

a matter of less consequence, and the opportunities to ascertain their actual numbers and condition were greatly bettered. Sir William Johnson, an enlightened, public-spirited man, who had long lived among the Iroquois, and who enjoyed their highest respect and affection, was the superintendent of Indian affairs. He took a warm interest in their affairs and in all efforts to improve their condition; he doubtless understood their circumstances better than any other man of his century. His estimate of their numbers, based on extensive personal observation and diligent inquiry, was as follows: \* Mohawks, 160 men; Oneidas, 250 men; Tuscaroras, 140 men; Onondagas, 150 men; Cayugas, 200 men; Senecas, 1,050 men; Oswegatchies, † 80 men; Caghnawagas, ‡ 300 men; total, 2,330. Allowing five persons to each man, the total number was 11,650.

Besides these, there were "Nanticokes, Conoys, Tutecoos, Saponeys, &c., 200 men." These were tribes from the county south of New York, who had removed from there and settled on the Susquehanna, on lands allotted by the Six Nations. Sir William Johnson speaks of them as being "immediately under the direction of the Six Nations." Some of these dependents and allies of the Six Nations may have been eventually incorporated into that body, but it appears, according to Sir William Johnson's letter to Governor Tryon, in October, 1773, that, though still allies of the Six Nations, many of them had removed from the Susquehanna westward. §

1768.

The next estimate is that of Capt. Thomas Hutchins, who, according to Mr. Jefferson, || visited most of the tribes in 1768, and published the results of his observations in London ten years afterward. His estimate was as follows: Oswegatchies, 100; Caghnawagas, 300; Mohawks, 160; Oneidas, 300; Tuscaroras, 200; Onondagas, 260; Cayugas, 200; Senecas, 1,000; total, 2,520, or 12,600 persons, besides the subject-tribes on the Susquehanna, which he estimated at 310 warriors, or 1,550 persons, making 14,150; an increase over Sir William Johnson's estimate, five years before, of 950 Iroquois and 550 of the Indians on the Susquehanna. ¶

1770.

In a letter to Rev. Charles Inglis, dated November, 1770, Sir William Johnson estimated the numbers of the Iroquois warriors as follows: \*\* Onondagas, 200; Cayugas, 260; Senecas, 1,000. The numbers of the Mohawks and Oneidas are not specifically given, but the letter continues: "There are, besides, many of every nation settled with other tribes at and about the Susquehanna, &c., which, if added to their respective nations, would increase the number, and the Tuscaroras alone since the last body of them came from the southward to join the rest may now [make] abt. near 250, so that the whole of the Six Nations without including any others will amount to 2,000 fighting men, by which the number of souls may be calculated in the usual manner." This would indicate a total Iroquois population of 10,000, and shows a slight decrease from the estimate of the same author seven years before.

\* Doc. Hist. New York, vol. 1, pp. 26-27.

† Emigrants from the Six Nations, chiefly Onondagas.

‡ Emigrant Mohawks in Canada.

§ New York Colonial Documents, vol. 8, p. 459.

|| Notes on Virginia, p. 138.

¶ *Ibid.*, pp. 139, 140.

\*\* Doc. Hist. New York, vol. 4, p. 427.