SURVEY OF ABORIGINAL TRIBES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Method of gathering data.

I.

Sources of data:

2. Bulletins B.A.E.
4. Jesuit Relations.
5. Reports, Field Columbian Museum.
7. " Museum Natural History,
8. Catlin's Indians.
10. Clark, Sign Language.

II.

Data derived from above to be classified under following heads and sub-heads:

Delusional. Traditions. Decorative, according Social.
Tales. Semi-sacred. to purpose. Ethical.

III.

Form in which data is to be presented:

Head. Tribe.
Sub-head. Condition, e.g. (nomadic, (sedentary,
(semi-nomadic,
Habitat.
Information.
Source of information.
Reliability of information. (good,
(fair.
(bad.
(not known.

IV.

Art includes symbols, signs and photographs. Drawings to be presented under this heading.
they are properly the rough manufactures of the country, and the result of considerable capital, and the cargo brought back in return for them, in European or other fabrics, is only an increased value they received by being exported and returned to us in that shape. Hence, the exportation of $370,000 worth of tobacco or cotton, should it return to us $740,000 in European silk and cloth is still the original cargo of tobacco or cotton, as nothing but these have been paid for them; but, in the first instance, he who manufactures either the tobacco matte, flower, or cotton, is compelled to take into consideration the capital employed, and then the balance in his gain; but in the fur trade and the whale fisheries, there is in the one little capital, in the other none.

Under the strongest belief that by a new organization of the system of Indian trade, comprehending a settlement on the Columbia River, great benefits would result to the citizens of the Republic, while the aborigines would be better protected and provided for by instructing them in agriculture and the minor branches of the mechanic arts, the committee asks leave to report a bill.