

1689.

In 1689, Governor Bellomont, in accordance with instructions, made a report, showing the number of whites and Indians respectively in 1689 and 1698, to show what decrease had ensued from the war during that period. He reported the number of Iroquois warriors in 1689 as follows: \* Mohawks, 270; Oneidas, 180; Onondagas, 500; Cayugas, 320; Senecas, 1,300; total, 2,570; aggregate, 12,850. Perhaps this estimate did not include the Iroquois who, under the influence of the French missionaries, had emigrated to Canada some years before. It is well to remark here that they, whatever may have been their numbers, were probably not included in Governor Bellemont's estimate of 1698; and perhaps, though not probably, they were omitted from the estimate of Governor Hunter in 1720. As a general rule, they were included in all estimates preceding the Revolution.

1698.

Governor Bellomont, in the report above mentioned, stated the number of Iroquois warriors in 1698 as follows: † Mohawks, 110; Oneidas, 70; Onondagas, 250; Cayugas, 200; Senecas, 600; total, 1,230; aggregate, 6,150; thus showing a decrease of more than one-half their number in nine years of war, during which they were active allies of the English against the French. In a letter ‡ to the lords of trade, dated May, 1698, Governor Bellomont spoke of the Iroquois as having been "half destroyed by this war," and stated that he had given an order to have them numbered. The activity of the Iroquois in behalf of their English allies does not appear to have been diminished by their losses and reverses, for we find Governor Hunter, of New York, writing to Secretary St. John, under date of September 12, 1711, when the English and French were again at war, enumerating as part of the forces designed for an expedition against Canada "the five nations, with their allies, 800." § At a council held in Albany a few days before that, the Indians reported their warriors ready to engage in the expedition as follows: || Senecas, 182; Shawanoes (Shawnees), "who are under the Senecas," 26; Cayugas, 127; Onondagas, 99; Oneidas, 93; Mohawks, 155; total, 682.

1720.

In 1720 Governor Hunter, in answer to an inquiry of the lords of trade, reported the Iroquois as "not making in all above 2,000 fighting men." ¶ It cannot now be ascertained whether this estimate included the Tuscaroras, which tribe, between 1712 and 1720, emigrated from North Carolina to New York and became a member of the Iroquois confederacy.

1736.

In this year an "Enumeration of the Indian tribes connected with the Government of Canada" was prepared. Of course the figures given are based on estimates, not on actual enumeration. The author of the estimate is not known with certainty. Dr. O'Callaghan attributes it in one

\* Doc. History New York, vol. 1, p. 690; New York Colonial Documents, vol. 4, p. 420.

† *Ibid.*

‡ New York Colonial Documents, vol. 4, p. 305.

§ *Ibid.*, vol. 5, p. 254.

|| *Ibid.*, vol. 5, p. 272.

¶ *Ibid.*, vol. 5, p. 557.