

Indians Taxed and Indians Not Taxed. Department of the Interior, Census Office. Eleventh Census:1890, Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1894. 52d Congress, 1st Session, HR Mis. Doc. No. 340, Part 15.

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⁴
Census of 1850

The United States censuses prior to 1850 did not include Indians, and they were not stated in the total of population. The Indian census of 1850 grew out of an enumeration of the Indians under authority of the following clause in the Indian appropriation act of June 27, 1846:

And it shall be the duty of different agents and subagents to take a census and to obtain such other statistical information of the several tribes of Indians among whom they respectively reside as may be required by the Secretary of War, and in such form as he shall prescribe.

In the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, page XCIV, appears a table of Indian population, which includes a statement by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated November 10, 1853, of the number of Indians in the United States at that time. The aggregate, according to this statement, was 400,764, but this does not profess to be accurate, for the number of Indians in the states of South Carolina, California and Texas, the territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico and those belonging to the Blackfeet, Sioux, Kiowa, Comanche, Pawnee, "and other tribes," numbering, according to the table, 272,130, are confessedly "estimates." Thus, while Schoolcraft in his statement dated July 1, 1850, reports the California Indians at 32,231, this statement, 3 years later, "estimates," their number at 100,000.

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Indians in the United States in 1853

The following statement was made up on November 10, 1853, at the request of the Superintendent of the Seventh Census, 1850,

by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It is valuable as showing the location of the Indian tribes which form a portion of the inhabitants of the territory of the United States, though they are not included in any of the enumerations of 1850, except in a few cases, which can not affect the general correctness of the table. The total number of Indians in 1789 is 76,00; for 1825, 129,366; for 1853, 400,764. The exceedingly large estimate of 100,000 Indians for California swells the number above other estimates.

Indians in the United States in 1853, with the number in 1789, and 1825, showing their location

Name of tribes and location in 1825

| p. 17 | 1789 | 1825 | 1853 (east omitted) |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|---------------------|
| Oregon and Washington Indians | ---- | ----- | 23,000 |
| California Indians | ---- | 9000- | 100,000 |
| Utah Indians | ---- | ----- | 11,500 |

Census of 1860

| Civilized Indians in the States and Territories in 1860 | | | |
|---|-------|------|--------|
| | Total | male | female |
| Nevada | ---- | ---- | ----- |
| Utah | 89 | 46 | 43 |
| Washington | 426 | 195 | 231 |
| States | | | |

The civilized Indians and the unenumerated Indians, as given in the two tables for 1860, aggregate 339,421.

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Indians in the States and Territories Retaining their Tribal Character Not enumerated in the Eighth census, 1860

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Oregon | 7,000 |
| Washington Territory | 31,000 |
| Utah Territory | 20,000 |

Wanapums research

Department of the Interior Census Office
Report on Indians Taxed and Indians Not Taxed in the United States
Except Alaska, at the Eleventh Census: 1890; Government
Printing Office, 1894. 52d Congress, 1st session : HR Mis. Doc
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"The Book of the Indians of North America" by Samuel J. Drake
has a list of the principal tribes of Indians in the United States
with their locations, in 1832, with an estimated population of
293,933. This list of about 200 tribes contains many local names.

Indians in the United States in 1832 (Samuel J. Drake)
(Only tribes pertinent in west, listed)

Chopunnishes, on the Kooskooskee, 2,000 and on Lewis river
below Kooskooskee, to the Columbia, 2,300; in all, in 1806, 73
lodges.

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Eskeloots on the Columbia; 1,000 in 21 lodges or clans

Kimocnims, band of Chopunnish, on Lewis river; 800 in 23 clans.

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Ootlatshoots, tribe of the Tuskepas, on Clarke river, west Rocky
Mountains, about 400.

Pelloatpallah, tribe of the Chopunnish, on Kooskooske, about 1,600.

Pishquitpahs, north side Columbia at Muscleshell rapids, about 2,600.

Quathlahpohthles, southwest side Columbia, above the mouth of
the Tahwahnahooks. (no figure given.)

Shahalahs, at the Grand Rapids of the Columbia river, 2,800
in 62 lodges.

Snake Indians or Shoshones; borders Rocky Mountains, about 8,000.

Shoshones, or Snake, driven into the Rocky mountains by the
Blackfeet. (no figure given.)

(Indian tribal names)

Report: Indians Taxed and Indians Not Taxed in the United States
At the Eleventh Census, 1890. 52d Congress 1st Sess. Mis. Doc.
340, Part 15. Government Printing Office, 1894. p. 28

During the early settlement of the Atlantic coast and the South Pacific coast the Europeans were led to believe by the natives that the interior of the present United States teemed with an aggressive, enterprising and ingenious aboriginal population. Based upon these stories estimates of Indian population were made and names of tribes given which had only imagination for authority. Many early European writers chronicled these legends as facts. Investigation shows that the aboriginal population within the present United States at the beginning of the Columbian period could not have exceeded much over 500,000, that portions of families or stocks of Indians were given as original tribes and that many small bands of the same tribe were given as separate tribes.

Probably no Indian tribe in the lists given bears its own name. The tribes were generally known by names given them by white people. This is one of the most singular facts in history. Indian tribes have within themselves several names, just as individual Indians have frequently half a dozen names; some have signed treaties with several names. Prior to colonial times the lists of names of Indians were kept by the local or colonial authorities.

Just prior to and during the Revolutionary war officers of the army kept them. In 1812-1813 and after publication of the report of Lewis and Clarke's expedition, a list of the tribes (some 86) these explorers had met along the Missouri and Yellowstone and branches of the Columbia and its waters was prepared by them. Other explorers, traders and hunters had made lists also, but they were generally partial and incomplete. The lists were kept in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, War Department from 1813 to 1849, when the Indians passed under control of the Interior Dept

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Smokshops, on Columbia river, at mouth of Labiche; 800 in 24 clans.

Sokulks, on Columbia above Lewis river; about 2,400 in 120 lodges.

Soyennoms, on east fork Lewis river; about 400 in 33 villages.

Wahowpums on the north branch of the Columbia; about 700 in 33 lodges.

Wappatoos, 13 tribes of various names, on the Columbia, about 5,500.

Wollawollahs on the Columbia from above Muscleshell rapids, 1,600.

Yeletpos, on a river which falls into Lewis above Kooskooskee, 250.

p. 12 Chinnahpum, at Lewis river northwest of the Columbia, 1,800 in 42 lodges

Chillukittequas, next below the Narrows on the Columbia, 1,400 in 32 lodges.

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Eneshures at the Great Narrows of the Columbia, 1,200 in 41 clans.

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The following table, prepared by Hon. N.G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in 1867 (see Senate Executive Document No. 4 Special session, 1867), shows the Indian tribes in the United States at that time and their location. Mr. Taylor gave two tables, Tables A and B. Table B, which shows the location of tribes by superintendencies and population, is not republished, but the total Indian population exclusive of citizen Indians, is given as 306,925 for 230 tribes, though by an apparent clerical error printed as 306,475.

| Name of tribes of bands | superintendency | agency | population |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| Alseas | Oregon | Alsea | 530 |
| Bannacks of Nevada | Nevada | ---- | 1,500 |
| Boise Shoshones (see Shoshones) | Idaho | ---- | ---- |
| Bruneau Shoshones (see Shoshones) | Idaho | --- | --- |
| Cayuses with Umatillas | Oregon | Umatilla | 759 |
| Chastas | Oregon | Siletz | 2,068 |
| Chasta Costas | Oregon | Siletz | ---- |
| Chehallis | Washington | Puyallup | 2,000 |
| Clackamas | Oregon | Grande Ronde | 12,500 |

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| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| Coeur d'Alenes, Kootenays, etc. | Idaho | ----- | 2,000 |
| Colvilles, etc. | Washington | Ft. Colville | 3,400 |
| Coquilles | Oregon | Siletz | ---- |
| Dalles band of Wascos | Oregon | Warm Springs | 1,070 |
| Delmashes | Oregon | Siletz | ---- |
| Deschutes band of Walla Wallas | Oregon | Warm Springs | ---- |
| Dog River band of Wascos | Oregon | Warm Springs | --- |
| Dwamish | Washington | Tulalip | 1,900 |
| Euches | Oregon | Siletz | ---- |
| Flores Creek | Oregon | Siletz | --- |
| Joshuas | Oregon | Siletz | ---- |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------|
| John Day's band of Walla W. | Oregon | Warm Springs | --- |
| Klamath | Oregon | Klamath and Modoc | 4,000 |
| Kootenays(see Coeur d'Alene | Idaho | --- | --- |
| Kootenays | Montana | Flathead | 287 |
| Lumais | Washington | Tulalip | --- |
| Luckimutes | Oregon | Grand Ronde | ---- |
| Mackanooteways | Oregon | Siletz | --- |
| Makahs (3 bands) | Washington | Makah | 1,400 |
| Marysville | Oregon | Grande Ronde | --- |
| Modocs | Oregon | Klamath and Modoc | --- |
| Molallas | Oregon | Grande Ronde | --- |
| Molels | Oregon | Grande Ronde | --- |
| Nestuckias | Oregon | Grande Ronde | --- |
| Nez Perces | Idaho | Nez Perces | 2,860 |
| Nisquallies, etc. | Washington | Puyallup | --- |
| Noltanahs (sic) | Oregon | Siletz | --- |
| O'Kinakanes | Washington | Fort Colville | --- |
| Pend d'Oreilles | Washington | Fort Colville | --- |
| Pend d'Oreilles | Montana | Flathead | 918 |
| Quinaielt | Washington | Quinaielt | 600 |
| Quillehute | Washington | Quinaielt | --- |
| Rogue River | Oregon | Siletz | --- |
| Rogue River | Oregon | Grande Ronde | --- |
| Salmon Rivers | Oregon | Grande Ronde | --- |
| Santainas | Oregon | Grande Ronde | --- |
| Scotons | Oregon | Siletz | --- |
| Shoshones(Boise and Bruneau | Idaho | ----- | 500 |
| Shoshones(Kammas Prairie) | Idaho | --- | 2,00 |
| Siletz | Oregon | Siletz | --- |
| Sinselaws | Oregon | Alsea | --- |
| Sixes | Oregon | Siletz | --- |

| | | | |
|---|------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| S'Kallams | Washington | S'Kokomish S'Kokomish | 1,500 |
| S'Komish with S'Kallams | Washington | S'Kokomish | |
| Snakes (Yahooskin) (see Klamath | Oregon | Klamath and Modoc | ---- |
| Snakes (Wohlpapee, Wahtatkin, I-uke-spiule and Hoolebooly) | Oregon | Klamath and Modoc | -- |
| Spokanes with Colville | Washington | Fort Colville | -- |
| Tennis band with Wasco | Oregon | Warm Springs | -- |
| Tilamucks | Oregon | Grande Ronde | -- |
| Tualatims | Oregon | Grande Ronde | -- |
| Tualalips | Washington | Tulalip | -- |
| Tumwaters | Oregon | Grande Ronde | -- |
| Two-took-e-ways | Oregon | Siletz | -- |
| Tyghs | Oregon | Warm Springs | -- |
| Umatillas | Oregon | Umatilla | ---- |
| Umpquas (Grave Creek) | Oregon | Siletz | --- |
| Umpquas (Cow Creek) | Oregon | Grande Ronde | --- |
| Umpquas and Calapooias | Oregon | Uintah Valley | 7,100 |
| Walla Walla (3 bands) | Oregon | Warm Springs | -- |
| Walla Walla (3 bands) | Oregon | Umatilla | -- |
| Wascoes | Oregon | Warm Springs | --- |
| Yakimas and others | Washington | Yakima | 3,000 |
| Yamhills | Oregon | Grande Ronde | --- |
| estimated sundry bands in Oregon | | | 900 |

| | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|-------------------|
| p. 22 | Indians in the United States in 1870 | | | |
| territories | total | of Tribal Relations | Total | Nomadic estimated |
| Washington | 14,796 | 1,319 | 13,477 | ----- |
| Oregon | 11,278 | 318 | 10,960 | 4,200 |

Census of 1880

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|--------|
| Oregon | 6 agencies | 4,555 |
| Washington Territory | 7 | 14,189 |

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| Sex of the State | Civilized Total | Indian Males | Population Females | with Native | General Nativity | 1880 Foreign born |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Idaho | 165 | 83 | 82 | 163 | | 2 |
| Oregon | 1694 | 828 | 866 | 1,683 | | 11 |
| Washington | 4,450 | 2,000 | 2,315 | 4,204 | | 201 |

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| Indian Census of 1890 (shortened) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | Civilized, off reservations | living on reservations | |
| Idaho | 4,223 159 | 4,064 | |
| Oregon | 4,971 1,258 | 3,713 | |
| Washington | 11,181 3,655 | 7,526 | |

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Civilized Indians Off Reservations, Taxed, at Census of 1890, 188,
1870, 1860

| | 1890 | 1880 | 1870 | 1860 |
|------------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| Idaho | 159 | 165 | 47 | -- |
| Oregon | 1,258/ | 1,694 | 318 | 177 |
| Washington | 3,655 | 4,405 | 1,319 | 426 |

(Indian Language)

Report: Indians Taxed and Indians Not Taxed, Washington, D.C. 1894

Many tribes of the same stock speak different languages, there being 64 languages for the 32 existing stocks. Some tribes have the stock or family name. In illustration, the Shoshone Indians at Shoshone agency, Wyoming and at Fort Hall agency, Idaho, are of Shoshonean stock; so to designate a family from a tribe "an" or "ian" is affixed to stock names in the table. A stock or family is presumed to be a tribe or tribes of an ancestral or original language. Frequently a single language is a stock or family. Indian tribal languages which have descended from a common or ancestral tongue are considered of the same stock or family.

Within the territory of the United States the Indian tribes are found to have belonged to 53 stocks. By this is meant that 53 families of language have been discovered and defined up to 1890. The investigation of the problem began years ago, being greatly aided by the research of Albert Gallatin and it was only by the cooperation of linguistic scholars in more recent times that the task was brought to completion. It was largely through the efforts of the Smithsonian Institution, or aided by it, that the various tribes and bands were relegated to their proper connections. The linguistic stocks, although built upon the same typical foundation, are so different in vocabulary and grammar that the ability to speak a language belonging to one of them does not argue an acquaintance with a language belonging to another stock. Within the linguistic families are innumerable languages akin in vocabulary and grammar, but as different in their style as the members of the Aryan group. Some of these stocks, as the Athapaskan, Algonkian, Iroquoian, Muskogean, Siouan, Salishan, Shoshonean and others, covered an enormous territory and embraced a great diversity of languages. Other stocks such as the Timuquanan of Florida, have altogether disappeared, and are only known in the literature that has been

left concerning them; still others of these stocks are at present represented by a single language spoken by a meager remnant of their tribes. The linguistic chart published in the Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, J.W. Powell, director, and the map of Daniel G. Brinton, both given elsewhere, will enable the scholar to familiarize himself with the approximate location of the stocks as first seen by the white man. The table of stocks corrected by Prof. Otis T. Mason of the Smithsonian Institution is designed on the other hand, to show where the remnants of these aboriginal tribes, who once roamed over the present territory of the United States are now located.

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The Indians in the United States, Ethnographically considered
Daniel G. Brinton:

p. 44 The North Pacific group.

The narrow valleys of the Pacific slope are traversed by streams rich in fish, whose wooded banks abounded in game. Shut off from one another by lofty ridges, they became the home of isolated tribes, who developed in course of time peculiarities of speech, culture and appearance; hence it is that there is an extraordinary diversity of stocks along that coast, and few of them have any wide extent.

...Nor far south are the Sahaptins, or Nez Perces, who are noteworthy for two traits; one, their language, which is to some extent inflectional with cases like the Latin; and the second, for their commercial abilities. They owned the divide between the head waters of the Missouri and of the Columbia rivers, and from remote times carried the products of the Pacific slope, (shells, beads, pipes etc.) far down the Missouri to barter

for articles from the Mississippi^P valley.

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Historic "Review of Indians of the United States

Indian history begins with the advent of the white people upon this continent. Much of what has been written about the pre-Columbian period is but a repetition of old fancies, legends and traditions.

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Investigation shows that the Indians prior to the coming of the whites had portioned out the surface of the country fairly well, and that by consent or tacit agreement, separate sections of the country were occupied by tribes of the several stocks.

...Indian nomadic life prevented large families. The various Indian tribes were generally nomadic within the areas claimed by or conceded by them by other tribes. They moved with the seasons following the game or going to corn growing grounds.

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There are not 10 tribes of any of the 200 or more now in the United States but what have been in revolt, and those existing as tribes are now remnants, with a few exceptions, too poor or too few to fight, or they consider it too dangerous. ...The Pacific coast fish eaters and root diggers are now peaceable and are progressive and almost entirely self-supporting.

p. 64 The Indian policy of 1886 -1887

An Indian is a person within the meaning of the laws of the United States. This decision of Judge Dundy of the United States district court for Nebraska, has not been reversed; still by law and the Interior Department, the Indian is considered a ward of the nation and is so treated. Under the Indian policy of 1886-87 all

the Indians were not ,however, subsisted by government. It was the policy of Congress that the Indians should become citizens of the United States upon renouncing their tribal relations...

Present Indian Policy

The reservation Indians, 133,417, in number, are located in 20 states and territories and form about 147 tribes or parts of tribes...

The number of allotments to June 1, 1890 was 15,166. The Indians by the allotment law of 1887 received the following areas of land; to each head of a family, male or female, 160 acres; to each single person over 18 years of age 80 acres; to each orphan child under 18 years of age, 180 acres; to each child under 18 years of age, 40 acres and the same to children born prior to the date of allotment (treaty provisions however waive the above) Where the land was only fit for grazing double the quantity was given. Where the area of land in a reservation was not sufficient to allot according to the above allowances, then it was to be allotted pro rata. The patents for allotted lands are held in trust by the United States and are inalienable for 25 years.

Amended and Allotment Law: To cure the defects of the original allotment law the act following was passed by the Fifty-second Congress. It gives the same quantity of land to all located Indians.

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Since 1789, the Indian has had eight distinct policies tried upon him by the United States Government...

Fifth: The organizing of the Indians within a state or territory with under a superintendency. In territories the territorial governor was sometimes the superintendent, but in the states the superintendent was appointed by the President. The agencies and reservations were under an agent who reported directly to

the superintendent, he reporting to the Indian office at Washington. Under such a system there was a fine opportunity for gathering plunder. In 1869 President Grant took up the Indian question. He soon abolished the superintendencies and made the agents directly responsible to the Indian office at Washington. The experiment was tried in 1869-70 ~~made the agent~~ of assigning the several reservations to denominations. The churches selected the agents and President Grant appointed them. It proved unsatisfactory and was abandoned.

Sixth. The reservation system ; insisting by treaty and otherwise, beginning extensively in 1868 , that the Indians stop roaming, assigning them reservations of land upon which they moved , and agreeing solemnly in most cases with the Indian, that such reservations should be permanent. Public necessity, constant demand by the settlers, encroachment of the whites, the objection to a large number of wild Indians living as tribes within bodies of white population, caused the government in 1887 to pass the allotment act, forcing the Indians to take lands in severalty , and paying them a compensation for whatever lands remained after each had been allotted, thus destroying their reservation and tribal conditions, the amount to be paid being fixed by the United States.

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...Ability to support themselves alone is not proof of advance of Indians toward civilization, because they might support themselves by the chase or hunting and fishing. The best tests of Indian advance toward civilization are their adoption of the white men's dress and habits, their engaging in agriculture or the mechanical arts, and in consenting to the education of their children. Judged by two of these three standards the ~~s000~~ reservation Indians of the United States to June 30, 1890, have made but little progress toward Anglo-Saxon civilization.

Of about 70,000 who wear citizens' dress, 10,000 have adopted the white man's best habits. Only a nominal number of the unallotted 133,417 reservation Indians are put down as agriculturists, and these are included with those who earn their own living on the reservation by hunting, fishing and root digging. Four-fifths of these are of the last three classes.

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..The Indians of Canada are placed upon reservations of land which will maintain them, of course, with a small area for each and they are aided to a start in life. They are now practically self-sustaining. The Canadian Indian knows when he goes on the land that it is to be his; the Indian in the United States, knows, if experience is worth anything, that the chances are largely that it will not be his, and in addition it may be a sand bank. Ninety-per cent of the present Indians on reservations are not agriculturists, but the most of them will work in the fields when paid for it.

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Many agencies should be abolished, some reservations abandoned and tribes consolidated and removed to localities where it is possible to make a living. Congress should at once take this in hand, as proper action in this will save millions of dollars and tend to the bettering of the condition of the Indians. When agencies are ordered abolished the inspectors of the Indian office can take charge and close them up.

The following agencies at different points as shown by the reports of the special agents, should be abolished as useless:

The Six Nations of New York; Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina, Lapwai, Idaho; Pueblo, New Mexico; Round Valley and Hoopa Valley agencies, California; Siletz and Umatilla agencies, Oregon; all agencies in Washington, namely Colville, Neah Bay, Puyallup, Tulalip

and Yakima; Quapaw, Indian territory; Osage, Oklahoma; Sac and Fox, Iowa; all agencies in Minnesota; all agencies in Wisconsin. Some of the agencies were recommended for abolishment by officials 10 or 15 years ago.

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The superintendent of Indian schools in his annual report in 1890, after an extended tour..arrived at the following conclusions in connection with the question of church schools for Indians under government aid:

While the government can not organically promote christianity, it can nevertheless open the way for the churches, remove obstacles and encourage them, irrespective of sects, in their work. This is important because the Indians are thoroughly controlled in all their ideas and customs by their pagan notions. It is surprising to how many very common customs these old beliefs apply and how firmly they hold them. Their pagan beliefs therefore constitute the chief basis of life.

Let the Indian's harmless games, dances and costumes alone. He dances because he believes it is his duty. He dances; we pray. Leave the Indian a little personality, a little independence, and teach him a little manhood while you are reconstructing him. The sun, scalp and war dances, all exciting and brutal, have long since been abandoned; the remaining dances are merely for pleasure or duty.

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...Up to 1890 the United States has made 450 treaties and agreements with 157 tribes of those once or now within its borders. The policy of recognizing the Indian tribes as separate nations was begun in 1789 and continued up to 1869. In 1869 President Grant, at the suggestion of General P.H. Sheridan, put an end to treaty making with the Indian nations, which action was confirmed by Congress in 1871, and they became wards of the nation.