

CHAPTER 2

INDIANS BY STOCK AND TRIBE

Tribal organization based on kinship is universal among primitive peoples, and for such peoples the social organization based on kinship or adoption is more significant than geographic distribution. Among the American Indians, before they came in contact with Europeans, tribal organization was highly developed. Conflicts with the white invaders, and, even more, the infusion of white blood and acceptance of the customs and the economic life of the white people, have weakened and in many cases destroyed the tribal organization. The tribal tradition, however, is still an important social bond in the great majority of the American Indians, and a classification by tribes is still at least as important as a geographic classification.

LINGUISTIC STOCKS.—On the basis of resemblances between languages, the Indian tribes are grouped into linguistic stocks or families. These linguistic stocks are analogous to the Semitic and Indo-European stocks within the white race, while the languages of the tribes within a stock differ just as German differs from Russian, or English from Greek. Tribes with related languages were probably at a remote period related by blood, although the prevalence of adoption and intermarriage with other tribes has weakened the tie of blood and also the bond of common ceremonial observances until there is often little resemblance between tribes of the same stock other than that of language.

ENUMERATION BY STOCK AND TRIBE, 1930 AND 1910.—Classification by stock and tribe, on the basis of a census enumeration, is very difficult, and the results are subject to a considerable margin of error. The popular local designations of Indian tribes do not always correspond with the scientific name, and the enumerator, who is rarely an ethnologist, could do no better than to give the name by which the tribe was locally known. If this name was not readily identified with one of the recognized tribes, the Indian was necessarily assigned to the miscellaneous group and lost to the tribal classification. No instructions were given as to the tribal allocation of Indians of mixed tribal blood. Such Indians are probably included in the tribes which they prefer to claim, or in which they have the reputation of membership.

The tabulation by stock and tribe from the Census of 1910 differentiated 52 linguistic stocks, divided into 280 tribes. In 1930, for convenience of tabulation, many of the smaller tribes were thrown together into groups of tribes, reducing the number of tribes and groups to 100, and the number of linguistic stocks to 40. The two schemes of classification may be presented in a tabular form as follows:

CLASSIFICATION IN 1930

Algonquian stock
Arapaho
Blackfeet
Cheyenne
Chippewa
Delaware
Gros Ventres (Apsinawa)
Kickapoo
Menominee
Miami and Illinois
Ottawa
Potawatomi
Sauk and Fox
Shawnee

Eastern Algonquians

CLASSIFICATION IN 1910

Algonquian stock
Arapaho
Blackfeet, Piegan
Cheyenne
Chippewa
Delaware, Munsee
Gros Ventres (Apsinawa)
Kickapoo
Menominee
Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, Wea
Ottawa
Potawatomi
Sauk and Fox
Shawnee

Brotherton, Mashpee, Mohegan, Montauk, Narragansett, Niantic, Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, Pequot, Poospatuck, Shinnecock, Stockbridges, Wampanoag

CLASSIFICATION IN 1930—Continued	CLASSIFICATION IN 1910—Continued
Virginia-Carolina Indians	Croatan Group and Virginia Algonquians, Croatan, Chickahominy, Mattaponi, Pamunkey, Powhatan
Athapaskan stock	Athapaskan stock
Apache	Chiricahua Apache, Coyotero Apache, Jicarilla Apache, Lipan Apache, Mescalero Apache, San Carlos Apache, Tonto Apache, White Mountain Apache.
Kiowa Apache	Kiowa Apache
Navaho	Navaho
Oregon Athapaskans	Chastacosta, Chetco, Cow Creek, Rogue River, Tlatskanai, Tolowa, Umpqua, Upper Coquille
California Athapaskans	Hupa, Kai-Pomo, Mattole, Redwood (Whilkut), Salaz, Wal lakki
Caddoan stock	Caddoan stock
Arikara	Arikara
Caddo	Caddo
Pawnee	Pawnee
Wichita and Kichai	Kichai, Tawakoni, Waco, Wichita
Chimakuan stock	Chimakuan stock
	Chimekum, Hoh, Quileute
Chinookan stock	Chinookan stock
	Chinook, Clackamas, Clatsop, Wasco, Wishram
Chitimachan stock	Chitimachan stock
Chitimacha	Chitimacha
Chumashan stock	Chumashan stock
	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbareno, Santa Ynez
Costanoan stock	Costanoan stock
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz
Iroquoian stock	Iroquoian stock
Iroquois	Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, St. Regis, Seneca, Tuscarora
Wyandot	Wyandot
Cherokee	Cherokee
Kalapooian stock	Kalapooian stock
	Kalapooia, Lekmiut, Mary's River, Santiam, Wapato, Yemel, Yonkalla
Karok stock	Karok stock
Orleans	Orleans
Keresan stock	Keresan stock
	Acoma, Cochiti, Laguna, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Santa Domingo, Sia
Kiowan stock	Kiowan stock
Kiowa	Kiowa
Kusan stock	Kusan stock
	Kusa
Kutenaiian stock	Kutenaiian stock
Kutenai	Kutenai
Maidu stock	Maidu stock
Maidu	Maidu
Miwok stock	Miwok stock
	Marin, Middletown, Miwok
Muskogean stock	Muskogean stock
Chickasaw	Chickasaw
Choctaw	Choctaw
Creek	Alibamu, Creek, Koasati
Seminole	Seminole
Piman stock	Piman stock
Papago	Papago
Pima	Pima

CLASSIFICATION IN 1930—Continued	CLASSIFICATION IN 1910—Continued
Pomo stock	Pomo stock Clear Lake, Gynomehro, Little Lake, Lower Lake, Pomc
Salinan stock San Antonio	Salinan stock San Antonio
Salishan stock Washington Coast Salish	Salishan stock Chehalis, Clallam, Cowlitz, Dwamish, Lummi, Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Nooksak, Puyallup, Quinalt, Skagit, Skokomish, Snohomish, Snoqualmu, Squaxon, Suquamish, Swinomish, Twana
Interior Salish	Coeur d'Alene, Columbia, Colville, Flathead, Kalispel, Methow, Nespelin, Okinagan, Pend d'Creilles, Pisquow, Sanpoil, Spokan
Tillamook	Tillamook
Shapwailutan stock Klamath and Modoc	Lutuamian stock Klamath, Modoc
Shahaptians	Shahaptian stock Klickitat, Nez Perces, Palcos, Topinish, Uma- tilla, Walla Walla, Warm Springs, Yakima
Cayuse and Molala	Wailatpuan stock Cayuse, Molala
Shastan stock	Shastan stock Hat Creek, Pit River, Shasta
Shoshonean stock Bannock Comanche Hopi Mono-Paviotso Paiute Shoshoni Ute Southern California	Shoshonean stock Bannock Comanche Hopi Mono, Panamint, Paviotso Chemehuevi, Paiute Shoshoni Pahvant, Ute Gabrieleno, Juaneno, Kawaiisu, Kawai, Kern River, Luiseno (San Luiseno), Serrano, Teha- chapi
Siouan stock Catawba Crow Hidatsa Iowa Kansa Mandan Oto and Missouri Omaha Osage Ponca Quapaw	Siouan stock Catawba Crow Hidatsa Iowa Kansa Mandan Oto, Missouri Omaha Osage Ponca Quapaw
Dakota	Santee Sioux, Sioux, Sisseton Sioux, Teton Sioux, Yanktonai Sioux, Yankton Sioux
Assiniboin Winnabago	Assiniboin Winnabago
Tencan stock	Tencan stock Isleta, Jemez, Nambe, Pecos, Picuris, Pojoaque, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Sandia, Santa Clara, Taos, Tesuque
Tonkawan stock Tonkawa	Tonkawan stock Tonkawa
Tunican stock Tunica	Tunican stock Tunica

CLASSIFICATION IN 1930—Continued	CLASSIFICATION IN 1910—Continued
Washoan stock	Washoan stock
Washo	Washo
Wintun stock	Wintun stock
	Nomelaki, Patwin, Wintun
Wiyot stock	Wiyot stock
Humboldt Bay	Humboldt Bay
Yakonan stock	Yakonan stock
	Alsea, Siuslaw, Yaquina
Yanan stock	Yanan stock
Yana	Yana
Yokuts stock	Yokuts stock
	Choinimni, Chookiminah, Chukchansi, Kashowoo, Tachi, Wechikhit, Wikchamni, Yokuts, Yow- danchi
Yuchean stock	Yuchean stock
Yuchi	Yuchi
Yukian stock	Yukian stock
	Coast Yuki, Redwood (Huchnom), Wappo, Yuki
Yuman stock	Yuman stock
Cocopa	Cocopa
Diegueno	Diegueno
Northern Yumans	Havasupai, Walapai, Yavapai, Yuma Apache
Maricopa	Maricopa
Mohave	Mohave
Yuma	Yuma
Yurok stock	Yurok stock
Weitspek	Weitspek
Zunian stock	Zunian stock
Zuni	Zuni
Other tribes of the United States, including tribe not reported	Chimarikan stock
	Chimariko
	Takelman stock
	Takelma
	Other tribes
	Tribe not reported
Canadian and Mexican tribes	Algonquian stock
	Abnaki, Cree, Malecite, Micmac
	Piman stock
	Mayo, Opata, Yaqui
	Salishan stock
	Bellacoola, Comox, Cowichan, Shuswap, Songish
	Tsimshian stock
	Tsimshian
	Wakashan stock
	Kitamat, Kwakiutl, Makah, Nootka
Alaskan tribes	Athapaskan stock
	Ahtena, Tenankutchin
	Eskimaun stock
	Aleut, Malemiut
	Haida stock
	Haida
	Tlingit stock
	Auk, Chilkat, Kake
Indians born in other foreign countries	No corresponding classification

Aside from the combination of tribes into groups of tribes, only a few changes have been made from the classification used in 1910. Of these few changes, one of the most important is the separation of the Virginia tribes from the Algonquian stock and their combination with the North Carolina Indians into the group designated as "Virginia-Carolina Indians". This group is of mixed and somewhat uncertain origin, and in the 1930 classification is not included in any linguistic stock. Another change was the combination of the Lutuamians, the Shahaptians, and the Wailaitpuans into the Shapwailutan stock.

The only other important change was the inclusion of four new miscellaneous groups, the first including all Indians born in the United States either with tribe not reported or with a tribal designation not included in the code list. The second miscellaneous group was made up of tribes mainly resident in Canada or Mexico, including certain tribes of Algonquian, Piman, and Salishan stock which in 1910 were reported with these stocks. The third of these miscellaneous groups was similarly made up of tribes mainly resident in Alaska, including two tribes of Athapaskan stock reported with that stock in 1910. Several other changes might have been made in the light of recent studies in the field of ethnology, but these changes would have added little to the value of the report, and would have made it more difficult to compare the statistics of 1930 with those of 1910.

In the 1910 tabulation, the Alaskan Indians were classified into 6 linguistic stocks and 66 tribes. In 1930 the tabulation was by stock only. The five most important Alaskan stocks (Athapaskan, Eskimauan, Haidan, Tlingit, and Tsimshian) were shown both in 1910 and 1930. (See chapter 12, page 230.) The Indians in Alaska reported in 1910 as Algonquians were included in 1930 in Canadian and Mexican tribes.

ALGONQUIAN STOCK.—The Algonquian tribes, before the coming of the white man, ranged from Newfoundland to the Rocky Mountains, and from Hudson Bay to the Carolinas. From a large part of this area, these tribes have practically disappeared, but the Algonquians are still well represented in Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, and in many parts of Canada. In 1910 the Algonquian stock was numerically the largest in the United States, but in 1930, although with no decrease in numbers, it was the third largest of the linguistic stocks, with a total population of 40,670, not including the Crees and other Canadian Algonquians, who are present in considerable numbers in the northern border States. This number would probably be increased by from 3,000 to 5,000 by the inclusion of Algonquians who were not reported by tribe. In Michigan alone, there were 3,291 Indians not reported by tribe, the great majority of whom were undoubtedly of Algonquian stock. In 1910, on the 1930 classification basis, there were 39,926 of Algonquian stock, with an estimated total of 42,000, including Algonquians among Indians not reported by tribe.

ARAPAHO.—This tribe, which formerly ranged over a large area in the present States of Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, is now located on two reservations, one in Fremont County, Wyoming, and the other in Blaine and Canadian Counties in Oklahoma. The number enumerated in 1930 was 1,241, as compared with 1,419 in 1910. It is not at all certain, however, that there has been an actual decrease in numbers. The Arapaho in Wyoming increased from 703 to 863 in 20 years. The members of the tribe in Oklahoma are closely associated with the Cheyenne, with whom they share a reservation. The enumeration made by the Office of Indian Affairs on this reservation in 1932 shows a resident population of the two tribes combined of 2,417, as compared with the census figure of 1,580. The early reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs show a gradual decrease in the number of Arapaho from 3,229 in 1875 to 1,753 in 1910.

BLACKFEET.—The name Blackfeet (or Siksika) is applied both to a single tribe and to a confederacy made up of these and the Kainah or Bloods, and Piegan. The Blackfeet proper and the Kainah are now mostly in Canada. The members of the confederacy in the United States are mostly Piegan, although generally known as Blackfeet. The tribes of the Blackfeet Confederacy formerly ranged over a large area in Montana, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, east of the Rocky Mountains. For some 60 years, the Piegan and Blackfeet south of the Canadian Boundary have been largely concentrated in the Blackfeet Reservation in Glacier County, Montana. The number enumerated in 1930 was 3,145, of whom 3,033 were in Montana. In 1910 the corresponding figures were 2,367 and 2,254, indicating a large increase in population. The reports of the Indian Office are in close agreement with the census as to the population of this tribe. The enumeration of 1932 showed an Indian population of 3,242 on the Blackfeet Reservation, of whom 2,955 were Blackfeet and 283 of mixed Blackfeet and other tribal origin.

CHEYENNE.—The Cheyenne have long been closely associated with their relatives, the Arapaho, although their habitat was generally north and west of that of the Arapaho. About 1835, the tribe divided, one portion remaining in Wyoming, and the other moving farther south and east. The southern Cheyenne are now located on the Arapaho and Cheyenne Reservation in Oklahoma, while the northern branch is concentrated on the Tongue River Reservation in Rosebud and Big Horn Counties in Montana. The number of the tribe enumerated in 1930 was 2,695, as compared with 3,055 in 1910. As in the case of the Arapaho, this decrease may be more apparent than actual. The number of Cheyenne in Montana showed a slight increase in 20 years, while the southern Cheyenne showed a decrease from 1,522 to 1,220.

CHIPPEWA.—This is the largest of the Algonquian tribes and the fourth largest Indian tribe within the boundaries of the United States. The Chippewa were woodland Indians and originally occupied much of the present State of Michigan and parts of the northern shores of Lakes Superior and Huron. Many of the tribe moved westward after their first contact with Europeans and are at present scattered over a large area, in a number of reservations, and mixed with the white population. The number of Chippewa Indians showed an increase in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Montana, but a considerable decrease in Michigan. The decrease in Michigan, however, was probably due to failure to return the Indian population of many areas by tribe. The Chippewa have had a large admixture of white blood ever since the early days of French settlement in the region of the Great Lakes. As compared with 34.5 percent in 1910, only 18.7 percent are now reported as full blood. Even this probably includes as full blood many who are only predominantly of Indian blood.

DELAWARE.—The Delaware confederacy at the time of white settlement occupied a large area in Delaware, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and southern New York. They moved successively west to Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and finally to Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The great majority of the remaining members of the tribe are now in Oklahoma, mainly in Craig, Nowata, and Washington Counties. The number enumerated in 1930, including the related Munsee, was 971, as compared with 985 in 1910. Only 20.2 percent were reported as full blood, as compared with 29.7 percent in 1910.

GROS VENTRES (ATSINA).—This tribe is probably an offshoot of the Arapaho. The Gros Ventres, since their first contact with the white race, have always lived in the present area of Montana. For some 60 years they have been located on the Fort Belknap Reservation in Blaine and Phillips Counties, Montana. The name Gros Ventres has been applied to two wholly distinct tribes, the Atsina, the Gros Ventres of the Prairie, and the Hidatsa, the Gros Ventres of the Missouri. At the census of 1930, both tribes were indiscriminately returned as Gros Ventres, and the separation was made entirely on a geographic basis. The number classed as Gros Ventres (Atsina) was 631, as compared with 510 in 1910. Of these, 615 in 1930 and 503 in 1910 were in Montana.

KICKAPOO.—This is a small but well-known tribe formerly living in Wisconsin, but now located in the Kickapoo Reservation in Brown County, Kansas, and in Lincoln and Pottawatomie Counties, Oklahoma. The number enumerated in 1930 was 523, as compared with 348 in 1910. Perhaps as many more are located in the State of Chihuahua in Mexico. Of the Kickapoo in Kansas, only 14.7 percent were returned as full blood, but of those in Oklahoma, 95.0 percent were so returned.

MENOMINEE.—This tribe in the seventeenth century lived in northern Michigan and Wisconsin, just south of the lands of the Chippewa, although they appear to have been more closely related to the Sauk, Fox, and Kickapoo than to the Chippewa and Ottawa. Nearly all of the tribe now live on the Menominee Reservation in Shawano and Oconto Counties, Wisconsin. The number enumerated in 1930 was 1,969, as compared with 1,422 in 1910. These numbers check very closely with the enumerations of the Office of Indian Affairs. In 1930 the number of Menominee enumerated in Shawano and Oconto Counties was 1,889, as compared with 1,855 enumerated in 1932 on the Menominee Reservation. The tribe is no larger than at any other time in the last 70 years, but only 25.2 percent were returned as full blood in 1930, as compared with 49.5 percent in 1910.

MIAMI AND ILLINOIS.—This is a group of small Algonquian tribes made up of the Miami and the remnants of the Wea, Piankashaw, and Peoria. The number enumerated in 1930 was 284, as compared with 360 in 1910. Of these, 173 in 1930 were located in Ottawa County, Oklahoma, and 47 in Indiana. Only 21 of this group of tribes (17 in Oklahoma and 4 in Indiana) were returned as full blood.

OTTAWA.—The habitat of the Ottawa when first met by Europeans was along the northern shore of Georgian Bay in Canada. In consequence of Indian wars in the 17th century, the Ottawa moved west into Wisconsin, but later many of them moved back into the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. They are now mainly located in Emmet, Charlevoix, and Leelanau Counties, Michigan. A smaller band is located with the Quapaw in Ottawa County, Oklahoma. Another small band was enumerated in Vilas County, Wisconsin. The total number of the Ottawa enumerated in 1930 was 1,745, as compared with 2,717 in 1910. There were also 359 Indians with tribe not reported in Emmet, Charlevoix, and Leelanau Counties, who should probably be added to the number of Ottawa. There has, however, undoubtedly been a definite decrease in the Ottawa population in 20 years. The Ottawa, like the Chippewa and Menominee, are largely mixed with white blood.

POTAWATOMI.—This tribe, when first known, inhabited what is now the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. Later they moved to the Upper Peninsula and then gradually to the south and west to their present locations in Kansas and Oklahoma. The tribe is widely scattered. The greatest concentration is in Jackson County, Kansas, where 573 were enumerated. There were 347 Potawatomi in Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, and 288 in Forest County, Wisconsin. Indians were returned as Potawatomi from 19 different States, from New York to California. The total number enumerated in 1930 was 1,854, as compared with 2,440 in 1910. Of the total number in 1930, 38.0 percent were returned as full blood. The largest proportion of full bloods was in the Wisconsin band, the Oklahoma and Kansas Potawatomi being mainly of mixed blood.

SAUK AND FOX.—The Sauk and the Fox are two separate tribes, but they have been so closely associated for over a century that they are usually considered together. Their original habitat was probably the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. They moved early to Wisconsin and then beyond the Mississippi. In 1930 the total number enumerated was 887, as compared with 724 in 1910. The largest band, mainly of the Fox tribe, is located in Tama County, Iowa. The number in Iowa was 344 in 1930, as compared with 257 in 1910. The Office of Indian Affairs enumerated 363 of the tribe on the Iowa Reservation in 1932. There were 478 in Oklahoma in 1930, mainly in Lincoln, Payne, and Pottawatomie Counties.

SHAWNEE.—This is the southernmost tribe of the Algonquian stock. The history of the tribe is very complicated and in some details uncertain. It is probable that they had moved from the north to the habitat on the Cumberland River where they were first known to Europeans. Later, a part of the tribe settled on the Savannah River. Some of the Shawnee were in Pennsylvania early in the nineteenth century, and others among the Creeks in the South. All were eventually pushed west across the Mississippi River. The greater part of the tribe is now in Oklahoma, mainly in Cleveland, Craig, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie Counties. The number enumerated as Shawnee in 1930 was 1,161, as compared with 1,338 in 1910. In 1930, 412, or 35.5 percent of the Shawnee were returned as full blood.

EASTERN ALGONQUIANS.—This group includes all of the Algonquian tribes formerly inhabiting the area of the present New England States, Long Island, and other parts of New York adjacent to the New England States. These Indians are now widely scattered and practically all have large admixtures of white or Negro blood. The total number enumerated in 1930 was 2,015, of whom 813 were in Wisconsin and 761 in Maine. In 1910, the corresponding total was 2,027, with 693 in Wisconsin and 634 in Maine. Those in Wisconsin in 1910 were mainly Stockbridges, a tribe formerly living in western Massachusetts, and Brother-toms, a name applied to a group of fragments of Eastern Algonquian tribes which united to form a community in Oneida County, New York, and later moved to Wisconsin. The Maine Algonquians belong mainly to the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes and are located in Penobscot and Washington Counties. The Indians of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, of whom 184 were reported as Eastern Algonquians and 937 without tribal designation, were probably of the Mashpee and Wampanoag tribes. These tribes are all of mixed Indian, white, and Negro blood. Of all the Eastern Algonquians returned in 1930, only 144, or 7.1 percent, were reported as full blood, and it is very doubtful if any are entirely free from white or Negro blood.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA INDIANS.—These Indians, residing in the lowland counties of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, are almost entirely of mixed origin. Those in Virginia were classed as Algonquians in 1910 and shown under the tribal names of Pamunkey, Mattaponi, Chickahominy, and Powhatan. The Indians of the southeastern part of North Carolina are officially designed as Croatans and are not definitely assigned to any linguistic stock. A better designation for this group would be Cheraw, as they are undoubtedly descended in part from the important tribe of that name, probably of Siouan stock, which formerly inhabited this region. The greater part of the North Carolina Indians were returned on the schedules in 1930 as Cherokee, but those in the lowland counties were arbitrarily deducted from the Cherokee tribe and assigned to the Virginia-Carolina group. The total number assigned to this group in 1930 was 12,975, as compared with 6,195 in 1910. Of these, 10,452 were returned from Robeson County, North Carolina. The rapid increase in numbers may be accounted for in part by a desire on the part of those of the younger generation with even a trace of Indian blood to be classed as Indians rather than Negroes. There has, however, been a definite natural increase, as indicated by the fact that in 1930, 4,468 were under 10 years old, and 7,932, or 61.1 percent, were under 20. The returns showing 43.4 percent of Virginia-Carolina Indians as "full-blood" may be ascribed either to ignorance of racial admixture or to a desire to conceal the fact of admixture from the enumerator.

ATHAPASKAN STOCK.—The Athapaskan tribes, forming the most widely distributed linguistic stock in North America, formerly ranged from the Arctic Ocean to Mexico and from Hudson Bay to the Pacific. At present, the Athapaskan is the second largest stock in the United States and by far the largest of those stocks whose members are predominantly of Indian blood. The Athapaskan stock is now definitely separated into three general divisions, the Northern, in the Canadian Northwest and Alaska; the Southern, centered in New Mexico and Arizona; and the Pacific, consisting of scattered tribes ranging from just north of the Columbia River to Mendocino County, California. Of the Athapaskans in the United States, the Southern Division is by far the most important, the Navaho alone comprising 82.4 percent of the total number included in the stock.

APACHE.—The term Apache is applied to a large group of Athapaskan tribes in Arizona and New Mexico. The most important of these tribes are the Coyotero Apache, San Carlos Apache, Tonto Apache, Jicarilla Apache, and the Mescalero Apache. The total number in this group in 1930 was 6,537, as compared with 6,119 in 1910. This probably represents a true increase, as the Apache tribes are well defined and generally located on reservations where the enumeration in both years would be fairly accurate. The enumerations of the Office of Indian Affairs indicate that the Apache have been increasing in numbers at least since 1890. The Apache have comparatively little admixture of white or Negro blood. In 1930 only 3.4 percent were reported as of mixed blood, and of the 28.4 percent with "blood not reported" it is probable that a large proportion are really of full blood. The counties with the largest Apache population were Navajo, Gila, and Graham in Arizona, and Otero and Rio Arriba in New Mexico.

KIOWA APACHE.—The name Apache, as applied to this tribe, is a misnomer, as the tribe has nothing in common with the Arizona Apache, except a similarity of language. The Kiowa Apache are Indians of the western plains. Their habitat at a remote period was in Montana and northern Wyoming, where for many generations they were closely associated with the Kiowa, a tribe of entirely different linguistic stock. These two tribes are now located together on a reservation in Oklahoma. The number enumerated in 1930 was 184, an increase from 139 in 1910. Of these, 78 in 1930 and 117 in 1910 were returned as full blood.

NAVAHO.—The Navaho constitute the largest tribe of the Athapaskan stock, and with the one exception of the Cherokee, the largest Indian tribe in the United States. The Navaho still live in their early habitat in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, although since 1867 they have been officially located on reservations. The total number enumerated in 1930 was 39,064, as compared with 22,455 in 1910. The enumeration of 1910 was, however, considered by Dr. Dixon to be incomplete. The Indian Office reported the Navaho population in 1910 as 28,000. Dr. Dixon believed that the true Navaho population in 1910 was somewhere between the Census and the Indian Bureau figure.² The Office of Indian Affairs in 1932 enumerated about 42,000 Navaho. The discrepancy between the figures of the Census and the Indian Office is thus much less than in 1910. There can be no question but that there has been a great increase in the Navaho population in 20 years. This is confirmed by the age figures showing that 56.3 percent of the Navaho population in 1930 was under 20 years of age. This great increase may be accounted for by the relative prosperity of the tribe, due to the popularity of its industrial products. Of the total Navaho population, 97.2 percent were reported in 1930 as full blood. Living as they do on reservations in a region sparsely settled by other races, it seems quite probable that, with the possible exception of their Hopi neighbor, the Navaho tribe has maintained its purity of blood to a greater extent than has any other important tribe in the United States. The Navaho are located mainly in Apache, Navajo, and Coconino Counties in Arizona, and in San Juan and McKinley Counties in New Mexico; Apache County alone has a Navaho population of 11,599.

OREGON ATHAPASKANS.—This is a group of eight small Athapaskan tribes and tribal groups, thrown together on a geographical basis. The most important of these tribes are the Rogue River or Tututni, the Tolowa, and the Umpqua, all Oregon tribes, except the Tolowa, who live mainly in California. The total number enumerated in 1930 was 504, a decrease from 656 in 1910. These Indians are largely of mixed tribal as well as racial blood, and, at least as far as their identity as Indians is concerned, are definitely decreasing in number. They were mainly located in 1930 in Lincoln and Curry Counties in Oregon.

CALIFORNIA ATHAPASKANS.—This is a group of small Athapaskan tribes and tribal groups located mainly in Humboldt, Mendocino, and Del Norte Counties in California. The most important of these tribes are the Hupa and the Wailaki. The total number enumerated in 1930 was 1,129, a slight increase from 1,033 in 1910. The Office of Indian Affairs in 1932 enumerated 505 Hupa on the Hoopa Valley Reservation and 222 Wailaki on the Round Valley Reservation. The California Athapaskans have a large infusion of white blood, but the proportion of full bloods returned is higher than in the Oregon Athapaskans.

²/ Bureau of the Census: Indian Population in the United States and Alaska, 1910, page 78.

CADDOAN STOCK.—The Caddoans were Indians of the Southern Great Plains, ranging from northern Louisiana and Texas to North Dakota. The stock as a whole has decreased in numbers very rapidly in historic times and many tribes are entirely extinct. The principal surviving tribes are the Arikara of North Dakota and the Caddo and Pawnee of Oklahoma.

ARIKARA.—Of the northern extension of the Caddoan stock, all that remains is the remnant of the Arikara on the Fort Berthold Reservation in McLean County, North Dakota. The number enumerated in 1930 was 420, a decrease from 444 in 1910. The Arikara are closely related to the Pawnee and at one time formed a powerful tribe. Lewis and Clark in 1804 reported the population of the Arikara as 2,600, and in 1875 the Office of Indian Affairs enumerated 900 of the tribe. The Arikara are still largely of full Indian blood, but with considerable tribal admixture through long association with their Siouan neighbors.

CADDO.—The early habitat of the Caddo was in northern Louisiana, southern Arkansas, and eastern Texas. In 1835 the Caddo of Louisiana were moved to the Republic of Texas, and in 1872 they were finally settled on a reservation in what is now Caddo County, Oklahoma. The number enumerated in 1930 was 625, an increase from 452 in 1910. Of these 615 were in Oklahoma, with 554 in Caddo County. About two-thirds were returned as full blood.

PAWNEE.—When first known to Europeans, the habitat of the Pawnee was in Kansas and Nebraska. In 1876 they were located on the Pawnee Reservation in Oklahoma. The number enumerated in 1930 was 770, as compared with 633 in 1910. In 1930 the number in Oklahoma was 729, of whom 634 were in Pawnee County. The Office of Indian Affairs in 1932 reported 717 on the Pawnee Reservation, of whom 677 were returned as Pawnee and 40 of mixed Pawnee and other tribal blood. More than two-thirds were returned in 1930 as full blood Indians.

WICHITA AND KICHAJ.—This group is composed of the Wichita and the surviving remnants, if any, of the Kichai, Tawakoni, and Waco. Only 16 were separately returned in these last three tribes in 1910, and all were living with the Wichita and Caddo on the Wichita Reservation in Oklahoma. The total number returned in 1930 was 300, an apparent decrease from 334 in 1910. The Indian Office, however, enumerated 328 Wichita on the reservation in 1932. Since there were 645 Indians in Caddo County not reported by tribe, it is quite likely that the numbers of both the Wichita and the Caddo are considerably understated by the census enumeration.

CHIMAKUAN STOCK.—This linguistic stock is composed of the Quileute, with the closely related Hoh, and the Chimakum, now virtually extinct. These tribes have remained in their early habitat in Clallam, Grays Harbor, and Jefferson Counties, in Washington. The number returned in 1930 was 375, an increase from 306 in 1910. This number may be too large, as the Office of Indian Affairs enumerated only 244 Quileute in 1932.

CHINOOKAN STOCK.—The Chinookan linguistic stock is now represented by the remnants of a few tribes living on the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon with Shoshonean, Shastan, and other tribes, or scattered through their former habitat along the lower Columbia River. Early in the nineteenth century, the Chinookan stock probably numbered several thousand, but an epidemic in 1829 destroyed four-fifths of the Indian population along the lower Columbia, and the survivors have gradually decreased in numbers or merged with tribes of other stocks. The total number enumerated in 1930 was 561, as compared with 897 in 1910. Of the Chinookans in 1910, 315 were enumerated as Chinook, 274 as Wishram, 242 as Wasco, 40 as Clackamas, and 26 as Clatsop. In 1910 all of the Wishram and nearly as many of the Chinookan tribes were enumerated in Washington, but in 1930 only 104 of the stock were enumerated in that State. It may be that many of the Washington Chinookans were enumerated in 1930 without tribal designation or assigned by the enumerators to neighboring Salishan tribes. The Chinookan tribes, particularly the Wishram, have some Polynesian intermixture, a large majority are mixed with white blood, and few, if any, are of pure Chinookan blood.

CHITIMACHAN STOCK.—This stock, consisting of one tribe, the Chitimacha, but probably related to the Tunican (see p. 51) was, even when first known, restricted to a few villages on the Grand River and Grand Lake in southern Louisiana. As early as 1881 there were only about 50 members of the tribe. In 1910 there were 69, of whom 50 were in Louisiana and 19 in Pennsylvania. In 1930 the total number returned was 51, all in Louisiana. None of the Chitimacha claimed full blood in 1930, although in 1910 there were 10 of full blood, 52 mixed white and Indian, and 7 mixed Negro, white, and Indian.

CHUMASHAN STOCK.—This is a small linguistic stock which at an early date occupied a considerable area of the coast of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties in California, and some of the islands off the coast. There were formerly several tribes, but all except the Santa Ynez are either extinct or practically so. The number returned as belonging to this stock was 14 in 1930 and 38 in 1910. It is possible that others were returned as "Mission" Indians and so lost to the tribal classification.

COSTANOAN STOCK.—The Costanoan Indians, known locally as Santa Cruz, constituted an independent linguistic stock. Their habitat extended along the California Coast from San Francisco Bay to Monterey and west to the San Joaquin River. Provision was made in the tribal code for the enumeration of the Santa Cruz Indians in 1930, but none were returned under that name. It is possible that a few were returned as "Mission" Indians and so could not be classified by tribe. In 1910, 17 of the tribe were enumerated, of whom 4 were of full blood.

IROQUOIAN STOCK.—Including those enumerated as Iroquoians who are predominantly of white blood, this is the largest of all the linguistic stocks in the United States. All tribes of this stock are, however, civilized and are rapidly becoming absorbed in the white population. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Iroquoians occupied two separate areas, the northern comprising most of the States of New York, western New Jersey, and parts of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, also parts of the Province of Ontario west to Lake Huron. The southern habitat extended over the southern Alleghenies in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and eastern Tennessee. In the North, the western Iroquoians, the Erie, and Huron were broken up and absorbed or dispersed at an early date by their kinsmen of the Iroquois Confederacy in western New York. The New York tribes are now located in New York and Wisconsin. The remnant of the Huron, known as the Wyandot, are in Oklahoma. The southern Iroquoians were of two separate groups, the Tuscarora, Meherrin, and Nottoway of eastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia, and the Cherokee of the southern Alleghenies and eastern Tennessee. The Tuscarora later united with the Iroquois in New York. The Meherrin and Nottoway have been absorbed in other tribes. Of the Cherokee, a part still remains in their old habitat, but the great majority are in Oklahoma.

IROQUOIS.—In this tribal group are included the five nations of the once powerful Iroquois Confederacy, the Cayuga, the Mohawk, the Oneida, the Onondaga, and the Seneca, together with the Tuscarora, which was at first itself a confederacy of tribes and later was incorporated with the Iroquois confederacy to form the "Six Nations". Of these six tribes, the Seneca in 1910 was the largest, with an enumerated population of 2,907. Of these, 2,485 were in New York. There were 2,436 of the Oneida, of whom 2,107 were in Wisconsin, and 211 in New York. There were 81 Cayuga, with 53 in New York; 368 Mohawk with 320 in New York; 365 Onondaga with 327 in New York; and 400 Tuscarora with 382 in New York. In addition, there were 1,219 St. Regis Indians, a group of mixed Iroquois living on the International boundary between St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, New York, and Canada. In all, the Iroquois group comprising the descendants of the "Six Nations", numbered 7,837 in 1910. By 1930, the Indian population enumerated as Iroquois had declined to 6,866, but the number of Indians in New York not reported by tribe increased from 886 to 1,875. Of the Indians in Cattaraugus County who are mainly Seneca and Cayuga, 80 were returned as Iroquois, 3 as of other tribes, and 883 without tribal designation. It is probable, therefore, that the Iroquois population is practically the same as in 1910. Of the Iroquois in New York, 36.1 percent, and of those in Wisconsin, 74.5 percent, were returned in 1930 as full blood. Outside of New York and Wisconsin, there were 340 Iroquois returned from Oklahoma, 81 from Pennsylvania, and 78 from Michigan. Geographically, the Iroquois are more widely distributed than any other tribal group except the Cherokee. In 1930, members of the tribal group were reported from 36 different States and the District of Columbia.

WYANDOT.—Early in the seventeenth century, the Huron Confederacy was one of the largest and most powerful tribal groups on the North American continent. Champlain estimated their population in 1615 as 30,000, and Hewitt gives a more conservative estimate of 20,000 in 1648.^{3/} In this latter year, desperate warfare began between the Huron and the Iroquois confederacies, and after two years the Huron power was completely destroyed. The survivors were driven from their habitat in the present Province of Ontario and most of them were adopted into other tribes. A small band fled to northern Michigan and then to Wisconsin, where they were associated with the Potawatomi and Ottawa. Many years later, they returned eastward and settled around the western end of Lake Erie where they became known as Wyandot. In 1842 they sold the last of their lands in Ohio and moved to Kansas, and in 1867 were finally located in Ottawa County, Oklahoma. The number enumerated in 1930 was 353, exactly the same number as enumerated in 1910. Practically all of these were of mixed blood. Even in 1910, 242, or 68.6 percent were returned as "more than half white".

^{3/} Handbook of American Indians, Vol. 1, p. 587.

CHEROKEE.—In gross numbers, the Cherokee is the largest Indian tribe in the United States and is geographically by far the most widely distributed. However, even in 1910, only 21.9 percent of the Cherokee claimed to be full-blood Indians and nearly 62 percent were reported as more than one-half white. As a strictly "Indian" tribe, the Navaho, with a tribal membership of over 40,000, nearly all of whom are of full blood, is more significant than the Cherokee, with 45,238 members, of whom only 17.8 percent claim to be full-blood Indians. The Cherokee were driven forcibly out of their early habitat in the southern Alleghenies in 1838 and settled on a large reservation in Indian Territory. A few hundred who eluded the military dragnet remained in the Alleghenies and were eventually settled on the Qualla Reservation in Swain County, North Carolina. The number of Indians returned as Cherokee on the schedules from North Carolina in 1930 was 14,094, but this number was arbitrarily reduced to 1,963 by assigning those returned from the eastern counties to the group of "Virginia-Carolina Indians". This smaller number still represents an increase of nearly 40 percent in the 20-year period. The Cherokee of Oklahoma in the same period have increased from 29,610 to 40,904, an increase of 11,294, or 38.1 percent. Indians were returned as Cherokee in 1930 from 44 States, or all except Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

KALAPOOIAN STOCK.—The tribes of this linguistic stock formerly occupied the greater part of the Willamette Valley in Oregon. At the census of 1910, seven tribes of this stock were enumerated, with a combined population of only 106. In 1930 the stock was tabulated only as a whole, and only 45 were reported. Of these, only 11 were returned as full blood.

KAROK STOCK.—This linguistic stock is represented by only one tribe, known as Karok or Orleans. Their habitat in historic times has always been in the valley of the Klamath River. The number returned as belonging to this tribe was 755 in 1930, as compared with 775 in 1910. Of these, 475 were in Siskiyou and 230 in Humboldt Counties in California. Nearly all are of mixed blood.

KERESAN STOCK.—The Keresan is one of the three "pueblo" stocks of the southwest. The stock is composed of seven pueblos or tribes which have been established in the same locations in northern New Mexico for at least 400 years. The largest of these pueblos is the Laguna in Valencia County. The population of Keresan stock in 1930 was 4,134, an increase from 4,027 in 1910. Of these, 4,092 were in the three counties of Valencia, Sandoval, and McKinley in New Mexico. The population has shown very little change, at least since 1860. The Keresans have a comparatively little admixture of white or Negro blood.

KIOWAN STOCK.—The Kiowa, an important tribe of Plains Indians, has been considered as an independent linguistic stock, although it is now classed by many ethnologists with the Tanoans of New Mexico (see p. 51). The early habitat of the Kiowa was in southern Montana and northwestern Wyoming, but they later moved to western Nebraska and eastern Colorado. They have long been intimately associated with the Kiowa Apache, an Athapaskan tribe. Early in the nineteenth century, these tribes formed a confederacy with the Shoshonean Comanche, and in 1863 they were settled with the Comanche on a reservation in Oklahoma. The number returned at the census of 1930 was 1,050, a decrease from 1,126 in 1910. This is, however, probably an underenumeration, as the Office of Indian Affairs reports 1,951 Kiowa on the reservation in 1932. There were 1,259 Indians of "tribe not reported" in Caddo, Comanche, and Kiowa Counties, some of whom were undoubtedly of the Kiowa tribe. The Kiowa have a considerable admixture of white blood, but the majority were returned as full blood Indians in 1930.

KUSAN STOCK.—This stock is represented by a single small tribe, the Kusa, or Coos Bay Indians. The earliest known habitat of this tribe was near Coos Bay in Oregon. The number enumerated in 1930 was 107, as compared with 93 in 1910. Of these, 99 were in Oregon, with 83 in Coos County. Only 8 were returned as full blood.

KUTENAIAN STOCK.—The Kutenai tribe is considered as an independent linguistic stock. Their traditional home was east of the Rocky Mountains in Montana and Alberta, but for more than a hundred years they have lived west of the mountains in British Columbia, Idaho, and western Montana. Most of the tribe in the United States are now located in the Kootenai Reservation in Boundary County in Idaho, and on the Flathead Reservation in Lake County, Montana. The number enumerated in 1930 was 287, a sharp decrease from 538 in 1910. Of the 1930 population, 185 were in Montana and 101 in Idaho. The Idaho Kutenai were nearly all returned as full blood, but of those in Montana only 30.8 percent were full blood.

MAIDU STOCK.—The Maidu are classed as a separate linguistic stock. Their habitat in the past, as in the present, has been in northeastern California. They are now widely scattered throughout this area and the great majority have been lost to the tribal designation in the census classification. Only 93 were returned as Maidu in 1930, as compared with 1,100 in 1910. The Office of Indian Affairs enumerated 195 Maidu in 1932, most of whom were on the Round Valley Reservation in Mendocino County. As none were returned by the census enumerators from this county, these at least should be added to the census figure. The Maidu are mostly of mixed blood, and many enumerated as Indians in 1910 may have been enumerated as white in 1930.

MIWOK STOCK.—In the 1910 census, three tribes of this stock were separately enumerated as the Marin, Middle Town, and Miwok. These tribes occupied three separate areas in central California. The total number returned in 1930 was 491, a decrease from 699 in 1910. The largest groups in 1930 were in Kern and Tuolumne Counties. The Miwok tribes are largely of mixed blood and are probably approaching extinction as distinguishable Indian tribes.

MUSKHOGEAN STOCK.—The Muskogean constitute the fifth largest of the Indian linguistic stocks in the United States. The early habitat of the Muskogean tribes was in Mississippi, Alabama, western and southern Georgia, and northern Florida. The Census of 1930 differentiated four tribes of this stock, the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole. In 1910 the Alibamu and Koasati were shown separately, but in 1930 they were tabulated with the Creek.

CHICKASAW.—The Chickasaw were first known to the whites in the northern part of the present State of Mississippi. They began to move to the west of the Mississippi River early in the nineteenth century and in 1855 were given a separate reservation in Indian Territory. The number enumerated as Chickasaw in 1930 was 4,745, an increase from 4,204 in 1910. Of the population in 1930, the number in Oklahoma was 4,685. Of these, 829 were enumerated in Johnston County, 764 in Pontotoc County, and 611 in Bryan County. The Chickasaw are now mainly of mixed blood, only 24.6 percent having claimed to be of full blood in 1930.

CHOCTAW.—This tribe is the largest of the Muskogean stock, and with the exception of the Cherokee, the largest of the "Five Civilized Tribes". The early habitat of the Choctaw was in southern Mississippi and Alabama. The greater part of the tribe moved to the west when their lands were opened for white settlement, but a few remained behind. The total number enumerated in 1930 was 17,757, an increase from 15,917 in 1910. Of these, 16,641 were in Oklahoma, with the largest numbers in McCurtain, Pittsburg, Bryan, Choctaw, and Le Flore Counties. There were also 624 in Mississippi, 190 in Louisiana, and the remainder scattered over 25 other States. The Choctaw are largely of mixed blood, although 32.3 percent claimed to be of full blood in 1930. There is a considerable admixture of Negro blood. Many of the Indians of Muskogean stock acquired Negro slaves before their migration westward, and the descendants of these slaves have remained in close association with the Indian tribes to which the masters of their ancestors belonged.

CREEK.—The Creek constituted originally a confederacy rather than a single tribe. Their habitat was south and east of that of the Choctaws in Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. They moved to Indian Territory between 1836 and 1840. The Alibamu of Texas and Louisiana and the Koasati of Louisiana, two small Muskogean tribes, were combined for convenience with the Creek in 1930. The total number enumerated in 1930 was 9,083, as compared with 7,341 in 1910. This number in 1910 included 298 Alibamu and 98 Koasati. In 1930 there were 8,607 Creek in Oklahoma, most of whom were in the counties of McIntosh, Hughes, Okmulgee, and Okfuskee. There were also 180 in Texas, of whom 176 were in Polk County, and 134 in Louisiana, most of whom were probably Alibamu and Koasati. More than half of the Creek claimed full blood in 1930, the same proportion as in 1910. In 1910 there were 565 with Negro blood.

SEMINOLE.—The name Seminole is applied to a part of the Creek tribe which during the eighteenth century separated from the main body and settled in Florida. Here they were joined by remnants of other tribes, including the Yuchi, and a large Negro element from run-away slaves. After the second Seminole war, one of the most disastrous and costly of the Indian wars, the greater part of the tribe were removed to Indian Territory. A few refugees escaped to the Everglades, where their descendants still live. The number enumerated in 1930 was 2,048, of whom 1,789 were in Oklahoma and 227 in Florida. In 1910 the number in Oklahoma was 1,503, but only 16 were enumerated in Florida. The actual number in Florida was, however, probably at least as large as in 1930. Of the Seminole in Oklahoma, 1,521 were enumerated in 1930 in Seminole County and 120 in Hughes County. Of the Seminole in Florida, 53.3 percent, and of those in Oklahoma, 74.5 percent, were returned in 1930 as full blood. In view of the history of the tribe, and especially their acceptance of hundreds of Negro

fugitives while still in Florida, it is difficult to accept these figures as to blood at their face value.

PIMAN STOCK.—The habitat of the Indians of Piman stock is in southern Arizona and the States of Sonora and Chihuahua in Mexico. This stock is now grouped by many ethnologists with the Shoshonean and the Mexican Nahuatlan as the Uto-Aztecan family. The most important of the Piman tribes in Arizona are the Papago and the Pima. At the census of 1910, in addition to these two tribes, the Mayo, the Opatá, and the Yaquí, were separately shown in the published report. Since these are primarily Mexican tribes, they were included in 1930 in the group designated as Canadian and Mexican tribes.

PAPAGO.—The early habitat of the Papago was in southern Arizona from Tucson south across the Mexican border into the State of Sonora. The Papago in the United States have been located for many years on reservations in Pima, Pinal, and Maricopa Counties in Arizona. The number enumerated in 1930 was 5,205, of whom 5,163 were in Arizona. The number enumerated in 1910 was 3,798, of whom all but 13 were in Arizona. Nearly all of the tribe are of full blood.

PIMA.—The Pima were closely associated with the Papago, and were their neighbors on the north and west in the valleys of the Salt and Gila Rivers. They are now gathered in reservations in Pinal and Maricopa Counties in Arizona. The number enumerated in 1930 was 4,382, of whom 4,322 were in Arizona. In 1910 the number enumerated was 4,236. Nearly all of the Pima were of full blood.

POMO STOCK.—The habitat of the Indians of the Pomo stock is in the Coast ranges in the northern part of California. In 1910, five tribes or bands of the Pomo stock were separately tabulated. These were the Pomo, Clear Lake, Gynomehro, Little Lake, and Lower Lake Indians. The number enumerated in 1930 was 1,143, as compared with a total of 1,193, including all five tribes, in 1910. All but nine in 1930 were in California, mainly in Mendocino, Lake, and Sonoma Counties. Slightly more than half were reported as full blood.

SALINAN STOCK.—This is a small independent linguistic stock now practically extinct. They were formerly connected with the Mission of San Antonio in Monterey County, California, and were known as San Antonio Indians. In 1910 there were 16 reported as belonging to this tribe and stock. In 1930 none were reported. It may be, however, that there are a few survivors who were enumerated in Monterey County as "Mission" Indians and so lost to the tribal classification.

SALISHAN STOCK.—The numerous tribes of the important Salishan stock formerly ranged over most of northern and western Washington, northern Idaho, northwestern Oregon, and southern British Columbia. The tribes tabulated as Salishans in 1910 were grouped in 1930 into three tribal divisions, namely, the Washington Coast Salish, the Interior Salish, and the Tillamook. Other Salishan tribes, the Bellacoola, Comox, Cowichan, Shuswap, and Songish were included with the "Canadian and Mexican Tribes". In the comparative figures for 1910, shown in this report, these tribes have been excluded from the stock total.

WASHINGTON COAST SALISH.—This tribal group is a combination of 18 tribes for which separate tabulations were made in 1910. The former habitat of these tribes was in western Washington, along the Pacific Coast and the coast and islands of Puget Sound. The largest of these tribes in 1910 were the Snohomish, Clallam, Lummi, Swinomish, Suquamish, and Puyallup. The total number enumerated in 1930 was 4,106, of which 4,055 were in Washington. These Indians were most numerous in Whatcom, Snohomish, and Grays Harbor Counties, but were widely distributed over the entire western half of the State. The total number in these same tribes in 1910 was 3,918, of whom 3,850 were in Washington. In 1930, 54.3 percent of the Washington Coast Salish were returned as full blood.

INTERIOR SALISH.—This tribal group is made up of the Salishan tribes in western Washington, Montana, and Idaho. Of these, 12 were separately distinguished in 1910, the most important, numerically, being the Colville, Spokane, Kalispel, Flathead, Columbia, and Coeur d'Alene. The total number enumerated in 1930 was 5,211, of whom 2,607 were in Washington, mainly in Okanogan, Ferry, and Stevens Counties, 2,036 in Montana, mainly in Lake and Sanders Counties, and 480 in Idaho, with 354 in Benewah County alone. These figures agree approximately with the figures of the Office of Indian Affairs, which for 1932 show 2,588 on the Colville Reservation and 581 on the Spokane Reservation in Washington, 440 on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation in Idaho, and 2,174 on the Flathead Reservation in Montana. In 1910 the total number in the 12 interior tribes was 3,780, of whom 2,242 were in Washington, 939 in Montana, 419 in Idaho, and 151 in Oregon. Of the Interior Salish, only 32.3 percent were reported as full blood in 1932.

TILLAMOOK.—The Tillamook was the most southerly tribe of the Coast Salish. Their habitat was along the Pacific Coast in Tillamook County, Oregon. The remnants of the tribe have for many years lived on the Grande Ronde and the Siletz Reservations in Oregon. Only 16 were returned as Tillamook in 1930, of whom 9 were in Oregon. In 1910, there were 25 reported, with 18 in Oregon.

SHAPWAILUTAN STOCK.—In the 1910 census classification, this stock was shown as three separate stocks, the Lutuamian, the Shahaptian, and the Waililatpuan stocks. Linguistic studies in recent years have now led to the grouping of these three stocks into one. The former habitat of the Shapwailutans extended from northern California north through central Oregon and east along both banks of the Columbia River and the Snake River into central Idaho, adjoining the Salishans on the north, the Shoshoneans on the east and south, and the Kalapooians, Athapascans, and Shastans on the west and southwest. The total number enumerated in the stock was 6,352 in 1930, as compared with 5,698 in 1910.

KLAMATH AND MODOC.—These two tribes, separately shown in the 1910 tabulation, but combined in 1930, constituted the Lutuamian stock in the earlier classification of stocks and tribes. The Klamath Indians formerly lived in Klamath County, Oregon, around Klamath Lake. The Modoc formed the most southerly tribe of the stock, with a habitat in northern California and southern Oregon. The Klamath are now divided between the Klamath Reservation in Oregon and the Hoopa Valley Reservation in California. The Modoc are mainly on the Klamath Reservation in Oregon, although a few were taken in 1872-73 to the Quappaw Reservation in Oklahoma. The number enumerated in 1930 in the two tribes combined was 2,034, as compared with a total of 978 in 1910. The numbers, both in 1910 and in 1930, correspond approximately with the enumerations of the Office of Indian Affairs in 1909 and 1932. These tribes both have a large admixture of white blood, and the 1910 report indicated some Negro admixture in the Klamath tribe. The 1930 enumeration showed 37.8 percent of full blood.

SHAHAPTIANS.—This tribal group includes all of the eight tribes included in 1910 in the Shahaptian stock. The largest of these tribes were the Nez Perces, Yakima, Warm Springs, Klickitat, and Walla Walla. The Shahaptians formerly ranged from Central Oregon and southern Washington, east to central Idaho. The Nez Perces are now mainly on their own reservation in Idaho, the Yakima also have their own reservation in Washington which they share with the Klickitat, while the Warm Springs or Tenino share a reservation in Oregon with other tribes. The Walla Walla and Umatilla are located on the Umatilla Reservation in Oregon. The total number enumerated as Shahaptians in 1930 was 4,119, of whom 1,890 were in Washington, chiefly in Yakima and Klickitat Counties; 1,091 in Idaho, mainly in Nez Perce, Idaho, and Lewis Counties; and 1,054 in Oregon, mainly in Umatilla, Wasco, and Jefferson Counties. The 1910 tabulation showed a total of 4,374 in the eight tribes of this group, of whom 1,984 were in Washington, 1,206 in Oregon, and 1,074 in Idaho. Of the Shahaptians in 1930, 65.9 percent were returned as full blood.

CAYUSE AND MOLALA.—These two tribes constituted the Waililatpuan stock as shown in the 1910 census tabulation. The Cayuse formerly occupied an area in northeastern Oregon and a portion of southern Walla Walla County, Washington, almost surrounded by the Shahaptians, particularly the Nez Perces, with whom they were closely associated. The Molala, when first known to Europeans, lived on the west slope of the Cascades in Clackamas and Marion Counties, Oregon. The Cayuse are now mainly on the Umatilla Reservation in Oregon, while the remnant of the Molala, numbering only 31 in 1910, are scattered through the Cascade Mountains. The total number enumerated in the tribal group in 1930 was 199, of whom 193 were in Oregon, with 163 in Umatilla County. In 1910 there were 329 in the two tribes, of whom 302 were in Oregon. Of those reported in 1930, 169, or 84.9 percent, were returned as full blood.

SHASTAN STOCK.—This stock, originally composed of several tribes, occupied an area south and west of the habitat of the Shapwailutans in northern California and southern Oregon. Many of the tribes are now extinct. In 1910 the stock was represented by three tribes, the Shasta, Pit River, and Hat Creek. The Shasta are mainly scattered through their old habitat, although a few are located on the Klamath, Grande Ronde, and Siletz Reservations in Oregon. A part of the Shasta tribe has at times been confused with the Klamath Indians. This confusion may possibly account for some of the apparent decrease in the Shastans and the large increase in the Shapwailutans. The Pit River is the largest of the Shastan tribes. Many remain in their early habitat in the drainage basin of the Pit River. Others are on the Round Valley Reservation in California and in the Klamath Reservation in Oregon. The Hat Creek is the smallest of the Shastan tribes and occupies a portion of the Pit River basin. The number enumerated as of the Shastan stock in 1930 was 844. Of these, 693 were in California, mainly in Shasta and Modoc Counties, and 138 in Oregon. The total number of Shastans returned in 1910 was 1,578. Of these, 1,383 were in California and

177 in Oregon. In 1930, 70 percent of the Shastans were returned as full blood. In 1910 the Pit River and Hat Creek Indians were largely of full blood, while the Shasta were mainly of mixed blood.

SHOSHONEAN STOCK.—The important Shoshonean stock ranks sixth among the linguistic families of the American Indians. The former habitat of the stock covered practically the whole of the States of Nevada and Utah, a part of eastern Oregon, southern Idaho, western Colorado, and southern California, extending at times into Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. If the Pimans and Nahuatlans are included, the habitat of the Uto-Aztecan family⁴ extends far south into Mexico. In the census of 1910, separate tabulations were made for 19 tribes of this stock, of which the largest were the Shoshoni, Paviotso, Ute, and Hopi. In the 1930 enumeration, these tribes were combined into 8 tribal groups. The total number in the Shoshonean stock in 1930 was 15,985, representing a decrease from 16,842 in 1910.

BANNOCK.—This is one of the northern tribes of the Shoshonean family whose early habitat was in southern Idaho, southwestern Montana, and Northwestern Wyoming. The tribal name has been rather loosely applied in the past and in some estimates of numbers may have covered a large part of the related Shoshoni. The Bannock are now mostly located with a part of the Shoshoni on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho. The number returned as Bannock in 1930 was 415, of whom 313 were in Idaho, mainly in Bingham and Bannock Counties. The 1910 census tabulated 413 as Bannock, of whom 363 were in Idaho. In 1930, 199, or 48.0 percent, of the Bannock were returned as full blood.

COMANCHE.—This is one of the best known of the Shoshonean tribes, because of its easterly range, which brought its members into frequent conflict with the white settlers. The Comanche separated at an early date from the Shoshoni and moved southeastward to the Great Plains, where they formed an alliance with the Kiowa and the Kiowa Apache. In the early part of the nineteenth century, they, with their allies, occupied a large area from western Kansas south to the Mexican border. Since 1875, they have been located with the Kiowa and Kiowa Apache on a reservation in Oklahoma. The number returned as Comanche in 1930 was 1,423, of whom 1,390 were in Oklahoma, mainly in Comanche, Cotton, and Caddo Counties. In 1910, there were 1,171, of whom 1,160 were in Oklahoma. In 1930 there were 602, or 42.3 percent, who were returned as full blood.

HOPi.—The Hopi are pueblo Indians who have occupied their present villages in Arizona for at least 300 or 400 years. They are peaceful and industrious, and have become famous for their artistic pottery, basketry, and weaving. These characteristics are in striking contrast to those of the war-like Comanche. The number of Hopi enumerated in 1930 was 2,752, of whom 2,701 were in Arizona, with 2,292 in Navajo County. The number returned as Hopi in 1910 was 2,009. In 1932, the Office of Indian Affairs enumerated 2,786 as Hopi and before 1910 the Indian Office estimated the number in the tribe variously from 1,800 to 2,100. The increase of 36.9 percent in 20 years may therefore be accepted as actual. The Hopi have very little admixture of white blood, 97.2 percent in 1930 having been returned as full-blood Indians.

MONO-PAVIOTSO.—This tribal group was reported in 1910 as three tribes, the Mono, Panamint, and Paviotso. The early habitat of the Mono was in Mono and Inyo Counties, California, and Esmeralda County, Nevada. The Mono still range through this area and have never been gathered on a reservation. The Panamint were represented in 1910 by a small band of 10 Indians in Inyo County, California. The Paviotso is one of the largest tribes or tribal groups of the Shoshonean stock. The Paviotso occupied, and still occupy, a wide range in southeastern Oregon, western Nevada, and northeastern California. Some of them are locally known as Snakes and others are indiscriminately called Paiute. In the 1910 tabulation, the Paviotso were arbitrarily separated from the Paiute by geographic location, but in 1930 this group includes only those returned on the schedules as Mono or Paviotso. These are shown separately in the tables for age, blood, school attendance, and illiteracy, and combined with the Paiute in the tables showing geographic distribution. In 1930 only 406 were actually returned in the Mono-Paviotso group. Of these, 382 were in California, mainly in Fresno County. In 1910 the number classified as Paviotso alone was 3,038. The greater part of these were obviously returned as Paiute in 1930.

PAIUTE.—The tribal name of Paiute has been very loosely applied to several Shoshonean tribes of the interior plateau. It is properly restricted to the Indians of southwestern Utah, southern Nevada, and adjacent portions of California and Arizona. Because of the impossibility of restricting the term in a census enumeration to those properly known by the name, the figures shown for the Paiute should be considered as representing the large group of tribes

⁴/ See page 45.

including the Pavlotso. In the 1930 classification, the Chemehuevi, a tribe formerly living along the Colorado River from Needles to Bill Williams Fork, were included with the Paiute. The total number returned in 1930 as Mono, Panamint, Pavlotso, Snake, Paiute, or Chemehuevi was 5,060, as compared with 5,631 in 1910. In 1930 the Indians of this group were widely scattered. There were 2,660 in Nevada, mostly in Washoe, Mineral, Lyon, Churchill and Humboldt Counties; 1,531 in California, mainly in Inyo, Fresno, and Mono Counties; 291 in Oregon; 249 in Arizona; 193 in Utah; and 112 in Idaho. Of the total in 1930, 71.4 percent were returned as full blood.

SHOSHONI.—The Shoshoni are the most northerly and constitute the largest single tribe of the Shoshonean stock. The habitat of the tribe when first known to the whites was in central and southern Idaho and adjacent portions of Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada. The Shoshoni are now mainly located on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, the western Shoshoni Reservation in Nevada and Idaho, and the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. The number enumerated in 1930 was 3,994, of whom 1,633 were in Nevada, mainly in Elko, Nye, Lander, and White Pine Counties; 1,251 in Idaho, chiefly in Bingham and Bannock Counties; 767 in Wyoming, of whom 767 were in Fremont County; 177 in California, of whom 145 were in Inyo County; and 107 in Utah, mainly in Box Elder County. This distribution has changed very little since 1910, when there were 3,840 Shoshoni, of whom 1,555 were in Nevada, 1,259 in Idaho, 700 in Wyoming, and 243 in Utah. There were only 33 in California in 1910, thus suggesting some migration in the 20-year period from Nye County, Nevada, to that part of Inyo County east of Death Valley. Of the Shoshoni returned in 1930, there were 2,750, or 68.9 percent, who claimed to be of full blood.

UTE.—This important tribe or confederacy in former times ranged over central and western Colorado, eastern Utah, and the northern edge of New Mexico. The Ute are now located on various reservations in Utah and Colorado. In the 1930 tabulations, the Pahvant, a related tribe, is included with the Ute. This tribe formerly occupied an area south and east of Great Salt Lake in Utah. Only 37 Pahvant were so reported in 1910. It is probable that the tribe has now completely lost its identity through intermarriage with the Ute. The number enumerated as Ute in 1930 was 1,980, of whom 1,269 were in Utah, chiefly in Uinta, Duchesne, Juab, and San Juan Counties; and 669 in Colorado, in La Plata and Montezuma Counties. This is a decrease of 13.2 percent from the 2,281 returned as Ute and Pahvant in 1910. In 1930, 85.1 percent of the Ute were returned as full blood.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SHOSHONEANS.—This tribal group is made up of eight tribes, which were separately reported in 1910. The most important of these tribes were the Kawia and San Luiseno. The Southern California Shoshoneans occupied scattered areas in several counties. The Gabrieleno were formerly in Los Angeles County and parts of Orange and San Bernardino Counties; the Juaneno were in Orange County; the Kawaiisu, mainly in southern Kern County; the Kawia, in eastern San Bernardino and northern Riverside Counties; the Kern River, in Kern County; the San Luiseno, in western Riverside and northwestern San Diego Counties; and the Serrano, in San Bernardino County. The eighth tribe, the Tehachapi, were either identical with or closely associated with the Kawaiisu in Kern County. The total number returned in this group in 1930 was 361, of whom 350 were in California, with 290 in Riverside County. In 1910 the number returned in the eight tribes combined was 1,497. It seems probable that in 1930 most of these Indians were returned as "Mission" Indians or otherwise without tribal designation. About half were reported as of full blood in 1930.

SIOUAN STOCK.—This is one of the largest and at one time was perhaps the most powerful of all the Indian stocks in North America. The early habitat of the stock was in the northern and central plains and the region of the upper Mississippi River in Minnesota. Detached tribes were located east of the southern Allegheny Mountains, on the upper Ohio, and on the Gulf Coast. In the 1910 tabulation this stock was separated into 20 tribes, of which the largest—the Teton Sioux—was again separated into seven subdivisions. In 1930 the Siouans were grouped into 14 tribes and tribal groups. The total number of the Siouan stock in 1930 was 37,329, as compared with 32,941 in 1910. The Siouan tribes have given names to the five States of North and South Dakota, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri.

CATAWBA.—The Catawba tribe is the surviving remnant of all the detached tribes of the Siouan stock. The early habitat of the tribe was in North and South Carolina in the vicinity of the upper and middle Catawba and Wateree Rivers. At present, the Catawba are located on a small reservation in York and Lancaster Counties, South Carolina. In 1930 the number returned as Catawba was 166, of which number 159 were in South Carolina. In 1910 the Catawba numbered 124, with 99 in South Carolina. Nearly all are now of mixed blood.

CROW.—The tribe formed the extreme northwest extension of the Siouan stock. The tribal habitat was originally in eastern Montana and the Dakotas, but before they were first known to the whites they had moved westward to the base of the Rocky Mountains. They have for many years been located on the Crow Reservation in Montana. In 1930 there were 1,674 Indians enumerated as Crow, of whom 1,625 were in Montana, with 1,593 in Big Horn County. The Office of Indian Affairs in 1932 enumerated 1,760 on the Crow Reservation. The number enumerated in 1910 was 1,799, indicating a decrease in the 20-year period, continuing a downward trend in population which has been apparent over a period of nearly 70 years. In the 1930 enumeration, 61.6 percent were returned as full blood.

HIDATSA.—The Hidatsa and the Crow were perhaps originally one tribe, with a habitat in North Dakota. After the separation of the Crow from the Hidatsa, the latter moved southwest and allied themselves with the Mandan. The Hidatsa are popularly known by the name of Gros Ventres, thus confusing them with the Atsina, an Algonquian tribe which has the same popular name. In the 1930 census, both of these tribes were returned as Gros Ventres, and it was necessary to separate them on a geographical basis. Those in North and South Dakota were separately tabulated as Hidatsa, while those in Montana and other States were assumed to be Atsina. Since the scattered Indians returned as Gros Ventres were mostly south and west of the State, this separation was probably the best that could have been made. The 2 Indians reported as "Gros Ventres" in Oklahoma, however, may be Hidatsa. The number so tabulated as Hidatsa was 528, with 519 in North Dakota. This corresponds reasonably well with the 644 "Gros Ventres" enumerated in 1932 by the Office of Indian Affairs on the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota and also with the 547 Hidatsa enumerated by the Census in 1910. The Hidatsa population has changed very little since 1875, when they were supposed to number about 600. The Hidatsa claiming full blood numbered 310 in 1930, or 58.7 percent of the total.

IOWA.—Next to the Catawba, this is the smallest of the Siouan tribes separately tabulated in 1930, numbering only 176, with 83 in Richardson County, Nebraska, and 71 in Oklahoma, mainly in Lincoln and Noble Counties. The traditional habitat of the Iowa was in southern Wisconsin, but when first known to Europeans they were located in Iowa. After several migrations, the greater part of the Iowa were located on the Iowa Reservation in Brown County, Kansas, from which between 1910 and 1930 the majority appear to have crossed the State line into Nebraska. All of the Iowa in Nebraska are of mixed blood, while of those in Oklahoma, 52 still claim to be of full blood.

KANSA.—The traditional habitat of the Kansa was in southern Illinois and Indiana, but in the eighteenth century they were living in Kansas. In 1873 the tribe was removed to the Kaw Reservation in Oklahoma. The number enumerated in 1930 was 318, of which number 313 were in Oklahoma, with 237 in Kay County. In 1910 there were 238 enumerated as Kansa, 232 in Oklahoma and 6 in Kansas. Of these, 71 in 1910 and 76 in 1930 claimed full blood.

MANDAN.—The Mandan, when first known to the white settlers, were living on the Missouri River in central North Dakota, but their traditional habitat was east of the Mississippi, perhaps in northern Wisconsin. They are now located with the Arikara and Hidatsa on the Fort Berthold Reservation in Dunn and McLean Counties, North Dakota. The Mandan numbered 271 in 1930. Of this number, 258 were in North Dakota. There were 209 of the tribe enumerated in 1910, of whom 197 were in North Dakota. Of the total in 1930, 176 were returned as full blood.

OTO AND MISSOURI.—These two tribes with the Iowa form what is known as the Chiwere group of the Siouan stock. The Missouri are now practically extinct or absorbed into the Oto tribe. The Missouri, when first known to the whites, had moved from their traditional habitat, probably in Wisconsin, to Missouri. The Oto are also supposed to have moved westward before the coming of the white men to Iowa and Nebraska. The Oto, with the remnant of the Missouri, were located on the Otoe Reservation in Oklahoma in 1882. In 1930 the number enumerated in the two tribes was 627, of which number 614 were in Oklahoma, with 376 in Noble County and 170 in Pawnee County. In 1910 the census enumerated 332 Oto and 13 Missouri. The Office of Indian Affairs enumerated 523 on the Otoe Reservation in 1932, including 492 Oto and 31 of mixed Oto and other tribal blood. Of the Oto and Missouri in 1930, more than half were returned as of full blood.

OMAHA.—The Omaha belong to the Dhegiha group of the Siouan stock, with the Kansa, Osage, Ponca, and Quapaw. Their traditional habitat was in southern Illinois, but they were found by Europeans in northwestern Iowa, eastern Nebraska, and southern South Dakota. Since about 1860, they have been located on the Omaha Reservation in Thurston County, Nebraska. The census of 1930 enumerated 1,103 Omaha, of whom 1,027 were in Nebraska, and 48 in Oklahoma with

the Osage. In 1910 there were 1,105 in the Omaha tribe, with 1,075 in Nebraska and only 5 in Oklahoma.

OSAGE.—The largest tribe of the Dhegiha group of the Siouans was first known to Europeans in the present State of Missouri, although the traditional home of the tribe was in southern Illinois and Indiana. In 1870 the Osage were located on their own reservation in Oklahoma. The discovery of oil on this reservation brought wealth to the Osage tribe and hastened the process of assimilation into the white population. In 1930 there were 2,344 enumerated as Osage, of whom 2,106 were in Oklahoma, with 1,559 in Osage County. The tribe has been widely scattered in recent years, and in 1930 Indians were enumerated as Osage in 21 different States. In 1910 there were only 1,373 Osage classified as such by the Federal Census, but this was probably an underenumeration, as the Office of Indian Affairs reported 2,100 in the same year. According to the reports of the Indian Office, the Osage population appears to have decreased rapidly from 4,481 in 1870 to 1,509 in 1890. At that time the mixed bloods had reached about 33 percent of the total. Since then, the population has steadily increased, but the number of full bloods has continued to decline. In 1910, 591, or 43.0 percent, claimed to be of full blood, but by 1930 the number of full bloods had declined to 545, or 23.3 percent.

PONCA.—The traditional habitat of the Ponca was in southern Illinois and Indiana, with the other tribes of the Dhegiha group. Their association with the Omaha was particularly close. The Ponca moved northwest to the Missouri River in Iowa, South Dakota, and Minnesota. They are now located on two reservations, one in Kay County, Oklahoma, and the other in Knox County, Nebraska. The total number enumerated in 1930 was 939, of which number 743 were in Oklahoma. This represents an increase from 875 in 1910. This increase, however, has been entirely in the Oklahoma division, as the Nebraska band declined in numbers from 193 in 1910 to 161 in 1930. Of the Ponca in Oklahoma, 204, or 27.5 percent, were reported as of full blood, while of the Nebraska band only 13.7 percent claimed full blood.

QUAPAW.—After the removal of the Dhegiha from Illinois and Indiana, the Quapaw settled in northeastern Arkansas and southeastern Missouri. Before the Civil War, they were located on the Quapaw Reservation in what is now Ottawa County, Oklahoma. The number enumerated in 1930 was 222, with 212 in Oklahoma. In 1910 the census enumerated 231 of the tribe, with 221 in Oklahoma. The Office of Indian Affairs, however, reported 307 in 1910 and 313 in 1930. This may have represented the total population of the reservation, including scattered representatives of other tribes. The reports of the Indian Office show that the Quapaw population has remained fairly constant ever since their removal to the reservation. Only 62, or 27.9 percent, of the Quapaw were returned as full blood in 1930.

DAKOTA.—Including all tribes or divisions of tribes commonly known as Sioux or Dakota, this is the third largest of all the Indian tribes in the United States, exceeded in number only by the Cherokee and the Navaho. The habitat of the Dakota, when first known to the white settlers, covered the greater part of the present States of Minnesota and North and South Dakota, with at least one division ranging north into Canada. The Dakota is properly a group of 7 tribes, to which the Assiniboin are sometimes added as an eighth tribe. Of the tribes of the Dakota, the Mdewakanton and the Wahpekute, generally considered together as the Santee Sioux, are now located on the Santee Reservation in Knox County, Nebraska, and in the Flendaleau Jurisdiction in South Dakota, with scattered groups in Minnesota. The Sisseton Sioux are now mainly on the Sisseton Reservation in eastern North and South Dakota. The Wahpeton Sioux have long been closely associated with the Sisseton, and are located with them on the Sisseton Reservation. The Yankton Sioux were formerly in Minnesota, but moved southwest into South Dakota and parts of Iowa. They are now mainly on the Yankton Reservation in South Dakota. The Yanktonal Sioux were perhaps originally a part of the Yankton tribe. They moved west from Minnesota into North and South Dakota. They are now located on several reservations in North and South Dakota and Montana. The Teton Sioux are the largest of the seven Dakota tribes and exceed in number all of the other six combined. This great tribe, when first known, occupied a large area from the Mississippi River in Minnesota, west through North and South Dakota, and northern Nebraska. The Teton Sioux are now located on various reservations, mainly in North and South Dakota. The total number of Dakota enumerated in 1930 was 25,934. Of these, 20,918 were in South Dakota, with the largest numbers in Shannon, Todd, Corson, and Dewey Counties; 2,307 in North Dakota, mainly in Sioux and Benson Counties; 1,251 in Montana, with 1,079 in Roosevelt County; 690 in Nebraska, mainly in Knox County; 311 in Minnesota; and 144 in Oklahoma. Altogether, there were 29 States which reported at least one Indian of the Dakota group. In 1910 the number enumerated in all of the Dakota tribes combined was 22,778, of whom 14,284 were Teton, 1,539 Santee, 2,514 Sisseton and Wahpeton, 2,088 Yankton,

1,357 Yanktonai, and 996 reported as Sioux without other tribal designation. Of the Dakota in 1930, 53.3 percent were reported as full blood. In 1910 the Santee Sioux reported proportionally the greatest and the Yanktonai the least admixture of white blood.

ASSINIBOIN.—This tribe is probably a detached fragment of the Yanktonai Sioux. The early habitat of the tribe was about Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods. They moved gradually westwards to Montana and Saskatchewan. The Assiniboin were estimated before 1836 to number from 8,000 to 10,000. This number was reduced by epidemics and wars to 2,365 in 1880, after their location on the Fort Belknap and Fort Peck Reservations in Montana. In 1930 the number enumerated was 1,581, of which number 1,467 were in Montana, mainly in Blaine, Roosevelt, and Valley Counties. This represents an increase from 1,253 in 1910. In 1930, 39.5 percent of the Assiniboin were reported as full blood.

WINNEBAGO.—When first known to the white explorers, the Winnebago were settled in the vicinity of Green Bay, Wisconsin. Part of the tribe moved westward with the Dakota and were finally located on a reservation in Thurston County, Nebraska. Another portion of the Winnebago remained in Wisconsin and are now under the Tomah School Jurisdiction in Jackson, Monroe, Shawano, and Wood Counties. The number enumerated in 1930 was 1,446, including 937 in Wisconsin and 423 in Nebraska. In 1910 the number of Winnebago was given by the Census as 1,820, with 1,007 in Nebraska and 735 in Wisconsin. The number returned in Wisconsin in 1910 was probably too small, as the Office of Indian Affairs enumerated 1,270 in that State in 1910. On the other hand, the 1930 enumeration in Nebraska is certainly too low. The Office of Indian Affairs reported 802 on the Winnebago Reservation in 1932, and the Census Bureau enumerated 426 in Thurston County, Nebraska, without tribal designation. Of the Wisconsin Winnebago, 84.1 percent were returned as full blood, but of those in Nebraska only 61.7 percent claimed full blood.

TANOAN STOCK.—This is one of the important stocks of New Mexico, usually grouped with the Keresan and Zunian stocks and the Shoshonean Hopi, as pueblo Indians. The Tanoans have lived, at least since the sixteenth century, in the southern part of New Mexico, with extensions into Old Mexico. The Tanoans were separated in the 1910 census tabulation into 13 tribes or pueblos, of which those of Isleta, Taos, and San Juan were the most important. In 1930 all were combined into one tribal group. The number returned as Tanoans in 1930 was 3,412, of which number 3,348 were in New Mexico. This represents an increase from 3,140 in 1910. Nearly all of the Tanoans are of full blood.

TONKAWAN STOCK.—This is an independent linguistic stock represented by only one tribe, the Tonkawa, whose early habitat was in central Texas. In 1854 the Tonkawa were located on the Oakland Reservation in Kay County, Oklahoma. Although small in numbers, the Tonkawa have maintained their tribal identity and apparently have associated little with other tribes. There were 48 Tonkawa returned as such in 1930, of whom 46 were in Oklahoma, and of these, 42 were in Kay County. These figures must be approximately correct, as the Office of Indian Affairs reported 46 Tonkawa enrolled in 1932, of which 35 were resident on the reservation. In 1930, 33 of the 48 were reported as of full blood.

TUNICAN STOCK.—The Tunica tribe, forming an independent linguistic stock, formerly occupied the region along the lower Yazoo River in Mississippi. The Tunicans are probably related to the Chitimachans (see page 41). The remnant of the tribe, 45 in number, were enumerated in 1910 in northern Louisiana. In 1930 only one Indian was reported as a Tunica, a female in Rapides Parish, Louisiana. The survivors in 1910 were largely of mixed blood, with some Negro admixture.

WASHOAN STOCK.—This stock is represented by only one tribe, the Washo, which, since first known, has lived near Lake Tahoe and eastward in California and Nevada. The number enumerated in 1930 was 668. Of this number, 389 were in Nevada, mainly in Douglas, Washoe, and Ormsby Counties, and 275 in California, chiefly in Alpine and Mono Counties. In 1930, 79.5 percent of the Washo were returned as of full blood.

WINTUN STOCK.—The Wintun stock was subdivided in the 1910 census into three tribes, the Nomelaki, Patwin, and Wintun. The habitat of the stock was in the western half of the Sacramento Valley and in part of Trinity County. The Nomelaki, really a subgroup of the Wintun, are mainly located on the Round Valley Reservation in California. The others are scattered over their traditional habitat. The number returned in 1930 was 512, mainly in Shasta and Trinity Counties. In 1910 the total number reported was 710, including 399 Wintun, 186 Patwin, and 125 Nomelaki. Only 21.1 percent were returned in 1930 as full blood.

WIYOT STOCK.—The Indians of this stock have no definite tribal subdivisions and are generally known as the Humboldt Bay Indians. As far as known, they have always lived on the northern California coast in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay. In 1930 the number so reported was 236, with 230 in California and 214 in Humboldt County. This is an apparent increase from 152 in 1910. Of the number returned in 1930, only 74 claimed full blood.

YAKONAN STOCK.—This stock is made up of three small tribes, the Alsea, Siuslaw, and Yaquina, and is now almost extinct. The traditional habitat of the stock was along the Oregon Coast in Lincoln, Lane, and Douglas Counties. Most of the survivors are on the Siletz Reservation in Oregon. Only 9 were returned as Yakonans in 1930, of whom 7 were in Oregon and 2 in Washington. The report of the Office of Indian Affairs for 1932 shows 13 Alsea and Yaquina enrolled at the Siletz Reservation, of whom 5 are residing there and 8 elsewhere. In 1910 the census enumeration showed 55 of the stock, including 29 Alsea, 7 Siuslaw, and 19 Yaquina.

YANAN STOCK.—This Californian stock is almost extinct and is now represented by a remnant of one tribe, the Yana. The former habitat of the Yana was in Tehama and Shasta Counties. Almost the entire tribe, then estimated at about 3,000, was massacred by white miners in 1864. In 1930 only 9 Indians were returned as Yana, 5 in Mendocino County, 3 in Shasta County, and 1 in Sacramento County. In 1910 there were 39 enumerated as belonging to this tribe.

YOKUTS STOCK.—The habitat of the Indians of the Yokuts stock has been, since first known, in the southeastern part of the Sacramento Valley and the adjacent foothills of the Sierra Nevada. In the 1910 Indian tabulation, eight tribes of the Yokuts stock were separately shown, of which only two, the Chukchansi and the Yokuts, were of numerical importance. Over 100 of the stock are enrolled at the Tule River Reservation in California, but the majority are widely scattered. In 1930 the total number enumerated as of the stock was 1,145. Of this number, 1,085 were in California, with more than 100 in each of Butte, Fresno, Kings, Madera, and Mendocino Counties. There were also 29 in Nevada and 13 in Oregon. In 1910 only 533 were returned in all eight of the Yokuts tribes, with 530 in California. Of those returned as of Yokuts stock in 1930, 41.4 percent were of full blood.

YUCHEAN STOCK.—This stock is represented by only one tribe, the Yuchi, formerly living on the Savannah River in Georgia. The entire tribe was removed to Indian Territory in 1836. In 1930 there were 216 Indians enumerated as Yuchi, of whom 195 were in Oklahoma, with 140 in Creek County. In addition, there were 50 returned as Yuchi in California and 16 in Oregon. These were arbitrarily assumed to be Yuki and assigned to that tribe. There were only 78 Yuchi so returned in 1910, of which number 74 were in Oklahoma. Of those who in 1930 were classified as Yuchi, 100, or 46.3 percent, were reported as full blood.

YUKIAN STOCK.—This California stock occupied three small, separate areas in Mendocino, Sonoma, Lake, and Napa Counties. In the 1910 tabulations, the stock was separated into 4 tribes, the Coast Yuki, Redwood (Huchnom), Wappo, and Yuki. In 1930 the number enumerated as Yuki, including 66 reassigned from those reported as Yuchi, was 177, of which number 150 were in California, mainly in Mendocino and Sonoma Counties, and 24 in Oregon. In 1910 there were 198 returned as of the Yukian stock, including 95 Yuki, 73 Wappo, 15 Coast Yuki, and 15 Redwood. Of the total number included in the 1930 tabulation, 74, or 41.8 percent, were reported as full blood.

YUMAN STOCK.—The habitat of the Yuman stock is southwestern Arizona, the southern end of California, and the northern half of Lower California in Mexico. In 1930 the enumerated population of Yuman stock was 4,537, as compared with 4,267 in 1910. The Yuman stock in the United States is represented by nine tribes and tribal groups, for which statistics were separately presented in 1910. In 1930, five of these tribes and groups were kept separate, while the other four were combined into a single tribal group.

COCOPIA.—This is one of the southern tribes of the Yuman stock, occupying the region around the mouth of the Colorado River in Arizona, California, and Lower California. A part of the survivors of the tribe are gathered on small reservations in the extreme southwestern corner of Yuma County, Arizona. Others are scattered through their old habitat. The number of Cocopa enumerated in 1930 was 99, of which number 89 were in Arizona, with 88 in Yuma County. The other 10 were all in Imperial County, California. The number returned in 1930 represents a sharp decrease from the Cocopa population of 245 in 1910.

DIEGUENO.—The habitat of this tribe was in the extreme southwestern corner of the United States, in the western part of San Diego County, California. In

1930 the Census enumerated 322 Indians as Diegueno, of whom 321 were in California, and of these, 306 were in San Diego County. This number represents a decrease from 756 in 1910, all in California. This decrease, however, may not be quite as great as indicated, as the Diegueno should be considered as a group of small tribes rather than a single tribe, and some may have been returned under local names or simply as "Mission" Indians. In contrast to the other tribes of the Yuman stock, the Diegueno in 1930 were to a considerable extent mixed with white blood. Only 57.8 percent were returned as of full blood in 1930, as compared with more than 90 percent of the Northern Yumans, the Maricopa, and the Mohave.

NORTHERN YUMANS.—This is a collective name applied to four small Yuman tribes which occupied the northern part of the habitat of the Yuman stock in the present State of Arizona. The first of these tribes, the Havasupai, lived in central Arizona, but in 1882 were moved to their own reservation in Coconino County. The number enumerated as Havasupai in 1910 was 174. The Office of Indian Affairs in 1932 enumerated 197 of the tribe, of whom 190 were on the reservation. The Walapai (or Hualapai) formerly occupied a large area in northern Arizona, eastward from the great bend in the Colorado River. A part of the tribe now live on the Hualapai Reservation in Arizona. The number enumerated in 1910 was 501. In 1932 the Bureau of Indian Affairs enumerated 449 as Walapai and of Walapai and other tribal mixtures. The Yavapai have been moved from their early home in southwestern Arizona in 1875 to the San Carlos Reservation in Gila and Graham Counties. From their association here with the Apache, they became known as the Mohave-Apache Indians. There were 289 of the tribe in 1910. In 1932 the Office of Indian Affairs enumerated 193 as Mohave-Apache, of whom 191 were on the Fort McDowell Reservation. The Yuma Apache, a small mixed group of Indians mainly of Yavapai origin, were located in 1910 with the Apache on the San Carlos Reservation. Only 24 were enumerated under the name in that year. The total number of the four tribes combined in 1930 was 646. Of these, 639 were in Arizona, 396 in Mohave County and 206 in Coconino County.

MARICOPA.—The Maricopa lived along the lower portion of the Gila River in Arizona, in close association with the Pima. They have been located with the Pima for many years on the Gila River Reservation. There were 310 enumerated as Maricopa in 1930, of whom 295 were in Arizona and of these, 287 were in Maricopa County. In 1910 there were 386, of whom 382 were in Arizona. The Office of Indian Affairs, however, reported 579 as Maricopa in 1932, of whom 565 were resident on the Gila River Reservation.

MOHAVE.—The habitat of the Mohave was along the Colorado River in the present area of Mohave County, Arizona. They are now located mainly on the Colorado River and Fort Mohave Reservations in Arizona. There were 854 of the tribe enumerated in 1930, of whom 574 were in Arizona, with 345 in Yuma County and 112 in Mohave County; and 277 in California, of whom 255 were in San Bernardino County. The Census of 1910 reported 1,058 Mohave, 667 in Arizona, and 389 in California. The Indian Office enumerated 769 Mohave in Arizona in 1932, not including Indians of Mohave and other tribal mixture. Nearly all of the Mohave were returned as of full racial blood in 1930.

YUMA.—This is the largest tribe of Yuman stock. Their early habitat was near that of the Cocopa in southwestern Arizona. A large part of the Yuma are now located on the Fort Yuma Reservation in California on the Colorado River, just above the Mexican boundary. There were 2,306 Yuma enumerated in 1930, of whom 2,231 were in California, with 1,160 in San Diego County, 676 in Imperial County, and 377 in Riverside County. This is a very large increase from the 834 enumerated in 1910, which may or may not be actual, as in neither of the two enumerations were the tribal designations of California Indians very accurately returned. In 1930 the number returned as full blood was 1,636, or 70.9 percent of the total number.

YUROC STOCK.—The Indians of the Yurok stock appear to have had no tribal subdivisions. A part of the stock is locally known as the Weitspek, but others are indiscriminately known, along with Indians of other northern California tribes, as Klamath Indians. They are thus confused with the Klamath Indians of Shapwallutan stock. The number enumerated in 1930 as of this stock was 471, of whom 440 were in California, with 428 in Humboldt County. In 1910, 668 Indians were returned as Yurok, but there is no way of determining whether the decrease indicated is actual or due only to errors in reporting tribal designations. Of those returned in 1930, 43.5 percent were of full blood, as compared with 79.0 percent so returned in 1910.

ZUNIAN STOCK.—This is the smallest in number, but one of the best known of the pueblo stocks of New Mexico. They have lived for many centuries in the same region in McKinley and Valencia Counties, New Mexico. The stock is composed of only one pueblo or tribe. The number tabulated as Zuni in 1930 was

1,749, of which number 1,726 were in New Mexico, with 1,715 in McKinley County.^{9/} The number returned at the Census of 1910 was 1,667, with 1,664 in New Mexico. In 1910 all but 15 of the Zuni were reported as of full blood, but in 1930 no report was obtained as to blood, except for a very few members of the tribe.

ALL OTHER TRIBES OF THE UNITED STATES AND TRIBE NOT REPORTED.—On the Census schedules in 1930, there were 35,150 persons returned as Indians, either with no tribe reported or with some tribal name not included in the code list of tribes. By far the greater part of these were returned with no tribal designation. Many of these Indians were undoubtedly so far removed from their tribal relations that they did not know to what tribe their ancestors belonged. In other cases, the enumerator simply neglected to obtain the information. In many cases, it would have been possible to make a fairly good guess as to the tribal affiliation from the place of residence, but it was thought better to publish the list of Indians with tribe not reported by State and county without attempting any arbitrary assignment to tribes. By following this course, the statistics, by tribes, of age, school attendance, etc., are shown only for Indians definitely reported by tribe. Anyone, however, who is familiar with the location of the various tribes will be able to make his own assignment of these miscellaneous groups to tribes. Of all the States, California has the greatest variety of Indian stocks and tribes. Many of these tribes are either extinct or represented by only a few scattered members. Others have been for generations more or less attached to the Spanish Missions, and are popularly known as "Mission" Indians. Others scattered through the mountains are known as "Digger" Indians, without regard to stock or tribe. The Indian Reservations in California, and on the Pacific Coast generally, are inhabited by Indians of many tribes so intermarried that it is difficult to determine to what tribes they should be assigned. Altogether, it is not surprising that out of 19,212 Indians in that State there should be 5,578 who could not be assigned to any definite tribe or stock. Out of the 92,725 Indians in Oklahoma, all but 4,900 were assigned to stocks and tribes. Here it is possible in some counties to make a good guess as to the tribes to which the unknown should be assigned. For example, of the Indians returned by tribe from Kiowa County the great majority belonged to the Kiowa tribe, and it might be assumed that a majority of the 376 unknown in Kiowa County were also Kiowa. But of the 645 unknown in Caddo County, some are probably Caddo, while others are Kiowa, Kiowa Apache, or Comanche. Of the Michigan Indians of unknown tribe, it may be assumed that most of those in Emmet, Charlevoix, and Leelanau Counties are Ottawa, while those in Chippewa and Mackinac Counties are Chippewa. The North Carolina Indians of unknown tribe undoubtedly belong to the Virginia-Carolina group. Those in New York are probably for the most part Iroquois, particularly those in Cattaraugus and Onondaga Counties. Indians of unknown tribe reported from Arizona and New Mexico may belong to any one of several tribes and stocks whose habitat is in these States. In Washington, it is probable that the unknown in the western counties are largely Coast Salish and those in the eastern counties Interior Salish. The Indians of Barnstable County, Massachusetts, are undoubtedly mainly eastern Algonquians of the Mashpee group. On the other hand, the Indians of Pennsylvania may belong to any one of the tribes, with the possible exceptions of the "Mission" tribes of California. The Carlisle Indian School drew students from all parts of the country, and many of these obtained positions in the East, married, and never returned permanently to their former homes. The Indians in large cities were generally returned without tribal designation. In a certain sense, this is as it should be, for the Indian who lives and works in New York, Chicago, or Detroit, certainly is far removed from his tribal relations and is no longer in any true sense an Apache, a Dakota, or an Iroquois.

CANADIAN AND MEXICAN TRIBES.—This classification is made up of Indians belonging to tribes the great majority of whose members are located in Canada and Mexico. These tribes are often of the same linguistic stocks as other tribes mainly resident in the United States, but for convenience they were all assigned to this one group. Typical of the Canadian tribes, and one of the largest tribes of this group in the United States, is the great Algonquian Cree tribe, of which there are still perhaps 15,000 members in Manitoba and the Prairie Provinces. The Cree are closely related to the Chippewa and many of them have migrated across the border all the way from the Lake region to the Rockies. The Salishan tribes of British Columbia are also well represented in

^{9/} An examination of the schedules for the Zuni Indian Reservation shows that the enumerators completely ignored instructions as to reporting tribe and blood. In the coding of the schedules, the Indians in that part of the reservation which is in McKinley County were coded as Zuni, but the Indians in the part of the reservation in Valencia County, 204 in number, were coded as "Tribe not reported". The addition of these 204 Indians in Valencia County would make the total for the tribe 1,953 instead of 1,749.

the northwestern States, particularly Washington.^{5/} In the East, the Abnaki, Malecite, and Micmac, all of Algonquian stock, are fairly numerous in New York and Maine. In the southwest, there are many Indians of Mexican tribes in Arizona, with smaller numbers in California and New Mexico. Perhaps the most important of these tribes is the Yaqui, probably the largest tribe of the Piman stock, with its habitat in the State of Sonora. The Opatá and Mayo, two other large Piman tribes, are also represented north of the Mexican border. The "Mexicans", however, of whom 1,422,533 were enumerated in the United States in 1930, are not considered in the census as Indians, although most of them are to a large extent of Indian blood. Only those persons of Mexican birth or extraction who were definitely Indians and who maintained tribal relations, were classified as Indians. There were in all 5,651 Indians enumerated in 1930 as belonging to Canadian or Mexican tribes, or born in Canada or Mexico without tribal designation. In 1910, as far as can be determined from the report of that year, there were 1,782 in this group. It is apparent that in the 20-year period there had been a considerable migration of Canadian and Mexican Indians across the borders, probably in search of economic opportunities. These Indians were reported mainly from border counties or from cities near the one or the other of the international boundaries.

ALASKAN TRIBES.—In Washington and Oregon, and to a less extent in California and Idaho, Indians were reported as belonging to a number of tribes whose members are mainly located in Alaska. The greater part of these Indians belonged to one or another of the five important Alaskan linguistic stocks, the Athapaskan, the Eskimauan, the Haidan, the Tlingit, and the Tsimshian. The total number of Alaskan Indians was reported as 385, as compared with 85 in 1910.

OTHER FOREIGN-BORN INDIANS.—In 1930 there were 217 Indians returned as born in foreign countries other than Canada and Mexico. Some of these are properly tabulated as Indians. Those born in the West Indies may be West Indian Negroes who were entered on the schedules as "West Indian". A few born in India were probably "Indians" of an entirely different race. Those of scattered origin may have been children of civilized Indians traveling abroad, or of Indians with traveling shows, but it is probable that some were the result of clerical errors which at the time this report was written could not easily be corrected. In any discussion of the American Indians by tribe, this foreign-born group is entirely without significance.

STOCK AND TRIBE BY STATES AND COUNTIES.—In Table 9 the Indian population of the United States is shown as distributed by stocks and tribes in accordance with the 1930 classification, with each tribe or tribal group distributed by States and counties. For purposes of comparison, the Indian population in 1910 has been reclassified in accordance with the 1930 scheme and is presented as far as possible in the same detail. In this table, States are shown under each tribe in order of the tribal population. Counties are shown under States in alphabetical order. The tabulation shows separately those States having 5 or more Indians of the specified tribe in either of the two census years 1930 and 1910. Counties are shown separately in which 10 or more Indians of the specified tribe were enumerated in 1930. The miscellaneous groups of Alaskan and foreign tribes and tribe not reported are shown in the same detail as for the separate tribes and stocks, not because the geographical distribution of these groups as such is particularly important, but in order to make it possible to supplement the tribal classification from estimates made from these groups. For example, it would be reasonably safe to add most of the Indians of "tribe not reported" living in Cattaraugus and Onondaga Counties, New York, to the Iroquois tribal group; those of Leelanau County, Michigan, to the Ottawa; or those from Rhode Island to the Eastern Algonquians. It was not thought advisable, however, to attempt any such reclassification as a part of this report, as any errors which might be made in the process would affect seriously the value of the detailed table.

^{5/} The Makah were included with Canadian tribes in 1930, since the Wakashan stock to which they belong is distinctly a Canadian stock with its habitat mainly on Vancouver Island. The Makah, however, have lived, since they were first known to white settlers, in the vicinity of Cape Flattery in Clallam County, Washington, where a reservation was established for them in 1855. A count of the names on the 1930 census schedules for this reservation showed 305 Indians of the Makah tribe, with a few intermarried Salish, Nootka, and Quileute, a family of Cheyenne, and one Cherokee. Of the Makah, 218 were returned as full blood, 86 of mixed blood, and 1 with blood not reported. There were 360 Makah enumerated in 1910, of whom 354 were in Washington and 6 in Oregon.

TABLE 9.—INDIAN POPULATION BY LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE, FOR STATES AND COUNTIES: 1930 AND 1910

(States are shown which have 5 or more Indians of the specified tribe, in either 1930 or 1910; and counties are shown separately in which 10 or more of the specified tribe were enumerated in 1930. There was no presentation of tribes by counties in the 1910 census report)

STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER		STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER	
	1930	1910		1930	1910
Algonquian-----	40,670	39,926	Algonquian—Continued		
Arapaho-----	1,241	1,419	Chippewa—Continued		
Wyoming-----	863	703	Wisconsin—Continued		
Fremont-----	862	-----	Brown-----	11	-----
Oklahoma-----	360	685	Burnett-----	205	-----
Blaine-----	228	-----	Douglas-----	172	-----
Canadian-----	48	-----	Forest-----	46	-----
Montana-----	4	18	Monroe-----	169	-----
Kansas-----	3	6	Oneida-----	41	-----
Other States-----	11	7	Sawyer-----	1,045	-----
Blackfeet-----	3,145	2,367	Shawano-----	41	-----
Montana-----	3,033	2,254	Vilas-----	722	-----
Blaine-----	26	-----	North Dakota-----	3,827	2,966
Cascade-----	10	-----	Benson-----	144	-----
Glacier-----	2,460	-----	McLean-----	61	-----
Hill-----	28	-----	Ramsey-----	172	-----
Lake-----	17	-----	Rolette-----	2,953	-----
Lewis and Clark-----	23	-----	Sioux-----	19	-----
Sheridan-----	14	-----	Williams-----	185	-----
Washington-----	16	-----	Michigan-----	1,685	3,725
Ohio-----	14	-----	Beraga-----	433	-----
Nebraska-----	12	33	Charlevoix-----	11	-----
Oklahoma-----	11	15	Chippewa-----	101	-----
South Dakota-----	11	1	Delta-----	218	-----
Idaho-----	7	3	Emmet-----	41	-----
California-----	6	1	Isabella-----	226	-----
Pennsylvania-----	6	12	Leelanau-----	13	-----
Oregon-----	6	6	Mackinac-----	254	-----
North Dakota-----	1	35	Wayne-----	50	-----
Other States-----	22	7	Montana-----	1,549	486
Cheyenne-----	2,695	3,055	Big Horn-----	29	-----
Montana-----	1,408	1,346	Blaine-----	154	-----
Big Horn-----	555	-----	Cascade-----	71	-----
Rosebud-----	847	-----	Glacier-----	42	-----
Oklahoma-----	1,220	1,522	Hill-----	310	-----
Blaine-----	220	-----	Lake-----	15	-----
Caddo-----	19	-----	Lewis and Clark-----	97	-----
Canadian-----	74	-----	Phillips-----	201	-----
Custer-----	386	-----	Roosevelt-----	224	-----
Dewey-----	234	-----	Sanders-----	10	-----
Kingfisher-----	111	-----	Sheridan-----	207	-----
Osage-----	14	-----	Valley-----	36	-----
Washita-----	109	-----	South Dakota-----	280	73
South Dakota-----	27	133	Charles Mix-----	113	-----
Kansas-----	9	5	Corson-----	46	-----
Washington-----	8	-----	Dewey-----	52	-----
Arizona-----	6	-----	Roberts-----	11	-----
California-----	5	-----	Todd-----	12	-----
Pennsylvania-----	-----	33	Oklahoma-----	56	64
Colorado-----	-----	6	Osage-----	11	-----
Other States-----	12	10	Oregon-----	48	48
Chippewa-----	21,549	20,214	Klamath-----	13	-----
Minnesota-----	9,495	8,234	Marion-----	18	-----
Aitkin-----	63	-----	Yamhill-----	13	-----
Becker-----	1,819	-----	Kansas-----	33	92
Beltrem-----	1,937	-----	Washington-----	28	6
Carlton-----	364	-----	Idaho-----	18	-----
Cass-----	1,272	-----	Arizona-----	14	1
Clearwater-----	458	-----	New Mexico-----	12	-----
Cook-----	183	-----	California-----	10	6
Hennepin-----	46	-----	Illinois-----	10	-----
Itasca-----	479	-----	Ohio-----	8	3
Koochiching-----	145	-----	Colorado-----	7	-----
Mahnomen-----	1,597	-----	Nebraska-----	7	64
Mille Lacs-----	283	-----	Missouri-----	6	1
Pine-----	149	-----	Nevada-----	6	-----
Ransey-----	28	-----	Pennsylvania-----	2	134
Redwood-----	42	-----	Other States-----	11	12
St. Louis-----	461	-----	Delaware-----	971	985
Wisconsin-----	4,437	4,299	Oklahoma-----	874	895
Ashland-----	1,004	-----	Caddo-----	43	-----
Bayfield-----	588	-----	Craig-----	147	-----
			Delaware-----	22	-----
			Key-----	12	-----

TABLE 9.—INDIAN POPULATION BY LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE, FOR STATES AND COUNTIES: 1930 AND 1910—Continued

(See note at head of this table)

STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER		STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER	
	1930	1910		1930	1910
Algonquian—Continued			Algonquian—Continued		
Delaware—Continued			Ottawa—Continued		
Oklahoma—Continued			Kansas-----	-----	14
Mayes-----	11	-----	Pennsylvania-----	-----	6
Nowata-----	211	-----	Other States-----	6	-----
Osage-----	35	-----	Potawatomi-----	1,854	2,440
Ottawa-----	16	-----	Kansas-----	654	819
Rogers-----	10	-----	Brown-----	11	-----
Tulsa-----	25	-----	Jackson-----	573	-----
Washington-----	510	-----	Oklahoma-----	636	866
Kansas-----	45	55	Key-----	62	-----
Arizona-----	12	-----	Muskogee-----	13	-----
New York-----	10	7	Okmulgee-----	12	-----
Minnesota-----	8	-----	Osage-----	91	-----
Arkansas-----	5	-----	Pittsburg-----	10	-----
Pennsylvania-----	1	9	Pottawatomie-----	347	-----
Other States-----	16	19	Washington-----	10	-----
Gros Ventres (Apsina)-----	631	510	Wisconsin-----	425	245
Montana-----	615	503	Forest-----	288	-----
Blaine-----	524	-----	Monroe-----	16	-----
Phillips-----	52	-----	Oneida-----	38	-----
Wyoming-----	6	1	Shawano-----	26	-----
Other States-----	10	6	Wood-----	26	-----
Kickapoo-----	523	348	Michigan-----	89	461
Kansas-----	278	211	Nebraska-----	14	21
Brown-----	236	-----	Minnesota-----	7	1
Jackson-----	35	-----	Arizona-----	5	3
Oklahoma-----	219	138	Utah-----	5	-----
Lincoln-----	69	-----	South Dakota-----	4	10
Oklahoma-----	20	-----	Iowa-----	1	6
Pottawatomie-----	127	-----	Other States-----	14	8
Nebraska-----	8	1	Sauk and Fox-----	687	724
Washington-----	8	-----	Oklahoma-----	478	347
Other States-----	10	1	Lincoln-----	160	-----
Menominee-----	1,969	1,422	Payne-----	95	-----
Wisconsin-----	1,950	1,350	Pottawatomie-----	165	-----
Oconto-----	264	-----	Iowa-----	344	237
Oneida-----	11	-----	Tenn-----	337	-----
Shawano-----	1,625	-----	Kansas-----	23	69
Vilas-----	13	-----	Brown-----	13	-----
Winnebago-----	12	-----	Jackson-----	10	-----
South Dakota-----	7	3	Nebraska-----	20	13
Michigan-----	5	34	Richardson-----	19	-----
Minnesota-----	1	13	Michigan-----	5	1
Oklahoma-----	1	7	Missouri-----	3	5
Pennsylvania-----	-----	9	Washington-----	2	8
Other States-----	5	6	Pennsylvania-----	1	14
Miami and Illinois-----	294	360	Tennessee-----	-----	6
Oklahoma-----	222	241	Other States-----	11	4
Osage-----	14	-----	Shawnee-----	1,161	1,338
Ottawa-----	173	-----	Oklahoma-----	1,107	1,300
Indiana-----	47	92	Caddo-----	13	-----
Kansas-----	7	11	Cleveland-----	156	-----
Colorado-----	5	-----	Craig-----	200	-----
Missouri-----	-----	6	Creek-----	14	-----
Other States-----	3	10	Delaware-----	11	-----
Ottawa-----	1,745	2,717	Nowata-----	80	-----
Michigan-----	1,469	2,454	Osage-----	18	-----
Charlevoix-----	166	-----	Ottawa-----	221	-----
Delta-----	15	-----	Panama-----	13	-----
Iskoot-----	511	-----	Pottawatomie-----	236	-----
Leelanau-----	147	-----	Seminole-----	26	-----
Mackinac-----	13	-----	Tulsa-----	49	-----
Wayne-----	19	-----	Washington-----	22	-----
Oklahoma-----	167	170	Colorado-----	13	-----
Ottawa-----	154	-----	Tenn-----	6	-----
Wisconsin-----	24	50	New Mexico-----	6	-----
Vilas-----	61	-----	Kansas-----	4	14
California-----	6	-----	Missouri-----	3	14
Illinois-----	5	-----	Other States-----	22	10
Minnesota-----	5	-----	Eastern Algonquians-----	2,015	2,027
Nebraska-----	3	23	Wisconsin-----	813	693
			Calumet-----	113	-----

TABLE 9.—INDIAN POPULATION BY LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE, FOR STATES AND COUNTIES: 1930 AND 1910—Continued

(See note at head of this table)

STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER		STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER	
	1930	1910		1930	1910
Algonquian—Continued			Athapaskan—Continued		
Eastern Algonquians—Cont.			Navaho—Continued		
Wisconsin—Continued			New Mexico	16,971	10,354
Milwaukee	40	-----	Bernalillo	114	-----
Outagamie	13	-----	McKinley	7,676	-----
Shawano	532	-----	Rio Arriba	130	-----
Winnebago	41	-----	Sandoval	259	-----
Maine	761	634	San Juan	8,124	-----
Penobscot	301	-----	Santa Fe	15	-----
Washington	435	-----	Socorro	186	-----
New York	194	191	Valencia	433	-----
Rhode Island	130	-----	Utah	1,109	1,039
Massachusetts	54	372	San Juan	1,099	-----
Barnstable	38	-----	Uintah	10	-----
Connecticut	25	77	Colorado	185	8
Minnesota	14	8	Denver ^{1/2}	15	-----
Oklahoma	10	9	La Plata	27	-----
Illinois	6	-----	Montezuma	180	-----
Pennsylvania	-----	25	California	42	20
Other States	8	18	Los Angeles	24	-----
Virginia-Caroline Indians	12,975	6,195	Riverside	10	-----
North Carolina	12,402	5,865	South Dakota	12	4
Bladen	102	-----	Weyda	8	-----
Columbus	231	-----	Washington	7	-----
Hoke	548	-----	Oklahoma	5	4
Person	176	-----	Missouri	5	-----
Robeson	10,452	-----	Pennsylvania	1	13
Rockingham	150	-----	Kansas	1	8
Sampson	393	-----	Other States	11	4
Scotland	550	-----	Oregon Athapaskans	504	656
South Carolina	352	-----	Oregon	499	499
Dillon	201	-----	Curry	144	-----
Marlboro	151	-----	Douglas	25	-----
Virginia	203	330	Klamath	16	-----
King William	195	-----	Lincoln	194	-----
Oklahoma	8	-----	Polk	58	-----
Arizona	6	-----	California	7	129
Other States	4	-----	Washington	6	23
Athapaskan	47,418	30,402	Other States	2	5
Apache	6,537	6,119	California Athapaskans	1,129	1,033
Arizona	5,113	4,652	California	1,115	999
Apache	97	-----	Del Norte	127	-----
Cochise	52	-----	Humboldt	682	-----
Gila	1,844	-----	Mendocino	203	-----
Graham	715	-----	Trinity	84	-----
Maricopa	159	-----	Washington	5	15
Navajo	1,958	-----	Oregon	4	8
Pinal	22	-----	Arizona	2	6
Yavapai	253	-----	Kansas	-----	5
New Mexico	1,284	1,155	Other States	3	-----
Otero	636	-----	Caddoan	2,115	1,863
Rio Arriba	638	-----	Arikara	420	444
Oklahoma	99	282	North Dakota	412	425
Caddo	90	-----	McLean	326	-----
California	14	4	New York	-----	6
Washington	7	-----	Other States	8	13
Colorado	5	1	Caddo	625	452
Kansas	-----	13	Oklahoma	615	436
Other States	15	12	Caddo	564	-----
Kiowa Apache	184	139	Canadian	32	-----
Oklahoma	183	139	Kansas	5	5
Caddo	184	-----	Pennsylvania	-----	8
Kay	19	-----	Other States	5	3
Illinois	1	-----	Pawnee	770	633
Navaho	39,064	22,455	Oklahoma	729	573
Arizona	20,707	11,001	Kay	15	-----
Apache	11,599	-----	Osage	32	-----
Cocconino	3,549	-----	Pawnee	634	-----
Maricopa	19	-----	Arizona	12	19
Navajo	5,519	-----	Kansas	11	14
Yavapai	11	-----			

^{1/2} City and county coextensive.

TABLE 9.—INDIAN POPULATION BY LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE, FOR STATES AND COUNTIES: 1930 AND 1910—Continued

(See note at head of this table)

STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER		STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER	
	1930	1910		1930	1910
Caddoan—Continued			Iroquoian—Continued		
Pawnee—Continued			Iroquois—Continued		
California-----	7	-----	Oklahoma—Continued		
Pennsylvania-----	-----	18	Osage-----	65	-----
South Dakota-----	-----	5	Ottawa-----	114	-----
Other States-----	11	4	Seminole-----	11	-----
Wichita and Kichai-----	300	354	Tulsa-----	17	-----
Oklahoma-----	292	295	Pennsylvania-----	61	562
Caddo-----	296	-----	Michigan-----	78	17
South Dakota-----	2	80	Delta-----	13	-----
Pennsylvania-----	-----	15	Wayne-----	40	-----
Other States-----	6	4	Minnesota-----	45	8
Chimakuan-----	375	306	Becker-----	24	-----
Washington-----	371	306	California-----	30	6
Clallam-----	201	-----	Humboldt-----	10	-----
Grays Harbor-----	106	-----	Los Angeles-----	11	-----
Jefferson-----	61	-----	South Dakota-----	29	10
Other States-----	4	-----	Moody-----	10	-----
Chinookan-----	561	897	Arizona-----	22	2
Oregon-----	447	352	Colorado-----	17	-----
Jefferson-----	134	-----	Kansas-----	14	36
Lincoln-----	14	-----	Illinois-----	12	1
Marion-----	15	-----	Washington-----	10	-----
Polk-----	14	-----	North Dakota-----	9	1
Wasco-----	32	-----	Nebraska-----	8	5
Yamhill-----	221	-----	Ohio-----	7	12
Washington-----	104	524	Montana-----	7	1
Grays Harbor-----	16	-----	New Mexico-----	6	2
Klickitat-----	28	-----	Arkansas-----	6	-----
Snohomish-----	14	-----	Indiana-----	6	-----
Yakima-----	29	-----	Missouri-----	6	-----
Oklahoma-----	8	4	Nevada-----	5	-----
Montana-----	1	12	Other States-----	31	11
Other States-----	1	5	Wyandot-----	353	353
Chitimchan-----	51	69	Oklahoma-----	323	320
Louisiana-----	51	50	Delaware-----	24	-----
Pennsylvania-----	-----	19	Kay-----	15	-----
Chumshan-----	14	38	Ottawa-----	37	-----
California-----	15	38	Pawnee-----	15	-----
Arizona-----	1	-----	South Dakota-----	15	2
Costanoan (Santa Cruz)-----	-----	17	Corson-----	14	-----
California-----	-----	17	Kansas-----	4	21
Iroquoian-----	52,457	39,679	California-----	1	5
Iroquois-----	6,866	2/ 7,837	Other States-----	10	5
New York-----	4,365	4,918	Cherokee-----	45,238	31,489
Cattaraugus-----	80	-----	Oklahoma-----	40,904	29,610
Erie-----	1,297	-----	Adair-----	4,900	-----
Franklin-----	1,035	-----	Atoka-----	17	-----
Genesee-----	394	-----	Bryan-----	376	-----
New York City 3/-----	14	-----	Caddo-----	32	-----
Niagara-----	410	-----	Canadian-----	31	-----
Onondaga-----	711	-----	Carter-----	95	-----
St. Lawrence-----	237	-----	Cherokee-----	4,578	-----
Wisconsin-----	1,732	2,122	Choctaw-----	250	-----
Brown-----	474	-----	Coal-----	16	-----
Calumet-----	11	-----	Comanche-----	10	-----
Milwaukee-----	155	-----	Craig-----	1,943	-----
Monroe-----	86	-----	Creek-----	459	-----
Outagamie-----	396	-----	Delaware-----	3,642	-----
Shawano-----	314	-----	Garfield-----	122	-----
Vilas-----	21	-----	Grady-----	10	-----
Winnebago-----	100	-----	Haskell-----	52	-----
Wood-----	11	-----	Hughes-----	228	-----
Oklahoma-----	340	263	Johnston-----	52	-----
Bryan-----	10	-----	Kay-----	307	-----
Delaware-----	75	-----	Latimer-----	25	-----
Oklahoma-----	10	-----	Le Flore-----	345	-----
			Lincoln-----	66	-----
			Love-----	19	-----
			McCurtain-----	109	-----
			McIntosh-----	345	-----
			Marshall-----	21	-----

2/ Includes 61 returned as "Iroquois," but with tribe not reported. Not distributed by States.

3/ Coextensive with counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond.

TABLE 9.—INDIAN POPULATION BY LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE, FOR STATES AND COUNTIES: 1930 AND 1910—Continued

(See note at head of this table)

STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER		STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER	
	1930	1910		1930	1910
Iroquoian—Continued			Iroquoian—Continued		
Cherokee—Continued			Cherokee—Continued		
Oklahoma—Continued			New York	26	5
Mayes	3,380	-----	New York City ^{3/}	15	-----
Murray	13	-----	Iowa	26	-----
Muskogee	3,941	-----	Nebraska	25	-----
Nowata	1,293	-----	Pennsylvania	18	50
Okfuskee	59	-----	Georgia	15	-----
Oklahoma	130	-----	South Dakota	13	7
Okmulgee	904	-----	Wyoming	13	-----
Osage	866	-----	Louisiana	12	1
Ottawa	1,477	-----	Indiana	10	-----
Pawnee	166	-----	Nevada	9	-----
Payne	21	-----	Massachusetts	8	-----
			New Jersey	7	-----
Pittsburg	600	-----	Mississippi	6	-----
Pontotoc	48	-----	Minnesota	5	2
Pottawatomie	483	-----	Florida	5	-----
Pushmataha	147	-----	North Dakota	4	34
Rogers	2,129	-----	South Carolina	2	87
Seminole	358	-----	Other States	11	-----
Sequoyah	3,042	-----			
Stephens	11	-----	Kalapooian	45	106
Tulsa	2,336	-----	Oregon	28	78
Wagoner	385	-----	Polk	15	-----
Washington	1,211	-----	California	11	-----
			Humboldt	11	-----
North Carolina	1,963	1,406	Washington	2	28
Graham	200	-----	Other States	4	-----
Jackson	553	-----			
Swain	1,055	-----	Karok (Orleans)	755	775
Alabama	287	9	California	723	775
Escambia	273	-----	Humboldt	230	-----
Virginia	268	19	Siskiyou	475	-----
Amherst	261	-----	Oklahoma	18	-----
California	258	34	Choctaw	11	-----
Alameda	13	-----	Oregon	9	-----
Los Angeles	79	-----	Other States	5	-----
Orange	66	-----			
San Bernardino	10	-----	Keresan	4,134	4,027
Siskiyou	10	-----	New Mexico	4,092	3,996
Kansas	191	71	McKinley	110	-----
Montgomery	11	-----	Sandoval	1,649	-----
Sedgwick	53	-----	Valencia	2,331	-----
Wyandotte	62	-----	Arizona	27	-----
Arkansas	180	-----	Navajo	12	-----
Oregon	126	19	California	7	19
Lane	49	-----	Oklahoma	6	4
Polk	11	-----	Other States	2	8
Wasco	12	-----			
Texas	117	-----	Kiowan (Kiowa)	1,050	1,126
Arizona	101	4	Oklahoma	1,046	1,107
Cochise	22	-----	Caddo	490	-----
Maricopa	77	-----	Comanche	118	-----
Navajo	22	-----	Kiowa	394	-----
Michigan	96	3	Osage	10	-----
Wayne	44	-----	Kansas	-----	17
Missouri	88	13	Other States	4	2
Washington	82	8			
Pierce	12	-----	Kusan (Kusa)	107	93
Whatcom	11	-----	Oregon	99	93
Colorado	76	12	Coos	83	-----
Denver ^{1/}	46	-----	Other States	8	-----
New Mexico	61	1			
Bernalillo	16	-----	Kutenai (Kutenai)	287	538
Otero	18	-----	Montana	185	424
Illinois	51	-----	Lake	174	-----
Cook	25	-----	Idaho	101	107
Wisconsin	40	14	Boundary	97	-----
Tennessee	38	45	Other States	1	7
Idaho	36	8			
Montana	31	12	Maidu	93	1,100
Sanders	13	-----	California	75	1,098
Ohio	29	15	Butte	49	-----

^{1/} City and county coextensive.^{3/} Coextensive with counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond.

TABLE 9.—INDIAN POPULATION BY LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE, FOR STATES AND COUNTIES: 1930 AND 1910—Continued

(See note at head of this table)

STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER		STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER	
	1930	1910		1930	1910
Maidu—Continued			Muskogean—Continued		
California—Continued			Choctaw—Continued		
Lassen-----	20	-----	Oklahoma—Continued		
Wisconsin-----	11	-----	Johnston-----	115	-----
Other States-----	7	2	Kay-----	39	-----
Miwok-----	491	699	Latimer-----	431	-----
California-----	485	698	La Flore-----	1,617	-----
Amador-----	13	-----	Love-----	128	-----
Calaveras-----	56	-----	McClain-----	79	-----
Kern-----	137	-----	McCourtain-----	2,168	-----
Mariposa-----	87	-----	McIntosh-----	14	-----
Placer-----	40	-----	Marshall-----	350	-----
Tuolumne-----	136	-----	Murray-----	126	-----
Other States-----	6	1	Muskogee-----	191	-----
Muskogean-----	33,633	29,191	Okfuskee-----	15	-----
Chickasaw-----	4,745	4,204	Oklahoma-----	114	-----
Oklahoma-----	4,685	4,191	Okmulgee-----	172	-----
Atoka-----	24	-----	Osage-----	40	-----
Bryan-----	611	-----	Ottawa-----	15	-----
Carter-----	334	-----	Pawnee-----	17	-----
Choctaw-----	13	-----	Pittsburg-----	2,081	-----
Cleveland-----	18	-----	Pontotoc-----	285	-----
Coal-----	231	-----	Pottawatomie-----	122	-----
Creek-----	18	-----	Pushmataha-----	1,031	-----
Garfield-----	11	-----	Rogers-----	31	-----
Garvin-----	73	-----	Seminole-----	136	-----
Grady-----	106	-----	Sequoyah-----	63	-----
Haskell-----	10	-----	Stephens-----	143	-----
Hughes-----	40	-----	Tulsa-----	165	-----
Jefferson-----	11	-----	Washington-----	37	-----
Johnston-----	229	-----	Mississippi-----	624	1,162
La Flore-----	18	-----	Kemper-----	54	-----
Love-----	127	-----	Leake-----	67	-----
McClain-----	125	-----	Mehoba-----	274	-----
Marshall-----	458	-----	Newton-----	140	-----
Mayes-----	14	-----	Louisiana-----	190	115
Murray-----	124	-----	Terrebonne-----	37	-----
Muskogee-----	31	-----	Texas-----	66	-----
Oklahoma-----	49	-----	California-----	41	-----
Okmulgee-----	38	-----	Los Angeles-----	15	-----
Osage-----	23	-----	Arizona-----	40	-----
Pittsburg-----	221	-----	Cochise-----	10	-----
Pontotoc-----	764	-----	Maricopa-----	27	-----
Pottawatomie-----	53	-----	Alabama-----	27	57
Pushmataha-----	44	-----	Escambia-----	24	-----
Rogers-----	29	-----	Kansas-----	24	11
Seminole-----	49	-----	Colorado-----	20	-----
Stephens-----	66	-----	New Mexico-----	18	-----
Tulsa-----	30	-----	Michigan-----	14	-----
California-----	14	-----	Missouri-----	8	-----
Missouri-----	11	-----	Oregon-----	7	1
Louisiana-----	8	-----	Arkansas-----	7	-----
Colorado-----	8	-----	Wyoming-----	7	8
Texas-----	5	-----	South Dakota-----	1	8
Other States-----	14	13	Virginia-----	-----	8
Choctaw-----	17,757	15,917	Other States-----	22	4
Oklahoma-----	16,641	14,361	Creek-----	9,083	7,541
Atoka-----	853	-----	Oklahoma-----	8,807	6,654
Bryan-----	1,939	-----	Adair-----	13	-----
Caddo-----	25	-----	Cherokee-----	28	-----
Canadian-----	15	-----	Craig-----	10	-----
Carter-----	437	-----	Creek-----	676	-----
Cherokee-----	16	-----	Hughes-----	1,463	-----
Choctaw-----	1,711	-----	Kay-----	14	-----
Coal-----	359	-----	McIntosh-----	1,722	-----
Comanche-----	10	-----	Mayes-----	27	-----
Craig-----	25	-----	Muskogee-----	411	-----
Creek-----	46	-----	Okfuskee-----	1,296	-----
Garfield-----	23	-----	Oklahoma-----	22	-----
Garvin-----	22	-----	Okmulgee-----	1,568	-----
Grady-----	22	-----	Osage-----	29	-----
Haskell-----	94	-----	Ottawa-----	21	-----
Hughes-----	258	-----	Pawnee-----	12	-----
Jefferson-----	26	-----	Pittsburg-----	39	-----
			Pontotoc-----	15	-----
			Pottawatomie-----	40	-----

TABLE 9.—INDIAN POPULATION BY LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE, FOR STATES AND COUNTIES: 1930 AND 1910—Continued

(See note at head of this table)

STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER		STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER	
	1930	1910		1930	1910
Muskogean—Continued			Pomo—Continued		
Creek—Continued			California—Continued		
Oklahoma—Continued			Mendocino-----	619	-----
Pushmataha-----	29	-----	San Diego-----	12	-----
Rogers-----	57	-----	Sonoma-----	126	-----
Seminole-----	248	-----	Kansas-----	-----	6
Sequoyah-----	27	-----	Other States-----	9	5
Tulsa-----	618	-----	Salinan (San Antonio)-----	-----	16
Wagoner-----	356	-----	California-----	-----	16
Washington-----	14	-----	Monterey-----	-----	16
Texas-----	180	199	Salishan-----	9,333	7,723
Polk-----	176	-----	Washington Coast Salish-----	4,106	3,918
Louisiana-----	134	196	Washington-----	4,055	3,650
Kansas-----	43	33	Clallam-----	270	-----
Montgomery-----	11	-----	Grays Harbor-----	461	-----
Alabama-----	36	185	Jefferson-----	131	-----
Oregon-----	24	1	King-----	296	-----
Lane-----	17	-----	Kitsap-----	221	-----
Missouri-----	11	2	Mason-----	239	-----
California-----	10	3	Pacific-----	70	-----
Arizona-----	9	-----	Pierce-----	354	-----
New Mexico-----	7	-----	Skagit-----	341	-----
Wisconsin-----	6	-----	Snohomish-----	518	-----
Arkansas-----	5	-----	Thurston-----	103	-----
Montana-----	3	34	Whatcom-----	707	-----
South Dakota-----	2	9	Yakima-----	44	-----
North Carolina-----	1	7	Oregon-----	26	57
Mississippi-----	-----	6	Marion-----	14	-----
Other States-----	5	12	Idaho-----	11	-----
Seminole-----	2,048	1,729	California-----	8	-----
Oklahoma-----	1,789	1,503	Pennsylvania-----	1	5
Hughes-----	120	-----	Other States-----	5	6
Muskogee-----	18	-----	Interior Salish-----	5,211	3,780
Okfuskee-----	56	-----	Washington-----	2,607	2,242
Pottawatomie-----	24	-----	Ferry-----	866	-----
Seminole-----	1,521	-----	Okanogan-----	876	-----
Florida-----	227	16	Pend Oreille-----	114	-----
California-----	7	1	Pierce-----	10	-----
Arizona-----	6	-----	Stevens-----	629	-----
Oregon-----	6	-----	Yakima-----	52	-----
Michigan-----	5	-----	Montana-----	2,036	939
Texas-----	2	200	Lake-----	1,446	-----
Kansas-----	-----	8	Missoula-----	176	-----
Other States-----	6	1	Sanders-----	365	-----
Piman-----	9,587	8,034	Idaho-----	480	419
Papago-----	5,205	3,798	Benewah-----	354	-----
Arizona-----	5,163	3,785	Boundary-----	10	-----
Maricopa-----	263	-----	Kootenai-----	109	-----
Pima-----	4,189	-----	Oregon-----	72	151
Pinal-----	722	-----	Douglas-----	11	-----
Yuma-----	33	-----	Marion-----	28	-----
California-----	29	6	Wasco-----	13	-----
Los Angeles-----	16	-----	Nebraska-----	1	7
Other States-----	13	7	Pennsylvania-----	-----	19
Pima-----	4,382	4,236	Other States-----	15	3
Arizona-----	4,322	4,187	Tillamook-----	16	25
Maricopa-----	1,768	-----	Oregon-----	9	18
Pima-----	27	-----	Washington-----	2	6
Pinal-----	2,509	-----	Other States-----	5	1
Yavapai-----	10	-----	Shapwilitan-----	6,352	4/ 5,698
California-----	22	60	Klamath and Modoc-----	2,034	978
Los Angeles-----	13	-----	Oregon-----	1,057	858
South Dakota-----	13	-----	Coos-----	15	-----
Corson-----	10	-----	Curry-----	32	-----
Oklahoma-----	10	-----	Klamath-----	850	-----
Montana-----	5	-----	Lincoln-----	54	-----
Kansas-----	2	5	Marion-----	10	-----
Other States-----	8	4	California-----	922	36
Pomo-----	1,145	1,195	Del Norte-----	302	-----
California-----	1,134	1,182	Rumboldt-----	425	-----
Idaho-----	342	-----			

4/ Includes 17 of Shapwilitan stock, not reported by tribe or distributed by State.

TABLE 9.—INDIAN POPULATION BY LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE, FOR STATES AND COUNTIES: 1930 AND 1910—Continued

(See note at head of this table)

STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER		STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER	
	1930	1910		1930	1910
Shaywilitan—Continued			Shoshonean—Continued		
Klamath and Modoc—Continued			Bannock—Continued		
California—Continued			Oregon-----	7	2
Mendocino-----	16	-----	California-----	6	4
Modoc-----	10	-----	Utah-----	6	1
Siakiyou-----	153	-----	Montana-----	1	25
Oklahoma-----	31	33	Pennsylvania-----	-----	5
Ottawa-----	22	-----	Other States-----	5	6
Washington-----	8	5			
Nevada-----	8	-----	Comanche-----	1,423	1,171
Arizona-----	2	6	Oklahoma-----	-----	1,160
Pennsylvania-----	-----	25	Caddo-----	202	-----
Missouri-----	-----	10	Comanche-----	623	-----
Other States-----	6	5	Cotton-----	294	-----
			Kiowa-----	15	-----
Shabaptians-----	4,119	4,374	California-----	8	-----
Washington-----	1,890	1,984	Kansas-----	6	7
Grays Harbor-----	19	-----	Arizona-----	5	-----
King-----	10	-----	Other States-----	14	4
Klickitat-----	155	-----			
Okanogan-----	89	-----	Hopi-----	2,752	2,009
Pierce-----	67	-----	Arizona-----	2,701	1,941
Snohomish-----	16	-----	Cocoino-----	371	-----
Thurston-----	21	-----	Maricopa-----	17	-----
Yakima-----	1,446	-----	Navajo-----	2,222	-----
Idaho-----	1,091	1,074	California-----	22	42
Idaho-----	1,230	-----	New Mexico-----	12	9
Lewis-----	143	-----	Nevada-----	7	-----
Nez Perce-----	639	-----	Washington-----	7	-----
Oregon-----	1,054	1,206	Pennsylvania-----	-----	15
Jefferson-----	112	-----	Other States-----	3	4
Marion-----	19	-----			
Polk-----	24	-----	Paiute-Mono-Paviotat-----	5,060	5,631
Umtilla-----	524	-----	Nevada-----	2,660	2,722
Wasco-----	343	-----	Churchill-----	561	-----
Montana-----	39	66	Clark-----	231	-----
Lake-----	35	-----	Klko-----	113	-----
California-----	14	2	Busholdt-----	309	-----
Nevada-----	8	-----	Lyon-----	371	-----
Nebraska-----	6	-----	Mineral-----	379	-----
Kansas-----	2	7	Rye-----	59	-----
Pennsylvania-----	-----	33	Ormsby-----	104	-----
Other States-----	15	2	Pershing-----	104	-----
			Washoe-----	592	-----
Cayuse and Molala-----	199	329	California-----	1,531	1,968
Oregon-----	193	302	Fresno-----	357	-----
Umtilla-----	163	-----	Inyo-----	542	-----
Washington-----	1	11	Kern-----	35	-----
South Dakota-----	-----	5	Lassen-----	43	-----
Other States-----	5	11	Los Angeles-----	19	-----
			Mariposa-----	24	-----
Shastan-----	844	1,578	Modoc-----	194	-----
California-----	693	1,363	Mono-----	236	-----
Lassen-----	42	-----	San Bernardino-----	31	-----
Mendocino-----	11	-----	Tulare-----	17	-----
Modoc-----	257	-----	Oregon-----	291	541
Shasta-----	227	-----	Harney-----	119	-----
Siakiyou-----	70	-----	Jefferson-----	54	-----
Oregon-----	138	177	Klamath-----	112	-----
Jefferson-----	11	-----	Arizona-----	249	97
Klamath-----	77	-----	Cocoino-----	31	-----
Lincoln-----	21	-----	Mohave-----	96	-----
Polk-----	13	-----	Yuma-----	119	-----
Washington-----	5	2	Utah-----	193	236
Nevada-----	1	6	San Juan-----	24	-----
Oklahoma-----	1	7	Idaho-----	112	152
Other States-----	6	1	Owyhee-----	111	-----
			Montana-----	11	27
Shoshonean-----	15,985	16,842	Oklahoma-----	5	-----
Bannock-----	415	413	Washington-----	4	7
Idaho-----	313	363	Wyoming-----	-----	8
Bannock-----	74	-----	Pennsylvania-----	-----	5
Bingham-----	237	-----	Other States-----	4	6
Oklahoma-----	65	-----			
Caddo-----	65	-----	Shoshoni-----	3,994	3,840
Wyoming-----	11	9	Nevada-----	1,633	1,525
Fremont-----	11	-----	Churchill-----	86	-----

TABLE 9.—INDIAN POPULATION BY LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE, FOR STATES AND COUNTIES: 1930 AND 1910—Continued

(See note at head of this table)

STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER		STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER	
	1930	1910		1930	1910
Shoshonean—Continued			Siouan—Continued		
Shoshoni—Continued			Hidatsa	528	547
Nevada—Continued			North Dakota	519	580
Kiko	607	-----	Dunn	156	-----
Humboldt	16	-----	McLean	349	-----
Lander	259	-----	South Dakota	9	1
Mineral	55	-----	Pennsylvania	-----	10
Nye	292	-----	Montana	-----	9
Ormsby	22	-----	Wyoming	-----	6
Washoe	27	-----	Kansas	-----	1
White Pine	150	-----			
Idaho	1,231	1,259	Iowa	176	244
Bannock	412	-----	Nebraska	85	36
Bingham	634	-----	Richardson	83	-----
Owyhee	35	-----	Oklahoma	71	79
Power	157	-----	Lincoln	32	-----
Wyoming	787	700	Noble	24	-----
Fremont	767	-----	Kansas	19	124
California	177	35	Brown	10	-----
Inyo	145	-----	Other States	3	3
Lassen	16	-----			
Utah	107	248	Kansa	318	236
Box Elder	103	-----	Oklahoma	313	232
Arizona	9	4	Kay	237	-----
Montana	8	10	Osage	89	-----
Washington	6	-----	Tulsa	17	-----
Oregon	6	-----	Kansas	1	6
Pennsylvania	-----	27	Other States	4	-----
Other States	10	4			
Ute	1,980	2,281	Mandan	271	209
Utah	1,269	1,509	North Dakota	258	197
Duchesne	202	-----	Dunn	171	-----
Juab	171	-----	McLean	28	-----
San Juan	154	-----	Montana	12	5
Uintah	733	-----	South Dakota	1	5
Colorado	669	725	District of Columbia	-----	2
La Plata	286	-----			
Montezuma	280	-----	Oto and Missouri	627	345
Wyoming	18	6	Oklahoma	614	326
Fremont	10	-----	Kay	34	-----
New Mexico	5	-----	Noble	376	-----
Washington	5	-----	Osage	17	-----
Nevada	3	6	Pawnee	170	-----
Oklahoma	2	14	California	7	-----
Kansas	-----	12	Nebraska	1	10
Other States	9	9	Kansas	1	6
			Other States	4	3
Southern California	361	1,497	Omaha	1,103	1,105
California	350	1,493	Nebraska	1,027	1,075
Riverside	290	-----	Thurston	1,006	-----
San Bernardino	29	-----	Oklahoma	48	5
San Diego	20	-----	Kay	14	-----
Oklahoma	10	-----	Osage	25	-----
Other States	1	4	Colorado	12	-----
			South Dakota	6	11
Siouan	37,329	32,941	Kansas	2	11
Catawba	166	124	Pennsylvania	-----	11
South Carolina	159	99	Other States	8	3
Colorado	-----	14			
North Carolina	-----	6	Osage	2,344	1,373
Other States	7	5	Oklahoma	2,106	1,345
			Craig	17	-----
Crow	1,674	1,799	Kay	139	-----
Montana	1,625	1,698	Mayer	14	-----
Big Horn	1,593	-----	Osage	1,559	-----
Oklahoma	13	2	Pawnee	24	-----
Ottawa	12	-----	Pittsburg	11	-----
South Dakota	12	55	Rogers	22	-----
Washington	6	-----	Tulsa	157	-----
Indiana	5	-----	Washington	101	-----
Washington	5	-----	Kansas	112	12
Kansas	-----	14	Montgomery	33	-----
California	-----	11	California	21	-----
North Dakota	-----	5	Los Angeles	13	-----
Pennsylvania	-----	1	Oregon	20	-----
Other States	12	5			

TABLE 9.—INDIAN POPULATION BY LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE, FOR STATES AND COUNTIES: 1930 AND 1910—Continued

(See note at head of this table)

STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER		STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER	
	1930	1910		1930	1910
Siouan—Continued			Siouan—Continued		
Osage—Continued			Dakota—Continued		
Colorado-----	19	-----	Minnesota—Continued		
Denver 1/-----	10	-----	Hennepin-----	18	-----
New Mexico-----	12	1	Oklahoma-----	144	58
Bernalillo-----	11	-----	Osage-----	36	-----
Arizona-----	8	2	Pawnee-----	16	-----
Arkansas-----	7	-----	California-----	49	3
Washington-----	7	-----	Los Angeles-----	12	-----
Texas-----	6	-----	Riverside-----	11	-----
Illinois-----	5	-----	Washington-----	28	6
Pennsylvania-----	2	7	Snohomish-----	11	-----
Other States-----	19	6	Idaho-----	26	-----
Ponca-----	959	875	Beneviah-----	10	-----
Oklahoma-----	743	619	Arizona-----	23	3
Key-----	619	-----	Coconino-----	12	-----
Noble-----	70	-----	Wyoming-----	22	11
Osage-----	14	-----	Fremont-----	10	-----
Pawnee-----	31	-----	Kansas-----	21	93
Nebraska-----	161	193	Michigan-----	17	1
Knox-----	148	-----	Pennsylvania-----	15	97
Thurston-----	10	-----	Colorado-----	14	-----
South Dakota-----	31	18	Oregon-----	14	2
Gregory-----	17	-----	Illinois-----	13	8
Kansas-----	-----	42	Nevada-----	13	2
Other States-----	4	3	Washoe-----	13	-----
Quapaw-----	222	231	New Mexico-----	13	-----
Oklahoma-----	212	221	Wisconsin-----	9	33
Ottawa-----	187	-----	New York-----	8	1
Kansas-----	10	6	Missouri-----	6	11
Other States-----	-----	4	Kentucky-----	6	-----
Dakota-----	25,934	22,778	Tennessee-----	5	-----
South Dakota-----	20,918	18,340	Iowa-----	3	7
Bennett-----	1,177	-----	New Jersey-----	1	62
Buffalo-----	711	-----	Other States-----	7	4
Charles Mix-----	1,395	-----	Assiniboin-----	1,581	1,253
Corson-----	1,726	-----	Montana-----	1,467	1,229
Day-----	201	-----	Blaine-----	515	-----
Dewey-----	1,571	-----	Hill-----	19	-----
Gregory-----	396	-----	Phillips-----	106	-----
Hughes-----	162	-----	Roosevelt-----	508	-----
Lyman-----	290	-----	Sheridan-----	19	-----
Marshall-----	353	-----	Valley-----	299	-----
Mollette-----	1,460	-----	North Dakota-----	94	8
Moody-----	201	-----	Rolette-----	86	-----
Pennington-----	280	-----	Nevada-----	5	-----
Roberts-----	961	-----	Kansas-----	1	6
Shannon-----	3,089	-----	Oregon-----	1	6
Stanley-----	107	-----	Other States-----	13	4
Todd-----	2,755	-----	Winnabego-----	1,446	1,220
Tripp-----	473	-----	Wisconsin-----	937	735
Wahabauigh-----	839	-----	Jackson-----	226	-----
Washington-----	1,484	-----	Monroe-----	151	-----
Ziebach-----	803	-----	Shawano-----	102	-----
North Dakota-----	2,307	1,900	Wood-----	96	-----
Benson-----	876	-----	Nebraska-----	423	1,007
McLean-----	11	-----	Thurston-----	387	-----
Ramsay-----	35	-----	Minnesota-----	15	8
Sioux-----	1,291	-----	Oklahoma-----	14	9
Montana-----	1,251	837	Kansas-----	14	5
Big Horn-----	20	-----	Sedgwick-----	11	-----
Blaine-----	34	-----	South Dakota-----	12	2
Lake-----	15	-----	Iowa-----	5	32
Roosevelt-----	1,079	-----	Illinois-----	5	-----
Rosebud-----	12	-----	Pennsylvania-----	3	17
Sheridan-----	20	-----	Other States-----	18	5
Valley-----	32	-----	Tanoan-----	3,412	5/ 3,140
Nebraska-----	690	794	New Mexico-----	3,348	3,077
Knox-----	522	-----	Bernalillo-----	929	-----
Thurston-----	18	-----	Rio Arriba-----	758	-----
Minnesota-----	311	457	Sandoval-----	1,018	-----

1/ City and county coextensive.

2/ Includes 13 of Tanoan stock not reported by tribe and not classified by State.

TABLE 9.—INDIAN POPULATION BY LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE, FOR STATES AND COUNTIES: 1930 AND 1910—Continued

(See note at head of this table)

STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER		STOCK, TRIBE, STATE AND COUNTY	NUMBER	
	1930	1910		1930	1910
Tanoan—Continued			Yukuta—Continued		
New Mexico—Continued			California—Continued		
Santa Fe-----	350	---	Tuolumne-----	15	-----
Taos-----	104	---	Nevada-----	29	-----
Valencia-----	225	---	Ormsby-----	24	-----
California-----	32	3	Oregon-----	13	-----
Arizona-----	9	8	Oklahoma-----	9	-----
Texas-----	---	34	Arizona-----	6	2
Other States-----	23	5	Other States-----	3	1
Tonkawan (Tonkawa)-----	48	42	Yuclean-----	216	78
Oklahoma-----	46	42	Oklahoma-----	195	74
Key-----	42	---	Canadian-----	13	-----
Other States-----	2	---	Creek-----	140	-----
Tunican (Tunica)-----	1	43	Tulsa-----	26	-----
Louisiana-----	1	43	North Carolina-----	5	-----
Washoan (Washo)-----	668	819	Other States-----	16	4
Nevada-----	389	536	Yukian-----	177	198
Douglas-----	224	---	California-----	150	194
Lyon-----	10	---	Mendocino-----	60	-----
Ormsby-----	66	---	Sonoma-----	56	-----
Washoe-----	85	---	Oregon-----	24	3
California-----	275	273	Lincoln-----	23	---
Alpine-----	104	---	Other States-----	3	1
Eldorado-----	14	---	Yuman-----	4,537	4,267
Lassen-----	17	---	Cocopa-----	99	245
Mono-----	55	---	Arizona-----	89	229
Oregon-----	---	5	Yuma-----	88	---
Other States-----	4	5	California-----	10	16
Wintun-----	512	710	Imperial-----	10	---
California-----	508	703	Diegueno-----	322	756
Colusa-----	26	---	California-----	321	756
Humboldt-----	16	---	San Diego-----	306	---
Mendocino-----	68	---	Nevada-----	1	---
Shasta-----	234	---	Northern Yumans-----	646	988
Stakiyou-----	16	---	Arizona-----	639	983
Trinity-----	116	---	Coconino-----	206	---
Other States-----	4	7	Maricopa-----	13	---
Wiyot (Humboldt Bay)-----	236	152	Mohave-----	396	---
California-----	230	152	Yavapai-----	18	---
Humboldt-----	214	---	Other States-----	7	5
Oregon-----	4	---	Maricopa-----	310	386
Nevada-----	2	---	Arizona-----	295	382
Yakonan-----	9	55	Maricopa-----	287	---
Oregon-----	7	47	California-----	5	4
Washington-----	2	7	Other States-----	10	---
South Dakota-----	---	1	Mohave-----	854	1,058
Yanan-----	9	39	Arizona-----	574	667
California-----	9	39	Mohave-----	112	---
Mendocino-----	5	---	Navajo-----	41	---
Sacramento-----	1	---	Yavapai-----	70	---
Shasta-----	3	---	Yuma-----	345	---
Yokuts-----	1,145	533	California-----	277	389
California-----	1,085	530	San Bernardino-----	255	---
Amador-----	17	---	Other States-----	3	2
Butte-----	108	---	Yuma-----	2,306	834
Calaveras-----	64	---	California-----	2,231	642
Eldorado-----	12	---	Imperial-----	676	---
Fresno-----	118	---	Los Angeles-----	11	---
Humboldt-----	14	---	Riverside-----	377	---
Kings-----	110	---	San Diego-----	1,160	---
Lassen-----	60	---	Arizona-----	69	191
Madera-----	133	---	Yuma-----	56	---
Marin-----	74	---	Other States-----	6	1
Mariposa-----	16	---	Yurok-----	471	668
Mendocino-----	106	---	California-----	440	668
Modoc-----	34	---	Humboldt-----	428	---
Placer-----	44	---	Nevada-----	26	---
Sonoma-----	46	---	Nye-----	26	---
Tulare-----	24	---			

TABLE 9.—INDIAN POPULATION BY LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE, FOR STATES AND COUNTIES: 1930 AND 1910—Continued

(See note at head of this table)

STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER		STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER	
	1930	1910		1930	1910
Yurok—Continued			Other tribes of the United States, including stocks and tribes, not reported—Contd.		
Other States-----	5	-----	Oklahoma—Continued		
Zuni (Zuni)-----	1,749	1,667	Oktawake-----	51	-----
New Mexico-----	1,726	1,664	Oklahoma-----	295	-----
McKinley-----	1,715	-----	Omulgee-----	13	-----
Valencia-----	11	-----	Ooage-----	32	-----
Arizona-----	10	1	Ottawa-----	360	-----
Other States-----	13	2	Pawnee-----	14	-----
Other tribes of the United States, including stocks and tribes not reported-----	35,150	6/20,485	Payne-----	99	-----
California-----	5,678	1,856	Pittsburg-----	165	-----
Alameda-----	143	-----	Pontotoc-----	46	-----
Amador-----	87	-----	Pottawatomie-----	81	-----
Butte-----	192	-----	Pushmataha-----	29	-----
Colusa-----	70	-----	Rogers-----	227	-----
Del Norte-----	50	-----	Seminole-----	59	-----
Eldorado-----	115	-----	Sequoyah-----	60	-----
Fresno-----	155	-----	Stephens-----	49	-----
Humboldt-----	107	-----	Tulsa-----	159	-----
Imperial-----	69	-----	Wagoner-----	12	-----
Inyo-----	44	-----	Washington-----	23	-----
Kern-----	169	-----	Washita-----	13	-----
Kings-----	37	-----	Michigan-----	3,891	790
Lake-----	32	-----	Baraga-----	54	-----
Lassen-----	96	-----	Charlevoix-----	77	-----
Los Angeles-----	637	-----	Chippewa-----	556	-----
Madera-----	374	-----	Emet-----	139	-----
Marin-----	13	-----	Isabella-----	162	-----
Mariposa-----	14	-----	Leelanau-----	143	-----
Mendocino-----	61	-----	Mackinac-----	97	-----
Modoc-----	51	-----	Wayne-----	153	-----
Orange-----	44	-----	North Carolina-----	2,197	565
Placer-----	42	-----	Bladen-----	30	-----
Plumas-----	251	-----	Hoke-----	13	-----
Riverside-----	559	-----	Robeson-----	1,948	-----
Sacramento-----	160	-----	New York-----	1,875	686
San Bernardino-----	116	-----	Cattaraugus-----	823	-----
San Diego-----	158	-----	Erie-----	273	-----
San Francisco 1/-----	134	-----	Franklin-----	17	-----
Shasta-----	140	-----	Genesee-----	20	-----
Siskiyou-----	225	-----	New York City-----	235	-----
Sonoma-----	278	-----	Niagara-----	10	-----
Tehama-----	110	-----	Oondaga-----	69	-----
Trinity-----	65	-----	St. Lawrence-----	54	-----
Tulare-----	308	-----	Arizona-----	1,345	498
Oklahoma-----	4,900	4,407	Apache-----	15	-----
Atoka-----	16	-----	Cochise-----	13	-----
Blaine-----	167	-----	Cocoonino-----	50	-----
Bryan-----	51	-----	Gila-----	144	-----
Caddo-----	645	-----	Maricopa-----	362	-----
Comedian-----	212	-----	Mohave-----	15	-----
Choctaw-----	15	-----	Navajo-----	238	-----
Cleveland-----	62	-----	Pima-----	236	-----
Comanche-----	236	-----	Pinal-----	45	-----
Craig-----	70	-----	Yavapai-----	47	-----
Creek-----	24	-----	Yuma-----	164	-----
Custer-----	111	-----	New Mexico-----	1,267	315
Delaware-----	41	-----	Dona Ana-----	122	-----
Dewey-----	15	-----	McKinley-----	40	-----
Garfield-----	21	-----	Otero-----	17	-----
Garvin-----	463	-----	Rio Arriba-----	41	-----
Grady-----	111	-----	San Juan-----	25	-----
Johnston-----	11	-----	Santa Fe-----	49	-----
Key-----	18	-----	Taos-----	661	-----
Kiowa-----	376	-----	Valencia-----	216	-----
Latimer-----	36	-----	Washington-----	1,173	1,345
La Flore-----	16	-----	Challam-----	20	-----
McClain-----	55	-----	Ferry-----	24	-----
McCurtain-----	18	-----	Grays Harbor-----	14	-----
Murray-----	49	-----	Jefferson-----	24	-----
			King-----	91	-----
			Kitsap-----	54	-----

1/ City and county coextensive.

2/ Includes 61 of Iroquoian stock, 17 of Shapamiltun stock, and 13 of Tancon stock included also in totals for these stocks.

TABLE 9.—INDIAN POPULATION BY LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE, FOR STATES AND COUNTIES: 1930 AND 1910—Continued

(See note at head of this table)

STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER		STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER	
	1930	1910		1930	1910
Other tribes of the United States, including stocks and tribes not reported—Contd. Washington—Continued			Other tribes of the United States, including stocks and tribes not reported—Contd. Oregon—Continued		
Mason-----	38	-----	Klamath-----	15	-----
Okanogan-----	13	-----	Lane-----	26	-----
Pacific-----	105	-----	Lincoln-----	13	-----
Pierce-----	102	-----	Multnomah-----	95	-----
Skagit-----	101	-----	Umatilla-----	35	-----
Snohomish-----	45	-----	Florida-----	348	56
Stevens-----	121	-----	Pennsylvania-----	331	438
Whatcom-----	21	-----	Ohio-----	323	92
Yakima-----	221	-----	South Dakota-----	322	372
Minnesota-----	1,090	314	Bennett-----	65	-----
Aitkin-----	40	-----	Charles Mix-----	11	-----
Carlton-----	119	-----	Corson-----	10	-----
Cass-----	22	-----	Dewey-----	10	-----
Hennepin-----	117	-----	Lyman-----	57	-----
Millie Lacs-----	15	-----	Washabaugh-----	24	-----
Pine-----	37	-----	Ziebach-----	21	-----
Ramsey-----	129	-----	Colorado-----	309	714
Redwood-----	113	-----	Denver-----	134	-----
St. Louis-----	117	-----	La Plata-----	16	-----
Louisiana-----	1,089	375	Virginia-----	301	178
Terrebonne-----	899	-----	Illinois-----	221	179
Wisconsin-----	1,052	588	Cook-----	157	-----
Bayfield-----	15	-----	Iowa-----	265	169
Brown-----	167	-----	Woodbury-----	175	-----
Burnett-----	19	-----	Arkansas-----	194	460
Douglas-----	42	-----	Indiana-----	194	184
Milwaukee-----	77	-----	Rhode Island-----	184	226
Monroe-----	10	-----	New Jersey-----	170	106
Outagamie-----	373	-----	Utah-----	161	85
Shawano-----	23	-----	San Juan-----	43	-----
Winnepago-----	18	-----	Uintah-----	24	-----
Kansas-----	894	500	Maine-----	144	87
Brown-----	150	-----	Penobscot-----	19	-----
Cowley-----	77	-----	Connecticut-----	121	75
Jackson-----	21	-----	Tennessee-----	113	155
Montgomery-----	222	-----	Alabama-----	112	658
Sedgwick-----	19	-----	Escambia-----	45	-----
Wyandotte-----	86	-----	Idaho-----	104	87
Mississippi-----	824	82	Bannock-----	17	-----
Kemper-----	84	-----	Boundary-----	12	-----
Leake-----	230	-----	Owyhee-----	16	-----
Neahoba-----	420	-----	Wyoming-----	84	29
Newton-----	24	-----	Maryland-----	47	55
Massachusetts-----	753	291	New Hampshire-----	35	31
Barnstable-----	318	-----	District of Columbia-----	34	57
Nebraska-----	738	198	Nevada-----	27	336
Knox-----	23	-----	Vermont-----	26	26
Thurston-----	426	-----	Georgia-----	25	95
Texas-----	575	269	Kentucky-----	15	234
Polk-----	68	-----	West Virginia-----	14	36
North Dakota-----	538	374	Delaware-----	3	5
Ramsey-----	11	-----	Alaskan and Foreign Tribes-----	6,253	1,866
Rolette-----	72	-----	Canadian and Mexican Tribes-----	5,651	1,781
Sioux-----	68	-----	Arizona-----	2,097	534
Williams-----	33	-----	Gila-----	22	-----
South Carolina-----	445	143	Mariopa-----	805	-----
Dillon-----	164	-----	Pima-----	899	-----
Marlboro-----	95	-----	Pinal-----	84	-----
Montana-----	422	440	Yuma-----	242	-----
Big Horn-----	12	-----	Montana-----	1,043	309
Cascade-----	57	-----	Big Horn-----	12	-----
Glacier-----	17	-----	Blaine-----	62	-----
Hill-----	12	-----	Cascade-----	50	-----
Lake-----	11	-----	Glacier-----	238	-----
Lewis and Clark-----	66	-----	Hill-----	201	-----
Missoula-----	21	-----	Lake-----	49	-----
Phillips-----	24	-----	Lewis and Clark-----	70	-----
Roosevelt-----	43	-----	Phillips-----	41	-----
Rosebud-----	22	-----	Pondera-----	74	-----
Missouri-----	407	246	Roosevelt-----	56	-----
Oregon-----	402	664	Sanders-----	18	-----
Cooe-----	15	-----			
Douglas-----	72	-----			

TABLE 9.—INDIAN POPULATION BY LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE, FOR STATES AND COUNTIES: 1930 AND 1910—Continued

(See note at head of this table)

STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER		STOCK, TRIBE, STATE, AND COUNTY	NUMBER	
	1930	1910		1930	1910
Alaskan and Foreign Tribes—Con. Canadian and Mexican Tribes —Continued			Alaskan and Foreign Tribes— Continued		
Montana—Continued			Canadian and Mexican Tribes—Continued		
Valley-----	11	-----	Wisconsin-----	29	2
Washington-----	522	596	New Hampshire-----	29	-----
Clallam-----	341	-----	Oregon-----	24	42
King-----	35	-----	Texas-----	15	-----
Okanogan-----	15	-----	Colorado-----	13	-----
Pierce-----	19	-----	Kansas-----	12	1
Sachemish-----	12	-----	New Jersey-----	11	-----
Whitcom-----	35	-----	Wyoming-----	10	-----
Yakima-----	20	-----	Connecticut-----	10	-----
New York-----	408	24	Vermont-----	6	-----
Erie-----	125	-----	Nebraska-----	5	1
Franklin-----	24	-----	Other States-----	20	-----
New York City-----	67	-----			
Niagara-----	75	-----	Alaskan Tribes-----	366	85
Oncodaga-----	44	-----	Washington-----	226	6
North Dakota-----	401	5	King-----	63	-----
Benson-----	41	-----	Kitsap-----	13	-----
Rolette-----	293	-----	Mason-----	10	-----
Sioux-----	13	-----	Pierce-----	37	-----
Williams-----	12	-----	Thurston-----	45	-----
Michigan-----	289	28	Oregon-----	90	79
Chippewa-----	59	-----	Marion-----	33	-----
Wayne-----	111	-----	Multnomah-----	44	-----
Maine-----	106	168	Idaho-----	18	-----
Penobscot-----	33	-----	California-----	18	-----
California-----	99	38	New York-----	8	-----
Los Angeles-----	23	-----	Other States-----	25	-----
San Diego-----	14	-----			
Oklahoma-----	75	1	Other Foreign-born Indians	217	(2/)
Pottawatomie-----	43	-----	New York-----	56	-----
New Mexico-----	69	-----	New York City 3/-----	46	-----
Dona Ana-----	31	-----	California-----	35	-----
Otero-----	30	-----	Los Angeles-----	21	-----
South Dakota-----	66	-----	New Jersey-----	17	-----
Corson-----	38	-----	Pennsylvania-----	16	-----
Minnesota-----	55	2	Texas-----	10	-----
St. Louis-----	13	-----	Missouri-----	8	-----
Massachusetts-----	44	24	Louisiana-----	7	-----
Louisiana-----	44	-----	Ohio-----	6	-----
Illinois-----	41	-----	Michigan-----	6	-----
Cook-----	34	-----	Massachusetts-----	5	-----
Idaho-----	37	2	Illinois-----	5	-----
Benewah-----	22	-----	Minnesota-----	5	-----
Ohio-----	36	-----	Washington-----	5	-----
Pennsylvania-----	35	4	Other States-----	36	-----

3/ Coextensive with counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond.

2/ Not tabulated in 1910.