Mechanics.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Missionaries supported under Treaty Provisions.	Number of Persons employed or hired by the Tribes during the Year.	Number of Council Houses.	Number of Mission Houses or Establishments.	Number of Schools Houses.	Number of Churches.	Estimated Value of all Public Buildings.	Number of Saw-Mills.	Number of Grist-Mills.	Number of Cotton-Machines.	Number of Tanning-Machines.	Number of Farms.		
3.	WESTERN ALGONQUINS, CHIEFLY OF THE LENAPEE SUB-TYPE.	1.	Sacs and Foxes	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.																						
		2.	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1				
		3.	Miamies	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	1																			
		4.	Weas.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	1																			
		5.	Piankeshaws	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...																		
		6.	Peorias and Kaskaskias.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...																	1			
		7.	Pottawatomies, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	\$800	1	2	...	...	...	2	
		8.	Pottawatomies of Huron.....	Michigan.....	...	...								1	...	1	1	...	\$100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		9.	Kickapoos.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	1								...	1	...	2	\$1100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10.	Shawnees.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	12
		11.	Stockbridges, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...									...											1
		12.	Christian Indians	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	1								...	1	1	1	\$1300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		13.	Delawares.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	\$2500	1	1	...	...	...	...	6
4.	MENOMONIES.	14.	Menomonies.....	Wisconsin.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	\$25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					2		8	11	1			2	3	4	1	12	0	12	\$5825	3	6			21		

Number of Tribes or Geographical Sub-Groups.		CENSUS RETURNS.—II. ALGONQUIN GROUP.												151		152		153		154			
		137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148									149	150	151	152	153	154
Main Tribes, or Geographical Sub-Groups.		Number of Bands, or recognised Divisions.	Names of the Divisions of the Group, as known to the Laws, or recognised by Treaties or Usage.	Geographical Position.	Number of Cotton-Gins.	Number of Saw-Works.	Number of Looms in the Tribe.	Number of Spinning-Wheels.	Number of Laces-Mills.	Number of Forge-Furnaces.	Number of Fisheries.	Number of Mines worked or leased.	Number of Kettles used in the Manufacture of Maple Sugar.	Number of Druggists' Presses in the Nation.	Number of Licensed Traders under Congress Laws.	Estimated Number of undressed Furs for Parts of the Year still within State Limits.	Number of Clerks and Drivers employed in the Trade.	Number of Boatmen, Rowers, or Fishers employed by the Principals.	Aggregate Number of "Captives" from the Trade Standard Value.	Gross Amount of Capital invested in the Trade in 1847.	Total Number of Hunters and Warriors.	Total Number of Warriors.	
3.	WESTERN ALGONQUINS, CHIEFLY OF THE LENAPEE SUB-TYPE.	1.	Sacs and Foxes	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.																			
		2.	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	2	...	\$7,000	57	19
		3.	Miamics	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	\$1,800	45	
		4.	Weas.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	1	...	2	...	\$1200	\$25,000	40	25
		5.	Piankeshaws.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	30	12	15
		6.	Peorias and Kaskaskias.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	21
		7.	Pottawatomies, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	810	...	6	...	1	...	\$2500	\$35,000	610	520
		8.	Pottawatomies of Huron.....	Michigan.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	\$300	...	15	25
		9.	Kickapoos.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	...	\$6,000	107	75
		10.	Shawnees.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	6	25	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	\$5,500	...	257
		11.	Stockbridges, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	19
		12.	Christian Indians.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	25	29
		13.	Delawares.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.	...	...	4	12	...	1	...	...	100	1	4	...	6	...	...	\$11,000	200	198
4.	MENOMONIES.	14.	Menomonies.....	Wisconsin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
						10	58	1	4	1		2781	1	17		20	2	\$4000	\$84,300	1111	1303		

Number of Tribes or Geographical Sub-Groups.		CENSUS RETURNS.—II. ALGONQUIN GROUP.			155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	
Main Tribes, or Geographical Sub-Groups.	Number of Bands, or recognised Persons.	Names of the Divisions of the Group, as known to the Laws, or recognised by Treaties or Usage.	Geographical Position.	Total Number who profess Medical Skill.	Total Number of all Classes, who tolerate as native Process or jugglers.	Total Number of all Classes, who have been educated.	Number of Persons who can read the Scriptures.	Total Number of Church Members, all Christian Documents.	Total Number who are of temperate Habits.	Total Number who may be ranked as Indians.	Total Number of Indians living in the Territory, not Members of it, and not entitled to Annuities.	Number of colored Slaves, Persons of African Descent.	Number of Civilians taken or adopted from other Tribes.	Number of Persons living in a State of Tubercular.	Total Years of the Tribe lived or having so far as recorded, been in the Territory.	Average Number of the Indian Family.	Number of Births per Year during the Year.	Number of Deaths per Year during the Year.	Average Number of Children born, female, during the last ten or twelve Years of Age.	Value of P. of Work.	Average received for Property, per Annum.		
3. WESTERN ALGONQUINS, CHIEFLY OF THE LENAPEE SUB-TYPE.	1.	Sacs and Foxes.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.																				
	2.	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.			1			30	27						200							
	3.	Miamies.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.			7	7	12	12	165					11								
	4.	Weas.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.			30	26	35	15	32													
	5.	Piankeshaws.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.			8	14	26	26	16													
	6.	Peorias and Kaskaskias.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.				5	65	80														
	7.	Pottawatomies, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.		4		205	205	1314	1314	95		4		7	112							
	8.	Pottawatomies of Huron.....	Michigan.....		2			10	42	61		5											
	9.	Kickapoos.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.		15		6	6	63	250	25	300					150						
	10.	Shawnees.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.				63	63	408	415	50		12	1		150							
	11.	Stockbridges, West.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.		1		34	34	12	27	12												
	12.	Christian Indians.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.				18	18	44	44	14												
	13.	Delawares.....	Ind. Ter. W. of Miss.				65	65	120	150	70	186			2	650							
4. MENOMONIES.	14.	Menomonies.....	Wisconsin.....					131		156													
				22		437	584	2141	2574	500	506	16	1	20	1262								

C.

QUANTITY OF LAND, NUMBER OF SOULS, &c.,

Within the Territory bounded on the south by the parallel of the southern boundary of the Osages, east and north-east by the State of Missouri and the Missouri river, north by the parallel of the northern boundary of the State of Missouri, and extending west 200 miles from the eastern and north-eastern boundary.

The entire quantity of land is	51,000 sq. miles = 32,640,000 acres.
From this subtract Cherokee lands	1,250 " " = 800,000 "
Leaves	49,750 " " = 31,840,000 "

Names of Tribes, &c.	Number on the ground.	Number elsewhere.	Total Number	Square miles.	Acres.	No. of acres to each.	By Treaty ratified.	Nature of the claim.	Remarks.	
Tribes for whom lands have been surveyed.	Ottawas of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxas village... } say 200		200	53½	34,000	170	April 6, 1832,	Patent...	} The immigrants are amalgamated.	
	Ottawas of Roche de Boeuf and Wolf rapids..... } say 100	In Ohio, perhaps 100	200	63½	40,000	200	April 6, 1832,	Patent...		
	Peorias and Kaskaskias....		142	150	* 96,000	676	Feb. 12, 1833,	Forever.	* Fractions are not noticed	
	Weas and Pankashas.....		363	363	250	160,000	440	Feb. 12, 1833,		
	Pottawatamies.....	ab't 2,500	In Indiana, say 500	3,000	1,500	900,000	320	Feb. 18, 1837,	Patent.	
	Osages	5,500		5,500	8,750	5,600,000	1,018	Dec. 30, 1825,	During residence.	} Osage lands extend west as far as the sources of the Kansas.
	Shawanese.....	823		823	2,500	1,600,000	1,944	{ Dec. 30, 1825, April 6, 1832, Feb. 12, 1833, }	Patent.	
	Kansas.....	1,700		1,700	4,200	2,688,000	1,581	Dec. 30, 1825,	Guaranty	} Kansas lands extend west as far as the sources of the Kansas.
	Delawares and Stockbridges	1,000		1,000	about 2,840	1,817,600	1,817	{ Jan. 15, 1819, Mar. 24, 1831, }	equal to patent.	
	Kickapoos.....	400		400	1,200	768,600	1,920	Feb. 13, 1833,	Convey'd equal to patent.	} The Delawares on the west. The Delawares have admitted the Stockbridges on their land, expecting the United States to add a small tract on their north.
Sauks.....	600		600	200	128,000	213	Feb. 15, 1837,			
Iowas.....	800		800	200	128,000	160	Feb. 15, 1837,			
			14,728	21,906	14,019,600					
Tribes to whom lands have been promised, but no surveys made.	New York Indians.....	In New York,	5,700	5,700	2,850	1,824,000	320	April 4, 1840,	Patent.	
	Miamies	In Indiana,	800	800	400	256,000	320	Not complete,		
	Chippewas of Swan c'k, &c.	perhaps 50	In Michigan, say 80	130	12	8,320	64	{ May 25, 1836, July 2, 1838, }	Selected by a delegation in (perhaps) 1837, under Isaac McCoy.	
	Chippewas of Saginaw.....		In Michigan, say 1,500	1,500	} 3,040	} 1,945,600	} 367	{ July 2, 1838, }	Selected as above, at same time.	
	Ottawas and Chippewas.....		In Michigan, 3,800	3,800				{ May 27, 1836, }	Selected by a delegation in (perhaps) 1838, under I. McCoy. The quantity in these two cases has not been fixed by treaty; but the exterior bounds of each tract were definitely explained. See column to left for aggregate.	
	Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatamies.....		{ In Mich., say 2,000 Near Green bay 300 Council Bluff, S. Agency, 2,000 }	4,800	7,812½	5,000,000	1,162	No treaty made,	The number of acres is put at 5,000,000, because, by treaty, Sep. 1833, these Pottawatamies hold that amount on the N. E. side of the Missouri river.	
	14,178	16,780	30,958	36,021	23,053,520	744				

INDIAN LANGUAGES.

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59. Abinoŋjag Omasindiganiwan. Buffalo: Press of Oliver G. Scribner. A. D. 1857. This pamphlet of 8 pp., 8mo, was transmitted by Rev. T. J. Van Den Broek, 1838. It embraces the usual matter of first lessons for children. It appears from a note at the end, to have been intended as preparatory to the reading of the *Jesus Obimadishirin*, No. 57.

60. Child's Book. Detroit: Bagg & Harmon, A. D. 1845. 8 pp., 18mo. It contains the same elementary matter exactly as No. 54, compressed in a smaller type and page, with two additional reading articles. In other respects, it is a reprint of the Buffalo amisinaigon ewan.

SECT. 3. POTTAWATTOMIE.

61. The Gospel according to Matthew, and the Acts of the Apostles. Louisville, (Ky.) William C. Buck, printer. 1 vol., 12mo, pp. 240. This translation is by Johnson Lykins. It is printed in the consonantal system of notation, without vowels, which has been proposed by Mr. Meeker.

62. Potawatemi Nememissinoikan. A. M. D. G., Saint Louis. 1 vol. 12mo, 62 pp. W. J. Mullin, printer. A. D. 1844. A Pottawattomie Prayer-book.

63. Potawatome Nkumwinin. Shawnee Baptist Mission: J. Meeker, printer, A. D. 1835. 1 vol., 84 pp., small 8vo.

64. Potawateme Missinoikan Catechisme. (Pottawattomie Book of Catechism.) Cincinnati: Stereotyped by Monfort & Conahans, for the Catholic Church. *No date.* Received 23d December, 1844.

65. Potawatemi Nememissinaikan. Baltimore: John Murphy, for the Catholic Church. A. D. 1846. 1 vol., 12mo, pp. 160.

66. Pottawattomie Spelling Book. Shawnee Mission: J. Meeker, printer, A. D. 1834. 32 pp., 12mo.

67. Pewani Ipi Potawatemi Missinoikan. (Catholic Elementary Book for Pottawattomies.) Baltimore: John Murphy, A. D. 1846.

SECT. 4. MOHEGAN.

BOOKS AND TRANSLATIONS IN THE MOHEGAN, MOHEKANUC, OR STOCKBRIDGE LANGUAGE.

68. The Assembly's Shorter Catechism. 1 vol., 18mo, 34 pp. *No imprint, or date.* This is one of the earlier translations made into our Indian languages, and is understood to have been done prior to the American Revolution, while this tribe dwelt at Stockbridge, Mass., on the Housatonic river. It has the following endorsement: "This translation was made by John Quinney and Captain Hendrick, who received his (their) commission from General Washington. Little else has ever been translated into the Stockbridge language besides this." The name of the tribe is written on the cover—

the Government this season, it is thought they may, to a great extent, be saved from suffering.

The Ottoes and Missouriias, a confederate tribe, are in a state of abject poverty. Reduced by a combination of causes, and, perhaps, some neglect on the part of the Government, they are indeed objects of pity.

The Pawnees are also in a destitute condition. Their number now does not exceed one-half of what it did four years ago. They formerly resided on the north side of the Platte river, and on the west side of the Loup fork of that stream. A few years ago they were represented to be in a flourishing condition; but the Sioux came down upon, and murdered many of them, burned their houses, stole their horses and other stock, and the survivors were compelled to retreat to the south side of the Platte, and have thenceforward been unwilling to return to their former homes. The Indians of this agency, like all others, indulge in the use of intoxicating liquor when they can obtain it; and, unfortunately, the two tribes first named are, from the location of their villages, never free from the temptation.

The Iowas have many advantages, but they have not profitably availed themselves of them. Indolence and vice predominate. This tribe numbered at their last payment, according to the pay-roll, four hundred and ninety-seven; by the census recently taken, they number only four hundred and thirty-seven. Their location has, no doubt, a very unfavorable influence on them, and, although they promise a reformation in their habits, a change of residence is perhaps indispensable.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri reside upon the same tract of land with the Iowas. Their condition, however, is rather better; but the remarks in relation to the Iowas are, to a considerable extent, applicable to the Sacs and Foxes.

The Kickapoos are more advanced than any other tribe in the Great Nemaha agency. They are represented as making some progress in agriculture. A few have comfortable houses, with domestic animals about them.

The Wyandots, Shawnees, and Delawares, are embraced in the Kansas agency. A number in each of these tribes are educated, intelligent men, having good dwellings, and surrounded with the usual comforts and conveniences of civilized life. Various religious denominations have missions in this agency, and some of the Indians are professors of the Christian religion; but many of them are habitual drunkards. The Wyandots have in operation a system of common schools, and a code of laws for their own government.

The Pottawatomie Indians are not, as a general thing, improving. They have a large money annuity, the corrupting effects of which are clearly visible. The government has provided no habitation for an agent in their country; and left to themselves without the necessary oversight, with many avenues by which whiskey can be, and constantly is, introduced among them, they indulge in the free use of it. Dissipation prevails, and many of the principal men are, it is believed, destitute of integrity, and

Pots

are used to subserve the purposes of the avaricious, designing, and heartless, who seek, and but too often obtain, the control of them for the promotion of their own sinister views. A few of the bands are to a considerable extent cultivating the soil; and there are some good men in the nation who appear to have availed themselves of the benefits of the missionary efforts among the Pottawatomies.

The Kansas Indians, with the Pottawatomies, constitute one agency. There is no agency-house in the Kansas country, and from the remote location of the Indians they cannot often be visited by their agent. These people are not inclined to till the soil. The males will not work. The females make some patches of corn with the hoe; but these Indians rely principally on their annuities, the chase, and theft, for support. They are adepts in the art of stealing; and their location is such, being on the Santa Fé road, that they annoy the trains which pass that way. Complaints are loud against these Indians, not only from the white people who pass through their country, but from all the neighboring tribes. A change of their location and residence is demanded by every consideration connected with their advancement, and is due to the vast number of our citizens who suffer from their depredations.

The tribes embraced in the Sac and Fox agency are the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, the small band of Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black river, and the Ottawas of Roche de Beuf and Blanchard's fork. The Sacs and Foxes are a wild, roving race, depending almost entirely on the chase for subsistence. They have heretofore strongly resisted the introduction of schools or missionaries among them, and have made a steady and powerful effort to maintain all the manners, customs, and traditions of their fathers. Recently a portion of them have expressed a desire to attempt to cultivate the soil, and entertained conversations in relation to the employment of teachers and missionaries; they have also promised their agent to refrain from the use of ardent spirits, in which they have, to their great injury, freely indulged.

The Chippewas and Ottawas depend for subsistence on the cultivation of the soil, and are comparatively in an advanced state of civilization. It is the opinion of their agent that they will this year have a surplus of agricultural productions. The Ottawas have adopted a simple code of laws for their government.

The Weas and Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias and Peorias, and the Miamies, constitute the tribes of the Osage river agency. No official report has been received from the agent in charge of these Indians. In the month of September, while on his way to the Sac and Fox agency, that officer met with an accident, which caused his absence from his agency at the period of the year when these annual reports are made up. The Weas and Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Peorias, are known to be doing reasonably well. They depend principally on agriculture for their support. The Miamies are not doing well. Their village is so convenient to the white settlements, that they have at all times the opportunity to gratify their appetite for ardent spirits; and they may be said to indulge habitually and very freely in their use.

successfully removed from the area of the Southern States, and placed in circumstances permitting their independent progress and development. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and eastern Michigan, have also been cleared of their aboriginal population. And many of the fragmentary tribes—originally from the Atlantic States—have also been rescued from that inevitable fate to which allusion has been made. As a whole, the plan has been eminently successful, and commends itself to the steady favor of government. It is not proposed to enquire what has been its effects upon the Quappas, Osages, and other wild indigenous tribes, into whose territories these removals have been intrusive; but intrusive with their own assent, and for their own benefit. It can be proved, by the narrative of De Soto, that the Quappas and Kansas have lived more than three hundred years in that quarter, but without rising at all in the scale, moral or physical, by which men are judged; while they have been permitted to occupy a theatre upon which to welcome the congregated southern tribes. But this theatre is confessedly inadequate in extent, and inappropriate in other respects, to the northern and higher Mississippi valley tribes.

Other colonies of refuge are not only required, but they are required to be set apart while the public domain remains under the jurisdiction of Congress, and before it is appropriated to different objects. This constitutes the crisis at which, it is apprehended, we have now arrived, and it furnishes the motive for this communication. Already the line of the Mississippi, which was looked to in Mr. Monroe's day, is past.

The Missouri is now the line, and by the act to which reference has been made, this boundary is now crossed. The immense and fertile Nilotic tongue of land lying between the Mississippi and Missouri is eminently destined for the plough. Northern Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota are equally productive. No tribe can exist legally as an organized body, within a State or Territory; and, accordingly, arrangements have been long since consummated, transferring the Iowas, and the Sacs and Foxes, west of the Missouri.

By a late important treaty with the Dacotahs, or Sioux, that large tribe has sold a territory which forms the nucleus of Minnesota. This area will, in a few years, be filled and overflowing with a prosperous civilization. In the mean time, the millions paid to the Indians for it will have been eaten up and drank up, leaving them as poor as before. Cession will follow cession—and where are the Sioux to go at last? Not west, to join their kindred, for that would bring them into Nebraska. Not north, where their hereditary enemies, the Chippewas, reside. But where are the Chippewas themselves to go?—and what assurance have they, if they migrate to Kyosk, or Gull river, west of the Mississippi, that they will be permitted permanently to remain there? None at all.

The Pottawatomies, on their first removal from Illinois, were improperly placed in the intra-Nilotic region referred to; but were, in a few years, induced to cross the Missouri. The Winnebagoes who went from Wisconsin to Iowa, in 1841, found themselves, at the end of ten years, in a closed district; and, by a short-sighted policy,

when the declaration of American Independence was made, which, in effect, lifted these aboriginal tribes, as all other tribes of the human race seeking refuge on this continent, to their just rights in the family of mankind. They were immediately admitted to be quasi owners of the large area of soil over which they hunted, and the history of our diplomacy furnishes an irrefragable body of evidence that their possessory right, however before denied, has been uniformly respected during our independent political career. We are limited to the comparatively brief era of about three-fourths of a century. A population which has, in this period, swelled from three to twenty-four millions of souls. (the seventh census gives 23,191,876,) must have required larger and larger concessions from the Indian tribes. And it was perceived by wise statesmen, as early as 1821. (Vol. III., Statistics, p. 573,) that the absorption of the entire aboriginal territory must be a mere question of time. If seventy-seven years have produced in the white population an increase of twenty-one millions, its mere duplication, in equal prospective periods, must require an increased area of soil for the purposes of agriculture, which leaves to the hunter, while he remains such, and subject to its hastening powers of depopulation, the inevitable prospect of extinction; and demonstrates with the clearness of beams of light, that the Indian empire in North America, the day-dream of a sickly imagination, while it adhered to its false principles, was fated to an early and total destruction.

The American government, during the presidency of Mr. Monroe, finding the tribes unable to maintain their position in the conflict of races, habits, and principles, introduced the policy of collecting the remnants of the tribes, and removing them to an independent colony in the area of the indigenous tribes west of the Mississippi. There they have been, in their new position, considerably recuperated and redeemed from intestine wars with each other, taught the value of agriculture and the arts, introduced to the knowledge of a common school education; and some of the tribes are beginning to appreciate the importance of local laws and a legislation suited to their state: this plan has commended itself to the highest approbation.

But such is the rapidity with which the population advances in the new States, and the indomitable energy and spirit with which it presses towards the shores of the Pacific, that the "indigenous tribes," who had received the Cis-Mississippi remnants, are already involved in the question which twenty-five years ago threatened the new tribes, (Vide Plate 24.) And the inquiry now is, how shall these wild hunter tribes be protected? They exist all along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. They inhabit the fertile regions of game and buffalo, at the sources of the Missouri and its upper tributaries. They spread from the Arkansas and Red rivers, into western Texas and New Mexico. They occupy the mountain gorges and passes of California. They are pressed by the natural course of events from the open shores of the Pacific, eastward from the Columbia and Sacramento valleys. The onward impulse of increasing Oregon and of awaking Washington, eschews them. Utah, too, is dis-

mills. The natural meadows and ranges surrounding these plantations are favorable to the raising of large stocks of cows and neat cattle, horses, and hogs. A very great proportion of the entire country is equal, in fertility, to any part of the West. It abounds with running streams, and its valleys yield abundance of timber for building and fuel. Their industry has been stimulated as the adjacent regions are settled, by finding reliable markets for their grain and stock at the forts and towns on the Arkansas, Red river, and Washita on one side, and the Missouri and Mississippi rivers on the other. Retaining their annuities and other funds derived from the United States' Government, they have brought with them teachers and schools, and have actually in operation institutions for orphans, and other benevolent purposes. Under the changes of climate peculiar to their removal from the Southern States, these tribes experienced considerable loss from disease and death; but they have surmounted this calamity, and, for a series of years, their population has increased. This increase, judging from our most authentic accounts, denotes a ratio unknown to the mere hunter state. Viewed in general, while there are still causes of discouragement, they bid fair to realize the best hopes respecting their permanent future prosperity and welfare.

In a line stretching directly north of the Cherokee boundary, but somewhat intercolated in position, extends the location of the Quappas, Senecas and Shawnees, Osages, Weas, Piankeshaws, Miamies, Peorias and Kaskaskias, Ottowas of the Miami of the lakes, Chippewas of Detroit, (called Swan Creek, Black rivers;) the Shawnees of Wapakanetta, Delawares, Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes, of two distinct bands, Wyandots, Kansas, Pottawattomies, Missouriias, Otoes, Omahaws, Iowas, and a few others, who, with the exceptions above indicated, still adhere, in a great measure, to their hunter habits, manners, and customs. They have never truly awakened from the pleasing dream of the delights and glories of war and the chase; and notwithstanding the efforts made to reclaim them, they only tolerate what they cannot avoid, but really loath agriculture, deery the arts, and hate instruction. It is of these tribes, some of whom have been a quarter of a century in their new field of instruction, that Mr. Manypenny says,

“The condition of these tribes is not as prosperous as I was led to expect; and I am free to say that they have not advanced as rapidly as it was anticipated they would when they were removed to their present homes.

In some of the tribes there are a few medium farmers, with the necessary comforts, conveniences, and improvements of the white men. In most of the tribes, and in greater numbers, are to be found those who have made rude improvements and fields, but who have very few of the conveniences and comforts of civilized life; while the great body of the Indians are yet unwilling to submit themselves to labor, resist it as unbecoming and offensive, indulge in indolence, and seek every means and opportunity to obtain whiskey, which they drink to excess.

There are some noble specimens who have renounced the manners and customs of

7. ULTIMATE CONSOLIDATED TABLES OF THE INDIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Names of Tribes.	Number in Tribe.	Total Population.	Names of Tribes.	Number in Tribe.	Total Population.
<p>TABLE I.—Tribes whose Vital and Industrial Statistics have been taken by Bands and Families, under the direction of the Act of Congress.</p> <p>A. Iroquois Group..... 5,922 B. Algonquin Group*..... 17,197 C. Dakota Group*..... 6,570 D. Appalachian Group*..... 5,015</p> <p style="text-align: right;">34,704</p>			<p>Brought forward..... 98,600</p> <p>Caddoes..... 2,000</p> <p>Chippewas. (See <i>Algonquin Group</i>.)</p> <p>Chippewas, west, and Red River, north..... 1,500</p> <p>Crees. (None in the United States.)</p> <p>Chawas. (See <i>Cheyennes</i>.)</p> <p>Cayugas. (See <i>Iroquois Group</i>.)</p> <p>Cayugas and Iroquois, west..... 30</p> <p>Dionondadies. (See <i>Wyandotts</i>.)</p> <p>Dacotas. (See <i>Sioux</i>.)</p> <p>Delawares..... 1,500</p> <p>Eutaws. (See <i>Utahs</i>.)</p> <p>Foxes and Sacs..... 2,400</p> <p>Folle Avoines. (See <i>Menomnies</i>.)</p> <p>Florida Indians. (See Table 2.)</p> <p>Flatheads. (See <i>Oregon</i>.)</p> <p>Gros Ventres..... 3,000</p> <p>Green Bay Indians. (See <i>Menomnies</i> and <i>Oncidas</i>.)</p> <p>Iowas. (See <i>Dacota Group</i>.)</p> <p>Kiowas..... 2,000</p> <p>Kickapoos..... 600</p> <p>Kansas..... 1,600</p> <p>Kaskaskias..... 200</p> <p>Menomnies..... 2,500</p> <p>Mandans..... 300</p> <p>Minitarees..... 2,500</p> <p>Miamics..... 500</p> <p>Missouris..... 500</p> <p>Mohawks. (See <i>Iroquois Group</i>.)</p> <p>Munsecs..... 200</p> <p>Ottowas. (See <i>Algonquin Group</i>.)</p> <p>Ottowas, west..... 300</p> <p>Otoes..... 500</p> <p>Omahas..... 2,000</p> <p>Oncidas. (See <i>Iroquois Group</i>.)</p> <p>Onondagas. (See <i>Iroquois Group</i>.)</p> <p>Ogellabs..... 1,500</p> <p>Pawnees..... 17,000</p> <p>Poncas..... 700</p> <p>Pottawatomies..... 3,200</p> <p>Peorias..... 150</p> <p>Piegans. (See <i>Satsika, Blood, and Blackfeet</i>.)</p> <p>Piankeshaws..... 200</p>		
<p>TABLE II.—Tribes of the new States and Territories South and West, including the Acquisitions from Mexico under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.</p> <p>A. Indian Population of Texas. 24,100 B. Indian Population of New Mexico..... 92,130 C. Indian Population of California..... 32,231 D. Indian Population of Oregon. 22,733 E. Indian Population of Utah... 11,500 F. Indian Population of Florida. 848</p> <p style="text-align: right;">183,042</p>			<p>Carried forward..... 145,480</p>		
<p>TABLE III.—General Schedule of the Tribes located East of the Rocky Mountains and the Line of the Mississippi, in high northern latitudes; all of whom, together with those named in Table No. 2, remain to be enumerated, under the operation of the Indian Census in progress.</p> <p>Alabama. (See <i>Muskogees</i>.)</p> <p>Assinaboins, south of lat. 49°... 1,000</p> <p>Apaches. (See <i>Texas, New Mexico, and Utah</i>.)</p> <p>Arapahoes..... 3,500</p> <p>Absarokes, or Crows..... 4,000</p> <p>Aurickarees..... 1,500</p> <p>Blackfeet..... 13,000</p> <p>Blood Indians (few reach the Missouri)..... 500</p> <p>Brothertons..... 600</p> <p>Cherokees..... 26,000</p> <p>Creeks..... 25,000</p> <p>Chickasaws (not enumerated).... 5,000</p> <p>Choctaws..... 16,000</p> <p>Comanches. (See <i>Texas</i>.)</p> <p>Cheyennes..... 2,500</p>			<p>Carried forward..... 217,746</p>		
Carried forward.....		98,600	Carried forward.....		217,746
		217,746			217,746

* The census, in these groups, has been carried no farther, but is in progress.

CHAPTER V.

THE CHIPPEWAS, POTTAWATTAMIES, AND OTTAWAS CEDE THEIR TERRITORY IN ILLINOIS AND SOUTHERN MICHIGAN.

REFERENCE has been previously made to the immigration which commenced after the close of the war of 1814; such a transfer of population had never then been known to have occurred. In all other countries, prior to this era, civilization had proceeded with slow and measured steps; but here it moved forward with such rapid strides that the expedition of the Argonauts, the march of the Huns, or the Scythians, into Europe, sink into insignificance, when contrasted with it. Unlike those efforts, it was not a hostile inroad backed by the spear and the sword, but a peaceful movement of agriculturists, artisans, and artists. The plow, the hammer, the sickle, and the hoe, were the means of extending this vast empire, which was conquered in a very short period. Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, were matured, and entered the Union at an early day, though not without some little delay; but Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri, seemed to spring into existence as if by magic, and were admitted into the confederacy within six years after the conclusion of the treaty of Ghent. Owing to this cause the demands made on the Indians for new territory were continuous; and the circle of civilization was constantly expanding, while that of the hunter was proportionally contracting. It would be anything but a light task to trace the resulting sequence of treaties, cessions, annuities, and stipulations for the payment of coin, merchandise, seeds, implements, and cattle, to the savage, in return for his land; but, while any section of their territories abounded in game, the Indians elected to retire thither, and bestowed but little attention on either grazing or agriculture. There was, therefore, a singular concurrence in the desire of the emigrants to buy, and in the willingness of the Indians to sell, their lands.

1821.

J. MONROE,
PRESIDENT.

Some of these treaties merit notice, on account of the wide-spread and beneficial influence they exercised. In the month of August, 1821, the Pottawattamies, Chippewas, and Ottawas, of Illinois and western Michigan, having been summoned to attend a council at Chicago, about 3000 persons assembled at that place. On the 17th of that month, the public conferences were opened with the chiefs, when the

commissioners laid before them the business, for the transaction of which the council had been convened. Having held the appointment of Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, I have, in another work,¹ related in detail the proceedings which took place at the negotiation of this treaty. The venerable chief, Topinabee, who had been present at Greenville in 1795, where he signed the treaty then concluded, and who had also appended his name to that formed at the Rapids of the Miami in 1817, was the principal personage among the sachems and counsellors. The most conspicuous speaker was METEA, a Pottawattamie, from the Wabash, whose tall and slender person was disfigured by a withered arm, and his sullen dignity of manners relieved by sparkling black eyes, a good voice, and ready utterance. He was the popular speaker on this occasion, and, as he possessed considerable reflective powers, his opinions and sentiments may, perhaps, justly be regarded as those of the Algonquin tribes of his day. "My father," he said, addressing the delegated authority of the Government, "you know that we first came to this country, a long time ago, and when we sat ourselves down upon it, we met with a great many hardships and difficulties. Our country was then very large, but now it is dwindled to a small spot, and you wish to purchase that. This has caused us much reflection, and we bring all our chiefs and warriors, and families, to hear you.

"Since you first came among us, we have listened with an attentive ear to your words; we have hearkened to your counsels. Whenever you have had a favor to ask of us, our answer has been, invariably, Yes!

"A long time has passed since we came upon these lands. Our old people have all sunk into their graves; they had sense. We are all young and foolish, and would not do anything they could not approve, if living. We are fearful to offend their spirits, if we sell our lands. We are fearful to offend you, if we do not. We do not know how we can part with the land.

"Our country was given to us by the Great Spirit, to hunt upon, to make corn fields to live on, and, when life is over, to spread down our beds upon, and lie down. That Spirit would never forgive us if we sold it. When you first spoke to us at St. Mary's,² we said we had a little land, and sold you a piece. But we told you we could spare no more; now, you ask us again. You are never satisfied. * * *

"Take notice, it is a small piece of land where we now live. It has been wasting away ever since the white people became our neighbors. We have now hardly enough to cover the bones of our tribe."³

Such figures of speech and expressions were very popular among the Indians, but they were delusive. They were the usual arguments employed by the hunter to justify his

¹ Schoolcraft's *Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi valley*: New York, Collins and Hanney, 1 vol. 8vo. p. 459. Vide *Proceedings of Treaties*, Chap. 16, p. 337.

² U. S. *Treaties*, p. 253.

³ *Travels*, pp. 341, 342.

tetention of millions of acres, for no higher purpose than to hunt the wild animals existing thereon. A critical examination has proved that, not a single acre of the land ceded by the Indians of this latitude was under cultivation, nor fifty acres of that lying between the banks of the Wabash and Chicago; and not one solitary cornfield could be found on the tract explored between Peoria and the same place. The aboriginal population occupied the banks, not only of the Illinois, but also of its tributaries, with a few meagre villages. To the northward, their lands stretched along the shores of Lake Michigan to those of the Menomonces of Milwaukie, and the Winnebagoes of Green Bay; and westward, their undivided territories were bounded by those of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi. It was pertinently remarked by one of the commissioners, after taking an elaborate survey of the vast tracts which they possessed, that the portion actually under cultivation bore no greater proportion to the whole, than two or three flies did to the surface of the long table before them.¹ After examining the arguments adduced by the chiefs in the course of the conference, the commissioners terminated their analysis of them by alluding to the complaints made by the Indians because all persons were debarred from selling any liquor during the session of the conference. "If we wished to get your lands without paying a just equivalent for them, we have nothing to do but to get you all intoxicated, and we could purchase as much land as we pleased. You perfectly know, that when in liquor you have not your proper senses, and are wholly unfit to transact any business, especially business of so weighty a nature. When intoxicated, you may be induced to sign any paper, you then fall asleep, and, when you awake, find you have lost all your lands. But, instead of pursuing this course, we keep the whiskey from you, that you may make the best bargain for yourselves, your women, and children. I am surprised, particularly, that your OLD men should come forward, continually crying, whiskey! whiskey! whiskey!"²

The discussions of the conference were principally sustained by Topinabee, Metea, Metawa, and Keewaygooshkum, with more spirit, freedom, and justice of reasoning, than the Indians generally evince. Full two weeks were devoted to the discussion of the treaty, which was finally signed on the 20th of the month. By it these nations ceded 5,000,000 of acres lying within the southern boundaries of Michigan;³ but from this tract 484 square miles were reserved for the Indians. A permanent annuity of \$1000 in coin was granted, as also a limited annuity of \$1500 per annum, which was designed to be used for the promotion of agriculture and the advancement of the useful arts.

¹ Travels, p. 344.

² Ibid., p. 351

³ U. S. Treaties, p. 297

Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawattamies, and Wyandots, who were chiefly of Algonquin lineage. The French Indians, from the lakes, were present in great force; and it has been surmised that Pontiac himself was their leader. The Iroquois were not on the field in their tribal character, although some Mingoes¹ and Senecas were present. Johnson had urged the necessity of sending the warriors with Braddock, but they declined.² The utmost result of his efforts was, that they promised not to oppose him.

It is an error to suppose that Braddock was the only one who placed no faith in the efficiency of Indian guerilla warfare. Educated military men, in all ages of our history, have been prone to undervalue the Indian system; and these opinions are held by officers at the present day. If the battle is not always to the strong, it cannot be expected that David, with his sling, will always kill Goliath; but well-drilled armies must be efficiently protected on their flanks, and an accurate adaptation of means to ends must ever be preserved in the tangled forest, which cannot be penetrated, as well as on the level plain, where the view is uninterrupted. The heavy, camp-fed, clumsy-footed soldier is never a match, in the forest, for the light, active Indian warrior. A review of our Indian history, from Braddock's day to the present era, proves that a small Indian force in ambuscade, is an equivalent for, or will overmatch, ten times its number of regular troops, who adhere to the system of fighting in platoons. The regulars are either thrown into confusion, become panic-struck, are slaughtered in large numbers, or are totally defeated. Such was the result of Colonel Harmer's attempt to ford the Miami, and of St. Clair's to penetrate the Wabash woods. General Wayne, who was like a lion, where there was an opportunity to fight, as at Stony Point, was obliged to abandon the ground on which Fort Recovery was subsequently built. During two entire years he contended against tribes of active warriors, whose fathers, nay, some among themselves, had fought against Braddock. It was not until caution had made him wise, and he attained a true knowledge of Indian wood-craft, that he finally prevailed against them, on the Miami of the Lakes. It was there that he met the Miamis, Piankashaws, and Weas, under Little Turtle, and the same leaders who had opposed Harmer and St. Clair. They were leagued with the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawattamies, Delawares, Shawnees, and other Algonquin tribes, who, with the Wyandots, had overthrown Braddock. It is not, however, certain that, if the ambuscade so successfully and warily constructed, in a wide field of heavy grass, at the Miami rapids, had been laid in a dense forest, where horses would have been useless, the result would not have been very different.

What, but the neglect of caution, or temerity in underrating Indian prowess and

¹ *Mengwe* is the Delaware for Iroquois. The English pronounced it *Mingo*, the Dutch, *Maqua*.—*Lit. and Hist. Com., Phil. Hist. Soc., Vol. I., p. 29.*

² *Doc. New York Colonial History, Vol. VII., p. 24.*

aboriginal tactics, can be assigned for the occurrence of the dreadful massacre of Major Dade and his command, by the Seminoles?

It has been asserted,¹ that there were but 637 Indians engaged in the action which resulted in Braddock's defeat. These consisted principally of Ottawas, Odjibwas, and Pottawattamies, from Michigan; Shawnees, from Grave Creek and the river Muskingum; Delawares from the Susquehanna; Abinakis and Caughnawagas from Canada; and Hurons, or Wyandots, from the mission of Lorette and the Montreal falls, under Athanase, a Canadian. The whole were commanded by the popular Beaujeau, who was killed early in the action. This force, including the recreant Abinakis, was, as may be seen, entirely of the Algonquin family, with the exception of the Hurons, a segregated Iroquois tribe, who had always sided with the French, and a few "scattered warriors from the Six Nations." To this force were added 146 Canadian militia, and 72 regular troops, who fought according to the Indian mode. It is impossible that such a defeat could have occurred under ordinary circumstances; and the fact conclusively attests the efficacy of an Indian auxiliary force as a vanguard to regular troops, in a wild forest country, where they can screen themselves from observation, and bid defiance to the death-dealing artillery, or the attacks of dragoons. No event in American military annals cast such a blight on American hopes, as this defeat. After the lapse of a full century, a thrill of horror still creeps through the veins at the recital.²

¹ Sargent's History of Braddock's Exp., p. 223 : Phila., 1855.

² Ibid.

subsequently, were, in truth, driven from central Pennsylvania, not by the Quakers, but by the fierce and indomitable Celtic and Saxon elements. Unfortunately for this people, they had the reputation of siding with the French. After the massacre of Conastoga, the Iroquois, who had once held sway over the whole course of the Susquehanna, fled back to Oneida, and other kindred cantons. That portion of the western Iroquois who bore the name of Mingoos, and were once under the rule of Tanacharisson, the half-king, and, subsequently, of Scarooyadi, were suspected of, and charged with, unfriendliness, after the stand taken by Logan. The numerous Miamies, Piankashaws, and Weas of the Wabash, were, ab initio, friendly to the French. The Wyandots, or Hurons, of Sandusky and Detroit, who had been driven out by the Iroquois with great fury, and who took shelter among the French and the French Indians, had always been hostile to the English colonies. The numerous and wide-spread family of the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawattamies, had exerted a very varied influence on the English frontiers.

Turning our inquiries to the Illinois tribes, had they not, from the remotest times, found their worst foes in the Iroquois? For this information, consult La Salle and Marquette. The Peorias, the Cahokias, and the Kaskaskias, had, from the first discovery of the country, dealt with French traders, and were thought to be imbued with French principles. The Winnebagoes of Green Bay, representing the bold prairie tribes of the Dakota stock, west of the Mississippi, at no period were not the friends of the French. Intimate relations had been maintained with the Kickapoos, and with the wandering tribes of the Maskigoes, by the French missionaries and traders. Among all the Algonquin tribes, the Foxes and the Sauks, who had, in 1712, assailed the French fort at Detroit, were the only enemies of the French; and they, previous to the conquest of Canada, had been driven to the Fox river of Wisconsin. On the west, the French were in alliance with the Osages, Missouriës, Kansas, Quappas, and Caddoes; and, on the south, with the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Muscogees

All the necessary arrangements for taking possession of the military posts lately occupied by the French, were promptly and efficiently made by General Amherst. Niagara having been garrisoned from the time of the conquest, Captain Rodgers was sent thence to Detroit, in 1761. This detachment was followed by Sir William Johnson, the Superintendent-General of Indian affairs, who placed the intercourse with the Indians on a proper footing. Rodgers afterwards proceeded to Michilimackinac, where his proceedings subjected him to severe censure.¹ Forts Chartres, Vincennes, Presque Isle, and the other minor posts, were garrisoned by English troops. The Indians were still numerous, although they had suffered greatly in the war. The Indian trade yet required arrangement, and the commanding officers of these isolated western posts, at all times had far more need of the counsels of wisdom, than of military strength, and required more skill in the arts of Indian diplomacy, than in the active duties of the field.

¹ New York Hist. Colonial Doc., Vol. VII.

first advance of the relief of the French garrison, when Major Rodgers, who led the troops, had reached the entrance to the straits of Detroit, Pontiac visited his encampment, and, employing one of those bold metaphors which the Indians use to express much in a few words, assuming an air of supremacy, he exclaimed, "I stand in the path."¹ "To form a just estimate of his character, we must judge him by the circumstances in which he was placed; by the profound ignorance and barbarism of his people; by his own destitution of all education and information; and by the jealous, fierce, and intractable spirit of his compeers. When measured by this standard, we shall find few of the men whose names are familiar to us, more remarkable for all things proposed and achieved, than Pontiac." To him the conduct of the plot had been left. It had been secretly discussed in their councils for about two years, during which time he brought the principal tribes of the region into the scheme. The tribes which formed the nucleus of this plot were the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawattamies, and the two bands of Hurons residing on the river Detroit. From facts gleaned after the submission of the tribes to General Bradstreet, in 1764, it appears that this combination was more extensive than has been supposed, and that the Miamies, Piankashaws, and Weas, had also been compromitted. The time appointed for a general rise having arrived, the whole line of posts on that frontier, comprising twelve in number, extending from Forts Pitt and Niagara to Green Bay, were simultaneously attacked, and, either by open force, or by finesse, nine of them taken.² The most singular mode of attack among the whole, was that practised at Fort Michilimackinac. The fortress, at that period, occupied the apex of the peninsula of Michigan, where it juts out into the strait in a headland (called Piewutinong). It consisted of a square area, having bastions, built of stone, surmounted with pickets, which were closed by gates; and was capable of being defended against any attack. But stratagem was resorted to. The king's birthday (June 4th) having arrived, the Ottawas and their confederates engaged in a game of ball on the level boulevard, which led from the landing, up by the fort, into the village. The gates were open, and the officers attended the sport. While moving up and down this boulevard, the players struggling and rushing, the ball was dextrously thrown into the fort, and the contending parties rushed in after it. This was the signal for an attack. The war whoop was raised, and the tomahawk applied so rapidly, that not a drum was beat, or a rank formed, and the place became the scene of one of the most startling massacres.³ One officer and seventy soldiers were killed; but, of three hundred Canadians in the fort, not one was molested. For a view of the ruins of this fort, with the island of Michilimackinac in the distance. (See Plate LIII., Vol. II.)

Detroit was selected by Pontiac for the display of his own arts of siege and attack.

¹ British Annual Register for 1773. Vide Rodger's Narration.

² Cass; Hist. and Lit. Sketches of Michigan, p. 24.

³ Henry's Travels, 1763 and 1809.

did not take up his quarters in the fort, but directed his *marquée*, on which the red cross of England was displayed, to be pitched in the centre of this vast encampment. The 7th of September was appointed for the meeting of the council, when the aboriginal deputies were received, decked out with all their oriental taste, and bearing their ornamented pipes of peace. The first tribes on the ground were the Ottawas and Chippewas, who had been the head and front of Pontiac's offending. They were represented by Wassong, attended by six other chiefs, whose respective names were Attowatomig, Shamindawa, Ottawany, Apokess, and Abetto. Wassong made his submission in terms that would not have been discreditably to a philosopher or a diplomatist. He excused his nation for their participation in the war, laid the blame where it properly belonged, and then, appealing to the theology which recognises God as the great ruler of events, who orders them in wisdom and mercy, promised obedience to the British crown. While speaking, he held in his hand a belt of wampum, having a blue and white ground, interspersed with devices in white, green, and blue, which, at the close of his speech, he deposited as a testimonial of the truth of his words. He then, holding forth a purple and mixed belt, in the name of the Miamics, tendered their submission, depositing this belt also as their memorial. Shamindawa then addressed the council in the name of Pontiac, saying that he regretted what had happened, and requested it should be forgiven, adding that it would give him pleasure to co-operate with the English. He concluded by praying for the success of the Illinois mission, as though he considered it a perilous undertaking. The Hurons, who had been actively engaged in the war, next presented their submission, and affixed to the treaty the emblematic signature of a deer and a cross. A Miami chief, whose signature was a turtle, next presented himself in the name of his nation, to concur in the terms acceded to by the Ottawas and Chippewas. The Pottawattamies and Foxes then affixed their signature by the pictograph of a fox, an eel, and a bear. The Mississagics were represented by Wapacomagot, and signified their acquiescence by tracing the figure of an eagle with a medal round its neck. The entire number of Indians present at the conclusion of the treaty with Colonel Bradstreet, has been estimated at 1930.¹

¹ Mante, p. 526. The warriors present, and their numerical force were as follows:—

Ottawas	220	
Chippewas	300	
Saukies	50	
Hurons	80	
	—	650
<i>Saganaws, including those of St. Joseph.</i>		
Chippewas	150	
Pottawattamies	450	
	—	600
<i>Of Sandusky.</i>		
Hurons	200	
Miamies	250	
Weas	230	
	—	680
Total		1930

that of the great west, beyond the Alleghanies and along the upper lakes, if we except errors of synonymes, is conceived to have been returned with excellent judgment.

The attempt to estimate the numerical force of the Pontiac confederacy, during that year, must be considered to have been made under great disadvantages. The Baronet had himself visited Detroit, the seat of this confederacy, in 1761, and gathered the elements of his estimates from persons resident there.

The Wyandots, or Hurons, of Michigan, are rated at 250 men, or 1250 souls; the Ottawas, dispersed in various localities, at 700 men, or 3500 souls; the Chippewas, among whom are included the Mississagies, of the region of Detroit, at 320 men; and those of Michilimackinac, at 400 men, together making an aggregate of 8350. The Pottawattamies of Detroit are set down as comprising 150 warriors, and those of St. Joseph, 200; both, conjoined, representing a population of 1750 persons.

In the valley of the Ohio, and the region of country immediately west of it, the means for making an enumeration were more ample and reliable.

The Shawnees are estimated, with apparently good judgment, at 300 men, or 1500 souls; and the Delawares, with nearly the same probable accuracy, at 3000 persons, which would give them 600 fighting men.

The Miamies of the Wabash valley, under their Iroquois name of Twightwees, are numbered at 230 men; the Piankashaws, at 100 men; and the Weas, at 200 men, making 2650 souls. In the same general district, there are enumerated 180 Kickapoos, and 90 Mascoutins, a tribe of prairie Indians, who appear in all the earliest estimates, but who have since lost that designation. The name would indicate that they were Algonquins. These add to the estimate 1350 persons.

In the region of Green Bay, comprising the present area of Wisconsin, the Monomies are computed at 110 men, or 550 souls. This estimate is duplicated under their French synonyme of Folsavoins. But, irrespective of this mistake, the number of Monomies, at that time, would not seem to have been overrated at 1100 souls. The Winnebagoes, called by the French, Puanis, are rated at 360 men, or an aggregate of 1750 individuals, which is not excessive. The Sauks are enumerated as having 300 fighting men, or a population of 1500 souls, a probable excess; and the Outagamies, or Foxes, 320 warriors, or 1600 souls. These two tribes had united their fortunes, after their unsuccessful attack, in 1712, on the fort of Detroit, which act procured them the hatred of the French.

The aggregate of these enumerations and estimates of the western and northern tribes, reaches 24,050 individuals. Add to this the 14,100 of the eastern or home table of Sir William's superintendency, and there is presented a gross population of 38,150 souls. This does not include the southern tribes, or those residing on the west banks of the Mississippi, both of which groups of tribes were beyond his jurisdiction, and, also, outside of the limits of the territory ceded by the treaty of Versailles, concluded February 10th, 1763.

Means for testing this estimate were furnished by the respective expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet, in 1764. The estimate of the former, as given by Major Mante, p. 526, only related to the tribes assembled at, or living within, a circle of five or six days' march from his camp. This computation furnished data for an aboriginal population of some 9500 persons, of which number, 1930 are set down as warriors.

The statistics of the Indian population collected by Colonel Bouquet, and published at Philadelphia, in 1766, proceed to the other extreme, and, instead of confining the enumeration to tribes which were visited, contiguous, or known, he not only extended it to tribes residing beyond the region, and outside of the limits of the British territory, but, also, frequently, under various synonymes, or soubriquets, duplicated or triplicated the same tribes.

After discarding these redundancies, limiting the estimate of the tribes to the ratio of that of Sir William, and correcting the evident confusion existing between the number of fighting men and the gross population of the tribes, as in the note,¹ the table of Bouquet does not exhibit, on the same area, a gross variance from the corresponding parts of the Superintendent's list. He does not show that the entire Indian force in the west, residing east of the Mississippi river, numbered over 30,950 souls, or 6210 fighting men. To these he has added (see note below) 11,350 southern Indians, comprising the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and the small tribes of the Catabas and Natchez,

¹ Table of comparisons between Bouquet and Sir William Johnson:

	BOUQUET.		JOHNSON.	
			Warriors.	Men, &c.
Nipising	400	}	300	1500
Algonquins	300			
Wyandots	300		300	1500
Chippewas	5000		1000	5000
Ottawas	900		900	4500
Mississagies	2000		400	2000
Pottawattamies.....	350 men.		350	1750
Puans	750		150	750
Mascoudins	500		100	500
Sauks	400		150	750
Miamies	350 men.		350	1750
Delawares.....	600 "		600	3000
Shawnees.....	500 "		500	2500
Kickapoos	300 "		300	1500
Weas	400		400	2000
Piankashaws	250		250	1250
Kaskaskias	600		120	600
Catabas.....	150		100	500
Cherokees.....	2500 souls.		500	2500
Chickasaws	750 men.		750	3750
Natchez.....	150 "		100	500
Choctaws	4500 souls.		900	4500

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From an explanatory article appended to this treaty, it appears that the Wyandots accused the Shawnees of having laid claim to lands that did not belong to them; these lands being a part of the Wyandot domain. The respected Wyandot chief, TARRIE, was present at the negotiation of this treaty. It was affirmed by the Wyandots, that the Shawnees, who signed the treaty of peace concluded at the Miami, had been guilty of injustice; and they further averred, that "the Shawnees have been so restless, and caused so much trouble, both to them and the United States, that if they will not now be at peace, they (the Wyandots) will dispossess them, and take the country into their own hands; for that the country is theirs of right, and the Shawnees are only living upon it by their permission."¹

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The position of the Indian relations was at this time very critical. Emigration flowed over the Alleghanies with great rapidity, and the lands to which the Indian title had been extinguished were daily filling up. The nucleus of the future State of Ohio had been established at Marietta, in 1788. Collision could not be avoided between two races so antagonistic in habits and feelings as the Anglo-Saxon and the Indian. Murders were committed, which were retaliated by similar outrages. It became evident that an open Indian war must speedily ensue. The Delawares, the Shawnees, and the Wyandots having measured swords, to their cost, with the British, as also with the colonies, it was clear that the issue would not be with either of these tribes. Hostile demonstrations were apprehended from the Miamies, and their co-tribes, the Weas and Piankashaws. The residence of this tribe was located in the Wabash valley, one of the most favorable and genial regions in the West. Possessing an extraordinarily

¹ U. S. Treaties, p. 28.

² Ibid., p. 23.

³ American Pioneer, Vol. I., p. 28

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proved, if not one of the most potent, at least one of the most inhuman and cruel auxiliaries of a despotic government, in its efforts to coerce and crush a brave and liberty-loving people.

To ascertain the precise strength of this Indian force, had been an object with the British government after the conquest of Canada, and it also became a point of much moment to the colonies on the breaking out of the Revolution. The results of the efforts made by the British authorities to determine their numbers, have just been stated. The first reliable estimates obtained by the colonies, were made under the auspices of the War Department, while the government was located at Philadelphia. The elements of the following schedule are extant in the handwriting of Mr. Madison.¹

FORCE OF THE INDIAN NATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

I. IROQUOIS.

Tribes.	Warriors.	Gross Pop.	Locality.
Mohawks	100	500	Mohawk Valley.
Oncidas and Tuscaroras	400	2000	Oncida County, western New York.
Onondagas.....	230	1150	Onondaga Castle, &c., " "
Cayugas.....	220	1100	Cayuga Lake, &c., " "
Senecas.....	650	3250	Seneca Lake to Niagara, " "
	<u>1600</u>	<u>8000</u>	

II. IROQUOIS OF THE WEST.

Wyandots	180	900	Detroit and Sandusky.
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III. ALGONQUINS.

Ottawas	450	2250	Miami river to Michilimackinac.
Chippewas	5000	25,000	Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior.
Mississagies.....	250	1250	North of lakes.
Pottawattamies.....	450	2250	Detroit, St. Joseph's, and Wabash.
Miamies.....	300	1500	St. Joseph's of Miami, &c.
Piankashaws, Weas, under the name of } Musketoons, &c.	800	4000	Wabash river, &c.
Monomonies	2000	10,000	West of Lake Michigan, &c.
Shawnees.....	300	1500	Ohio, &c., have been exceedingly active.
Delawares, } Munsees }	600	3000	Muskingum, &c.
	<u>10,150</u>	<u>50,750</u>	

IV. DAKOTAS.

Sioux.....	500	2500	Upper Mississippi.
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¹ Vol. III., p. 560.

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² Ibid., p. 23.

³ American Pioneer, Vol. I., p. 28

CHAPTER VI.

EXPEDITIONS OF GENERAL CHARLES SCOTT, OF KENTUCKY, AND
OF GENERAL ST. CLAIR, AGAINST THE WESTERN INDIANS.

BUT three tribes aided the colonies in the revolutionary contest: the Oneidas, 1791 Tuscaroras, and Mohicans. Thus far, treaties of peace had been concluded with the recreant Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, in the north; the Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Cherokees, in the south; and with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottowas, Pottawattamies, and Sacs, in the west; but the seven latter, who bore a very questionable character, could not be relied on, while the Miamies, Weas, and Piankashaws of the Wabash, were in open hostility. They had, during the previous year, defeated Harmer, at the joint sources of the Great Miami of the Ohio and the Miami of the Lakes. The River Miami of the Lakes formed the grand medium of northern Indian communication with the Ottowas of the lower part of that valley, the Wyandots of Sandusky, and eastern Michigan, and the Chippewas of Detroit, as well as other lake Algonquin tribes, who were in the practice of joining the Wyandots, Delawares, and Shawnees, in their inroads on the Ohio frontiers.

The Miamies were an active, bold, and numerous race, who, under the name of Tweetwees, had been the objects of special attack by the Iroquois, ever since the era of the French occupancy. They had been driven by them to more southerly and westerly locations than those which they had formerly inhabited, and were now the undisputed masters of the Wabash valley. During the fierce and sanguinary warfare of 1782, when so many expeditions were sent against the Shawnees, Wyandots, and Delawares, the Miamies received no specific notice, but appear to have been included in the widely-diffused Ottawa and Chippewa race, whom they resemble in features, manners, customs, and language. General James Clinton, during the campaign against the Six Nations, in 1778, observed that the sympathy existing between the races, even where they were placed in antagonistic positions, was so great that but little reliance could be placed on them in exigencies.¹ When war broke out, it required close observation to discriminate very particularly between the grades of hostility, if

¹ Stone's Brant, Vol. II.

trodden down, by the marching and countermarching of war parties and armies, from the period of the conclusion of the sham treaty made with Lord Dunmore, in 1774, and the no less unreliable one signed at Fort M'Intosh, in 1785; but, during the five years which had just closed, it had been beaten with hostile feet until it had become like one of their own chunk-yards.¹ The bitter chalice which they had so long held to the lips of the people of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, was now being drained by themselves. After the demonstration at the Maumee Rapids, they fled to their wintering-grounds, and to the extensive forests of Lake Erie, Michigan, and Canada. The local foreign traders of these precincts, the very commandants of the posts, who had counselled them to war, could no longer be regarded by them as oracles. They had been unable to keep the whites east of the Ohio; nay, it began to be perceived, by these subtle sons of the forest, that the race could not, eventually, be confined within the limits fixed by the treaty of Versailles. Spring succeeded these desolating military movements of General Wayne; the genial warmth of May and June caused the wild flowers to raise their heads from the war-path, on which they had been crushed by the feet of contending partisans. The Indian derives many of his ideas from the mild teachings of Nature; and, at this time, wherever the eye turned, all its productions inculcated peace. Before the month of July arrived, the savage, with altered feelings, entered on the forest-paths that led to Greenville, where the American chief was seated, surrounded by all the panoply of war, with the emblems of peace intermingled. Wayne now impersonated their own Hiawatha.

Foremost among the tribes who turned their steps to his camp, were the proud and influential Wyandots, who had so long been regarded as wise men and umpires among the tribes of the West. Driven from the St. Lawrence valley, in 1659, by the Iroquois, they had, for a century and a half, held a high position in the West; sustained a part of the time by France, their earliest and most constant friend, and after the conquest of Canada, by the English. They were astute, reflective, and capable of pursuing a steady line of policy, which had been, with some lapses, the stay of the western tribes, who were willing to tread in their footsteps. This tribe was the last to assent to the scheme of Pontiac; and when the confederation was broken up by the British, they adhered to that power with extraordinary devotion.

In this train, also, followed the Delawares, who had been, since the time they first fled from Pennsylvania and crossed the Alleghanies, bitter enemies of the settlers in the West. There also came the Shawnees; the most vengeful and subtle of all the western tribes. Every day witnessed the arrival in the surrounding forests of delegates, decked off with all their peculiar ornaments, of feathers, paint, silver gorgets, trinkets, and medals. The Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatamies, Miamies, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias, were all present. The entire official power of the

¹ A public arena, in which prisoners are burnt at the stake, and war-dances held.

Brownston, defeated Major Van Horn, with a force of 200 riflemen, driving him back to Detroit with great loss.¹ On the 9th of August, after Hull had re-crossed Detroit river, Colonel Miller also encountered at Brownston the same force of Indians, led by Tecumseh, and supported by a large body of British regulars, located behind temporary breastworks, whom he gallantly charged with the bayonet, and defeated.² On the 16th of the same month, Detroit was surrendered to an inconsiderable army,³ hastily mustered by General Brock, who officially intimated that the Indians could not be restrained. General Hull observes that "the history of barbarians in the north of Europe does not furnish examples of more greedy violence than these savages have exhibited;"⁴ and thus consoles himself, by a historical truism, for a surrender which is a lasting stigma on the military history of the Union.

Decision and address were alone required for the maintenance of that post. The Indians had neither the disposition, capacity, nor will to contend with the garrison of a strong fortification; and this fort mounted eight brass guns, beside twenty-five pieces of iron ordnance,⁵ and likewise contained four hundred rounds of twenty-four pound shot.⁶

On the 15th of August, the garrison of Chicago, under Captain Heald, was surrounded by Pottawattamies, while on its march to Detroit, along the open shores of Lake Michigan, and all but about fifteen massacred, including the women and children who followed the camp. The stock of stores and baggage was captured.⁷

On the 8th of September, the Wabash Indians invested fort Harrison, then garrisoned by a few men, under command of Captain Zachary Taylor.⁸ They killed several persons outside of the fort, and invested it closely for two days. Finding they could not force an entry, they fired one of the blockhouses, the lower part of which contained the provisions of the garrison. Attempts to save it proving unsuccessful, it was burned down, leaving an opening about eighteen feet in width. With great self-possession and cool courage, Captain Taylor caused the breach to be repaired, though subjected to an incessant fire from the enemy, and finally beat them off.⁹

On the 5th of the month, the savages laid siege to Fort Madison, of Missouri, on the Upper Mississippi, commencing their operations by shooting and scalping a soldier near the gate. They then opened a brisk attack with ball and buckshot, killed the cattle in an outer enclosure, fired at the flag-staff, and cut the rope which held the flag, causing it to fall, and also made several bold and dexterous attempts to set the works on fire.

On the 28th of September, a series of severe skirmishes took place on the St. John's river, between the Creeks and Seminoles and a party of 250 Georgia volunteers, in

¹ Official Letters, p. 36.

² Ibid, p. 38.

³ 1060 men. Ibid, p. 59.

⁴ Ibid, p. 48.

⁵ Ibid, p. 42.

⁶ Ibid, p. 59.

⁷ Ibid, p. 84.

⁸ Thirty-seven years afterwards, this officer was elected President of the United States.

⁹ Official Letters, p. 61.

DISTURBANCES AMONG THE TRIBES,

contest, and dispersed. On the 16th of October, General Harrison issued a proclamation,¹ granting an armistice to the Miamies, Pottawattamies, Weas, Eel River Indians, Chippewas, Ottawas, and Wyandots; each of these tribes having delivered into his custody hostages for the faithful performance of their agreement. The same tribes, together with the Kickapoos, had previously sent delegates to Generals M'Arthur and Cass, commanding at Detroit, offering to conclude a peace.

¹ Official Letters, p. 246.

on the bark of which he subsists; the otter, which lives on fish, remains for a longer period. But the entire species of furred animals, whose skins form the staple of the Indian trade, were greatly diminished, and the vast region of country extending from 38° to 44° north, between the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, had been rendered useless as a hunting-ground. Another result of the passage of troops through remote parts of the Indian country, was the discovery of tracts of arable land, of great value to the agriculturist; of water-powers, mines, and resources, offering tempting inducements to the mill-wright, manufacturer, and miner. Coal, iron, and lead, were found in abundance, and, subsequently, copper and gold. War, bad seasons, and the depreciation of a very extended and inflated paper currency, with a resulting decline in the prices of all merchantable articles, had alarmed thousands of persons in the Atlantic States, who sought to repair their fortunes, or find a field for the exercise of their ingenuity and talents, by emigrating to the West; so that, by a singular coincidence, when the Indians began to part freely with their exhausted hunting-grounds, by sales to the Government, the emigrant masses clamored for new and ample farms on these ceded tracts, where both they and their children might lay the foundations of happy homes. This was the germ of new States.

We have placed the commencement of this era in the year 1816; which was as early, indeed, as the full cessation of Indian hostilities rendered it safe for the emigrant to enter remote districts. The Creeks had signed the treaty of Fort Jackson as early as August 9, 1814; and they were followed by other tribes, both in the North and South. On the 8th of September, 1815, an important treaty was concluded with the Wyandots, Senecas, Shawnees, Miamies, Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawattamies, by which these tribes were restored to all the immunities accorded them by the treaty entered into at Greenville in 1795; and the three latter tribes reinvested with all the territorial rights which they possessed at the outbreak of Tecumseh's war, in 1811.¹ Treaties were also concluded during this year with the Kickapoos, Weas, Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes, Sioux, Osages, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and other tribes. These treaties were negotiated by commissioners appointed by the United States, who were well acquainted with the territories, character, resources, local history, and feelings of the tribes. Some of these commissioners had been military commanders, or had occupied high civil stations on the frontiers. No one of them was so celebrated for his knowledge, experience, and standing, as General William Clark, of St. Louis, the companion of the intrepid Lewis in his adventurous journeys to the mouth of the river Columbia, in 1804, and in 1805 and '6. He had succeeded Lewis as governor of the Missouri Territory, in 1806, and had acquired the respect and confidence of the southwestern and western tribes, who were located on the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. He was a man possessed of great sagacity, amenity of manners, and a

¹ U. S. Treaties, p. 173.

Mississippi valley between Prairie du Chien and Rock Island, at the entrance to the river *Des Moines*. The Winnebagoes were in possession of the Wisconsin and Rock river valleys. The Menomonees were scattered along the Fox river to Buttes des Morts and Winnebago Lake, thence quite to Green Bay, and, with interchanges of location with the Winnebagoes, to Milwaukee on Lake Michigan. The Pottawattamies, Chippewas, and Ottowas, were located at Chicago, as also in northern Illinois and southern Michigan. The Ottowas lived in Grand River valley, as well as on Little Traverse Bay; and the Chippewas on the peninsula and shores of Grand Traverse Bay. An escort of infantry having accompanied this expedition, the flag of the Union was thus displayed in regions where, previously, it had seldom or never been seen.

This expedition had the effect, not only to attract the attention of the Indians to the power and vigilance of the Government, but also to direct popular enterprise to this hitherto unceded part of the Union; the value and importance of which can already be attested by an examination of Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. An instance of the interest excited in the Indian mind by this visit, occurred at Winnebago Lake. When the party halted on its shores, the geologist broke off several specimens of some novel rocky formations, with a view of determining their character. A very aged Winnebago observing this, said to his companions: "This is remarkable. Our country was long occupied by the French and the English, who were satisfied to trade with us; but no sooner have the Americans come, than they must examine our very rocks. What can they possibly expect to get from them?"

During the progress of this memorable exploration, several instances were observed of the Indian mode of communicating ideas by pictographic inscriptions on scrolls of bark.¹ Statistics of their population and trade were obtained, and accurate knowledge acquired of their manners and customs, feelings, and disposition. One of the peculiar customs observed while in the Dakotah country, was that of offering the first ears of the green corn to the Great Spirit;² of which ceremony the party were, by permission of the chiefs, allowed to be spectators. Plate XV.

In the Chippewa territories, extending from the precincts of Rock Island to the sources of the Mississippi, the ruling power was found to be exercised by certain totemic families, who claimed the right by descent. This right, however, was ascertained to be nugatory when not supported by the popular voice of the clans; which act virtually bestowed upon it all the force of a representative system. The ancient seat of the Chippewas, located at Sault St^e Marie, at the lower end of Lake Superior, had for its ruling chief Shingabawassin, a tall, well-made, grave man, who possessed an easy, dignified, and pleasing manner.³ (Plate XVI.) The Indians residing on the upper shores of the lake were ruled by a chief called Pezlikee, or Buffalo, and *Sappa*. At Sandy

¹ Schoolcraft's Expedition to the Sources of the Mississippi, second edition: Philadelphia, 1855, p. 430.

² Plate XV.

³ Plate XI.

Lake, on the Upper Mississippi, Katawabeda, Babesikundabay, and Guele Plat, were the presiding chiefs. The Mendawakantons, or Dakotahs of the river, acknowledged the government of the younger Wabasha. The Winnebagoes were ruled by De Corrie and Tshoop, the *quatre jamb*, or "Four Legs," of the French. The Pottawattamies acknowledged the sway of Topinabee, an aged man, who had signed the treaty of peace concluded at Greenville by General Wayne in 1794. At Grand river, presided the Ottawa chief, Nawagizhi, or Noon-Day; at Grand Traverse Bay, Aishquagonabi, or the Feather of Honor; and at the Ottawa towns of L'Arbre Croche, the very old chief, Nisheaudjinine, or the Angry Man, and Pauskooziegun, or the Smoker.

The Indian government being founded on certain established customs and prescriptions, was clearly controlled by popular opinion, which changed with the passage of time and the occurrence of events. Although the totemic sovereignty was hereditary, yet the tribal succession could be set aside at any time when it was thought necessary to reward with the chieftancy bravery on the war-path, great energy of character, talent as a speaker, or skill as a magician; and the tribes were thenceforth ruled by the newly-installed chief.

Treaties were concluded with the Indians at *L'Arbre Croche*,¹ and at Sault St^e Marie.² An incident occurred at the latter which for a time foreboded serious difficulty. The negotiations for this treaty were commenced about the middle of June; at which period of the year, the hunting season being ended, the Indians crowd to the towns nearest the frontiers, to enjoy themselves in dancing, feasting, and the celebration of ceremonies. But four or five years having elapsed since the conclusion of the war, there was still a vivid feeling of hostility existing among them towards the Americans. It chanced that, among the large number assembled, was the war-captain who had led the Chippewas into action, and an ambitious chief, called Sassaba, of the reigning totem of the Crane, whose brother had been killed fighting beside Tecumseh, at the battle of the Thames. An attempt was made to deter the party from carrying the American flag through the Chippewa country. Sassaba, having broken up a public council, raised the British flag on a brow of the height where the Indians were encamped, and it was observed that, at the same moment, women and children were precipitately sent from the lodges, across the river, to the Canada shore. Vivid apprehensions were entertained of a hostile encounter; the party grasped their rifles, and stood ready for conflict. General Cass, by his knowledge of the Indian character, his cool self-possession, and decision, disconcerted their plans, and averted the danger. Unarmed, and accompanied only by an interpreter, he ascended the elevated plain on which the Indians were encamped, and, proceeding to the lodge of Sassaba, he pulled down the flag, and addressed the Indians in terms of just reproof for this act of bravado. This rebuke was received without any further demonstration of hostility. On the following day, negotiations were renewed, and the treaty concluded, which recognised the old grant to the French by a cession of territory four miles square.³

¹ U. S. Treaties, p. 280.

² *Ibid.*, p. 281.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 280.

west of the Ohio under the name of Shawnees, Kaskaskias, and Illinois, along the banks of the Mississippi to a point near the entrance of Rock river. There the Chippewas, Ottowas and Pottawattamies, Miamies, and kindred tribes, spread eastwardly and northerly to the shores of Lake Michigan, the Straits of Michilimackinac, the basins of Lake Huron, St. Clair, the Straits of Detroit, the Miami, the Muskingum, and the Wabash. This group of tribes also extended, under the name of Chippewas and Kelistenos, through the straits and river St. Mary, to and around the borders of Lake Superior, and thence, west and northwest, to the sources of the Mississippi. Under the name of Crees, or Kelistenos, they extended their conquests along the line of the Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods, and through the great Lake Winnepek, to the waters of the Churchill or Missi-neepe [much water] river. They pushed their conquests west of the Suscatchewine to its falls, where, as we perceive from comparisons of language, they acquired the name of Blood Indians, and finally of Black feet, with which name they reached the banks of the Missouri. Under the name of Mushkeags, *Gens de Terre*, and other nicknames, they extend to the Nelson, and the lower part of Churchill, river, of Hudson's Bay, and thence through the broken and sphagnous regions to the St. Lawrence, and by its northern shores, through the Lake Nepissing, to the great chain of the upper lakes. The whole of New England was covered with tribes of this generic stock. Such a diffusion and dispersion of a group of tribes, has no parallel in North America, and it indicates an original energy of character which is noteworthy. There were not less than twenty degrees of latitude along the north Atlantic, occupied by the Algonquins in their divisions, covering the entire area between the Mississippi river and the Ocean. Within the immense area of Algonquin and Appalachian occupancy, the Iroquois had intruded themselves before the country was discovered. The Iroquois¹ were the Goths of North America. Where the point of their original growth to nationality was, it is difficult to determine, as well as to account how the Indian mind developed that power of confederation and combination, both civil and military, which made them the terror of the Indian tribes of North America. Writers have not been wanting to suggest the existence of a Grecian element in their languages and character.² Their own traditions (vide Vol. V., p. 631) deduce their origin from the waters of the great Kanawaga, or St. Lawrence. But language discloses the fact that, at the earliest dates, tribes of this stock occupied upper Virginia and North Carolina, under the names of Mohicans and Tuscaroras. This subject will be examined in its proper place. However they may have wandered, their

¹ IROQUOIS. History of their confederacy, Vol. III., p. 181; Vol. IV., p. 244. Iroquois cosmogeny and mythology, Vol. I., p. 316; Vol. II., p. 235; Vol. III., p. 314. Iroquois pictography, Vol. I., p. 429. Languages, Vol. II., p. 482. Biography, Vol. IV., p. 614; Vol. V., p. 509. The Cherokees (Mr. Gallatin's 46th language and Vith family) have distant affinities with this group. Their vernacular name is Tsallakee; they are manifestly the Tallageewi of Delaware tradition.

² Charlevoix.

their decline, and, in some cases, of their utter destruction. These wars, which had no limits to their fury, and were waged without any ostensible object, began before America was discovered, and continued, at fitful intervals, throughout every period of aboriginal history. They have, in fact, exercised a more baneful influence on the prosperity of the Indian race, than any or all other causes combined, with the single exception of their passionate craving for ardent spirits. Efforts were frequently made to put a stop to these intestine wars, and as frequently defeated; but after the close of the war of 1812 they were again vigorously resumed. Mr. Monroe made strenuous efforts to enforce this policy throughout the entire eight years of his administration. The several expeditions of Long, Cass, and Schoolcraft, to the sources of the Mississippi, to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, to the sources of the Arkansas and Red rivers, to those of other principal streams, and to the central portions of the Mississippi valley, in 1820, '21, and '22, had promoted this purpose, by accumulating accurate geographical statistics of the Indian territory, its inhabitants, and its resources. The visit of the venerable Dr. Jedediah Morse to the lake tribes, in 1820, to learn their dispositions, feelings, and social and moral condition, had the same tendency.¹ This period witnessed a practical renewal of the explorations originated by Mr. Jefferson in 1804. A more intimate acquaintance with the Indians afforded that knowledge of their peculiar habits which was necessary to their proper management, and to induce them to abandon their hunter mode of life, and adopt the more elevating pursuits of civilization.

As internal tribal wars were continually distracting the Indians, one tribe trespassing on the lands of another, and as the civilized population was, at the same time, pressing into the ceded districts, it was thought by the Government that one of the most practical methods of allaying their territorial disputes would be to establish definite boundary-lines between their possessions; a method of settling their difficulties which had never occurred to the Indians.

A series of conventions held with the Indian chiefs of the western and north-western tribes, marked the early part of Mr. Adams' administration; the first, and most important of which assembled at Prairie du Chien, on the Upper Mississippi, during the summer of 1825, under the auspices of General William Clark, the general superintendent at St. Louis, and of Governor Lewis Cass, of Michigan, *ex officio* superintendent of the northern Department. This convention was attended by the Menda-wacanton and Yanton Dakotahs, or Sioux, of the St. Peter's and the Plains, the Chippewas and Pillagers, of the sources of the Mississippi, and the Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, Winnebagoes, Menomonees, Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawattamies, of the Lakes and the Illinois river. Maps, drawn on birch bark, giving the outlines of their hunting-grounds, were exhibited by the several tribes, and, after a full discussion with each of their respective agents, a treaty of peace and limitation was signed by them, August

¹ Morse's Report to the Secretary of War, 1 vol. 8vo., 400 pp.: New Haven, S. Converse, 1822.

The Indian, although slow to investigate and decide, began to regard the plan with favor; and the better he understood it, the more did he approve of it. From this period, increased activity and efficiency was imparted to the colonization project.

April 4, 1832,¹ the Creeks entered into a treaty with the Secretary of War, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, to the United States Government, in consideration for a grant of 7,000,000 acres in the Indian territory, west of that river, to which they agreed to remove at the earliest practicable period.

At Payne's Landing, on the Oclawaha river, May 9, 1832, the Seminoles ceded all their lands in Florida, and agreed to migrate to the country of the Creeks, west of the Mississippi, there to reunite themselves with this cognate tribe.² This treaty provided for the immediate payment of \$15,000 in cash, and the sum of \$7000 was agreed to be paid as a reimbursement to owners of fugitive slaves. This, and other features of the treaty, the Seminoles did not, on reflection, deem satisfactory; and it has been referred to as one of the original causes of the Florida war.

October 11, 1832, the Appalachicolas renewed a prior agreement to remove to the west of the Mississippi, and to surrender the tract on which they lived, at the mouth of the Appalachicola river.³ The Chickasaws, finding themselves surrounded by adverse circumstances, followed these examples by ceding, October 20, 1832, their entire territories east of the Mississippi river. This convention, concluded at, and known as the treaty of, Pontitock Creek, is remarkable for the introduction of a stipulation of a new character. The Chickasaws direct that the lands ceded be subdivided and sold for their benefit in the Land Office of the United States, which provision manifests more reflection and forecast than the tribes have generally evinced, and, in effect, has secured their future prosperity and independence.⁴

October 24, 1832, the Kickapoos, by the treaty of Castor Hill, in Missouri,⁵ acceded to the plan of removal. On the 26th of October, the Pottawattamies ceded their lands in Indiana, taking in payment annuities in money, and agreed to accept a location in the Indian territory, west of the Mississippi. On the 26th of the same month, the Shawnees and Delawares, near Cape Girardeau, ceded their old Spanish location in that quarter, with the view of removing west,⁶ and the same day the Piankashaws and Peorias also accepted a location in that region.⁷ On the 29th, the Weas gave their assent to the project.⁸ On the same day the Senecas and Shawnees, of the Neosho, relinquished the title to their lands, the more perfectly to accommodate themselves to the plan.⁹

Without these details it is impossible to form an adequate idea of the class of duties which originated from this scheme of colonization. The labor was incessant, and

¹ U. S. Treaties, p. 497.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 532.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 558.

² *Ibid.*, p. 500.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 539.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 512.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 547.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 513.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 556.

Mississippi. The search was pursued with the aid of an Indian guide, up falls, across lakes, around precipices, through defiles, over drifts, and through winding channels, for three days. The result of this toilsome journey was the arrival of the party at Itasca lake, its true source.¹

The information obtained in this journey demonstrated that the Chippewas and Sioux, whatever sympathies they had with Black Hawk and his scheme, were not committed to his project by any overt participation in it. The Indians were vaccinated, as directed by an act of Congress, and their numbers definitely ascertained. While on a visit to the large band at Leech Lake, their leading chief, Guelle Plat, exhibited to the agent several British medals, which were smeared with vermilion, the symbol of blood; but it appeared to be done rather in a spirit of boastful self-importance, than as a threat of alliance with Black Hawk. Information obtained in these reconnoissances implicated the Winnebagoes, Iowas, Kickapoos, Pottawattamies, and some Missouri bands.² Meantime, while this expedition was pursuing its explorations, the Sac chief had commenced the war, and been driven by Generals Atkinson and Dodge to the mouth of the Bad Axe river, between the Falls of St. Anthony and Prairie du Chien. Without being apprized of the impending peril, the expedition eluded the danger, after ascending the river to the influx of the St. Croix, by passing up that river into the waters of Lake Superior.

¹ Expedition to Itasca Lake: Harper & Brothers, New York, 1834.

² Ibid.

CHAPTER VII.

PROMINENT TREATY STIPULATIONS WITH THE EMIGRANT AND
INDIGENOUS TRIBES, TO PROMOTE THEIR CONCENTRATION
WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

1835. THE year 1835 was distinguished by several treaties of an important character. Hitherto the inchoate confederacy of the Pottawattamies, Chippewas and Ottowas of northern Illinois, had retained its ancient position in the vicinity of Chicago, at the head of Lake Michigan.

A. JACKSON, PRESIDENT.

On the 26th of September, 1833, they ceded to the United States their lands on the western shores of that lake, in exchange for a tract comprising 5,000,000 acres in the West, in consideration of very large annuities, to be paid in coin and its equivalents. It was stipulated that \$150,000 should be appropriated to the purchase of goods and provisions; \$100,000 to satisfy the claims of sundry individuals to certain reservations; \$150,000 to liquidate the claims of debtors against the tribes, agreeably to a schedule annexed; \$280,000 to the payment of annuities of \$14,000 per annum, for twenty years; \$150,000 for the erection of mills, farm-houses, shops, and the supply of agricultural implements and stock, and for the support of such artisans, smiths, and other mechanics, as were necessary to the inauguration of their colonial existence in the West; and \$70,000 for educational purposes. This treaty encountered numerous objections in the Senate, and was not ratified until the 21st of February, 1835, and then only with certain exceptions.

The principle of acknowledging the individual debts of the hunter tribes as national obligations, had been previously recognised in a treaty with the Quapaws, concluded May 13, 1833, but the amount appropriated for that object in the Chicago treaty, and the extensive personal schedules accompanying it, excited remark in the Senate, and induced that body to question the propriety of nationalizing the debts of the tribes. The experience of the Senate also made them averse to granting large reservations in lands to the tribes, as well as to their blood-relations, especial local friends and habitual benefactors, out of the tracts ceded; since it was found that such reservations, being, in a few years, surrounded by a civilized population, acquired such a value as to render their purchase again necessary for the purposes of agriculture. General Jackson, whose experience in Indian affairs had been acquired by personal

among the other savage tribes which fully verified the axiom, that in union there is strength. Nothing analogous to this organization existed among the Algonquins, the New England tribes, or the Illinois. These had no public council, or general convocation, where important questions relative to their political affairs were discussed. The Dakotah tribe is also composed of discordant materials; there being no controlling organization for the public welfare, each tribe being the sole and independent judge of what it considers right and politic.

The Sacs and Foxes coalesced on a firmer basis, social, it is true, but so closely united by the ties of language, intermarriage, customs, and by local influences, that they have preserved the co-tribal relation.

Very similar, and only weakened by their dispersion over the wide country they occupy, is the coalescence, or social league, existing between the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawattamies.

CHAPTER III.

EMIGRATION OF THE TREATY PARTY OF THE CHEROKEES, THE
CREEKS OF GEORGIA, AND THE CHICKASAWS.

1837. DURING the year 1837, the removal of the Indian tribes, and the negotiations with them for that purpose, kept pace with the progress made during previous years. It was marked by the migration of separate colonies from the Ridgeite Cherokees, the Creeks of Georgia, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws in the south. From the northern section of the Union, emigrant parties of the Pottawattamies and Ottawas departed for the West. There were still remaining, in this region, the Wyandots of Ohio; the Menomonees, Stockbridges, Munsees, and Oneidas, of Wisconsin; the Iroquois, of New York; the Miamies, of Indiana; and the Chippewas, of Lake Superior.

By the terms of the treaty negotiated by General Scott, September 15th, 1832, immediately succeeding the close of the Sac war, the Winnebagoes ceded their lands, lying east of the Mississippi, in the State of Wisconsin, and accepted a location west of that river, on a tract designated in the treaty as "the Neutral Ground;" a fine district of country, abounding in game, and possessing a very fertile soil, situated between the territory of the Sioux and that of the Sacs and Foxes. As Wisconsin filled up with a white population, and the position of the Winnebagoes, as a hunter tribe, became more and more inconvenient, they were urged by the local authorities to remove to the Neutral Ground, which they hesitated to do, from a dread of being embroiled in the fierce and sanguinary wars constantly raging between the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux. Strenuous exertions were made by the Government to quell these hostilities, and the removal of the Winnebagoes was finally effected during the year 1837. A treaty was concluded with the Saganaw Chippewas, of Michigan, on the 20th of December of this year, by which the tribe ceded their reservations in that State, and agreed, after a residence of five years on a tract designated, to remove to the west of the Mississippi.

In 1834, the Miamies had ceded their lands on the Wabash, for a heavy consideration, and agreed to remove west; but this treaty, which was communicated by the President to the Senate, for their approval, was not, owing to certain modifications requiring the

1837
Removal

CHAPTER VI.

TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR, WITH THE MINOR TRIBES.

THE removal of the Cherokees in a peaceful and conciliatory manner produced a favorable effect, although the other events of the year were of equal interest to the public mind. Positions requiring energy of action were taken by several tribes. The Pottawattamies of Indiana ceded their lands in 1833, and agreed to remove west; Indiana and the adjoining State of Illinois having filled up very rapidly with settlers on their northern borders; the rich prairies, and fine commercial marts and outlets, presenting great attractions to an enterprising people. This tribe, being the recipient of large annuities, was counselled by the traders and other interested persons¹ to remain where they were, that the distribution of these sums might be made in the country. The emigrant agent, finding his operations impeded, and fearing an outbreak, and consequent bloodshed, called on the Governor of Indiana for aid, who authorized General John Tipton to raise 100 volunteers, to assist the agent in the removal of the Indians. This duty was promptly performed, and, from the report of that officer,² 859 Pottawattamies were delivered to the emigrant agent on the Illinois, on the 18th of September; these were sent west, escorted by dragoons to preserve order, and safely conveyed to their location; every attention being paid to their health, comfort, and convenience. Such as were over-fatigued with the rapidity of the marches, and were sickly, or invalids, were allowed to ride the horses of the dragoons, while the men walked.³

1838.

M. VAN BUREN,
PRESIDENT.

There were removed, during this year, 4106 Creeks, chiefly comprising the families of the warriors of this tribe who had been engaged in the Florida war; 177 Choctaws, 4600 Chickasaws, 151 Chippewas, and 1651 Appalachicolas and Florida Indians, making an aggregate of 29,459. The Winnebago Indians, of Wisconsin, evinced great tardiness and unwillingness to leave the country. The isolated tribes in the settlements became entangled with associations which it is difficult for a people of so little decision of character to abandon. This tribe, by a treaty made at Washington, on the 28th

¹ Annual Report of Comm. of Indian Affairs, 1838, p. 31.² Ibid., p. 30.³ Ibid., p. 32.

within the States, to another, however remote, also within their limits, has uniformly proved to be a failure. The experience of the Stockbridges, Munsees, and segregated Delawares was now added, to prove the evil results arising from this policy. Such removed tribes and bands were speedily surrounded by a white population, with whom they did not coalesce, and naturally wasted away under the influence of adverse manners and customs.

The same attempt to remove a tribe from one State to another was made with the Winnebagoes. Having been implicated in the Sauk war, they agreed in 1832, at Rock island, where the American army was then encamped, to leave the east banks of the Mississippi, abandoning their favorite Rock river, Wisconsin, and Fox river valleys, and remove to a position west of the Mississippi, denominated the Neutral Ground. For them, however, it was not "neutral ground." It was, in fact, the war ground of the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux; and they had, under the influence of the presence of a military force, agreed to a proposition, which they had not the ability, and were unwilling, to perform. Though ethnologically of the Sioux stock, their affinity was not to be relied on; they possessed a nationality of their own, and could not, after ages of separation, take shelter under the Sioux flag. The plan of the neutral ground was a benevolent theory, which it was hoped and believed would work well, but it eventually proved to be an utter fallacy. It had, however, strong advocates, being favored by many persons who did not wish to see the Winnebagoes removed, with their large means and annuities, beyond the reach of a peripatetic pedlar's footsteps, or to lose sight of the distribution of their annual per capita dollars.

In 1837 the Winnebagoes renewed by treaty their engagement to remove to the Neutral Ground, in Iowa, within eight months after the ratification of that instrument. The treaty was not ratified until June, 1838, which would limit the period for their removal to February, 1839. They still lingered in the valleys of their ancient home, until the matter of their removal was placed in the hands of General Atkinson. When they discovered that the United States were in earnest, the mass of them removed across the Mississippi without causing much difficulty; but, though still urged to proceed to the Neutral Ground, they encamped on the western margin of the river, where they were allowed to remain until the following year. Meantime they were afflicted by considerable sickness, and surrounded by whiskey shops, together with every temptation that Indians, possessing heavy annuities, are sure to encounter. Their agent established his buildings and shops on the Neutral Ground, where the tribe was eventually induced to settle, by the announcement that there only would they be paid their annuities. It will be seen in the sequel, that in a few years it became necessary to remove the Winnebagoes from the limits of Iowa.

A mistake of a similar kind was made with the united Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawattamies, who ceded their lands in Illinois by the treaty concluded at Chicago in 1833. A part of the consideration named in it was the grant of 5,000,000 acres

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of land in the West; in accordance with which they were placed on a tongue of land situate between the western boundary of the State of Missouri and the Missouri river. The progress of the settlements in Missouri made this tract of land so essentially a geographical part of that State, and so necessary to its agricultural and commercial development, that Congress annexed it thereto; which act rendered it imperative for the Government to provide these Indians with the stipulated 5,000,000 acres west of the Missouri river.

Other bands of Pottawattamies, residing in Indiana, who had ceded their possessions in that quarter, were removed during this year, under the immediate surveillance of General Brady. There were also some accessions of the Seminoles from Florida, and of fragments of the segregated bands of the Black river and Swan creek Chippewas, of Michigan. The whole number of Indians removed in 1840 was 5671.¹ The Cherokee difficulties had, this year, been so far compromised between the two contending parties, that Mr. Poinsett, the Secretary of War, directed the annuities to be paid.²

¹ Annual Indian Report, 1840, p. 29

² Ibid., p. 51.

Seminoles, the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and the Cherokees. Of the widely diffused generic stock of the Algonquins, in the North, there have been transferred, the Delawares, Shawnees, southern Chippewas and Ottowas, Pottawattamies, Miamies, Weas, Piankashaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, Mohigans, or Stockbridges, Munsees, and the Sacs and Foxes of Iowa and Missouri. The tribes of the Iroquois lineage, and speaking that language, which have migrated, comprise the Wyandots, Senecas, the mixed Senecas and Shawnees, and portions of the Cayugas; and of the Dakotah stock, the Quappas. These twenty-four tribes have been the objects of philanthropic solicitude for two centuries, during which period, they have received instruction in arts and morals, industry and manners. The effort has been continuous, from the earliest period of British colonial history, having been originated in 1644, by the apostolic labors of John Elliot, acting under the auspices of the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and the new impetus which the work received from Edwards and Brainard has been continued to the present time.¹

All the means for the dissemination of knowledge, which the Indians possessed while they resided east of the Mississippi river, were transferred with them to the West. Their annuities in coin and kind were paid in the West, and their tutors in letters, mechanics, and agriculture accompanied them thither. Not only was there no diminution of the care or interest previously manifested for their welfare by the Government, by benevolent societies, and by individuals, but, on the contrary, they received increased attention, and were more amply provided with means. Every candid mind must admit that the results of their removal have been, in every respect, beneficial. It had been apprehended that the removal of the tribes to the wilderness, after having received instruction and made considerable improvement, would be attended with adverse results; that they would again resort to the chase to obtain the means of subsistence; and that, by contact with the wild, indigenous tribes of the prairies, they would acquire the manners and contract the vices of barbarism. This view appeared more plausible than substantial, and the apprehension expressed proved to be unfounded. Those of the tribes who had acquired industrious habits, and had for years practised them in the East, did not flag in their endeavors after their removal to the West. The territory is well adapted to the raising of cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses; the natural meadows, or prairies, spontaneously furnishing the most luxuriant pasturage. The convenience of dwelling-houses, out-houses, and fences having become necessary to the tribes, they did not attempt the experiment of living without them; and education became more important to them when they had business to transact, accounts to keep, and correspondents to answer. The remark of Apaumet, previously quoted, was no longer applicable, when the value and utility of knowledge was practically demonstrated.

Their condition may be assimilated to that of a valetudinarian on the banks of a

¹ Vide Moral Statistics.

In contrast to this exhibit may be placed the condition of the tribes east of the Mississippi, prior to their removal, which had been, from the earliest dates, adverse to every improvement. In 1607 and 1620 they were residing on their ancient locations, which they occupied long after the settlement of the European colonies. But they made no permanent advance; they appeared to be doomed to sink lower and still lower in the industrial scale. Each succeeding century but added its adverse testimony to that of the preceding. Not being able to withstand the shock of civilization, many of the tribes became extinct. South of the Chesapeake the Indian tribes were exterminated by their vices within one century. North of this geographical point there were still in existence at the time of removal, some of the leading and most vigorous branches of the great Algonquin and Iroquois stocks. Some of these yet occupied portions of the very territories upon which they had been first found. They had, to some extent, resisted the flood of sensual destructive agents, which had swept off so many of their brethren. Others had, at an early day, commenced their migration to the West, always, however, fleeing further into the wilderness, just in advance of the enlarging circle of civilization. As the settlements advanced, their policy was to make new cessions, and further removes, adapting themselves to the pressure, until the land they held finally passed from their possession.

At the time when their systematic removal was commenced by the Government, there still remained, within the States east of the line of the Mississippi and Missouri, 110,349 souls.¹ At the close of the year 1836, 45,690 of this number, comprising portions of nineteen tribes, had been transferred to the West.² At this time, there had been established for these tribes, in their new locations, 51 schools, at which 2221 pupils were instructed. In addition to this, 156 pupils, of an advanced grade, were instructed at the Choctaw Academy, in Kentucky, and four of the graduates were studying the legal profession in New York, Vermont, and elsewhere.³

In 1855, the four southern, or Appalachian tribes, namely, the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, including the Seminoles, had an aggregate population of 62,176.⁴ The twenty small tribes and tribal bands, located in the Territory of Kansas, numbered 13,481,⁵ making a total aggregate population of 75,657. These tribes, protected on the west by a line of military posts, stretching from the Red River to the Nebraska, in a genial climate, on a fertile soil, and possessing agricultural habits, could not, it would seem, in all America, have been located in a territory more favorable to their advance in every element of civilization.

To determine the degree in which the several tribes, removed from the area of the old States, have availed themselves of these advantages, it will be necessary to refer to official records, and to details drawn from official reports and documents, for statements of their actual condition.

¹ Vol. V., p. 480.

² Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for 1836, p. 41.

⁴ Vol. V., p. 498.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 43.

⁵ Vol. V., p. 495.

The Pawnees.—The four principal chiefs, with a number of their respective bands, have removed to their new homes on the Loup fork of the Platte; and although their farming operations commenced at a rather late period of the year, they will still succeed in raising a tolerable crop. There is still some little disposition, on the part of a portion of the tribes, to remain at their old villages; but this will shortly wear away, and, as the chiefs have requested to have their future annuity payments made at their new homes, I hope, in the course of the next year, to see the greater part of the four bands settled there in peace and comfort. The school, considering the short time it has been in operation, promises well, and I have no doubt will, in a little time, be in a very flourishing condition. The farmers have been indefatigable in their exertions, and, taking into account the short time that has elapsed since they entered upon their duties, have performed a large amount of labor. The time seems now to have arrived when the stock cattle, due under the treaty of 1833, could be advantageously given to these Indians.

“The Pawnees generally evince a peaceable and friendly disposition. They have an unsettled difficulty with the Ottos, growing out of murders heretofore committed by the latter on some of their people, which I shall take the earliest opportunity to have settled.”

Kaskaskias, Weas, Piankashaws, Ottowas and Chippewas, west, and Pottawattamies.—These tribes constitute the charge of a separate agency in Kansas. The agent reports their numbers at 200 Kaskaskias and Peorias, 100 Piankashaws, 200 Weas, 300 Ottowas, 50 expatriated Chippewas, and 2000 Pottawattamies. The agency of these tribes is located about forty miles south of Westport, in the State of Missouri. The agent says:

“These tribes have made but little change in their condition since former reports. They own some cattle and hogs, work-oxen, farming utensils, &c., and depend entirely on agricultural pursuits for a subsistence; and, if it was not for the ruinous practice pursued by those lawless individuals who are settled immediately on the line of the State of Missouri, and, in violation of the State laws (which are very severe), furnish them with whiskey, I am of opinion their improvement would be rapid.

“The Ottowas are still improving in agricultural pursuits; they may be said to have entirely abandoned the chase; all of them live in good, comfortable log-cabins; have fields enclosed with rail-fences, and own domestic animals. They have erected a good horse-mill out of their annuity, and many of them are making preparations for sowing wheat; and ere long, it is to be hoped, they will raise grain enough to supply themselves with flour and meal for their own consumption. The Chippewas are a small band, and are improving in their condition; the Pottawattamies, as a tribe, are very much improved. There are some of the bands that are about stationary, while others have made rapid improvement in their condition. The settlers on Sugar creek are notorious for sobriety and industry; they nearly all live in good, comfortable log-cabins,

have fields fenced with rails, and well cultivated, and have plowed and fenced a large quantity of prairie-ground the present season; while in the other settlements, the Indians have indulged in drunkenness, and idleness followed as a necessary consequence; which has thrown them behind the rest of their tribe, and many of their neighbors.

“The blacksmiths of the Pottawattamies, who are all the mechanics that are attached to this agency, have been appropriately employed at their respective duties the past year, in repairing all necessary work brought to the shops by the Indians, and manufacturing farming utensils, &c., for them. All the tribes within this sub-agency sustain a friendly relation to all other tribes of their acquaintance. And I am happy to state that general health has prevailed during the two past years.”

The Iowas.—This tribe is located on the waters of the Namaha, a tributary of the Missouri, and their principal village is situated one mile above the mouth of the Great Namaha. Ten dwelling-houses have been erected by the Government, at a cost of \$3000. The remaining houses, which, together, accommodate half the nation, have been built by the Iowas themselves. The report of the agent states,

“This nation is much given to intemperance, and while under the influence of liquor they act very ill toward each other, as well as to the whites; two of the best men in the nation have been killed in their bacchanalian rows in the last twelvemonth; one of them was killed on last Sunday night. It is utterly impossible for your agents to prevent the Indians from drinking at all times; I can keep the whites on their own side of the river with their whiskey, but it is easy for the Indians at any time to cross the river and obtain in exchange for their guns, horses, traps, blankets, or indeed anything, any quantity of liquor they may want.

“This tribe has a farmer, Francis Irvin, with whose help, and the labor of the squaws, they have raised a great abundance of corn (nearly 15,000 bushels), also, pumpkins, squashes, Irish potatoes, &c., &c. There are twelve or thirteen men among them who labor with their squaws during the cropping season.

“I most respectfully beg leave to speak of the missionary establishment at this place. I can truly aver that it is under the superintendence of as devoutly pious individuals as I have ever known, having nothing to prompt them to action but a sincere desire to do good to the red man of the forest. This establishment is under the control of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. If the Government would give a few thousand dollars in aid of education at this point, my opinion is, much good would be effected. I mean this: if there was a sufficient fund to establish a manual-labor school among them, I have no doubt it would effect more than anything which could be done for the civilization of these unfortunate people; the Iowas are not averse to having their children educated and instructed in the ways of the whites, but are opposed to sending their children abroad to be educated. Many of them have urged on me to have a manual-labor school, like unto the Shawnee school within Major Cummins' agency,

avoided as members of a peculiar caste, and seek in vain for employment and encouragement. If they return to their country, their acquirements are useless, they being there neither understood nor valued.

The following review, by Colonel D. D. Mitchell, late superintendent at St. Louis, of both the tribes who emigrated to Kansas, and of the wild nomadic tribes in the Missouri valley, derives additional importance from the long experience of that gentleman in the hazardous scenes of frontier life, during peace and war, and his familiar acquaintance with the Indian character; it is this fact that gives peculiar weight to his suggestions:

“*Transferred Tribes.*—The condition of these Indians has been materially improved within the last few months, and could they consider themselves as being permanently located at their present homes, no tribe on the western frontier would advance more rapidly in all the useful arts of civilized life. But, looking upon themselves as the mere tenants at will of the Government, they of course could feel little or no interest in the improvement or preservation of their houses and farms. Iowa must ere long become a State;¹ and, among the first acts of State sovereignty, she will soon extend her jurisdiction over all Indians residing within her limits. The threatening difficulties which have already grown out of such a state of things, should admonish the Government to guard against it for the future.

“The large body of fine land now owned, and partly occupied, by the Pottawattamies of the Council Bluffs, I am induced to believe could be purchased without much difficulty, and at a fair price, giving other lands in part payment.² Lands such as those Indians would be glad to settle upon could be easily obtained on the south side of the river. As they must ultimately be removed, everything is to be gained by both parties, in having it done immediately.

“During the present year much has been done by the Department to better the condition of the Indians, both morally and physically. The proposition which was made, and unanimously agreed to, providing for the payment (out of their annuities) for all thefts or depredations committed, either among themselves or against the neighboring tribes, speaks well for the innate honesty of the Indians, and its operation up to this time goes far to show that its effects will be most salutary. The Indians, however, contend, with great force of reasoning, that this excellent regulation should be made equally binding upon their white neighbors; and here it may be proper to remark, that the greatest difficulties with which the agents, teachers, and missionaries have to contend, in their laudable efforts to cultivate the minds of the Indians, arises from the presence of crowds, and daily increasing crowds, of depraved white men, who have taken up their abodes in the Indian country. This worse than savage population is

¹ This was written previous to the admission of Iowa.

² This has been done. The Pottawattamie territory has been annexed to Missouri, and this tribe provided with a location west.

TABLE I. (CONTINUED.)

No.	Names.	1847.	1849.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857. Deducted standard of the decade.	Remarks.
92.	NEZ PERCES .....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	1,700	.....	.....	.....	1,600	Oregon. Tables XVII. and XVIII. Stevens. Lane.
93.	NICHAS .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	710	Inserted under the name of Comanches.
94.	NORTH CAROLINA CHEROKEES .....	.....	.....	.....	710	.....	.....	710 ¹	.....	.....	.....	710	Vol. IV., Letter M., p. 6-7.
95.	NOTOWAS	47 ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	Remains of Virginia tribes.
96.	OCELLALAS .....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	Tables XI. and XXXIII. Upper Missouri. Of the Sioux stock.
97.	OKINAGANS .....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	635	Tables XVII. and XVIII. Washington Territory.
98.	OMAHAS	1,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	Table XXII.
99.	ONEIDAS OF NEW YORK	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	.....	.....	249	Table XXII.
100.	ONEIDAS OF GREEN BAY	722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	978	.....	.....	978	Table XXII.
101.	ONONDAGAS	368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472	.....	.....	.....	407	Table XXXIV.
102.	OREGON INDIANS .....	.....	.....	23,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,539	Table XVIII. Inserted, chiefly, under tribal names.
103.	OSAGES	6,000	.....	.....	4,561	.....	.....	4,941	.....	.....	.....	4,500	Vol. IV., Letter H., 390. Vernacular name, Washbasha.
104.	OTOS .....	.....	600	900	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	Table IX.
105.	OTTOWAS	1,500	.....	.....	2,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	1,667	Reported in 1825. Vol. I., p. 583.
106.	PASSANAJUDDIES .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	379	Nebraska Territory.
107.	PAIUTES	17,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 ³	.....	4,000	Table XXVIII. New Mexico Pueblos.
108.	PEPOQUE PUEBLO .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	Reported in 1825. Vol. III., p. 583.
109.	PENOBSCOTS	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	Included in Comanches.
110.	PENONTIKARA .....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	112	Table XXII.
111.	PEORIAS .....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	135	Table XXII.
112.	PIANKASHAWS .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	Table XXVIII. New Mexico Pueblos.
113.	PICARIS	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Included under Blackfeet.
114.	PLEGANS	30,000 ⁴	.....	800	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	Table XI.
115.	PONCAS	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Table XXII. Vols. I. and III.
116.	POTTAWATTAMIES	3,000	.....	.....	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,871	.....	3,253	Table XXVIII. The reclaimed lands consist of twenty-two Pueblos, who are inserted under their respective names. Vol. III., p. 633.
117.	PUEBLO INDIANS OF NEW MEXICO .....	.....	.....	.....	7,867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Includes Picannipish and Simnami-sh. Oregon and Washington.
118.	QUEALLAMISH .....	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	Vol. IV., Letter H., p. 599.
119.	QUAPPAS .....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	314	.....	.....	.....	357	French term for Fox tribe, which see.
120.	REYNARDS .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Table XII. Inserted as Arickarees.
121.	RICARDES; REES	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Table XXIX.
122.	SACRAMENTO VALLEY INDIANS .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Table XVIII. Flatheads.
123.	SALISH .....	.....	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Table XXVIII.
124.	SAN JUAN .....	.....	.....	.....	275 ⁵	568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
125.	SANTA CLARA .....	.....	.....	.....	350 ⁶	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
126.	SAN ILDEFONSO .....	.....	.....	.....	250 ⁶	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
127.	SANDIA .....	.....	.....	.....	400 ⁶	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
128.	SANDIA .....	.....	.....	.....	300 ⁶	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
129.	SANTA ANA .....	.....	.....	.....	275 ⁶	411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
130.	SAN FELIPE .....	.....	.....	.....	750 ⁶	666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
131.	SANTA DOMINGA .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A generic for Flatheads. Oregon.
132.	SASITKA .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	2,500	Table XXII. Vol. I., p. 524. Of the Creek family.
133.	SEMINOLES .....	.....	.....	.....	766	.....	.....	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	Table XXXIV. Vol. I., p. 441.
134.	SENECAS OF ALLEGHANY	811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
135.	SENECAS OF BUFFALO	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
136.	SENECAS OF CATTARAUGUS	1,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
137.	SENECAS OF TONAWANDA	576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
138.	SENOBLES .....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Table XVIII. Oregon Territory, in 1850. Vol. I., p. 521.
139.	SHAWNEES .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	.....	1,225	Table XXII. Shawnees, Oshawanos. Old estimate. Vol. I., p. 524.
140.	SHOSHONEES .....	.....	.....	2,000	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Table IV. New York census of 1855. Suffolk Co., Long Island, N. Y.
141.	SKAGETS .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Table XIII. Excluding Batacks. This is the generic family of the Rocky mountains. Vol. I., p. 521.
142.	SKAYWAMISH .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Table XVIII.
143.	SIKONS .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
144.	SIKONS	21,600 ⁷	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Table XXII. Dakota stock. Vide also Vol. I., p. 498.
145.	SISITONS .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Table IV.
	Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Included in Sioux.
	Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,667

¹ Census of North Carolina.
² This is to manifest an excess as to be excluded from the estimate.

³ In 1825. Vol. III., p. 583.
⁴ Vol. I.

⁵ Table XXII.
⁶ Old estimate.

⁷ Vol. I., p. 519. Vol. III., p. 622.
⁸ Vol. III., p. 611.

VI. [CONTINUED.]

exclusively by the chase and the fisheries; for the last they resort to Green Bay, and the rivers falling into it, where they take at all seasons of the year, but especially in winter, large quantities (beyond their own consumption) of trout and sturgeon. When the Menomonies shall leave the shores of Green Bay, the sturgeon fisheries will cease — none but the Indians being able to endure the cold and fatigue of taking them.

Some three hundred of the Menomonies are Christians and farmers: the number is increasing, and the tribe will ere long become civilized, and abandon the chase. On a late visit to their village, I counted sixty-two log houses, erected by themselves, most of them comfortably finished and occupied. They have cleared up from the heavy timbered lands small fields, which are well fenced, and fine crops of corn and potatoes occupy every foot of ground: they will raise enough at lake Pah-way-li-kun this year for their subsistence. The teams, farming utensils, &c., supplied them by the government, are in good order and highly prized: the quantity, annually, should be increased.

TABLE VII.

INDIANS OF MICHIGAN, 1853.

[H. C. GILBERT.]

I.—CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

Interior Indians	1,759
Lake Indians	1,659
Bois Forte bands	482
Mixed Bloods	1,040
Total	<u>4,940</u>

II.—MICHIGAN INDIANS.

Ottawas and Chippewas	5,152
Chippewas and Saginaw	1,340
Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river	138
Pottawatamies	236
Pottawatamies of Huron	45
Total	<u>6,911</u>
Residing in Michigan	7,583
Residing in Wisconsin	3,210
Residing in Minnesota	1,058
Total in the agency	<u>11,851</u>

population, VI, 693
 prairie, Population
 St. Joseph, population
 Wabash, population

TABLE VIII.

INDIANS IN THE OSAGE AGENCY, IN 1846—47.

[ALFRED J. VAUGHN.¹]

Pottawatamies of the Prairie	496
Do. of the Wabash	735
Do. of the Saint Joseph	710
Pottawatamies, total	1941
Ottowas	284
Chippewas	27
Piankeshaws	101
Weas	147
Peorias and Kaskaskias, estimated at	130
Total	2630 souls.

TABLE IX.

OTTOES, OMAHAS, AND PAWNEES, 1849.

[J. E. BURROWS.²]

1. Ottoes	900
2. Omahas	1200
3. Pawnees	4500
	6500

The Pawnees, since their great loss by cholera in 1828, number about 4500.

The Ottoes seem to gradually decrease, while the Omahas increase.

The Omahas arrived about the 10th ultimo from their summer hunts, having secured a sufficiency of meat and skins to do them until the approaching winter. On their return home they encountered a war party of Indians, supposed to be composed of Sioux and Poncas, with which they had an engagement of about four hours. The Omahas, having a large quantity of meat, besides being apprised of their enemy's intentions the day before, succeeded in throwing up such breastworks with it as made them amply secure before attacked by their enemies. After the loss of four or five men, together with some forty horses, they drove the enemy back, and became the victors of the field.

The Sioux and Poncas, it is supposed, had eight or nine men killed, and some ten or twelve wounded. Had the Omahas been met on the open prairie without any notice of the approach of the enemy, and without the means of fortifying themselves, they would, from the superior number of their opponents, have been almost entirely annihilated.

They have made a very good hunt; but, owing to the fearful ravages of the cholera, will make no corn.

¹ Ann. Rep., 1847, p. 93.

² Ann. Rep., 1839.

XXII. [CONTINUED.]

No.	Name of Tribe.	No. of Souls.	Place of Residence.	Source of Information.
	Brought forward.....	96,183		
20.	CHIPPÉWAS AND OTTAWAS.....	5,152	Michigan.....	Report of Agent Gilbert, 1855.
21.	CHIPPÉWAS OF SAGINAW.....	1,510	".....	".....
22.	CHIPPÉWAS OF SWAN CREEK, &c.....	138	".....	".....
23.	CHIPPÉWAS OF SWAN CREEK, &c.....	33	Kansas Territory.....	Report of Agent Chenault, 1851.
24.	CAYUGAS.....	145	New York.....	Report of Agent Johnson, 1855.
25.	CATAWBAS.....	200	N. and S. Carolina.....	Statement made by the office, 1853.
26.	CHRISTIANS, OR MONSEES.....	44	Kansas Territory.....	Annuity pay roll, 1854.
27.	CROWS.....	3,364	Upper Missouri R.....	Report of Agent Vaughan, 1855.
28.	CREES.....	800	".....	Report of Superintendent Mitchell, 1842.
29.	CADDOES.....		Texas.....	See "Anadahkees," &c.
30.	COMANCHES AND KIOWAYS.....	20,000	".....	Report of Agent Howard, 1852.
31.	COMANCHES.....		New Mexico Terr'y.....	Number not reported. See "Wandering Indians."
32.	COMANCHES.....	3,000	Arkansas river.....	Report of Agent Whitfield, 1854.
33.	CHEYENNES.....	2,800	Arkansas & Platte R.....	Estimated by Agent Whitfield, 1854.
34.	CALIFORNIA TRIBES.....	33,550*	California.....	Census report of Secretary of State of California, 1855.
35.	DELAWARES.....	002	Kansas Territory.....	Annuity pay roll, 1854.
36.	GROS VENTRES.....	750	Upper Missouri R.....	Report of Agent Vaughan, 1855.
37.	IONDES.....		Texas.....	See "Anadahkees," &c.
38.	IOWAS.....	433	Kansas Territory.....	Annuity pay roll, 1854.
39.	KICKAPOOS.....	344	".....	".....
40.	KICKAPOOS.....		Texas border.....	Number not reported; supposed to be but few.
41.	KIOWAYS.....		Texas.....	See "Comanches and Kioways."
42.	KIOWAYS.....	2,800	Arkansas river.....	Report of Agent Whitfield, 1854.
43.	KANSAS.....	1,375	Kansas Territory.....	Statement made by the office, 1853.
44.	KASCHES, WAGOES, AND TOWACARROS.....	300	Texas.....	Report of Agent Hill, 1853.
45.	KASKASKIAS.....		Kansas Territory.....	See "Peorias," &c.
46.	KANSAS.....	500	Texas.....	Report of Agent Howard, 1853.
47.	MIAMIEN.....	207	Kansas Territory.....	Annuity pay roll, 1854.
48.	MIAMIEN.....	353	Indiana.....	Statement made by office, 1853.
49.	MANDANS.....	250	Upper Missouri R.....	Report of Agent Vaughan, 1855.
50.	MINATRIEES.....	2,500	".....	History of Indian tribes, 1850.
51.	MINOMONEES.....	1,930	Wisconsin.....	Annuity pay roll, 1854.
52.	MISSOURIAS.....		Nebraska Territory.....	See "Ottos and Missouriis."
53.	MONSEES.....		Kansas Territory.....	See "Christians, or Monsees."
54.	MUSCALOROS, OR APACHES.....	400	Texas.....	Report of Agent Howard, 1853.
55.	NAVAJOES.....	7,500	New Mexico Terr'y.....	Report of the Governor of New Mexico, 1855.
56.	ONEIDAS.....	249	New York.....	Report of Agent Johnson, 1855.
57.	ONEIDAS.....	078	Wisconsin.....	Report of Agent Hunkins, 1855.
58.	ONONDAGOES.....	470	New York.....	Report of Agent Johnson, 1855.
59.	OTTAWAS.....		Michigan.....	See "Chippewas and Ottawas."
60.	OTTAWAS.....	249	Kansas Territory.....	Statement made by office, 1853.
61.	OMAHAS.....	800	Nebraska Territory.....	Annuity pay roll, 1854.
62.	OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.....	600	".....	Report of Agent Hepner, 1855.
63.	OSAGES.....	4,098	West of Arkansas.....	Annuity pay roll, 1854.
64.	OREGON TERRITORY TRIBES.....	13,000	Oregon Territory.....	Report of Governor Lane, 1851.
65.	POSONAS.....	700	Nebraska Territory.....	History of Indian Tribes, 1850.
66.	POTTAWATTAMIES.....	236	Michigan.....	Report of Agent Gilbert, 1855.
67.	POTTAWATTAMIES OF HURON.....	45	".....	".....
68.	POTTAWATTAMIES.....	3,410	Kansas Territory.....	Annuity pay roll, 1854.
69.	PAWNEES.....	4,000	Nebraska Territory.....	Report of Agent Hepner, 1855.
70.	PIANKESHAWS, WEAS, PEORIAS, AND KASKASKIAS.....	220	Kansas Territory.....	Annuity pay roll, 1854.
71.	PUEBLO INDIANS.....	10,000	New Mexico Terr'y.....	Report of the Governor of New Mexico 1855.
72.	QUAPAWS.....	314	West of Arkansas.....	Statement made by office, 1853.
73.	SACANDAGES.....	13	Kansas Territory.....	Annuity pay roll, 1854.
74.	STOCKBRIDGES.....	210	Wisconsin.....	Estimated by the office, 1855.
75.	STOCK OF THE MISSISSIPPI.....	6,523	Minnesota Territory.....	Annuity pay roll, 1854.
76.	STOCK OF THE MISSISSIPPI.....	15,410	Upper Missouri R.....	Report of Agent Vaughan, 1855.
77.	STOCK OF THE MISSISSIPPI.....	5,600	Platte & Arkansas R.....	Report of Agent Whitfield, 1854.
78.	ST. REGIS INDIANS.....	450	New York.....	Report of Sub-agent Mend, 1840.
79.	SENEGAS.....	2,557	".....	Report of Agent Johnson, 1855.
80.	SENEGAS (SANDUSKY).....	180	West of Arkansas.....	Annuity pay roll, 1854.
81.	SENEGAS AND SHAWNEES (LEWISTOWN).....	271	".....	".....
82.	SHAWNEES.....	851	Kansas Territory.....	".....
83.	SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.....	1,626	".....	".....
84.	SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.....	180	".....	".....
85.	SEMINOLES.....	2,500	West of Arkansas.....	Statement made by office, 1853.
86.	SEMINOLES.....	500	Florida.....	".....
87.	TUSCARORAS.....	250	New York.....	Report of Agent Johnson, 1855.
88.	TOWACARROS.....		Texas.....	See "Keechies," &c.
89.	TONKAWAS.....	400	".....	Report of Agent Howard, 1853.
90.	UTAH TERRITORY TRIBES.....	12,000	Utah Territory.....	History of Indian Tribes, Part IV., 1855.
91.	UTAHS.....	2,500	New Mexico Terr'y.....	Report of the Governor of New Mexico, 1855.
92.	WAGOES.....		Texas.....	See "Keechies," &c.
93.	WICHITAS.....	950	".....	Report of Agent Hill, 1854.
94.	WEAS.....		Kansas Territory.....	See "Piankeshaws," &c.
95.	WINNEBAGOES.....	2,516	Minnesota Territory.....	Annuity pay roll, 1854.
96.	WINNEBAGOES.....	208	Kansas Territory.....	Report of Agent Vanderslice, 1853.
97.	WYANDOTS.....	554	".....	Annuity pay roll, 1854.
98.	WASHINGTON TERRITORY TRIBES.....	14,000	Washington Terr'y.....	Report of Governor Stevens, 1854.
99.	WANDERING INDIANS OF COMANCHES, CHEYENNE, AND OTHER TRIBES.....	17,000	New Mexico Terr'y.....	Report of the Governor of New Mexico, 1855.
	Total number.....	314,622		

* Obtained from a report of the Secretary of State of California, on the Census of 1852, in which they are designated as "domesticated Indians." Superintendent Beale, in November, 1852, estimated the Indian population of California at from 75,000 to 100,000; Commissioners Barbour and Wenzcraft, in March, 1851, 200,000 to 300,000; though their colleague, Redick McKee, Esq., at the same time stated that he had information which would greatly reduce that number. And the Spanish missionary authorities reported it to be, in 1802, 32,231. The census of the state of California is believed to be the most reliable.

1855

TABLE XXV.

INDIANS OF NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY IN 1856.

[F. HUEBSCHMANN.¹]

1. Menominees	1,930
2. Oneidas	978
3. Stockbridges and Munsees	407
4. Winnebagoes	2,546
5. Chippewas of Mississippi	2,206
6. Pillagers of Leech lake, &c.	2,031
7. Menduwakanton and Wapakotah Sioux	2,379
8. Suiaton and Wapaton Sioux	4,004
9. Chippewas, Boisfort, and Red Lake	1,600
10. Yankton, Teton, and Cheyenne Sioux	4,000
11. Chippewas of Lake Superior, Minnesota, and Wisconsin	4,268
12. Strolling Pottawatamies	600
	26,949

TABLE XXVI.

INDIAN POPULATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK IN 1837, AS EXHIBITED AT THE TREATY OF JANUARY 15, 1838.

[R. GILLET, ESQ.]

Senecas	2309
Onondagas	194
Cayugas	130
Onondagas at Onondaga	800
Tuscaroras.....	273
St. Regis, in New York	350
Oneidas, at Green Bay	600
“ in New York	620
Stockbridges	217
Munsees	132
Brothertons	360
Total	5485
Less Wisconsin Oneidas	600
Total	4885

¹ Ann. Rep., 1846, p. 44. This report is in mass, and very vague in the last four items.

TABLE I.

INTEREST PAID INDIANS ON STOCKS HELD BY THEM IN 1847.

Names of Tribes.	Amount provided by treaty for investment.	Rate per cent.	Amount of interest annually appropriated.	Authority by which made.
Delawares	\$46,080	5	\$2,304	Treaty, September 29, 1829.
Chippewas and Ottawas	200,000	6	12,000	Resol'n, Senate, May 27, 1836.
Sioux of Mississippi	300,000	5	15,000	Treaty, September 29, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri ...	175,400	5	8,770	Treaty, October 21, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	1,000,000	5	50,000	Treaties, October 21, 1837, and October 11, 1842.
Winnebagoes	1,100,000	5	55,000	Treaty, November 1, 1837.
Iowas	157,500	5	7,875	Resol'n, Senate, Jan. 19, 1838.
Osages	69,120	5	3,456	Resol'n, Senate, Jan. 19, 1838.
Creeks	350,000	5	17,500	Treaty, November 23, 1838.
Senecas of New York	75,000	5	3,750	Treaty, May 20, 1842.
Choctaws.....	43,600	5	2,180	Treaty, September 27, 1830.
Total	\$3,516,700		\$177,835	

TABLE II.

INTEREST PAID INDIANS IN 1851.¹

Names of Tribes.	Amount provided by treaty for investment.	Rate per cent.	Amount of interest annually appropriated.	Authority by which it is made.
Delawares	\$46,080	5	\$2,304	Treaty, September 29, 1829.
Chippewas and Ottawas	200,000	6	12,000	Resolution of the Senate, May 27, 1836.
Sioux, Mississippi	300,000	5	15,000	Treaty, September 29, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes, Missouri	175,400	5	8,770	Treaty, October 21, 1837.
Winnebagoes	1,185,000	5	59,250	Treaties, November 1, 1837, and October 13, 1846.
Sacs and Foxes, Mississippi...	1,000,000	5	50,000	Treaties, October 21, 1837, and October 11, 1842.
Iowas	157,500	5	7,875	Resolution of the Senate, January 19, 1838.
Osages	69,120	5	3,456	Resolution of the Senate, January 19, 1838.
Creeks	350,000	5	17,500	Treaty, November 23, 1838.
Senecas, New York	75,000	5	3,750	Treaty, May 20, 1842, and law of Congress, June 27, 1846.
Kansas	200,000	5	10,000	Treaty, January 14, 1846.
Pottawattamies	643,000	5	32,150	Treaty, June 5, 1846.
Choctaws	872,000	5	43,600	Treaty, September 27, 1830, and laws of 1842 and 1845.
Total	\$5,273,100		\$265,655	

¹ Ann. Rep., 1861.

TABLE III.

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS MADE TO INDIAN TRIBES IN 1854.

No.	Names of Tribes.	Total number of Indians.	Payment per capita.	Total amount paid.
1.	Menomonies.....	1,930	\$9-75	\$18,817-00
2.	Sioux of Mississippi, viz.:			
	Sesectean and Wahpaytoan band.....	4,004	9-00	36,043-51
	Medawakantean and Wahpakootah.....	2,379	23-50	55,916-17
	Winnebagoes.....	2,561	15-00	38,415-00
3.	Chippewas of Lake Superior:			
	Three bands.....	606	3-89	2,362-94
	Twenty bands.....	2,479	2-14	5,323-21
4.	Chippewas of Mississippi.....	2,206	4-25	9,375-50
5.	Pottawattamies.....	3,440	18-50	63,862-50
6.	Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.....	1,626	24-50	40,000-00
7.	Chippewas and Ottawas, viz.:			
	Sixteen bands.....	1,590	6-38	10,147-78
	Six bands.....	755	6-75	5,101-22
	Ten bands.....	1,061	9-85	10,457-44
	Twelve bands.....	1,746	8-75	15,293-56
8.	Ottawas, fourteen bands.....	1,212	1-40	1,700-00
9.	Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawattamies.....	236	6-72	1,587-50
10.	Pottawattamies of Huron.....	45	8-88	400-00
11.	Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river.....	138	2-17	300-00
12.	Chippewas of Saginaw.....	1,340	1-64	2,200-00
13.	Delawares.....	902	42-50	38,335-00
14.	Wyandots.....	551	36-00	19,944-00
15.	Shawnees.....	851	67-50	54,067-50
16.	Stockbridges in the Territory of Kansas.....	13	4-60	59-80
17.	Christian Indians.....	44	9-00	402-80
18.	Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankashaws.....	220	38-00	8,360-00
19.	Miamies west.....	207	206-00	42,642-00
20.	Miamies in Indiana.....	276	154-92	42,758-98
21.	Miamies of Eel river.....	12	183-00	2,196-00
22.	Senecas.....	180	6-50	1,250-00
23.	Senecas and Shawnees.....	271	4-00	1,040-37
24.	Osages.....	4,098	2-50	10,245-00
25.	Chickasaws.....	4,787	10-00	47,870-00
26.	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	180	83-00	15,000-00
27.	Iowas.....	433	57-00	24,681-00
28.	Kickapoos.....	344	72-50	25,000-00
29.	Omahas.....	800	25-00	20,000-00
30.	Senecas of New York.....	683	2-14	1,461-62
		2,146	3-48	7,468-08
	Total.....	46,349	.....	\$680,985-48

TABLE IV.

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS IN 1855.

[PREPARED BY THE INDIAN BUREAU.]

Tribes, and Dates of Acts, Treaties, and Conventions.	U. States Loan, 1842, 6 per cent.	U. States Loan, 1847, 6 per cent.	Virginia, 6 per cent.	Maryland, 6 per cent.	Maryland, 5 per cent.	Kentucky, 5 per cent.	Tennessee, 5 per cent.	Missouri, 6 per cent.	Missouri, 5½ per cent.	Indiana, 5 per cent.	Michigan, 6 per cent.	Totals.
Creek Orphans, second article of treaty, 1832..	\$19,900-84	.....	\$73,900-00	.....	.....	\$1,000-00	\$20,000-00	\$28,011-76	\$28,000-00	.....	.....	\$200,742-60
Menomonee Treaty, 1836.....	26,114-88	\$21,321-10	.....	.....	.....	77,000-00	19,000-00	9,967-00	.....	.....	.....	153,403-58
Ottawas and Chippewas, fourth article, treaty, 1836.....	4,588-07	2,274-47	3,000-00	.....	.....	.....	1,000-00	10,062-00	.....	.....	.....	20,925-74
Chippewas of Swan creek, treaty, 1836.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,587-42	.....	.....	.....	5,587-42
Ottawas of Roche Bœuf, treaty, 1831.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,571-13	.....	.....	.....	1,571-13
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork, treaty, 1831.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,473-22	.....	.....	.....	8,473-22
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawattamies, mills and education, third article of treaty, 1833.....	7,478-64	8,317-37	.....	\$130,850-43	.....	.....	.....	150-00	.....	\$68,000-00	.....	214,796-44
Senecas and Shawnees, acts, June 14, 1836, and January 9, 1837.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000-00	.....	3,466-10	7,000-00	.....	.....	16,466-10
Kansas schools, treaty, 1825.....	4,444-66	1,540-06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,570-28	18,000-00	.....	.....	26,555-00
Choctaws, under convention with Chickasaws, February 17, 1837.....	1,734-71	.....	450,000-00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000-00	.....	.....	.....	453,734-71
Delaware, education, treaty, 1829.....	7,806-28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,806-28
Osages, education, treaty, 1825.....	24,679-56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,044-46	.....	.....	.....	31,724-02
Stockbridges and Muncies, treaty, 1840.....	5,204-16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,204-16
Choctaws, education, treaty, 1830.....	60,893-62	18,026-97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,471-20	.....	.....	.....	98,391-79
Wyandots, Senate amendment to treaty, April 1, 1850.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,000-00	1,594-53	.....	.....	.....	106,594-53
Cherokee Schools, 1819.....	10,000-00	5,800-00	.....	.....	\$41,138-00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,938-00
Cherokee treaty of 1835, and Supplement of 1836.....	.....	.....	270,000-00	761-30	.....	94,000-00	250,000-00	.....	.....	.....	\$64,000-00	678,761-29
Senecas, acts, June 14, 1836; and January 9, 1837.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000-00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000-00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,092,676-11

TABLE V.

ANNUITIES PAID TO INDIANS IN 1856.

[PREPARED BY THE INDIAN BUREAU.]

To which Tribe paid.	In Money.	In Goods.	In Provisions.
To the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river	\$10,300-00	.....	.....
To the Ottawas and Chippewas	28,300-00	.....	.....
To the Pottawatamies (Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies in Michigan)	1,587-50	.....	.....
To the Pottawatamies of Huron	400-00	.....	.....
To the Menomonies	20,000-00	.....	\$3,000-00
To the Six Nations of New York, viz:			
Stockbridges, Green Bay	\$214		
Stockbridges, West	56		
Oneidas, Green Bay	882		
	1,152-00	.....	.....
To the Six Nations of New York Indians .....	.....	\$3,694-50	.....
To the Chippewas of Lake Superior, treaties 1837, 1842, and 1854	19,666-67	24,077-17	2,666-67
To the Chippewas of Mississippi, treaties of 1837, 1842, and 1855	27,333-33	9,853-75	1,500-00
To the Pillager and Lake Winnebigoishish band of Chippewa Indians	10,666-66	7,933-75	.....
To the Delawares	41,850-00	.....	.....
To the Pottawatamies	61,412-50	.....	.....
To the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	80,862-50	.....	.....
To the Ottawas, west	2,600-00	.....	.....
To the Miamies, west	36,674-49	.....	.....
To the Kaskaskias and Peorias, and Weas and Piankashaws	9,000-00	.....	.....
To the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	15,000-00	.....	.....
To the Omahas	37,700-00	.....	.....
To the Ottos and Missouriias	15,750-00	.....	.....
To the Shawnee Indians	90,000-00	.....	.....
To the Wyandots	126,666-67	.....	.....
To the Kickapoos	20,000-00	.....	.....
To the Kansas	8,000-00	.....	.....
To the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches .....	.....	18,117-07	.....
To the Blackfeet Indians, in goods, provisions, &c. ...	.....	25,905-50	.....
To the Winnebagoes	92,899-24	19,386-20	10,000-00
To the Sioux of Mississippi	90,078-59	21,671-11	13,000-00
To the Choctaws	3,600-00	.....	.....
To the Creeks	24,500-00	2,000-00	.....
To the Chickasaws	3,000-00	.....	.....
To the Osages	12,000-00	8,000-00	.....
To the Senecas	1,000-00	.....	.....
To the Senecas and Shawnees	1,000-00	.....	.....
To the Senecas of New York	11,902-50	.....	.....
To the Florida Indians, or Seminoles	3,000-00	2,000-00	.....
For tribes, parties to treaties at Fort Laramie .....	.....	48,253-78	.....
Total	907,902-65	190,892-83	30,166-67

NOTES TO CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, No. I.

¹ Of the permanent missions to the North American Indians, those of the SPANISH FRANCISCANS were the earliest. Next, were those of the FRENCH missionaries in New France, of whom the greater part and the most distinguished were JESUITS, though some were Recollects (or Reformed Franciscans) and a few, Capuchins. Between the systems pursued by the Spanish and French priests there were marked differences. While the missions of the former were independent of, and separated by vast extents of territory from each other, those of the latter grew the one out of the other, as, from its first footing upon the soil of Acadia, one steady conquest spread slowly over the whole empire of the North and West. While the former sought jointly to evangelize, to civilize, and to subjugate, its pioneers being composed of Spanish soldiers and artisans, together with the priests and, when practicable, Christian Indians; the latter identified its laborers with the tribes to whom they were sent, if by any means they might win some. Of the latter, should ever be preserved and honored the names of Brebeuf, Jogues, Lallemand, Allouez, Marquette, Gravier, Marest and Rasle. During the colonial period Quebec was, under authority from Rome, the base of all the missionary operations of the Jesuits save those of Louisiana. These latter depended upon a Superior at New Orleans.

² The Abenakis migrations of 1703 and 1724 were from Maine to Canada East.

³ The Western Hurons migrated in 1702 from Upper to Lower Michigan; in 1751 to Ohio.

⁴ The Ottawas of Lake Superior migrated in 1671 to Mackinaw.

⁵ This mission of the ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLICS to the Potomac Indians owed its existence to the exertions of Lord Baltimore.

⁶ The missions more or less fostered in their early days by the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN NEW ENGLAND had their several bases entirely within that territory, and were established rather by individuals than by the Society, of which the former were rather beneficiaries in part than appointees.

⁷ The remarkable mission to the Indians of Martha's Vinyard and Nantucket was, during a period of 160 years, handed down from the son, through the father and grandson, to the fifth generation inclusive from Thomas Mayhew, sr., first Governor of the former island. Of the many Christian Indians who assisted the Mayhews in the ministry, the name of Hiacoomes at least should be remembered.

⁸ The labors of the "apostolic Eliot" were chiefly bestowed upon the Natick Indians of Massachusetts Colony—the gospel having been first preached to them where the town of Newton now stands. Of this tribe few, if any, remain at the present day.

⁹ Plymouth Colony was the field of these devoted missionaries—to whom should be added some mention of the Rev. Mr. Fitch, who, about this time, first preached the gospel to the Mohicans of Connecticut.

¹⁰ The mission to the Hoosatunnuk or Stockbridge Indians as they are now generally called, has not been abandoned; but after the removal of Edwards was continued by the descendants of their first missionary, Sergeant, in New Stockbridge, N. Y. until about 1828, when the tribe emigrated to the neighborhood of Lake Winnebago, in Wisconsin. Here, until 1848, they received attention from the American Board. They are now under the care of the Methodists.

¹¹ The SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS has, both in the last century and in late years, paid more attention to English colonists than to native missions; and what *has* been done for the Indians under its auspices, has rarely been distinguished in the reports of the Society from the results of colonial missions. Still there has been something attempted. Indian wars alone cut short a mission to the Yemassee of South Carolina, which was appointed in 1702; an Indian school, containing at one time seventy-three scholars, was established from 1710–1718, in Virginia; and a systematic effort was made by a succession of missionaries from 1704 to the War of the Revolution, to evangelize the Mohawks, to which tribe the attention of this Society is now directed in Canada West.

¹² The HON. SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND FOR THE PROPAGATION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, like the last mentioned but one, did more, through its Commissioners in the colonies, to *aid*, than to *establish* missions to the Indians.

¹³ The brief labors of Brainerd, first at Kaunaumeeck near Albany, and then in New Jersey and Pennsylvania near the Forks of the Delaware and on the Susquehanna, were full of result, though their history is barren of statistics. They were, after his death, continued by his brother, John Brainerd and by Wm. Tennent.

¹⁴ The system of Dr. Wheelock was to educate Indian and white youths together, and to send them off in pairs, one of each, to establish schools and to preach among the tribes of New York and Pennsylvania. The school at Lebanon was, therefore a normal institution, rather than a mission in itself; and such "Moor's Charity School," as established in connection with Dartmouth College, was, and, in theory, still is. Among Dr. Wheelock's pupils at Lebanon were Dr. Samuel Kirkland and Samson Occum, the first Indian who ever preached in England. The celebrated Brant was also of the number.

¹⁵ Dr. Kirkland was recognised as a missionary of the present society until the year 1797, from which time to his death he represented the Boston "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians of North America," *q. v.*

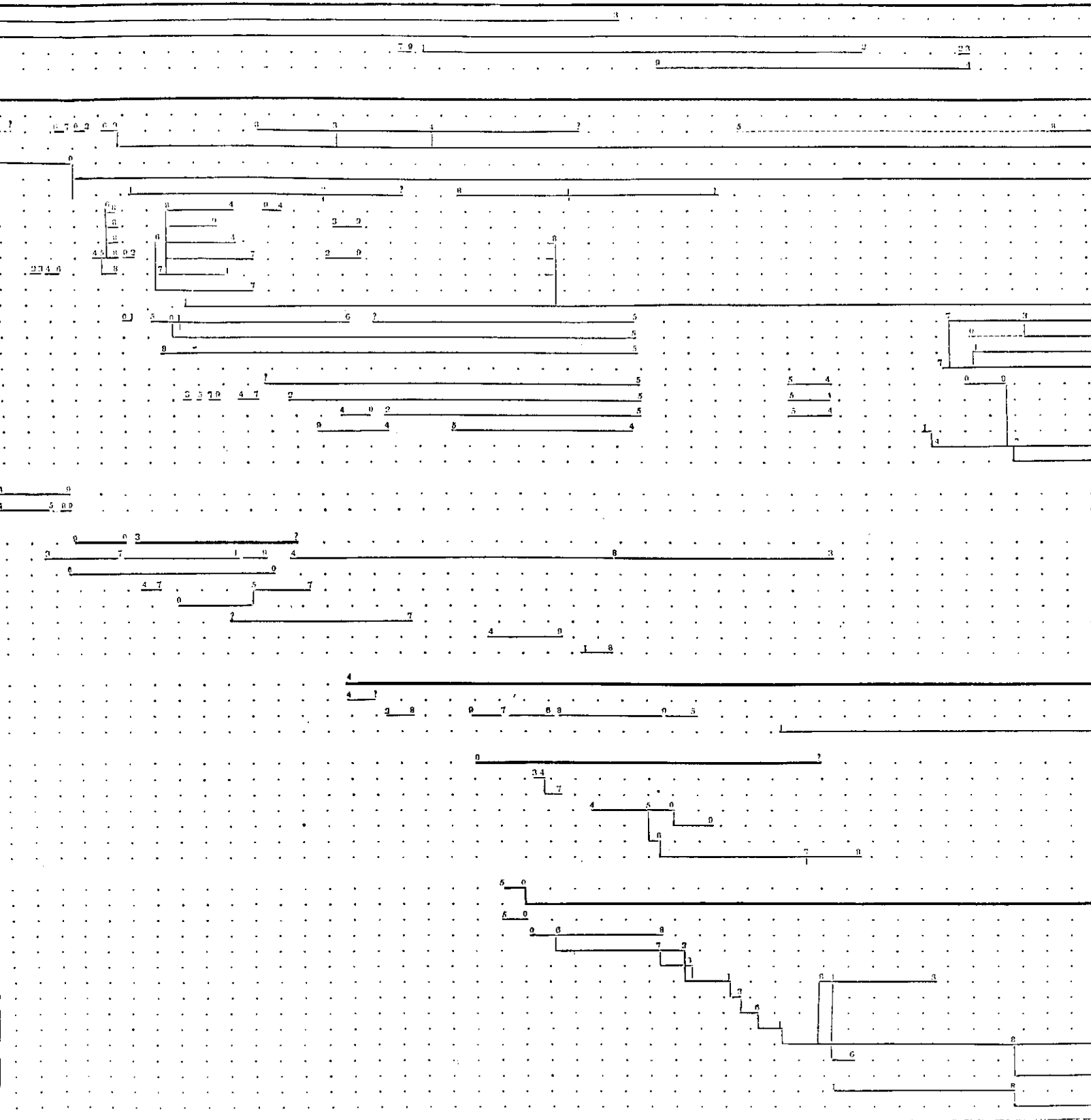
¹⁶ "The CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN, commonly called Moravian, has been a missionary Church since 1732; the direction of its missionary operations being in the hands of Count Zinzendorf, until his death in 1760. The general directory of the Church, or Unity's Elders' Conference (Berthelsdorf, near Herrnhut, Saxony), is divided into several departments, of one of which, the Mission Department, the Provincial Elders' (Helpers') Conferences at Salem, N. C., and Bethlehem, Pa., act as agents for North America; the funds for these North American missions being provided principally by the 'Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen,' Bethlehem, Pa., instituted 1787.

"The mission of this Church among the North American Indians has ever been a singularly migrating one (owing to the disturbances of wars, and to the encroachments of the whites), as will appear from the Chronological Table. The missionaries usually accompanied their migrating congregations."—*Communication from the Secretary.*

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY MISSIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS ESTABLISHED

ORGANIZATION.	CENTRAL SEAT.	Date of Organization.	Date of Entry on Indian Missions.	LOCALITY OR TRIBE.	
FRANCISCANS.			1673		
Florida Mission.....				Apalaches, Yemassee, Seminoles, &c.....	
New Mexico Mission.....				<i>Pueblos</i> , &c.....	
Texas Mission.....				The Texas and Nacogdoches.....	
Californian Mission.....				Yumas and other Tribes.....	
JESUITS.	ROME.....		1611		
Abenakis Mission.....				To the Miames.....	
				<i>Abenakis in Main?</i>	
				" " <i>Canada East</i>	
Huron (or Wyandot) Mission.....				Hurons in Canada West.....	
				" in Canada East.....	
				" in Michigan and Ohio ³	
				Oneidas in New York.....	
				Seneecas " ".....	
				Cayugas " ".....	
Iroquois Mission.....				Onondagas in ".....	
				Mohawks in ".....	
				Cayugas in Canada West.....	
				<i>Iroquois in Canada East</i>	
Ottawa Mission.....				<i>Ottawas on Lake Superior, and at Mackinaw</i> ⁴	
				<i>Menomonees and Winnebagoes in Wisconsin</i>	
				<i>Ojibwas at Sault Ste. Marie</i>	
				<i>Ottawas on Eastern Shore of Lake Michigan</i>	
Illinois Mission.....				Miamis and Pottawatomies on St. Jos. River.....	
				Kaskaskias and Peorias in Illinois.....	
				Chokias and Tamaracs in ".....	
Louisiana Mission.....				Yazoes, Choctaws, &c., in the Gulf States.....	
				<i>The Tribes of Missouri, Kansas, and Indian Terr.</i>	
Oregon Mission.....				<i>To the Flatheads and Ponderas</i>	
ROMAN CATHOLICS IN MARYLAND.	BALTIMORE.....		1634		
				Piscataways and Patuxents.....	
PROPAGATING GOSPEL IN N. ENGLAND.	LONDON.....		1649		
The Mayhew Family ⁷				Nantucket Indians of Martha's Vinyard.....	
John Elliot ⁸				Natick Indians of Massachusetts Colony.....	
John Cotton ⁹				Martha's Vinyard and Plymouth Colony.....	
Richard Bourne ⁹				Plymouth Colony.....	
Samuel Treat ⁹				" ".....	
John Sergeant ¹⁰				Hoosatunnuk or Stockbridge Indians.....	
Jonathan Edwards ¹⁰				" " ".....	
PROPAGATION OF GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.	LONDON.....		1701		
				Iroquois generally in New York.....	
				Mohawks in New York.....	
				<i>Iroquois and Ojibwas in Canada West</i>	
PROP. IN SCOTLAND FOR PROP. CHR. KNOWLEDGE.	EDINBURGH.....		1710		
David Brainerd ¹²				Kaunaumceek, New York.....	
" ".....				Delawares of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.....	
Eleazer Wheelock ¹³				Mohicans at Lebanon, Connecticut.....	
" ".....				At Hanover, New Hampshire.....	
Samuel Kirkland ¹⁴				Seneecas in New York.....	
" ".....				Oneidas " ".....	
(MORAVIAN) BRETHREN.	SAVANNAH, GA. BETHLEHEM, PA.	1735 1740	1735 1740		
				Cherokees, Creeks, &c., in Georgia.....	
				Mohicans and Wampanongs in N. York and Conn.	
				" Delawares, &c., East Pennsylvania.....	
				Delawares, Iroquois, &c., West Pennsylvania.....	
				" &c., Muskingum Valley.....	
				" Sandusky River, Ohio.....	
				" Huron River, Michigan.....	
				" South Shore of Lake Erie.....	
				" in Canada West.....	
				" on White River, Indiana.....	
				" in Kansas.....	
				Cherokees in Georgia.....	
				" in West Arkansas.....	

1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
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Organization	City	Year 1	Year 2	Location	Notes	
Diocese of Michigan AMER. BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOR. MISSIONS.	BOSTON	1810	1817	Menomonees at Green Bay, Wisconsin.....	
				Ojibwas in Minnesota.....	.....
				Cherokees in Tenn., Georgia and Alabama.....	.....
				Cherokees in Indian Territory.....	.....
				Choctaws in Mississippi.....	.....
				Choctaws in Indian Territory.....	.....
				Ottawas in Ohio.....	.....
				Osages in Arkansas and Missouri.....	.....
				Ojibwas at Sault Ste. Marie.....	.....
				} Iroquois in Western N. York. { Senecas.....	} Tuscaroras.....
					
				Chickasaws in Mississippi.....	.....
				Stockbridge Indians in Wisconsin.....	.....
				Creeks in Indian Territory.....	.....
				Ojibwas on Lake Superior.....	.....
				Dakotahs in Minnesota.....	.....
Abenakis in Canada East.....					
Pawnees in Nebraska.....					
Oregon Tribes.....					
AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION	BOSTON	1814	1817	Cherokees in North Carolina.....	.....
				Cherokees in Indian Territory.....	.....
				Pottawatomies in Indiana.....	.....
				“ in Michigan.....	.....
				Ottawas in Michigan.....	.....
				Delawares and Ottawas in Kansas.....	.....
				Wyandots at Sandusky, Ohio.....	.....
				Choctaws and Chickasaws.....	.....
				Iroquois in New York.....	.....
				Creeks in Georgia.....	.....
				Shawnees.....	.....
				Ojibwas at Sault Ste. Marie.....	.....
				MISSIONARY SOC. OF THE METH. EPIS. CHURCH.....	NEW YORK	1819	1819	Wyandots in Ohio.....	.....
Wyandots in Kansas.....					
Mohawks in Canada West.....					
Oneidas, Onondagas and Senecas in N. York.....					
Oneidas in Wisconsin.....					
Cherokees in Georgia.....					
Cherokees in Indian Territory.....					

(To follow Table I.)

Organization	City	Start Year	End Year	Regions	Count	
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY	LONDON	1800	1822	Kickapoos	2	
				Hudson Bay Co's Territory	2	
WESTERN FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY	PITTSBURG	1823	1833		3 7	
BOARD OF FOR. MISSIONS OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.	NEW YORK	1837	1837	Weas.	3.5	
				Iowas and Sacs.	8	
				Ojibwas and Ottawas.	8	
				Croeks.	2	
				Choctaws.	6	
				Otoes.	6	
				Omahas.	6	
				Seminoles.	8	
				Chickasaws.	9	
Kichapocs.	6					
WESTERN EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY		1843	1843		3 8	
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION	NEW YORK	1816	1843	Ojibwas in Minnesota.	3 2	
AMERICAN INDIAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION	LOUISVILLE	1842	1843	Pottawattomies.	3 5	
				Shawnees.	3 6	
				Weas, Piankashaws, &c.	3 5	
				Choctaws.	4 5	
				Creeks.	4 5	
				Cherokees.	4 8	
				Miamies.	0 1	
						5
						5 7
DOMESTIC MISS. BOARD SOUTH BAPTIST CONVENTION.	MARION, ALA.	1845	1855	Pattawattomies.	5	
				Weas, Piankashaws, &c.	5 7	
				Choctaws.	5	
				Creeks.	5	
AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY	NEW YORK	1832	1852	Pueblos in New Mexico.	2	
				Ojibwas.	2 4	

(To follow Table II.)

TABLE III.

STATISTICAL DATA, No. I.

Missions of Organizations established during the Colonial Era.

ORGANIZATIONS AND MISSIONS.	Date of Origin.	Date of Close.	No. of Stations.	MISSIONARIES.						Total.	No. of Converts.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Hearers.	NOTES.
				Clerical.		Teachers.								
				White.	Native.	White.		Native.						
						Male.	Female.							
SPANISH FRANCISCANS —														
Florida Mission.....	1573 ¹	1763	25	79	1	80	600+	¹ An attempt even earlier, 1566-70, was made by the Spanish Jesuits. ² In 1601, the Carmelites attempted a Mission here. The present, the Franciscan Mission, grew out of a Jesuit Mission in Lower California, established in 1612, though not formally recognized till 1679. ³ Soon after removing from Nova Scotia to Maine, this Mission divided between the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indians and the Abenakis on the Kennebec; from these latter chiefly, by three partial migrations, the St. Francis Mission in Canada East arose. ⁴ Occupying the peninsula between Lakes Huron and Erie, until almost destroyed by the Iroquois, a remnant colonized, under their Missionaries, near Quebec. ⁵ Another remnant migrating from Mackinaw to Detroit, and thence to Sandusky, Ohio. ⁶ Total adults baptized, 1658-75, 2221. ⁷ This Mission was at Bay Quinte. ⁸ This Mission, composed chiefly of Oneida and Mohawk emigrants, was at St. Francis Xavier des prés near Montreal, and at Caughnawaga. ⁹ First established at La Pointe on Lake Superior; but migrated, in 1671, to Mackinaw and adjacent Isles. ¹⁰ Occupying the shores of Green Bay and Lake Winnebago, and penetrating to the interior of Wisconsin. ¹¹ Arbre Croche being the chief station; also on Grand River; and, till 1808, on St. Joseph's River. ¹² First visited by Marquette in 1673, in his expedition for discovery and descent of the Mississippi. ¹³ These tribes have all returned, of late years, to the care of the Jesuits in the Indian Territory. ¹⁴ The Eastern portion from Missouri; the Western nearly simultaneously from Canada. N. B. Of the above, the statistics of the existing Abenakis, Huron and Iroquois Missions, are drawn only from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; no modern returns having been procured. The Ottawa missions in these centuries embraced 50 missions; the statistics given are from the Metropolitan Almanac, 1867. ¹⁵ Father White, Baltimore, became, in late years, a centre of Western Indian Missions.	
New American Mission.....	1597	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8,000	.....	8,000
Texan Mission.....	1717	1833	8	14	.....	7	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Californian Mission ²	1769	1824	19	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	13,500	.....	30,650
FRENCH MISSIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS, AND OTHERS —														
Abenakis Mission—Micmacs in Nova Scotia.....	1611	1613	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	1,000
“ “ Abenakis in Maine ³	1613	.....	5	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ Canada East ³	1659	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron Mission—Hurons in Canada West.....	1625	1650	15	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	100	.....	.....
“ “ in Canada East.....	1650	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ “ In Michigan and Ohio.....	1661	1781	6	8+	.....	.....	.....	.....	10+	400?	.....	500
Iroquois Mission—Mohawks in New York.....	1642	1681	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500+	.....	.....
“ “ Onondagas in “.....	1654	1709	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	501+	.....	.....
“ “ Oneidas in “.....	1656	1694	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	64+	.....	.....
“ “ Senecas in “.....	1656	1709	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211+	.....	.....
“ “ Cayugas in “.....	1656	1684	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233+	.....	.....
“ “ Canada West ⁷	1696	1687	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
“ “ Iroquois in Canada East ⁸	1671	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,550	.....	.....
Ottawa Mission—Ottawas on L. Sup. and Mackinaw ⁹	1660	.....	19	17	.....	8	2	.....	27	.....	.....	6,060?
“ “ Menomones & Winnebagoes, Wis. ¹⁰	1670	.....											
“ “ Ojibwas at St. Ste. Marie.....	1668	.....											
“ “ Ottawas on L. Michigan, E. Shore ¹¹	1827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Mission—Miami and Pottawatomies ¹²	1683?	1765	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	about 200	.....	2,000
“ “ Kaskaskias and Peorias ¹³	1673	1765	2	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
“ “ Cahokias and Tamaracs ¹³	1704	1765	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana Mission—Yazooe, &c., in Gulf States ¹³	1699	1764	9	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
“ “ Tribes of Indian Territory, &c.....	1824	.....	20	8	.....	14	15	.....	37	.....	210	.....	
Oregon Mission—Flatheads and Ponderas ¹⁴	1840	.....	9	15	.....	8	6	.....	20	3,400	.....	.....
ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION—														
Piscataways and Patuxents ¹⁵	1634	1640	6	5+	.....	.....	.....	.....	5+	150	.....	.....

(735)

TABLE IV. [CONTINUED]

ORGANIZATIONS AND MISSIONS.	Date of Origin.	Date of Close.	No. of Stations.	MISSIONARIES.						No. of Converts.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Hearers.	NOTES.
				Clerical.		Teachers.			Total.				
				White.	Native.	White.		Native.					
						Male.	Female.						
AMER. BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOR. MISSIONS¹—													
Cherokees in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.....	1817	1833*	<p>¹ Though this Board is not denominational, it is practically the organ of the Congregational and N. S. Presbyterian Churches and also, until this year (1857), of the Dutch Reformed.</p> <p>² The Ottawa, Osage, Ojibwa (at Sault Ste. Marie) Seneca and Tuscarora Missions were, in 1826, transferred from the "United Foreign Missionary Society."</p> <p>³ The Chickasaw Mission was, in 1827, transferred from the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia.</p> <p>⁴ The Stockbridge Mission was, probably, handed down unbroken, through the Boston S. P. G. I. N. A., from Sergeant, Edwards and their successors. They have no Mission now.</p> <p><i>Special Authorities.</i>—The statistics of the Missionary corps are taken from the report of 1857; the columns of converts and scholars chiefly from a late communication from the Secretary</p>	
Choctaws in Mississippi.....	1818	1831 ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawas in Ohio ²	1826	1833	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osages in Arkansas and Missouri ²	1826	1837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ojibwas at Sault Ste. Marie ²	1826	1837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaws in Mississippi ³	1827	1834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockbridge Indians in Wisconsin ⁴	1829	1848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creeks in Indian Territory.....	1830	1836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pawnees in Nebraska.....	1835	1847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon Tribes.....	1836	1848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokees in Indian Territory.....	*1820	.....	5	4	1	1	8	4	18	234	130	
Iroquois in Western New York. { Senecas ³	1826	.....	4	3	1	1	6	3	14	196	347	
{ Tuscaroras ²	1827	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	124	10
Choctaws in Indian Territory.....	*1831	.....	10	7	4	3	19	1	34	1292	250	
Ojibwas on Lake Superior.....	1831	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	4	25	60
Dakotas in Minnesota.....	1835	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	1	7	46	54
Abenakis in Canada East.....	1835	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	40	.....	
			25	18	7	5	42	10	82	1837	851		
AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION⁵—													
Cherokees in North Carolina.....	1817	1833*	<p>⁵ The organ of the Baptist Churches of the Northern States for <i>foreign</i> Missions, to which class those to the Indians were generally regarded as belonging; though, of late years, while this Society retains those already organized, new Missions to the Indians have been opened by the Home Missionary Society—q. v.</p> <p><i>Special Authorities.</i>—The report for 1857 and a communication from the Secretary.</p>	
Pottawattomies in Indiana.....	1817	1822 ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyandots at Sandusky.....	1818	1819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaws and Chickasaws.....	1819	1823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iroquois in New York.....	1821	1832 ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creeks in Georgia.....	1822	1845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnees.....	1822	1855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawattomies in Michigan.....	*1822	1831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawas in Michigan.....	1824	1853 ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Ojibwas at Sault Ste. Marie.....	1828	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	
The Delawares and Ottawas in Kansas.....	*1831	.....	3	2	.....	.....	4	.....	6	96	50
Cherokees in Indian Territory.....	*1831	.....	13	3	3	.....	3	.....	9	1450	80
			17	6	3	.....	7	.....	16	1570	130
MISSIONARY SOC. OF THE METH. EPIS. CHURCH⁶—													
Wyandots in Ohio.....	1819	1843*	<p>⁶ Until 1844, the organ of the whole Methodist Church of the United States; at which time a division took place between the Churches of the Northern and Southern States and since which it has continued the organ only of the former.</p> <p>⁷ Strictly speaking, these three Missions were in the care of the Canadian Conference from 1828 to 1833, when they were transferred to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, as shown more clearly on the Chronological Chart.</p> <p>⁸ See Note on next page.</p>	
Mohawks in Canada West ⁷	1820	1833 ⁷	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokees in Georgia.....	1822	1822 ⁷	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creeks in Alabama and Georgia ⁷	1822	1844 ⁷	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississaugas in Canada West ⁷	1823	1833 ⁷	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawattomies.....	1823	1846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaws in Mississippi.....	1825	1832 ⁸	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ojibwas in Canada West ⁷	1827	1833 ⁷	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE IV. [CONTINUED.]

ORGANIZATIONS AND MISSIONS.	Date of Origin.	Date of Close.	No. of Stations.	MISSIONARIES.						No. of Converts.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Hearers.	NOTES.
				Clerical.		Teachers.			Total.				
				White.	Native.	White.		Native.					
						Male.	Female.						
WESTERN EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY¹— AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION¹— <i>Ojibwas in Minnesota.....</i>	1843	4	2	5	8	15	12	30	¹ The first of these Societies, established in 1843, was one of four which were united as the American Missionary Society; which latter is the organ of Churches conducting Missions on the basis of opposition to slavery. Report of 1857.
AMERICAN INDIAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION²— <i>Pottawattomies.....</i>	1843	1855*	3	3	2	3	8	82	² The organ of the Baptist Churches of the South-west; in 1855, merged into the Domestic Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, to which all its then existing Missions were transferred. ³ Although the Mission to the Weas, Piankashaws, &c., has this year been abandoned, its statistics are embraced in the total for 1857. <i>Special Authorities.</i> —Report of 1857; and a table prepared by the Secretary from the records of the two societies.
<i>Shawnees.....</i>	1843	1846	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	28	.....	.....
<i>Weas, Piankashaws, &c.....</i>	1843	1855†	5	2	1	.....	3	.....	6	.....	38	.....
<i>Choctaws.....</i>	1844	1855‡	14	4	3	.....	4	.....	10	220	68	.....
<i>Creeks.....</i>	1844	1855||	22	2	6	.....	.....	.....	8	295	32	.....
<i>Cherokees.....</i>	1844	1848	3	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	38	.....	.....
<i>Miamies.....</i>	1850	1851	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DOMESTIC MISS. BOARD SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION— <i>Weas, Piankashaws, &c³.....</i>	†1855	1857	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	41	.....
<i>Pottawattomies.....</i>	*1855	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	63	.....
<i>Choctaws.....</i>	†1855	.....	11	2	6	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....
<i>Creeks.....</i>	†1855	.....	15	2	13	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
			29	6	19	3	1	2	31	2424	104	.....
MISSIONARY SOCIETY METH. EPIS. CHURCH SOUTH⁴— <i>Wyandots in Kansas.....</i>	†1844	1	1	1	70	25	⁴ This Society resulted from the division of the Methodist Church in 1844, from which all its Missions were transferred in 1844 and 1845. The statistics are chiefly from the report of 1857 (though the columns of stations, converts and scholars are the same as in that of 1856, while the report shows numerous changes and increases); those of the native and female assistants, which are deduced from the reports of 1855-6-7, are as complete as can be obtained. It is not thought that the totals are reliable.
<i>Creeks in Alabama and Georgia.....</i>	†1844	.....	6	6	12	.....	3	.....	21	766	121	.....
<i>Shawnees, Kansas and Delaware.....</i>	†1844	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	122	300	.....
<i>Kickapoo.....</i>	*†1844	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48	80	.....
<i>Cherokees in Indian Territory.....</i>	†1846	.....	8	5	6	.....	.....	4	15	1359	285	.....
<i>Choctaws in Indian Territory.....</i>	†1846	.....	10	10	10	.....	5	.....	25	1206	550	.....
<i>Echota Mission.....</i>	†	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	158	100	.....
			31	27	28	.....	8	4	67	2729	1461	.....
AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY⁵— <i>Ojibwas.....</i>	1853	1854	1	1	2	8	⁵ The organ of the Baptist Churches of the Northern States for Home Missions, to which class those to the Indians, though formerly conducted as foreign Missions by the Missionary Union (q. v.), are now regarded as belonging. Statistics furnished by the Secretary.
<i>Pueblos in New Mexico.....</i>	1852	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	12	50