

## SIoux, DAKOTAS—ASSINIBOÏNS, STONIES

The early home of the whole Siouan family was the region of the Carolinas; later they occupied the district about the Missouri River. After their war with the United States they crossed the border to Canada at the time of the Minnesota massacre, and again later, led by the famous chief, Sitting Bull. The Canadian Government granted them land, and one of the tribe has said that "Lieut.-Governor Morris told them never to let go their hand from the plough." That they listened to his words is evident from their large and well-cultivated farms.

- 49 ANTOINE HOKE, MEDICINE MAN**—A well-built strong man, now very old and almost blind. Said that "Lieut.-Governor Morris told him if his people kept the peace they would see their children and children's children growing up about them and prospering, and it is true."

### ASSINIBOÏNS

More properly belong to Canada than the Sioux, from which family they have sprung. Originally they belonged to the Yankton Sioux, separating from them the same time as the Mandans, and like this last tribe were among the most warlike. Withdrawing to the land of the Algonkins the Assiniboïns occupied the narrow diagonal strip of country from Mouse River to the upper part of the Athabasca River. They joined with the Saulteaux to fight the Sioux and with the Crees against the Blackfeet. In 1786 the small-pox coming north from Mexico almost depopulated the country. In 1838 the same plague cut off at least half of the prairie tribes, and again later swept down upon them. They moved against the north wind hoping it would be driven away, and stretched as far as Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, where their descendants are still at Morley and Lake St. Anne. Other tribes are found in Saskatchewan. The Assiniboïns speak of themselves as Assinipalik, Stone Sioux, a name given them by the Ojibways from a custom they had of boiling meat in a hole over which was stretched skin filled with water and red hot stones held in the water until it