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THE ABORIGINAL POPULATION OF
AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO

BY
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By JAMES MOONEY

PREFACE

BY JOHN R. SWANTON

When the Handbook of American Indians (Bull. 30, Bur. Amer. Ethnol.) was in course of preparation, the article on "Population" was assigned to Mr. James Mooney, and he entered upon the investigation of this problem in his accustomed serious and thorough manner. Soon, however, he found that the task grew to unexpected proportions, his interest growing with it, and finally it was decided to prepare a short article for the Handbook, embodying the main results of his researches, and to publish a more complete statement in the form of a bulletin. Mr. Mooney's untimely death in 1921 prevented the completion of this latter project, but he had made provisional detailed estimates which, fortunately, have been preserved.

The region covered by this projected bulletin was naturally that which the Handbook had undertaken to treat, all of America north of the Mexican boundary. Mr. Mooney planned to divide this into a certain number of natural sections, discuss the population of each in turn, first generally and then tribally, and conclude with a detailed table giving figures at the period when disturbances from European sources began and again at the period of writing or some nearby date for which census figures were available. The discussion of the first two sections then contemplated by him, the New England area, and the territory covered by New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was completed and typewritten, as was the table to accompany the study of the former, but at this point Mr. Mooney's work seems to have been interrupted and all that remains of the other sections of the more comprehensive undertaking is contained in loose notes, with which practically nothing can be done.

But, whether for use in the Handbook or for some other urgent purpose, Mr. Mooney decided to prepare (1908-9), a briefer statement of the Indian population embodying the principal results of

his investigation. The general plan of this was the same but the number of sections seems to have been reduced since New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were put together as the region of the North Atlantic States. The preliminary discussion of each was reduced to two or three pages, but the tables of figures, which, after all, constitute the most important element in the undertaking, were given in full.

To his discussion of the 14 areas into which he finally decided to divide the territory under consideration, Mr. Mooney evidently intended to supplement a chapter on the causes of the decline of Indian population as indicated by his figures, including such factors as war, spirituous liquors, and disease. He attached the greatest importance to the last mentioned, particularly contagious diseases introduced by the whites.

The accompanying bibliography, reproduced from Mr. Mooney's manuscript, will indicate in some measure the extent of his reading in connection with the present work. It is known that, in some cases, he carried his investigations back to the original census rolls.

Mr. Mooney would have been the last to maintain that his figures are final; modifications will from time to time be found necessary. Indeed, there is a considerable difference between his own earlier and later estimates of the aboriginal population of New England, the former being 32,700 and the latter 25,100, but it is impossible to say whether this represents a general modification of his position or not. Isolated investigations of others seem to indicate that his figures, though conservative as compared with most earlier undertakings of the kind, are still somewhat high.

Mr. Mooney's work does, however, supply a want long felt by students of the American Indian: a set of detailed figures that give an approximate understanding of the relative strength of the several tribes, an understanding of the Indian population of the region taken as a whole, and the approximate losses and gains of both. In justice to the author it must be remembered that it represents the advance results of a more extensive but never completed enterprise.

POPULATION

NORTH ATLANTIC STATES

In this section we include New England, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania—excepting the western portions of the two latter states formerly held by the Neutrals and the Erie, but including

that portion of Quebec Province lying between New York and the St. Lawrence. The period of disturbance and colonization for this region began about the year 1600, at which time the Indian population was probably about 55,000, reduced now to about 22,000 or about 40 per cent in the United States and Canada. Of the latter the Iroquois make up nearly 18,000, largely of mixed blood, while the rest consist of Abnaki, also much mixed, and mongrel remnants of the coast tribes, hardly deserving the name of Indians.

The original Indian population of New England was probably about 25,000 or about one-half what the historian Palfrey makes it. The first great cause of decrease noted here was the epidemic—apparently some previously unknown fever—which swept the whole southern New England coast in 1617, almost depopulating eastern Massachusetts. Then followed the Pequot war of 1637, the terribly destructive King Philip's war of 1675-6, and the later border wars of Maine, each with its accompaniment of enslavement and head or scalp bounties. In 1632-3, only 19 years after the fever, smallpox ravaged southern New England, killing, as is said, 700 of the Narraganset tribe alone, and destroying all of the Massachuset that had survived from 1617. With the subjection of the tribes began an era of dissipation which continued almost unchecked until the tribes had lost all importance and survived only as half-negro mongrels. The single exception is the Abnaki tribe, which still keeps an independent existence with fairly healthy blood, owing to the watchful care of devoted missionaries.

In New York the Iroquois, from being rather a small confederacy, as compared with other noted historic groups, rapidly grew in strength from earlier possession of firearms and singular compactness of organization, until by successful, aggressive warfare and wholesale incorporation of aliens, chiefly of cognate stock, they had doubled their number within a century and are now probably three times as many as in 1600. This increase, however, has been at the expense of the tribes which they have destroyed—Hurons, Neutrals, Erie and Conestoga—and has been aided also by intermixture with the whites. Smallpox epidemics in 1637-8, 1663, 1717, 1755 and later, only temporarily checked the general advance.

The Conestoga, formerly the dominant southern tribes of the region, after steady decrease by Iroquois invasion and smallpox were finally destroyed as a people by the Iroquois about 1675, the survivors being mostly incorporated with the conquerors. The power of the

Mahican, Wappinger, Munsee and Montauk tribes and their associates of the Hudson River and Long Island, was broken in the wars with the Dutch in 1640 and 1664, by local epidemics, and by the utter demoralization which came upon them with the completion of the conquest. On Long Island in 1658 an epidemic visitation destroyed one-half of the Montauk and a proportion of the smaller tribes. The Delaware (Lenapé) bands of New Jersey had become almost extinct from the use of spirituous liquors and general dissipation before 1720, while the main body of the tribe has steadily decreased from wars, removals, and the same dissipation, until less than one-fourth remain.

NEW ENGLAND	1600	1907
Abnaki tribes (including Passamaquoddy)	3,000	1,400
Pennacook	2,000	Extinct
Massachuset	3,000	Extinct
Nipmuc, independent	500	Extinct
Pocomtuc, etc. (central Mass.)	1,200	Extinct
Wampanoag, etc.	2,400	Extinct
Nauset	1,200	50 (?) mixt
Nantucket	1,500	Extinct
Marthas Vineyard	1,500	50 (?) mixt
Narraganset, etc., and E. Niantic	4,000	30 (?) mixt
Pequot	2,200	25 mixt
Mohegan	600	75 (?) mixt
Niantic, Western	250	Extinct
Podunk (E. Windsor, E. Hartford)	300	Extinct
Quinnipiac (New Haven)	250	Extinct
Paugusset and Wepawaug (Milford, Bridgeport)	400	Extinct
Tunxis (Farmington)	400	Extinct
Wcngunk (Wethersfield, Middletown)	400	Extinct
NEW YORK		
Iroquois confederacy (excluding Tuscarora)	5,500	17,630
Mahican (?)	3,000	760
Wappinger tribes (excluding Conn.) (?)	3,000	Extinct
Montauk, Canarsee, etc., of Long Island	6,000	30 (?)
NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA		
Delaware and Munsee (?)	8,000	1,850
Conestoga (?)	5,000	Extinct
	55,600	21,900

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

In this section we include most of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the Carolinas, with the exception of the Cherokee

territory. At the beginning of the colonizing period, say about 1600, this region was well populated with numerous tribes which dwindled rapidly by wars, disease, dissipation, and dispossession, so that, with the exception of the Tuscarora, there exist of them today not 20 fullbloods keeping their own language, although a thousand or more of mixed Indian, white and negro blood, still claim the name. All of the so-called "Croatan Indians" of North Carolina worthy of serious ethnologic consideration are included within this number.

Leaving out of account the early Spanish expeditions and slave raids along the Carolina coast, we may date the beginning of the decline with the founding of the Virginia colony in 1607. The ensuing wars with the Powhatan and other Virginia tribes were of such an exterminating character that already in 1645 it was reported that they were "so routed and dispersed that they are no longer a nation," and by 1705 they were reduced to about one-seventh of their original strength. Some mixed blood bands keep the name. The interior Virginia tribes disappeared unnoticed. The unceasing attacks of the well-armed northern Iroquois constantly weakened the southern tribes, while systematic slave captures throughout the whole region had also much to do with their extinction.

The Charleston colony (S. C.) was founded in 1670 and the Albemarle settlement (N. C.) a few years later. Here, smallpox and gross dissipation, introduced by degenerate whites, so rapidly thinned the native population that Lawson, writing about 1710, said that through these means there was not left within reach of the frontier one-sixth the number of 50 years before. The Piedmont region was still populous, with small towns thickly scattered. He speaks of earlier repeated visitations of smallpox, of none of which record seems to have been preserved, excepting for 1696, when it swept the Albemarle region. In 1738, 1759 and 1776, the same disease again ravaged Carolina. The Tuscarora war of 1711-2 and the Yamasee war of 1715-6 nearly completed the destruction of the Carolina tribes, which, with the exception of the Cherokee, are represented today only by about 700 Tuscarora and less than 100 mixed blood Catawba, with a few scattered mongrels in the eastern counties.

North of the Potomac the chief causes of decrease were smallpox and other introduced diseases, and dissipation, which prevailed to such an extent that not a single fullblood survives. The decrease for the

whole South Atlantic region has been at least 96 per cent, even including the surviving mongrel claimants.

	1600	1907
MARYLAND and DELAWARE		
Conoy or Piscataway, Patuxent, etc.....	2,000	Extinct
Tocwogh and Ozinies.....	700	Extinct
Nanticoke, etc.	1,600	80 (?) mixt
Wicomoco	400	20 (?) mixt
VIRGINIA (West Virginia probably not occupied ¹)		
Powhatan confederacy	9,000	500 (?) mixt
Monacan confederacy } later Saponi and Tutelo	1,200	Extinct
Manahoac confederacy }	1,500	Extinct
Nottoway (Mangoac of 1585).....	1,500	Extinct
Occaneechi	1,200	Extinct
Meherrin	700	Extinct
NORTH CAROLINA		
Yeopim, Pasquotank, etc. (Weapemeoc of 1585) .	800	Extinct
Chowanoc	1,500	80 (?) mixt
Machapunga, etc. (Wingandacoa of 1585).....	1,200	Extinct
Pamptico and Bear River (Pomouik of 1855) ..	1,000	Extinct
Neus and Coree (Nusiok and Cawruuock of 1585)	1,000	Extinct
Tuscarora (now in N. Y. and Ontario).....	5,000	700 about
Woccon	600	Extinct
Sara (Xuala, 1590; Cheraw).....	1,200	Extinct
Keyauwee	500	500 (?) mixt
Eno, Shoccoree and Adshusheer.....	1,500	
Sissipahaw (Sauxpa 1579).....	800	
Cape Fear Indians.....	1,000	
Waxhaw and Sugeree.....	1,200	
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Catawba (Issa 1579; Ushery 1670; Esaw 1700) ..	5,000	90 (?)
Pedee	600	200 (?) mixt
Waccamaw }	900	
Winyaw, Hook, etc. }	800	
Sewee	800	
Santee	1,000	
Congaree	800	Extinct
Wateree (Guatari 1579).....	1,000	Extinct
Etiwaw	600	Extinct
Edisto (Audusta 1562; Orista 1570).....	1,000	Extinct
Westo }	1,600	Extinct
Stono }		
Cusso (Couexi 1562; Coçao 1569; Casor 1675) .	600	Extinct
Cusabo tribes (Corsaboy 1715).....	1,200	Extinct
	52,200	2,170

¹ There seems to have been one very small tribe called Moneton on Kanawha River in the latter part of the 17th century.—J. R. S.

GULF STATES .

In this section we include Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, most of Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, with some outlying territory, and the whole Cherokee country.

In the Gulf States the Indian population seems to have decreased by nearly one-half since the beginning of regular white colonization. If the percentage of alien blood in the survivors could be segregated a much greater decrease would be apparent, the great majority now existing being mixed bloods. The chief causes of decrease have been smallpox, dissipation, wars, slave raids, and removals. The destruction accomplished by De Soto and other Spanish adventurers is of too early a date to be estimated, and the tribes had probably recovered from its effects before the beginning of regular occupation by the whites, about the end of the seventeenth century for most of the region, excepting east Florida where it began a full century earlier. For convenience of treatment, however, we have made one date for the whole region. A great smallpox epidemic in 1698 is on record as having destroyed the larger part of the Quapaw and about the same proportion of the Tunica, lower down the river, and the Biloxi and others about Biloxi Bay. It probably swept the whole lower Mississippi River. During the same period, or about 1690-1720, slave raids organized by the English of Carolina were very destructive of Indian life, the Chickasaw and Creeks, armed with guns furnished for the purpose, being the principal agents in the destruction. In 1702 the Chickasaw admitted to Iberville that in 12 years they had killed or captured for slave traders 2,300 Choctaw at a cost to themselves of over 800 men. Moore's expedition against the Apalachee missions in 1703 was practically a slave raid, 200 Apalachee being killed and 1,400 carried off into slavery. In one raid in 1723 the Choctaw killed or brought back for sale to the French 400 Chickasaw. After the final defeat of the Natchez, in 1731, 500 were sold by the French into West Indian slavery. The populous tribes of Florida seem to have dwindled rapidly under Spanish rule, and their destruction was completed in the eighteenth century by irruptions of the Creeks, who were armed with guns by the English of Carolina, while the Spanish government refused firearms to its own Indian dependents. They long since became entirely extinct. Several destructive smallpox visitations are recorded for Carolina and the adjacent region before the Revolution, while intoxicating beverages and general dissipation were constant demoralizing forces. Over

1,600 Creeks were slaughtered within a few months in the Creek war of 1813-4, besides those who must have died from starvation and hardship. It is claimed that the Cherokee removal in 1839 cost the lives of 4,000 Indians, while the disturbances in the Indian Territory during the Civil War cost thousands more. The apparent increase in the five civilized tribes of Indian Territory since then is almost entirely from white intermixture. The ordinary figures for these five tribes cannot be taken as ethnologically correct, as they include as "Indians" fully 10,000 claimants with so little, if any, of Indian blood as to have been repudiated by the Indian tribal courts while those courts were still in existence. Other thousands are still clamoring for admission to land and money privileges. Over 7,000 of these repudiated claimants are now upon the Cherokee roll together with some 1,600 adopted Shawnee and Delawares not separately noted. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt but that both Cherokee and Choctaw have increased within the historic period, although, as has been said, this is due largely to white intermixture, as also to absorption of remnant tribes.

GEORGIA, ALABAMA, TENNESSEE		1650	1907
Cherokee		22,000	25,000
Yuchi		1,500	700
Creek confederacy	}.....	18,000	{ 11,000
Seminole (later offshoot from Creeks)			
Yamasee		2,000	Extinct
Mobile }.....	}.....	2,000	Extinct
Tohome }			
FLORIDA			
Apalachee, etc.		7,000	Extinct
Potano		3,000	Extinct
Yustaga		1,000	Extinct
Timucua, etc.		8,000	Extinct
Tocobaga		1,000	Extinct
Caloosa		3,000	Extinct
Ais, Tegesta, etc.		1,000	Extinct
MISSISSIPPI			
Chickasaw		8,000	5,000
Choctaw		15,000	18,000
Natchez		4,500	25 (?)
Tunica	} Lower Yazoo River.....	2,000	{ 50 (?)
Yazoo			
Koroa			
Ofogoula			
Amount carried forward.....		99,000	61,975

MISSISSIPPI— <i>Continued</i>		1650	1907
Amount brought forward.....		99,000	61,975
Chakchiuma	} Upper Yazoo River.....	1,200	Extinct
Ibitoupa			
Taposa			
Tiou			
Biloxi	}	1,000	Extinct
Pascagoula			
Moctobi			
ARKANSAS			
Quapaw or Arkansa.....		2,500	290
LOUISIANA (excluding Caddo tribes)			
Houma ¹		1,000	350
Chitimacha		3,000	60 (?)
Atakapa		1,500	25 (?)
Acolapissa (including Tangipahoa).....		1,500	Extinct
Bayougoula	}	1,500	Extinct
Mugulasha			
Quinipissa	} ("les Gens de la Fourche") ²	1,400	Extinct
Chawasha			
Washa			
Opelousa	}	800	Extinct
Taensa, etc.			
		114,400	62,700

NOTE

In Bulletins 43 and 73 (Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1911, 1922) I gave the following estimates of population of tribes considered by Mooney in this section, the supposed date being near 1700, or about fifty years later than that selected by Mooney. For purposes of comparison I repeat Mooney's estimates in the second column.

	Swanton	Mooney
Creek Confederacy	7,000	18,000
Mobile and Tohome.....	1,225	2,000
Chickasaw	3,000-3,500	8,000
Choctaw	15,000	15,000
Natchez	3,500	4,500
Tunica, Yazoo, Koroa, and Ofogoula.....	2,450	2,000
Chakchiuma, Ibitoupa, and Taposa (Mooney places the Tiou here but I put it with the Natchez).....	750	1,200
Amount carried forward.....	32,925-33,425	50,700

¹ Houma: The so-called Houma of today include remnants of most of the Louisiana coast tribes, in all degrees of mixture, Indian, white and negro. The state census recognizes about 350 as Indian. They claim over 800 of all mixtures and intermarriages.—J. R. S.

² There has been a confusion here between two tribes, one called Okelousa, which was in fact one of "les Gens de la Fourche," the other the Opelousa living farther west. Both were, however, comparatively insignificant.—J. R. S.

	Swanton	Mooney
Amount brought forward.....	32,925-33,425	50,700
Biloxi, Pascagoula, and Moctobi.....	875	1,000
Houma	1,225	1,000
Chitimacha	2,625	3,000
Atakapa (subtracting the population of the Texas tribes from my original estimate).....	2,000	1,500
Acolapissa	1,050	1,500
Bayougoula, Mugulasha, and Quinipissa.....	875	1,500
Washa, Chawasha, and Okelousa (Mooney gives Opelousa erroneously for Okelousa).....	700	1,400
Opelousa	455	
Taensa, and Avoyel.....	1,155	800
	<hr/> 43,885-44,385	<hr/> 62,400

While the discrepancy between the totals seems to be considerable, it will be noticed that it is due almost entirely to the rather wide differences in the estimates for the Creeks and Chickasaw. The numbers of Chickasaw appear to have varied greatly owing to their constant wars, while those of the Creeks were affected by this cause and by the adoption from time to time of independent tribes. I was mainly influenced by a particularly careful estimate made under the auspices of the colony of South Carolina in 1715, but it is quite possible that it was too low. It did not include the Yuchi, Natchez, Shawnee, and probably some other tribes which came to be parts of the Confederation. If we omit the figures for these two tribes the estimates fall very close to each other.—J. R. S.

CENTRAL STATES

In this group we include the native tribes of the Ohio Valley and lake region from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, together with the territory held by the Ojibwa in Canada, north of the Great Lakes. The Ottawa and Wyandot (Hurons), long identified with this region, entered it within the historic period from eastern Canada and are considered under that section, while the equally prominent Delawares came from east of the mountains and are treated under the North Atlantic section. The Shawnee, although part of them lived for some time in South Carolina and Alabama, had their principal early residence within the Central region.

The best calculation possible seems to make the native population of this section in 1650, the period of first disturbance, about 75,000 as against about 46,000 existing today in and out of their original territory, a decrease of about 39 per cent. The French statements ascribing to the ancient Erie a population of from 7,000 to 10,000 souls are evidently based upon insufficient acquaintance with the tribe. It is impossible to arrive at very close figures for the present population for the reason that probably one-half of the great Ojibwa tribe is not officially differentiated from intermingled Ottawa and Cree.

On the whole the Central tribes have held their own comparatively well. The chief causes of decline have been: The Iroquois invasions of the seventeenth century by which the Erie were destroyed and the Illinois, Miami, and Mascouten greatly reduced; the war waged by the Foxes and their allies against the French from about 1712 to 1740, by which the Foxes were nearly destroyed; liquor and wholesale dissipation introduced by the French garrisons and traders and continued through the later treaty and removal period, the prime cause of the extinction of the Illinois and Miami; the almost continuous border wars from 1774 to 1815; local epidemics and removals. No widespread epidemic visitations are on record, although smallpox has several times visited particular tribes, notably the Mascouten, Ottawa, and Ojibwa. The great smallpox visitation of 1781-2 ravaged the Ojibwa territory as far east as Lake Superior. There have been no great losses from mission confinement, as in Texas, from blood-poisoning as on the Columbia, or from wholesale massacre as in California. Several tribes have recruited their number by intermarriage with the whites, particularly the Ojibwa, who appear to be more numerous now than at any earlier period.

	1650	1907
Erie	4,000	Extinct
Fox (now represented by a band in Iowa).....	3,000 ¹	345
Illinois confederates (now about 1/6 of Peoria, etc., in Oklahoma)	8,000	50
Kickapoo (including perhaps 350 or more in Mexico in 1907).....	2,000	830
Mascouten	1,500 ¹	Extinct
Menomini	3,000	1,375
Miami (including Wea and Piankashaw).....	4,500	530
Ojibwa (United States and Canada).....	35,000	36,000 (?)
Potawatomi (including 180 in Canada).....	4,000	2,555
Sauk	3,500 ¹	608
Shawnee	3,000	1,500 (?)
Winnebago	3,800	2,333
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	75,300	46,126

¹ Michelson (Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., Vol. 9, No. 16, Oct. 4, 1919, pp. 489-494) tells us that the most reliable early estimates of the population of the Foxes and the Sauk are those of Lewis and Clark which would make the numbers of the former 1,200 and of the latter 2,000 in the year 1806. Allowing for the losses which the two tribes suffered between 1650, the date taken by Mooney for his first estimates, and the time of Lewis and Clark, there would still seem to be a discrepancy of perhaps a thousand in each case between Mooney's figures and the figures indicated by Michelson's researches. Dr. Michelson also considers it certain that the "Mascouten" of Mooney were identical with the Peoria.—J. R. S.

THE PLAINS

At the beginning of regular white occupancy the Plains territory, from the Canadian border to the Gulf, with some overlapping on the east into the timber land, was held by some 32 tribes, confederacies or tribal groups. For convenience these may be classified as Northern and Southern; the first including all those south of the Red River of the North within territory dominated in the early period by French and English influence, while the second includes those of Texas and adjacent regions formerly subject chiefly to Spanish influence. In the southern area the breakdown of aboriginal conditions may be considered to have begun about 1690. In the north it began nearly a century later, when many of the southern tribes were already practically extinct.

A detailed study for each tribe and group shows an aggregate original population for the whole region of about 142,000 souls as against the present official enumeration of about 53,000 souls, a decrease of some 89,000 or about 60 per cent. The Sioux alone have not only held their own, but have largely increased, by reason of their greater resisting power and the adoption of numerous captives from weaker tribes. Leaving them out of both calculations we should have for the others an original aggregate of about 117,000 souls as against about 25,000 souls today, a decrease of nearly 80 per cent. It must be remembered that the original Indians were all full-bloods, while whole tribes of today have a large percentage of white blood.

The chief causes of decrease have been smallpox or other epidemics of white origin; removals, and restraints of mission and reservation conditions; liquor and general demoralization from contact with civilization, and wars with the whites. The largest factor has been smallpox, while the actual destruction by warfare seems of minor importance, as the hostility of the warlike tribes saved them from the demoralizing influences of intimate contact with the whites.

The great epidemics in Plains history are as follows:

- 1691. Epidemic of unknown character throughout east Texas and adjacent Louisiana, officially reported to have killed 3,000 of the southern Caddo alone.
- 1778. Smallpox ravaged same territory and nearly destroyed several small tribes.
- 1781-2. Smallpox over whole upper Missouri, Saskatchewan, Columbia and Great Slave Lake region, paralyzing the fur trade for two years.
- 1801. Smallpox swept the whole Plains, together with Louisiana from the Gulf to Dakota, with especial destruction in Texas and among the Omaha (see Sibley, and Lewis and Clark).

1837-8. Smallpox swept whole Plains from Saskatchewan to Red River or further; practically exterminated the Mandan.

1849. Cholera in central Plains; killed about one-fourth of the Pawnee.

1870-1. Smallpox very destructive among Assiniboin, Blackfeet and Cree.

PLAINS (NORTHERN)			PLAINS (SOUTHERN)		
	1780	1907		1690	1907
Arapaho	3,000	1,774	Akokisa	500	Extinct
Arikara	3,000	389	Aranama	200	Extinct
Assiniboin	10,000	2,080	Bidai	500	Extinct
Atsina	3,000	553	Caddo (incl. Hasi- nai), etc.	8,500	555
Blackfoot	15,000	4,560	Comanche	7,000	1,430
Cheyenne, etc.	3,500	3,351	Karankawa, etc.	2,800	Extinct
Crow	4,000	1,787	Kichai	500	30
Hidatsa, etc.	2,500	468	Lipan	500	25
Iowa	1,200	339	Mescalero	700	466
Kansa	3,000	196	Coahuiltecan Tribes	15,000	Extinct
Kiowa	2,000	1,220	Tonkawa, etc.	1,600	45
Kiowa-Apache	300	156	Wichita, etc.	3,200	310
Mandan	3,600	263			
Missouri	1,000	Extinct			
Omaha	2,800	1,246		41,000	2,861
Osage	6,200	2,156			
Oto	900	390			
Pawnee	10,000	644			
Ponca	800	845			
Sioux	25,000	28,660			
	100,800	50,477			

THE COLUMBIA REGION

Under this heading we may include Washington, most of Oregon excepting the southern part, north and central Idaho, and northwest Montana; embracing all of the Salishan, Chinookan, Shahaptian, Lutuamian, north-central Athapascan and neighboring small stocks, within the present United States but excluding the Shoshonean and Shastan peoples. The population of this section was probably at its highest about the year 1780, when it may have numbered nearly 90,000 souls as against about 15,000 at present. About 1782-3 the whole region was swept by the great smallpox epidemic which had started on the Missouri a year earlier and extended from Lake Superior to the Pacific and northward to Great Slave Lake (see *Plains Region*). From all accounts it destroyed from one-third to one-half of the Indians within its area. Lewis and Clark in 1806 noted its effects at the Willamette mouth and on the coast, and it is apparent from their statements that the tribes were still far from having recovered

their losses. Their estimates for the principal groups at that period seem very nearly correct as compared with later statements of the Hudson Bay Company officers, Hale and others. They give the Shahaptian tribes 17,960; Chinookan tribes 16,640; the Kalapuyan tribes 2,000; Yakonan 5,700; the Kusan 1,500; etc., each of which was probably from one-fourth to one-third less than the corresponding number before the epidemic of 1782-3.

The beginning of regular trade with ocean vessels at the mouth of the Columbia in 1788 marked the introduction of sexual diseases from sailors and traders which soon poisoned the blood of practically all the Indians west of the Cascades, resulting in a constant and rapid decay even without the agency of epidemics or wars. Liquor, introduced in large quantities by Russian traders, despite the efforts of the Hudson Bay Company officers to prevent it, is also said to have been a potent destroyer along the coast and the Columbia (Farnham). In 1823 (Hale; others make it as late as 1829) an epidemic of fever, said to have been due to plowing operations by the whites at Fort Vancouver, spread along the whole Columbia region below the Dalles, the whole Willamette Valley, and apparently also the coast and central region as far south as California. Over much of this area, according to Hale, it destroyed four-fifths of the natives, practically exterminating the Chinookan tribes, leaving only about 1,300 out of the thousands found by Lewis and Clark. The Kalapuya and Oregon coast tribes seem to have suffered in nearly the same proportion, but the Salishan and Shahaptian tribes of Washington, eastern Oregon, and Idaho appear to have escaped. In 1846 the Columbia tribes, including the Nez Percés, suffered another visitation of smallpox. In 1847 a measles epidemic, also originating with the whites, spread over much of the same territory, being particularly fatal to the Cayuse and associated tribes in eastern Oregon. In 1852-3 smallpox, introduced from San Francisco among the Makah, spread with its usual destructive effect among nearly all the tribes of Washington and northern Idaho, wiping out whole villages in some tribes. The Indian wars and conflicts with new settlers from 1840 to 1855 contributed also to a large decrease in the tribes concerned, while the removal to reservations about the latter date proved in many cases more fatal even than smallpox, the small tribes of western Oregon especially losing over half their number within a few years. The decrease continued until they are now almost extinct. The larger tribes of eastern Washington, northern Idaho and western Montana, having been less exposed and of healthier blood, have suffered less.

and perhaps in some few cases may actually have increased through improved food resources and protection from outside enemies.

WASHINGTON, WEST	1780	1907
Wakashan		
Makah (Quinnechant)	2,000	438
Chimmesyan		
Chimakum	400	Extinct
Quileute and Hoh.....	500	295
Salishan		
Clallam	2,000	327
Quinaietl and Quaitso.....	1,500	196
Chehalis, Cowlitz, etc. (including Humptulip).....	1,000	170
Lummi, Samish and Nooksak.....	1,000	614 (?)
Skagit, Swinomish, etc.....	1,200	273
Snohomish, Snoqualmu, Tulalip, etc.....	1,200	200 (?)
Suquamish, Dwamish, etc. (Port Madison, etc.)....	1,200	210 (?)
Nisqually, Puyallup, etc. (including Muckleshoot reservation)	1,200	780
Skokomish, Toanlio, Squaxon.....	1,000	290
Chinookan		
Echeloot (Tlaqluit, Wishram)	1,500	} 150 (?)
Chilúktkwa (Chilluckittequaw) and Smackshop....	3,000	
Shahala } partly in <i>Oregon, q. v.</i>	
Skilloot }	
Shoto	600	
Quathlapotle	1,300	
Callamaks (Kalama)	250	
Wahkiakum	300	
Chinook	600	
Killaxthokle (Shoalwater Bay)	200	
Athapascan		
Kwalhioqua	200	Extinct
Shahaptian		
Klikitat and Taitinapan } (probably included with "Sokulk" of Lewis and Clark; now with "Yakima," q. v. from whom they had branched off.)	600	Extinct
WASHINGTON, EAST		
Salishan		
Lake or Senijextee.....	500	268
Colville (Wheelpoo, Shwoyelpi).....	1,000	334
Sanpoil (Hihighennimo) and Nespelim.....	800	358
Spokan (Lartielo; part on Flathead reservation, Montana)	1,400	769
Amount carried forward.....	26,450	5,672

WASHINGTON, EAST— <i>Continued</i>		1780	1907
Amount brought forward.....		26,450	5 672
Okinagan, etc. (Lahama) (not including those in British Columbia)		1,000	348
Methow and Isle de Pierre (Columbias, Moses' band)		800	324
Piskwau, etc. { including Wenatchi, Kititas (Shanwappom), Skautal (Skaddal), Wshanatu (Shallatoo), (Skwanana ? (Squannaroo), Kahmilt-pah, Siapkat (Seapcat). }		1,400	
Shahaptian			
Palus (Pelloatpallah)		1,800	2,002
Wanapum (Sokulk, see Klikitat)		1,800	
Chamnapum (Chimnapum)		1,800	
Yakima proper (Pishquitpah, Cutsahnim ?).....		3,000	
Tapanash (Eneeshur) { including Kowassayee, Skinpah, Uchichol, Hahaupum (Wabowpunn), Tapanash. }		2,200	
Atanum			
MONTANA, WEST, AND IDAHO, NORTH			
Salishan			
Salish or Flathead.....		600	623
Kalispel or Pend d'Oreille (Coospellas).....		1,200	943
Skitswish or Coeur d'Alène (Skeetsomish).....		1,000	506
Shahaptian			
Nez Percé (Chopunnish).....		4,000	1,563
OREGON, WEST			
Chinookan			
Skilloot (Calooit, Kreluit, Cooniac; partly in Washington)		3,000	Extinct
Clatsop		300	Extinct
Cathlamet		450	Extinct
Wappatoo Indians (including later Namanamin, Namoit, Wakamuck, Wapeto) :.....			
<i>a</i> Nechacokee			
<i>b</i> Multnomah			
<i>c</i> Clannahquah			
<i>d</i> Nemaquimmer		3,600	10
<i>e</i> Cathlahcommahkup			
<i>f</i> Cathlannahquiah			
<i>g</i> Claninnata			
<i>h</i> Cathlahcumup			
<i>i</i> Clannaminnamun (Namanamin)			
Clackamas (Clarkamus)		2,500	18
Charcowah (Clowwewalla, Willamette, Willamette Tumwater)		300	Extinct
Amount carried forward.....		57,200	12,009

OREGON, WEST—*Continued*

	1780	1907
Amount brought forward.....	57,200	12,000
Cushook (probably included later with Willamette Tumwater)	900	Extinct
Shahala { partly in Washington; including later Watalala, Cathlakaheckit, Kigaltwalla, Kwikwilit or Dog River, Cascade, Wasco, Wahlala, Tunwater, etc. }	3,200	170 (?)
Wasco { Dalles band of Wasco, Dalles Indians, Wascopam, probably in 1780 included with Shahala on Washington side. }		
Salishan		
Tillamook }	1,500	Extinct
Nestucca }		
Salmon River }		
Siletz, etc. }		
Waiilatpuan		
Molalla (probably in 1780 with Cayuse).....	Extinct
Athapascan		
Tlatskanai	1,600	Extinct
Yakonan		
Luckton		
Yaquina (Youickcone, Yakone) }	6,000	100 (?)
Alsea (Ulseah) }		
Siuslaw (Sheastuckle) }		
Kusan		
Coos (Cookkoo-oose) }	2,000	50 (?)
Mulluk (Lower Coquille of Siletz agency) }		
Takelma		
Takelma (Rogue River) }	500	Extinct
Latgawa (Upper Rogue River) }		
Athapascan		
Chocreleatan (Upper Coquille) }	5,600	250 (?)
Quatomi (Six, Flores creek, Sucquachatany) }		
Cosuthenten (Port Orford, Kusochatany) }		
Euquachee (Euchre, Uka) }		
Yahshute (Joshua, Lower Rogue River of Siletz agency) }		
Chetléssentun (Pistol River) }		
Wishtenátin (Naltunatumne, Nultnatna ?) }		
Chetco (Cheatee, Chata) }		
Tototin (Tootootena) }		
Mackanotin (Mecanotany, Rogue River of Siletz agency) }		
Shistakoostee (Shishequittany, Chasta Costa, Illinois River) }		
Umpqua (Upper Umpqua of Grande Ronde Agency) }	3,200	100 (?)
Nahankhuotané (Cow Creek) }		
Taltushtuntudé (Talhushtany, Galice Creek) }		
Dakubetedé (Upper Rogue River, Applegate Creek) }		
Amount carried forward.....	81,700	12,679

OREGON, WEST— <i>Continued</i>		
	1780	1907
Amount brought forward.....	81,700	12,679
Kalapooian		
Atfalati		
Calapooya		
Lakmiut		
Mary's River	3,000	49
Santiam		
Yamhill		
Yonkalla		
Shahaptian		
Wallawalla	1,500	612
Umatilla		
Tenino		
Tilqûni (Warmspring)		
Tai-aq (Taigh, Upper Des Chute Wallawallas)		
Tûkspûsh (Dockspus, John Day River)	1,400	750 (?)
Waiam (Wayyampa, Lower Des Chutes Wallawallas)		
Waiilatpuan		
Cayuse	500	405 (?)
Lutuamian		
Klanath	800	665
Modoc (partly in California)	400	271
Shasta (mainly in California, q. v.)
	89,300	15,431

CALIFORNIA

In treating California we include the border tribes, Shasta and Yuma, but exclude as extra-limital the Modoc (Ore.), northeastern border Paiute (Nev.), Chemehuevi and Yavapai (Ariz.). Throughout most of California tribal organization was so loose, and the bands so many and their names so little known, that it is almost impossible to differentiate by tribes, and we are forced to deal with linguistic stocks or territorial groups. The population cannot be tabulated by tribes, but there can be no question that it was several times larger than in any other area north of Mexico and that the destruction has been correspondingly greater. The period of disturbance may be said to begin in 1769, the date of the beginning of Spanish occupation and the establishment of the first mission.

Estimates of the original population for the whole state have been made by Powers (*Tribes of California*, Contr. N. Amer. Ethnol. III, 1877), Merriam (*Indian Population of California*, Amer. Anthropol. (n. s.) VII, Oct. 1905), Kroeber (*Inds. of Calif.*, in *Handbook I*, 1907) and S. A. Barrett (personal letter, Feb. 5, 1908). Powers,

who had extended opportunity for observation, but little scientific training or knowledge of earlier history, estimated it from 500,000 to 700,000 stoutly refusing to lower his figures when challenged. Merriam, after close investigation of every section of the state, both from the ethnologic and the biologic or subsistence standpoint, makes it 260,000 in 1800, at which time, however, 18 of the 22 missions were already in operation, resulting in a steady thinning out of the natives within their jurisdiction. Kroeber makes the original number "perhaps 150,000." Barrett, basing his opinion upon close study of the Pomo region, is "inclined to support Merriam's view" and estimates it at "upwards of 200,000." In view of Merriam's opportunities and detailed investigation we may take his figures (beginning with 1800) as the best approximation for the whole region, although the known decrease among the Mission Indians, almost from the start, would seem to make even his figures conservative.

In 1853 the Indian population of the state was officially estimated at 100,000; in 1856 at 48,100; in 1864 at not more than 30,000; and in 1906, exclusive of 200 Paiute in the northeastern corner, and less than a dozen Shasta in Oregon, at 19,014, a decrease of nearly 93 per cent.

Among the principal causes of decrease may be noted: evil effects of unaccustomed confinement, and a number of epidemics including smallpox, together with widely prevalent infanticide, among the Mission Indians from 1769 to 1834; a great fever epidemic throughout the whole central region in 1833, officially estimated to have killed 70,000 Indians and reported to have come from the "English settlements" (*i. e.*, Hudson's Bay Co. posts) in the north, and possibly connected with the great fever epidemic of Oregon in 1823 and later; dispersal and starvation of surviving Mission Indians after confiscation of missions in 1834; wholesale massacres, clearances, and robberies of food stores by American miners and settlers from 1849 to the close of the Modoc war in 1873, together with the general demoralization consequent upon association of the two races. For details and special instances see Powers, Merriam, and Bancroft.

	1769	1907
Total of state, Merriam estimate for 1800.....	260,000 ¹	18,797

¹A careful and very detailed estimate of the Indian population of California in 1770 has been made more recently by Professor Kroeber and incorporated in his Handbook of the Indians of California (Bull. 78, Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1925, p. 883). This is only a year later than the date selected by Merriam for his earliest estimate, the one which Mooney adopts, but the figure which Kroeber fixes upon, 133,000 is scarcely more than half of Merriam's.

CENTRAL MOUNTAIN REGION

Under this designation we include all of Nevada and Utah, with western Colorado and Wyoming beyond the main divide, southern Idaho, southeast Oregon and southwest Montana, with small portions of New Mexico and Arizona, being the central territory of the Shoshonean tribes, together with the Washo and Jicarilla.

The aboriginal period for this region may be considered to culminate in 1845. Previous to this time there seems to be no record of any epidemic or other destroying agency but by the opening of two emigrant trails—to Oregon and California—within the next five years, and the subsequent opening of the Southern Pacific railroad, each crossing the territory from east to west, the seeds of disease were scattered broadcast, murders and larger massacres became common, starvation resulted in consequence of eviction from old homes, and a chronic and wasting warfare, involving most of the bands, was inaugurated, lasting until 1868. In one notable fight, at Bear River in 1863, the Indians engaged lost 308. The short Bannock war in 1877-8 destroyed at least 200. In 1853 a smallpox epidemic, possibly the same which ravaged the upper Columbia about the same time, spread among the Shoshoni and Bannock, and is said to have "more than decimated" the latter tribe. The official reports still show a steady decline. On the whole, however, the Indians of this region, have suffered less than those of any other large section of the United States, the rough and desert character of the country having served as a protection from disturbance.

	1845	1907
Bannock	1,000	530
Shoshoni and Sheepeater.....	4,500	2,265
Ute (including Gosiute and Pahvant).....	4,500	2,068
Paiute (including Paviotso and "Snake" Oregon).....	7,500	5,605
Washo	1,000	300
Jicarilla	800	776
	19,300	11,544

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

In this group we include the tribes of these two States, with the exception of the border tribes, Yuma, Paiute, Jicarilla and Mescalero, credited to adjoining sections. The Cocopa are omitted as extra-

limital, but some 1,000 Papago in Sonora are included with the Indians of Arizona.

The first invasion of this section, by Coronado in 1540-1, resulted in the destruction of perhaps a thousand Indians, chiefly of the Tigua tribe, but as it was not followed up by permanent occupation on a large scale until nearly a century later, we may assume that the Indians recovered from the blow and continued to increase, without special loss through mission establishment, until the general upheaval of the great Pueblo revolt and reconquest, 1680-1692. This struggle practically wiped out the two largest Pueblo tribes, reducing the Pueblos by at least one-third, and inaugurating a decline which has steadily continued to the present day. The Yuman and Piman tribes were not affected, the former wasting chiefly through tribal wars or perhaps also by unrecorded epidemics, while the Pima and Papago apparently continued to increase until the American occupation about 1850, since when there has been a sharp decline among nearly all the tribes, due to introduced diseases and dissipation, and starvation consequent upon deprivation of water rights. Epidemics, especially of smallpox, have been almost periodical for nearly a century, the last notable outbreak among the Pueblos in 1898-9 resulting in the death of over 500. Our Pueblo figures are largely based upon the investigations of Mr. F. W. Hodge.

The cognate Navaho and Apache seem to be an exception to the general rule, due to the fact that they have kept themselves free from blood contamination and excesses, and, like the Iroquois, have recruited their war losses by wholesale incorporation of captives and broken tribes. For 50 years, beginning about 1835, the Apache were in constant warfare with either Mexico or the United States, or both, standing bounties being paid by Mexico for Apache scalps during most of that period, resulting in a total recorded loss of at least 2,000 killed. They were probably at their highest point about 1850, when they may have numbered 5,500 or even 6,000. The Navaho have suffered much less in proportion in warfare, and very little from other causes, and by reason of healthy blood and incorporation of aliens, have probably increased steadily from the beginning of the historic period. Their present number is given officially as 26,626, but 8,000 of this is reported as "a mere estimate." It is a mistake to suppose, as has been claimed, that they have reached this number from a total of less than 9,000 when released from military confinement in 1868, as evidence shows that only about half the tribe had surrendered.

Shoshonean	1680	1907	
Chemehuevi	144	
Yuman			
Havasupai (Suppai, Cohonino).....	300	172	
Yavapai (Mohave Apache).....	600	655	
Walapai	700	525	
Mohave	3,000	1,309	
Maricopa	2,000	383	
Quigyuuna (Jalliquamay)	2,000	Extinct	
Cajuenche (Cawina)	3,000	Extinct	
Alchedoma	3,000	Extinct	
Piman			
Sobaipuri	600	Extinct	
Pima	4,000	4,037	
Papago	6,000	5,800	
Athapascan			
Apache proper	5,000	4,500	
Navaho	8,000	25,000	(?)
Pueblo			
Hopi "province" (incl. Awátobi; but excl. Hano)...	2,800	1,970	
Zuñi "province" (modern Zuñi).....	2,500	1,682	
Tano "province"	4,000	Extinct	
Piros "province" (modern Senecú, Mex.).....	9,000	60	(?)
Tewa "province" (modern Nambe, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Santa Clara, Tesuque, Hano of Hopi group)..	2,500	1,215	
Tigua "province" (modern Isleta, Sandía, and Isleta, Tex.)	3,000	1,108	
Taos "province" (modern Taos, Picuris).....	1,500	590	
Pecos "province"	2,000	Extinct	
Jemez "province" (modern Jemez).....	2,500	521	
Keres "province" (modern Cochiti, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Santo Domingo, Sia).....	2,500	1,971	
Acoma "province" (modern Acoma, Laguna).....	1,500	2,190	
	72,000	53,832	

GREENLAND

Greenland was originally colonized by Scandinavians, about the year 1000, but the colony dwindled and became extinct shortly before 1500, owing chiefly to the inroads of the Eskimo. The existing Danish colony was established in 1721.

The aborigines are all of Eskimo stock and number altogether about 11,000, including a very large proportion of mixed-bloods, who, as a rule, adhere to Eskimo custom and language. This number seems to be considerably higher than in 1721, but the difference is largely, if not entirely, to be accounted for by the increase of the mixed-blood stock from European intermarriage. In addition the Danish government and the resident missionaries have been particularly careful and

successful in shielding the natives from outrage, liquor, and other destructive agencies so common elsewhere in the contact of the savage with civilization. According to Rink, the Eskimo of the Danish districts, during the eighteenth century—the colonizing period—seem to have greatly decreased, then “for a long period” again increased, and again since 1855 to his writing, in 1875, had remained almost stationary at between 9,400 and 9,700 souls. As those outside the Danish district number about 800, there seems to have been an increase since then.

	1721	1907
Eskimo	10,000	11,000

EASTERN CANADA

In this section we include Newfoundland, Labrador and the Ungava district, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario north and east of the watershed of Lake Superior, Keewatin east of the Severn River watershed and a small extension into western New York, formerly a part of the Neutral Nation territory.¹ The shores of Lake Superior, Rainy Lake, etc., held by the Ojibwa, are treated in connection with the *Central States* (U. S.).

Throughout a large part of this region tribal organization is so loose and dialectic variation so slight, that it is impossible to make close tribal distinctions. With the Monsoni, classed indifferently with the Ojibwa or the Cree, we have included all the bands of the Canadian Treaty No. 9 (1905-6) in southeastern Keewatin and northern Ontario, together with those of southwestern Ungava. Under Algonkin and Ottawa we include all the former and present bands of the Ottawa and St. Maurice River basins, most of these being now resident in the United States under the name of Ottawa. Under Montagnais and Nascapsee we have included the bands thus officially designated in eastern Quebec, including the Saguenay River and the St. John Lake basin, together with those of the interior of Ungava. The standing official estimate for Ungava district comprising all of Labrador excepting the Atlantic coast strip, has been kept for some years past at 5,060, with no differentiation of tribes, comprising, according to Turner, Eskimo, Nascapsee, Montagnais and Monsoni. The proportion here made is therefore as arbitrary as the official estimate.

¹ Since this paper was written the Ungava district has been incorporated in the Province of Quebec, Ontario expanded toward the northwest, and Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta extended northward to the 60th parallel of latitude. Athabaska and Franklin districts have been effaced and Keewatin greatly curtailed.—J. R. S.

but is based upon a study of probabilities. The Indian and Eskimo population of Newfoundland and the eastern Labrador coast is not noted in the Canadian report. The original population for the whole section was probably about 54,000, which has been reduced about one-half.

The period of first disturbance for Eastern Canada may be considered to begin shortly after 1600, although an active fishing business began along the coast nearly a century earlier. The first great destruction in this region was accomplished by the Iroquois, who, having procured guns before their neighbors, proceeded to exterminate or drive out all the surrounding tribes, and between 1648 and 1675 successively destroyed or reduced to refugee remnants the Hurons, Tionontati, Neutrals, Erie, Algonkin, Montagnais and Conestoga, several of which tribes at the start outnumbered their destroyers, but lacked firearms. Next in destructive importance comes smallpox, of which the principal early visitations were in 1636-9 among the Hurons, Neutrals, Algonkin, etc., and again in 1670 among the Algonkin and Montagnais, when it was said that it destroyed almost all of those who remained after the Iroquois wars. Later local smallpox epidemics were in 1702-3 in Quebec and in 1799 among the Ottawa of lower Michigan, killing about one-half of those at their main settlement of Arbre Croche. Liquor and general dissipation have also been responsible for a part of the decrease, though not to the same extent as in some other sections. The Eskimo tribes have probably remained about stationary, while the Micmac and Malecite show a credible increase, chiefly, however, of the mixed-blood element. The Algonkin of Canada have increased rapidly also in recent years, and with the Ottawa of the United States have probably more than made up their earlier losses. The small Beothuk tribe was practically exterminated by the Micmac early in the last century.

	1600	1906
Eskimo— <i>a.</i> Labrador coast, Newfoundland.....	1,800	1,500 (?)
<i>b.</i> Ungava district, Canada proper.....	1,800	1,250 (?)
Monsoni, etc. (Ungava, Keewatin, Ont., Que.).....	5,000	4,800 (?)
Montagnais and Nascapsee bands (Quebec, Ungava)....	5,500	5,400 (?)
Beothuk	500 (?)	Extinct
Micmac	3,500	4,500 (?)
Malecite	800	900
Algonkin and Ottawa bands (incl. Ottawa in U. S.)....	6,000	7,000 (?)
Huron confederates	10,000	840
Tionontati { confederated remnant known as Huron in	8,000	
Can. and Wyandot in U. S.		
Neutral Nation	10,000	Extinct
Missisauga	1,300	810
	54,200	27,000

CENTRAL CANADA

In this section we include the "Northwest Territories" of Canada and other Canadian territories of the great central region between Ontario on the east and British Columbia and Alaska on the west, together with the Arctic shores and rivers, but excluding small portions of Keewatin and Manitoba (*Canada, Eastern, and Central States*) and larger portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan (*Plains*).¹ The several jurisdictions are officially designated as Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan provinces, Keewatin, Athabaska, Mackenzie, and Franklin districts, and Yukon territory. The original population may have been about 51,000. It is now about 28,000, of which one-half belong to the Cree tribe; about 5,500 are Eskimo and the rest are of Athapascan stock. The period of first disturbance may be conveniently put at 1670, the date of the charter of the Hudson Bay Co., which until recently controlled the whole vast region. Along the Eskimo coast in the Mackenzie region, however, there was no essential change until after 1800.

For lack of data it is impossible to make any close reliable estimate for the earlier period, but reasoning from the known to the unknown there appears to have been a decrease over the whole region, greatest among the Eskimo and among the southern Athapascan tribes. The destruction of the Eskimo has been accomplished chiefly through new diseases and dissipation introduced by the whalers and by starvation consequent upon the dwindling of the food supply through the same agency. In the lower Mackenzie region an epidemic of scarlatina in 1865 is estimated to have killed about one-fourth of the population. Further south the Athapascan tribes were greatly reduced early in the eighteenth century by destructive wars waged against them by the Cree, who were the first to procure guns from the Hudson Bay Co. traders. In 1781-2 the great smallpox epidemic already noted in treating of the northern Plains, swept over the whole central Canada region as far as the Great Slave Lake and across the mountains into British Columbia. The Cree and Chipewyan were among the chief sufferers. In 1837-8 the Cree and perhaps others lost heavily by the same smallpox epidemic which nearly destroyed the Mandan, and again to some extent in 1870-1. As in the cases of some others of our largest tribes, the Cree seem to have made up their losses and are now probably as numerous as ever before in their history. A part of their recovery is due to intermarriage with whites. The Sarsi who

¹ See footnote, page 23.

branched off from the Beaver tribe some time before 1790 have declined rapidly almost since first known.

	1670	1906
Eskimo— <i>a.</i> Baffin Land, Franklin District.....	6,000	1,100
<i>b.</i> Western Franklin District.....	6,000	1,400
<i>c.</i> Yukon Territory	2,200	1,000
<i>d.</i> Mackenzie District	4,800	1,300
<i>e.</i> Northern Keewatin District.....	3,000	700
<i>f.</i> Southampton Island, Keewatin Dist.	300	Extinct
Kutchin tribes— <i>a.</i> Yukon Territory (Voen K., Tukkuh K., Tutcone K.).....	2,200	1,700
<i>b.</i> Mackenzie D. (Thetlet K., Nakotcondjig K., Kwitqak K.).....	800	600
Sheep (Esbathaotinne), Mackenzie Dist., etc.....	300	200
Mountain Inds., Mauvais Monde (Etquatinne) Mackenzie Dist., etc.....	400	250
Nehane tribes of Yukon Ter., etc. (excl. those of British Columbia)	800	600
Hare	750	450
Dogrib	1,250	850
Slave	1,250	850
Yellow-knife	430	250
Beaver, Athabaska Dist. and B. C.....	1,250	700
Chipewyan, etc., Athabaska and Mackenzie Dist., etc....	2,250	1,520
Caribou-eaters, Athabaska and Keewatin Dist.....	1,250	900
Sarsi, Alberta Prov.....	700	200
Cree & Muskegon (Swampy Cree) {	15,000	14,200
Saskatchewan 5,300;		
Manitoba 4,000;		
Alberta 1,680;		
Athabaska 1,220;		
Keewatin 2,000.		
	50,950	28,770

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The present population of British Columbia, including Vancouver Island, is about 25,000, as compared with an original population of about 86,000, at the period of earliest disturbance shortly after 1780, being a decrease of about 70 per cent. This is a very conservative estimate, authorities generally putting the original population much higher, and Hill-Tout estimating it as at least 125,000. The estimate of the Hudson Bay Company officers makes it approximately 41,000 in 1857, exclusive of the Nootka tribes of Vancouver Island, which would probably make about 6,000 more, or a total of about 47,000 some 50 years ago.

The first great disturbing influence was the great smallpox epidemic of 1781-2, which swept over the whole country from Lake Superior to the Pacific (see Plains). There is traditional and archeologic evidence that this epidemic was very destructive throughout British Columbia, but the tribes may be assumed to have nearly made up the losses from this cause in the 70 years or more that elapsed thereafter before the permanent occupation of the country by the whites. The coast trade, inaugurated about 1785, marks the beginning of steady decline, which proceeded rapidly to almost complete extinction of the coast tribes after the advent of the miners about 1858, and the consequent wholesale demoralization of the natives. The interior tribes have suffered much less in proportion from this cause, but these, however, have been greatly reduced by repeated visitations of smallpox and other epidemics, of which the most destructive was the smallpox epidemic which swept the Fraser River country and northward along the coast in 1862. In 1852-3 the Nootka tribes of Vancouver Island also lost heavily by this disease. Famine and intertribal wars have also been important factors in the decrease, although the tribes of this section have almost entirely escaped the evils of removal and war with the whites.

Athapascan		1780	1906
Nahane tribes, excl. of those of Yukon Territory, etc.	} "Naanees," and "Tahltans" of Babine and Cassiar agencies.	2,000	374
Strongbow			
Beaver—see Canada, Central			
Sekani tribes (only 212 attached to an agency, <i>i. e.</i> ,			
Haida (Masset & Skidegate tribes of Queen Charlotte			500 (?)
Babine tribes	3,500		600
Carrier tribes	5,000		876
Chilcotin	2,500		400
Tsetsaut (Nahane tribe, Iskoot River & Portland canal)	350(?)		Extinct
Stuwihamuq (of Nicola valley)	150		Extinct
Kitunahan			
Kutenai	1,200		1,122 ¹
Skittagetan			
Haida (Masset & Skidegate) tribes of Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C.)	8,000		599
Haida (Kaigani) of Prince of Wales Island, Alaska..	1,800		200 (?)
Amount carried forward.....	28,200		5,021

¹ Of these 573 were in Montana, U. S., and 549 in British Columbia.

	1780	1906
Amount brought forward.....	28,200	5,021
Chimmesyan		
Tsimshian— <i>a.</i> Kitsun or Kitksan tribes, Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	1,500	1,130
<i>b.</i> Tsimshian proper tribes of B. C., Northwest Coast agency, Port Simpson, Metlakatla, Kitkatla, Kikatla, Kitkaata or Hartley Bay, Port Essington, Kitsumkalum, Kitselas.	5,500	1,383
<i>c.</i> Tsimshian of New Metlakatla, Alaska.		400 (?)
<i>d.</i> Niska or Nishgar tribes, Northwest Coast agency, B. C. (Kincolith, Kintex, Andegulay, Lackalsap, Kitwintshilth, Aiyansh, Kitlacadamax.)		814
Wakashan		
Heiltsuk tribes (incl. Chiua Hat, part; Kitlope, Kitimat, Bellabella, Oweekayno or Wikeno, of Northwest Coast Agency).....	2,700	852
Kwakiutl tribes— <i>a.</i> On Vancouver Island, Kwakewlth agency (incl. Koskimo, Kwatsino, Kwakewlth or Kwakiutl proper, Nimkish, Nuwitti).		376
<i>b.</i> On Mainland, Kwakewlth agency (incl. Klawitsis, Kwawshela, Kwiahkah, Mamalillikulla, Newakta, Tanakteuk, Tsawantiano, Wawalitsum, Wiwaiakum, Wiwaiakai).	4,500	881
Aht or Nootka tribes of Vancouver Island (West Coast Agency, 18 tribes, besides others extinct)....	6,000	2,159
Salishan		
Songish tribes of Vancouver Island (Cowichan agency, incl. Sooke, Cheerno, Esquimalt, Songhees, Tsehun, Panquechin, Tsartlip, Tsawout, Mayne Island, Discovery Island). (See also Semiahmoo).....	2,700	488
Puntlatsh tribes of Vancouver Island (Cowichan agency, incl. now only Qualicum, others extinct)....	300	13
Comox tribes of Vancouver Island (Cowichan agency, incl. only Comox). (See also Comox tribes of mainland)	400	59
Cowichan tribes of Vancouver Island (Cowichan agency, incl. Malahut, Kilpanlus, Comeakin, Clemclemaluts, Khenipsin, Koksilah, Quamichan, Somenos, Hellelt, Siccameen, Kulleets, Lyacksum, Lilmalche, Penelakut, Tsussie, Nanaimo, Snowowas, Galiano Is.) (See also Cowichan tribes of mainland).....	5,500	1,298
Amount carried forward.....	57,300	14,874

Salishan— <i>Continued</i>	1780	1906
Amount brought forward.....	57,300	14,874
Cowichan tribes of mainland, Fraser River mouth, etc. (Fraser River Agency incl. Coquitlam, Katsey, Langley, Matsqui, Musqueam, New Westminster, Nicomen, Skweahm, Sumass, Tsawwassen or Se- wathen, Wharnock, Langley and Wharnock-Kwan- tlen)	2,600	516
Cowichan tribes: Chilliwack dialect of mainland (Fraser River agency, incl. Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawa- pilt, Skwah, Skway, Squiahla, Skulkayu, Soowalie, Tzeachten, Yukkwekwioose)	1,300	315
Cowichan tribes: Tait group of mainland (Fraser River agency, incl. Cheam, Chehalis, Ewawoos, Hope, Ohamil, Popkum, Scowlitz, Squawtits, Texas Lake, Skawalooks, Yale)	3,200	620
Semlahmoo tribe (Fraser River agency: Songish lang. See also Songish tribes of Vancouver Island).....	300	34
Comox tribes of mainland (Fraser River Agency incl. Homalko, Klahoose, Sliammon; see also Comox tribes of Vancouver Island).....	1,400	265
Sechelt tribe (Fraser River Agency).....	1,000	230
Squawmish tribes (Fraser River Agency, incl. Burrard Inlet No. 3, Kapilano, Skwamish or Howe Sound, Seymour Creek, Mission or Burrard Inlet, False Creek)	1,800	387
Okanagan tribes (Kamloops-Okanagan agency: incl. Okanagan, Osoyoos or Nkamip, Penticton, Upper and Lower Similkameen. (See also <i>Columbia Region</i> for those in U. S. = 348).....	1,200	634
Shuswap tribes (incl. Adams Lake, Ashcroft, Bona- parte, Deadman's Creek, Kamloops, Neskainlith or Halant, North Thompson, Little Shuswap Lake, Spallumcheen of Kamloops-Okanagan agency; Al- kali Lake, Canoe Creek, Clinton, Dog Creek, High Bar, Pavilion, Soda Creek, Williams Lake, of Wil- liams Lake Agency; Kinbasket of Kootenay Agency)	5,300	2,109
Thompson River or Ntlakyapamuq (Kamloops-Okan- agan agency; incl. Ashcroft, Boothroyd, Boston Bar, Coldwater, Cooks Ferry, Kanaka Bar, Lytton, Nico- men, Lower Nicola, Oregon Jack Creek, Siska Flat, Skuppa, Spuzzum)	5,000	1,938
Bellacoola tribes (incl. Bellacoola, Kinisquit, Tallion, of Northwest Coast Agency).....	1,400	288
Amount carried forward.....	81,800	22,210

<i>Salishan—Continued</i>	1780	1906
Amount brought forward.....	81,800	22,210
Lillooet or Stlatlumq (incl. Anderson Lake, Bridge River, Cayoosh Creek Nos. 1 and 2, Fountain, Kenim Lake, Lillooet Nos. 1 and 2, Seton Lake (Mission, Enias, Schloss, Necat), of Williams Lake Agency, Douglas, Pemberton Meadows, Skookumchuck, Samahquam, of Fraser River Agency).....	4,000	1,228
Nomadic Indians, "about 3280," unclassified, probably includes nearly 1200 Sikani, Nahane, Chilcotin and Strongbow, already noted. Deducting these leaves unclassified and unattached about.....		2,150
	85,800	25,588

ALASKA

Alaska was discovered by the Russians under Fedorov in 1732 and the first permanent settlement was made in 1745, which may be taken as the date of the earliest disturbance of the coast population. Through the cruelties of the soldiers and irresponsible Russian traders it was estimated that within about 20 years of the Russian advent the Aleuts had been reduced at least one-half, and when the Russian government interfered for the protection of the natives about 1795-1800 it was said, although probably with exaggeration, that the Aleuts had then been reduced to one-tenth of the original number. Dall thinks they may have numbered originally 25,000. The same causes tended, in less degree, to reduce the Tlingit.

The Eskimo tribes, farther north, were not greatly disturbed until about 1848 when whalers began to frequent the arctic coasts, introducing whisky and disease, and destroying the native food supply. In the winter of 1878-9, some 400 natives of St. Lawrence Island starved to death in consequence of the introduction of a cargo of whisky in the preceding summer, causing them to neglect their hunting through continuous drunkenness.

The interior (Athapascan) tribes have probably suffered less in proportion, but have been reduced by epidemics of smallpox and fever, usually entering from the coast. The first recorded smallpox visitation occurred in 1775 among the Tlingit. It is not known whether the great epidemic of 1781-2, which ravaged the Plains and Columbian region, reached Alaska. In 1836 or 1837, and continuing four years, smallpox introduced from the south ravaged the whole coast northward to include the Aleutian Islands and spread eastward among the interior tribes, everywhere with desolating effect. It is said to have killed from 3,000 to 4,000 of the Tlingit and to have been of almost equally fatal consequence along the Eskimo coast and

in the interior. Between 1855 and 1860 scarlet fever also wasted the Yukon tribes, entirely wiping out several small bands. In 1843-4 the Aleut were again visited by smallpox and about 1900 by a destructive epidemic of grip, so that they number now only about 2,000, nearly one-half of whom are mixt-bloods.

The latest Alaskan census of tribes is that of 1890, which takes separate account also of mixt-bloods. The census of 1900 gives only the total by districts, without distinction of tribes, and there are no official figures of later date.¹ In some districts there appears to be a considerable increase of late years, owing to improved living conditions, but a large part of this increase is of the mixt-blood element. The original population of at least 72,000, and possibly much more, is now reduced to about 28,000, or about 40 per cent.

Eskimo	1740	1900
Arctic Coast to Norton Sound		
Kangmaligmiut, etc.	8,000	490
Nuwukmiut		165
Utkeagvik		230
Sidaru or Sezarok.....		70
Utuka and Kukpaurungmiut.....		130
Tigeramiut or Tikera		350
Nunatogmiut		60
Kuangmiut (= Kowagmut and Selawigmut of Dall)		110
Mahlemiut		720
Kingegan or Kingigumiut (incl. Little Diomede Island = part Okeegmiut 90 in all).....		730
Kaviagmut		490
Umudjek (St. Lawrence Island; Kikhtogamut of Dall)		315
Ukivokmiut (King Island; part of Okeogmut of Dall)		240
Norton Sound to Bristol Bay		
Unaligmiut	17,000	140
Chnagmiut		720
Kwikhpagmiut or Ikogmiut (Ekogmut of Dall)....		210
Magemiut, incl. Kaialigmiut.....		2,620
Nunivagmiut (Nunivak Island, etc.).....		810
Kuskwogmiut		4,000
Togiagmiut		230
Nushagagmiut or Tahlekukmiut.....		210
Kiatagmiut		250
Amount carried forward.....	25,000	13,290

¹ The 1910 census gave 12,636 Eskimo, 1,451 Aleut, 3,916 Athapascans, and 4,426 Tlingit, but the stock of 1,640 individuals was not reported.—J. R. S.

Eskimo— <i>Continued</i>	1740	1900
Amount brought forward.....	25,000	13,290
South of Bristol Bay		
Aglemiut (Ogulmut of Dall).....		870
Kaniagmiut (incl. Kadiak Island).....		1,280
Chugachigmiut	15,000	410
Ugalakmiut or Ugalentz.....		200
Kaniagmut, etc., mixt-bloods, separately noted.....		800
Aleut or Unangan tribes	16,000	1,060
Aleut mixt-bloods, separately noted.....		830
Athapascan		
Kaiyuhkhotana or Ingalik.....	1,800	930
Koyukukhotana	1,000	580
Unakhotana or Kuilchana.....	500	360
Knaiakhotana (Kenaitz, Tehanin-Kutchin).....	1,200	890
Ahtena or Atna.....	500	170
Mixt-Boods, separately noted.....		160
Tennuth-Kutchin	100	Extinct
Tatsah-Kutchin	100	Extinct
Kutchah-Kutchin	500	
Natsit-Kutchin	200	675
Han-Kutchin	200	
Tenan-Kutchin	500(?)	370
Tlingit tribes		
Yaktag		100
Yakutat		420
Chilkat		930
Huna		680
Auk		335
Taku and Sundum.....		270
Hutsnuwu	10,000	490
Sitka		925
Kake & Kuiu.....		285
Stikine		285
Tongass and Sanya.....		285
Hanega or Henya.....		285
Mixt-bloods, separately noted, about.....		145
Kaigani and New Metlakatla (Tsimshian)		
See <i>British Columbia</i>		
Total	72,600	28,310

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The totals for the several areas are brought together in the following table:

	Early figure	Late figure
North Atlantic States.....	55,600	21,900
South Atlantic States.....	52,200	2,170
Gulf States.....	114,400	62,700
Central States.....	75,300	46,126
The Plains		
Northern.....	100,800	50,477
Southern.....	41,000	2,861
The Columbia Region.....	88,800	15,431
California.....	260,000	18,797
Central Mountain Region.....	19,300	11,544
New Mexico and Arizona.....	72,000	53,832
Greenland.....	10,000	11,000
Eastern Canada.....	54,200	27,000
Central Canada.....	50,950	28,770
British Columbia.....	85,800	25,588
Alaska.....	72,600	28,310
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,152,950	406,506

Allowing for overlappings between the United States and Canada, the following estimates of population in the several political divisions concerned may be given:¹

	Early figure	Late figure
United States Proper.....	849,000	266,000
British America.....	221,000	101,000
Alaska.....	73,000	28,000
Greenland.....	10,000	11,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,153,000	406,000

The figures in the second columns of these two tables are of approximately the same date, usually 1907. Those of the first column apply to very different dates but agree in that they are intended to represent the population just before it suffered the first disturbance from Europeans.

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¹ This summary was provided for by Mr. Mooney but before printing a considerable alteration was found necessary.—J. R. S.

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Numerous private letters from ethnologists in various parts of the country are also noted.

This sheet to be inserted in Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Volume 80, Number 7, The Aboriginal Population of America North of Mexico, by James Mooney (Publ. No. 2955).

ERRATUM

Page 27, 7th line in table, reading:

Haida (Masset & Skidegate tribes of Queen Charlotte should read:		500 (?)
Babine)	3,200	500 (?)