



Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940

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*The Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940, (National Archives Microfilm Publication [M595](#)) are indexed and available online at [Ancestry.com](#) and [Fold3.com](#). Prior to digitization, these records were only available via microfilm publication M595. Use the online [Microfilm Catalog](#) to learn which NARA units have copies of this microfilm publication. Visit the National Archives Catalog for the full archival records description: [National Archives Identifier 595276](#).

The Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940 ([M595](#), 692 rolls) contains census rolls that were usually submitted each year by agents or superintendents in charge of Indian reservations, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as required by an act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. 98). The data on the rolls vary, but usually given are the English and/or Indian name of the person, roll number, age or date of birth, sex, and relationship to head of family.

Beginning in 1930, the rolls also include the degree of Indian blood, marital status, ward status, place of residence, and sometimes other information. For certain years--1935, 1936, 1938, and 1939--only supplemental rolls of additions and deletions were compiled. Most of the 1940 rolls have been retained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and are not included in this publication.

There is not a census for every reservation or group of American Indians for every year. Only persons who maintained a formal affiliation with a tribe under federal supervision are listed on these census rolls.

Legal and Administrative Background

The Act of July 4, 1884, (23 Stat. 76, 98) was vague, saying, "That hereafter each Indian agent be required, in his annual report, to submit a census of the Indians at his agency or upon the reservation under his charge." The Act itself did not specify the collection of names and personal information. However, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs sent a directive in 1885 (Circular 148) that reiterated the statement and added further instructions: "Superintendents in charge of Indian reservations should submit annually, a census of all Indians under their charge." He told the agents to use the plan he had prepared for gathering the information. The sample showed columns for Number (consecutive), Indian Name, English Name, Relationship, Sex, and Age. Other information on the number of males, females, schools, school children, and teachers was to be compiled statistically and included separately in the annual report.

The first form drawn up by the Commissioner asked only for name, age, sex, and family relationship. Since these early Indian Census Rolls contain so little information that they were never considered to

be "private" in the same sense as the [Federal Decennial Census](#); there was never any restriction against the release of the information. Gradual changes in the form of the data required and special instructions for the census are documented in National Archives Microfilm

Publication [M1121](#), *Procedural Issuances of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Orders and Circulars, 1854-1955*. This is not currently available online; use the online [Microfilm Catalog](#) to learn which NARA archival facilities have copies of this microfilm publication.

The 1885 and later censuses were compiled by the agents using forms sent by the BIA. There was supposed to be only one census for each reservation, except in a few cases where part of the reservation was in another state. The original was sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; multiple copies were not created. The earliest censuses were written in by hand, but typing appeared quite early. Eventually the Commissioner issued instructions on exactly how to type some entries in, and requested that the family names be placed in alphabetical sections on the roll. For a while, a new census was taken each year and the entire roll redone. By 1921 agents were told to list all the people under their charge, and if a name was listed for the first time, or was not listed from the last year, an explanation was required. It was considered helpful to indicate the number for the person on the previous year's census. Persons also could be designated by a number peculiar to that reservation, if it was explained somewhere, or they could be listed as "N.E.", or "Not Enrolled." In the 1930s, sometimes only supplemental rolls showing the additions and deletions from the previous year were submitted. The regular process of taking the Indian censuses was discontinued in 1940, although a few later rolls exist. A new Indian Census was taken by the Census Bureau in 1950, but it will not be open to public use until 2022.

Names

There were no instructions with the earliest census forms, except to include all Indians under the agent's charge, but the Commissioner did occasionally issue a statement about the census. Primarily he urged the agents to get the information and send it in on time, without much comment. The early instructions just said to include family groups with all the people living in each household. The agent was instructed to list the Indian and English names of the head of the household and the names, ages, and relationship of the other family members. The column for Indian Name continued, but in fact, Indian names were falling out of usage and were seldom included after about 1904. A directive in 1902 gave suggestions for how to translate Indian names to English in what would now be termed "politically correct" fashion. The usefulness of having all the family members share the same surname was pointed out, especially for the purposes of property or land ownership, so that children and wives would be known by the names of their fathers and husbands in questions of inheritance. The agents were told not to simply substitute English for the native language. It was suggested that a native name be retained as much as possible, but not if it were too difficult to pronounce and remember. If it were easily pronounced and mellifluous, it should be retained. Names of animals could be translated to the English version, such as Wolf, but only if the Indian word was too long and too difficult. "Foolish, cumbersome or uncouth translations which would handicap a self-respecting person should not be tolerated." Complex names such as Dog Turning Round might be better rendered, for example, as Turningdog, or Whirlingdog. Derogatory nicknames were to be dropped.

Definition of the Agent's Jurisdiction: Whom to Include?

For years little guidance was given to help the agent determine whom to include. In 1909, he was asked to show how many resided on the reservation and how many allotted Indians were living on

their allotments. That information was not included on the census roll itself, but as part of the annual report. He was urged to take pains to make the numbers accurate.

It wasn't until 1919 that any clarifying instructions about whom to include were added. The Commissioner directed superintendents and agents in Circular 1538, "In enumerating Indians who are not attached to your jurisdiction, they should be classified by tribal affiliations, in which case they should be designated by approximate blood relationship." He was referring to people living in the jurisdiction, but not from that reservation or tribe, rather than people not present and living off reservation. If they were listed with a family, the agent should tell what family relationship they bore to an enrolled person, and what tribe or jurisdiction to which they actually belonged. The Commissioner pointed out that both parents might not be members of the same tribe, for example, one might be Pima and one might be Hopi. The parents had the right to determine with which tribe the children should be identified, and agents were instructed to show the parents' selection as the first one, with a hyphen and the second tribe, as in Pima-Hopi. Very likely the only thing new by 1919 was to be sure to indicate the formal tribal affiliation of all. Formerly it might simply have been assumed from the census that the grandmother living with the family was actually a member of that tribe and reservation. Or she might not have been listed, because she really did belong with another tribe. Or if more than one tribe resided within a jurisdiction, the distinction might not have been made. In urging accuracy, the Commissioner said in 1921, "It does not seem to be generally appreciated that the census rolls are often the basis of the property rights of the Indian enrolled. An allotting agent looks to the census roll to determine who are entitled to allotments. An examiner of inheritances secures much of his information ... from the census rolls." (Circular 1671). But in many ways it was still the decision of the Superintendent or Agent as to whether someone should be included in the census.

Changes in the Census, 1928-1930

Between 1928 to 1930 the Indian Census was significantly changed. The format was changed to "landscape" orientation instead of "portrait." In addition, new information was required, there were more columns, and instructions were printed on the back. The forms used for 1930 and thereafter showed the following columns: (1) Census number - Present; (2) Census number - Last [previous]; (3) Indian Name; (4) English Surname; (5) English Given Name; (6) Allotment, Annuity Identification Numbers; (7) Sex; (8) Date of Birth - Month; (9) Date of Birth - Day; (10) Date of Birth - Year; (11) Degree of Blood; (12) Marital Condition (married, single, etc.); (13) Relation to Head of Family (Head, Wife, Daughter, Son, etc.).

Questions of Jurisdiction: Reservation and Nonreservation

One important change for 1930 concerned people who did not live on the reservation. The understanding was that the agent was to include all his enrollees, whether there on the reservation or elsewhere, and no residents who were enrolled on another reservation. They should be recorded on another agent's list.

Circular 2653 (1930) said, "A special survey of absentees is to be made at each jurisdiction and their addresses determined." The Commissioner further stated: "names of Indians whose whereabouts have been unknown for a considerable number of years are to be dropped from the rolls with the approval of the Department. The same pertains to bands of Indians of whom no census has been made for an extended time and who have no contact with the Service, viz., the Stockbridges and

Munsees, the Rice Lake Chippewas and the Miamis and Peorias. These will be enumerated in the 1930 Federal census."

Indian agents were requested to cooperate with Bureau of the Census officials who were conducting the 1930 population census, but it is clear there were two different censuses taken in the same year, by two different government bureaus, with different instructions. However, some 1930 BIA censuses have penciled information that may correlate to the federal 1930 census data found in National Archives Microfilm Publication [T626](#), *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930 (2,667 rolls-- these records are indexed and available online at many genealogy websites, including Ancestry.com and Familysearch.org)*. Use the online [Microfilm Catalog](#) to learn which NARA archival facilities have copies of this microfilm publication. For example, the 1930 census for Flandreau has handwritten numbers in the columns for county. The instructions shed no light on this. But, since the same number appears sometimes with several names having the same surname, it looks like it could be the family number from the federal census for that county, or perhaps a postal code or other correlating number. Although the agents were cooperating with the Federal census takers, they were taking their own census. If the Federal census takers figured the number of Indians counted on a reservation as a member of a tribe, they did not want to recount the same people living off reservation. Sometimes there might be notes done on the form to check off and make sure that people were not being counted twice.

The Commissioner directed the superintendents in Circular 2676 that the "census must show only Indians at your jurisdiction living on June 30, 1930. Names of Indians removed from the rolls since the last census, because of death or otherwise, must be entirely omitted." A later amendment altered this to state, "The census must show only Indians enrolled at your jurisdiction living on April 1, 1930. This will include Indians enrolled at your jurisdiction and actually living on the reservation, and Indians enrolled at your jurisdiction and living elsewhere." The commissioner was still hammering on this theme in Circular 2897, when he said, "Dead Indians reported on Census Roll as was done by some agencies last year will not be tolerated." He also took care to define the meaning of the Superintendent's area of jurisdiction to include "Government rancherias and public domain allotments as well as reservations." The agents were urged to be careful to remove names of those deceased, and to include names of those who were still "under their jurisdiction" but perhaps on a rancheria or public domain allotment. The implication is that the information for previous years could be erroneous. Also it is clear that the jurisdiction did include some people living on allotments in the public domain, whose lands were no longer considered as a part of a reservation. However, spouses of Indians who were themselves not Indian, are not listed. Charles Eastman's wife, a non-Indian, does **not** appear on the Flandreau census with her husband.

By 1930 many Indians had gone through the allotment process and received patents for their lands, now considered as part of the public domain, as opposed to lands reserved for a reservation. Agents were told to consider Indians living on allotted lands on the public domain as part of their jurisdiction. Some censuses made that distinction between reservation and nonreservation Indians. For example, the Grande Ronde-Siletz present day membership criteria mentions the "public domain" rolls of 1940 prepared by the Grand Ronde-Siletz Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

A revised census form was used in 1931, prompting the Commissioner to give further instructions in Circular 2739. The 1931 census had the following columns: (1) Number; (2) Surname; (3) Given Name; (4) Sex; (5) Age at Last Birthday; (6) Tribe; (7) Degree of Blood; (8) Marital Status; (9)

Relationship to Head of Family; (10) At Jurisdiction where Enrolled (Yes or No); (11) At Another Jurisdiction (name); (12) [Living] Elsewhere: Post Office; (13) [Living Elsewhere:] County; (14) [Living Elsewhere:] State; (15) Ward (Yes or No); (16) Allotment, Annuity, and Identification Numbers.

The members of a family were defined as (1) Head, father; (2) wife; (3) children, including stepchildren and adopted children; (4) relatives; and (5) "other persons living with the family who do not constitute other family groups." A grandparent, brother, sister, nephew, niece, grandchild, or any other relative living with the family should be listed and the relationship shown. A column was included to list roomers or friends living with the family, if they were not listed as heads of households on another census sheet. A single person living at home could only be a "Head" if the father was dead and the oldest child was serving in that capacity. The agent was also told to report all tribes making up the jurisdiction, not just the predominant one.

Further instructions on residence said that if a person resided at the reservation, column 10 should say "Yes" and columns 11 through 14 should be left blank. If an Indian resided at another jurisdiction, column 10 should be "No" and column 11 should indicate the correct jurisdiction and state, and 12 through 14 left blank. Finally, "When Indian resides elsewhere, column 10 should be NO, column 11 blank, and columns 12, 13, and 14, answered. County (column 13) must be filled in. This can be obtained from the Postal Code." Children at school but technically still part of their families were to be included. They were not to be reported at another jurisdiction or elsewhere.

There is evidence that the census takers were unclear themselves on whether to list someone who was not present. The Commissioner kept after them about mistakes. "Please see that columns 10 to 14 are filled in as directed, as two people spent over two months correcting the errors in these columns last year."

What did the "Roll Number" Signify?

The number in the earliest censuses was a consecutive number that could change from one year to the next for the same person. Although agents had been asked as early as 1914 to tell the roll number on the previous roll especially in the case of alterations, they were specifically asked in 1929 to indicate what number the person was on the previous roll. It seemed that 1929 became the benchmark number in some cases, and the person continued to be defined by that number on future rolls. Instructions for the 1931 census said: "List alphabetically, and number names on roll consecutively, with no duplicate numbers..." That set of numbers was followed by the column indicating the number on the previous roll. In most cases, the "ID number" was that: the consecutive number on the 1929 roll. So there was a new Consecutive Number each year, and an Identifying Number from a base roll, and an Allotment Number, if the allotting had been done. Using Flandreau as an example, in year 1929 the "allot-and-id numbers" (in unnumbered column 6) given are identification numbers starting from 1 to 317 end, and these ID numbers correspond exactly to the column for the present order on the list. So, the ID number was derived from the order on the list in 1929, and was carried over to subsequent years. In 1930, the ID number was that 1929 consecutive order number.

The Concept of Enrollment

It is clear that by 1930, there was an accepted concept of "enrollment" being employed, even though there were no official membership enrollment lists existing for many tribes. A few tribes had been

involved in government supervised enrollment lists, usually relating to legal questions in which the federal government owed the tribe moneys as determined by the courts. In that case, the federal government had a vested interest in determining who was a legitimate member, to whom money was owed, and who was not. Apart from those special cases, the Superintendents and Agents had been occupied for years with the allotment process, identifying those who were eligible to receive an allotment, and they had been involved yearly in the distribution of goods and money and checking the eligible names off an annuity roll. Many tribes had accepted Annuity Roll numbers, and Allotment Roll numbers. At the discretion of the Superintendent, those that did not could have an assigned Identifying Number. So, the concept of eligibility for services was apparently equated to a status of enrollment even if there were no actual enrollment list. The questions of eligibility were tied to allotment lists, annuity rolls, and prior census rolls.

The landscape changed again in 1934 upon passage of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 984), also known as the Wheeler-Howard Act. Under this Act, tribes were encouraged to specifically set up a constitution that gave recognized criteria for determining membership and enrollment. A quick survey of Indian Tribal Constitutions on the Internet shows that a number actually did adopt the BIA census as the base roll for membership. For example:

SECTION 1. The membership of the Oglala Sioux Tribe shall consist as follows:

(a) All persons whose names appear on the official census roll of the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation as of April 1, 1935, provided, that correction may be made in the said rolls within five years from the adoption and approval of this constitution by the tribal council subject to the approval of the Secretary of Interior.

(b) All children born to any member of the tribe who is a resident of the reservation at the time of the birth of said children.

Instructions on the Degree of Blood

Degree of blood was not required on the early rolls. When it was included, for a short period, blood quantities were artificially compressed into only three categories that may have led to confusion in later years when more specific categories were required. The 1930 Indian census did not allow more than three distinctions to be made in amount of blood because the census was to be tabulated using mechanical reading device. Circular 2676 (1930) said the new census form, Form 5-128, "must be filled out in absolute conformity to instructions on reverse. This ruling is necessary because a mechanical device has been installed in the Office for tabulating the data.... Thus for degree of blood then symbols "F" for full blood; " $\frac{1}{4}+$ " for one-fourth or more Indian blood; and " $-\frac{1}{4}$ " for less than one-fourth. No substitution of more detailed information is permissible in any column." Later, in 1933, the agents were told to use the categories "F", " $\frac{3}{4}$ ", " $\frac{1}{2}$ ", " $\frac{1}{4}$ ", and " $\frac{1}{8}$." Still later, they were urged to be exact if possible. Thus, if someone used the 1930 blood quantum information in retrospect it could lead to mistakes, since it is **not** possible to start from an artificially compressed category and then **accurately** return with greater detail.

Accuracy

What can be said in retrospect about the accuracy of the Indian Censuses? Even with the instructions, agents were sometimes confused as to whether they should list the names of people

who were away. If the agent had the person's address, and knew the person was still maintaining ties with the family, he would probably consider the person as still under his jurisdiction, and count him in the census. But if a person had been away for several years, the agent was supposed to remove him from the roll. He was supposed to tell the reason the person was removed and get approval from the Commissioner. The Commissioner instructed the agents to remove those names from the roll of people who had died, or who had been away for years. He was very annoyed at the agents for failing to be accurate. His constant harping suggests there were continuing inaccuracies. In the end, the Indian Census Rolls may or may not be considered a list of all those people who were officially considered "enrolled." Some tribes did adopt them as a base roll. But, it is also clear that the numbers had varying meaning. Very likely one could, at least by the mid 1930s, equate the presence of a name on a roll as indicating sustained presence in the tribal jurisdiction of that Agent with a status of membership understood. As early as 1914, the Commissioner started asking that the numbers on the roll should indicate the number of the person on the roll the year before. That indicates that although the roll was freshly numbered each year, with minor variations gradually occurring due to births and deaths, it was nevertheless reflective of a continuous group of people. This is the way most rolls look, until the 1930 changes.

Conclusions and Interpretations

To conclude this discussion, consider the following scenario: How could a person who was on the Flandreau Indian Census rolls in the 1920s and 1930s **also** have had children listed in a Massachusetts "city directory" at the same time?

There are several possibilities. Theoretically, if the children were living with him in his household on the reservation, they should have been counted as members of his family on the BIA Indian census. This is also true if the children were away attending school, but otherwise lived with him. If he was separated from his wife and the mother took the children to Massachusetts, they would be part of the mother's household and would not be counted on the reservation census with the father. If the mother was not an enrolled member of that tribe or reservation and lived away with her children, she would not be counted, nor the children, in the agent's count for the census of that reservation for that year. If the mother was a member of a different tribe or reservation, the children might have been counted on that other reservation's census. Agents were instructed to list people who lived on the reservation but were not members of that tribe. But they were not counted in the total census count. The point was that a person should not be counted twice, and the agent had to include some information that would help resolve the issue. The agent was supposed to indicate person's tribe and which jurisdiction. The agent would usually give the general address of people who were away. When the census was submitted, it would be easier to figure out if someone had been left off of a census or erroneously included on another one. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs was less concerned about factual names as he was concerned that the total number be accurate. That is not to say that the exact identity of persons was not important; it was. The Commissioner noted that the censuses would be useful in making annuity rolls, and in determining issues of inheritance, so he wanted them to be correct.

Roll	Jurisdiction	Dates
1	Albuquerque School (Pueblo and Navajo Indians)	1904-7, 1910-11
2	Bay Mills School (Chippewa Indians)	1909-11, 1913-15
	Birch Cooley Agency (Mdewakanton Sioux Indians)	1891-93, 1895-98
	Bishop Agency (Paiute and other Indians)	1916-26
3	Blackfeet Agency:	1890-96
4		1897-1906
5		1907-13
6		1914-19
7		1920-25
8		1926-30
9		1931-32
10		1933-35
11		1936-39
12		Bloomfield Seminary
	California Special:	1907-11
13		1912-13
14		1914-15
15	Camp McDowell	1905-9, 1911-12

	Camp Verde (Apache-Mojave Indians),	1915-27;
	Campo (Mission Indians),	1916-20;
	Canton Asylum,	1910-11, 1921, 1924
16	Cantonment (Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians):	1903-16
17		1917-27
		Carlisle School
18	Carson (chiefly Paiute, Shoshoni, and Washo Indians):	1909, 1925-30
19		1931-32
20		1933-36
21		1937-39
22	Carter (Potawatomi Indians)	1915
23	Cherokee (North Carolina)	1898-99, 1904, 1906, 1909-12, 1914
24		1915-22
25		1923-29
26		1930-32
27	Cheyenne and Arapahoe	1887-88, 1891-94
28		1895-1904
29		1905-20
30		1921-30
31		1931-33
32		1934-39
33	Cheyenne River (Sioux Indians):	1886-87, 1890-91
34		1892, 1894-1900
35		1901-7, 1909

36		1910-14
37		1915-20
38		1921-29
39		1930-32
40		1933-42
41	Choctaw (Mississippi):	1926-32
42		1933-39
43	Coeur d'Alene, Kalispel, Kutenai, and Spokane Indians	1906, 1910-25
44	Coeur d'Alene, Kalispel, and Kutenai Indians	1926-33
45	Coeur d'Alene, Kalispel, Kutenai, and Nez Perce Indians	1934-37
46	Colorado River: (Mohave, Chemehuevi, and Walapai Indians),	1885-93, 1895-1905
47	Mohave, Chemehuevi, and other Indians	1906-29
48	Mohave, Chemehuevi, Cocopa, Yuma, and other Indians	1930-40
49	Colville, Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Kalispel, Lake, Nespelem, Okanagon, Joseph's Band of Nez Perce, and Moses, Band of Columbia Indians	1885-88, 1890-93
50	Colville, Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Lake, Nespelem, Okanagon, Sanpoil, Joseph's Band of Nez Perce, and Moses, Band of Columbia Indians:	1894-98
51		1899-1905
52		1906-16
53	Colville and Spokane Reservations:	1917-24
54		1925-29
55		1930-32
56		1933-39
57	Consolidated Chippewa:	1923
58		1924
59		1925
60		1926
61		1927
62		1928
63	White Earth Subagency	1929
64	Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, and Nett Lake (Bois Forte) Subagencies	1929
65	White Earth Reservation	1930
66	Bois Forte (Nett Lake), Cass and Winnibigoshish, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Mille Lac, and White Oak Point Reservations	1930

67	White Earth Reservation	1931
68	Bois Forte (Nett Lake), Cass and Winnibigoshish, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, and White Oak Point Reservations,	1931 (with supplemental rolls)
69	White Earth Reservation	1932
70	Cass and Winnibigoshish, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Nett Lake (Bois Forte), and White Oak Point Reservations,	1932 (with birth and death rolls)
71	White Earth Reservation	1933
72	Cass and Winnibigoshish, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Nett Lake (Bois Forte), Nonremoval Mille Lac, and White Oak Point Reservations,	1933 (with supplemental rolls)
73	White Earth Reservation	1934
74	Cass and Winnibigoshish, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Nett Lake (Bois Forte), Nonremoval Mille Lac, and White Oak Point Reservations	1934, 1934-36 (supplemental rolls)
75	White Earth Reservation,	1937
76	Cass and Winnibigoshish, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Nett Lake (Bois Forte), Nonremoval Mille Lac, and White Oak Point Reservations,	1937, 1937-39 (supplemental rolls)
77	Consolidated Ute:	1923-24, 1926-31
78		1932-39
79	Crow:	1891-95, 1897-98
80		1899-1905
81		1906-8, 1912-16
82		1917-24
83		1925-30
84		1931-33
85		1934-37
86		1938-40
87	Crow Creek (Lower Yanktonai Sioux and Lower Brule Sioux Indians):	1886-92
88		1893-1905
89	(Lower Yanktonai Sioux Indians)	1906-20
90	(Lower Yanktonai Sioux and Lower Brule Sioux Indians):	1921-29
91		1930-33
92		1934-39, 1942
93	Cushman (Skokomish, Clallam, Chehalis, Squaxin Island Nisqualli, Muckleshoot, Quinaielt, Queet, and Georgetown Indians)	1910-13, 1915-20
94	Devils Lake (Sioux and Chippewa Indians):	1885-90

95		1892-97
96		1898-1902
97		1903-5
	Digger	1899-1904, 1915-20
98	Eastern Navajo:	1929
99		1930
100		1931
101		1932
102		1933
103		1934-35
104	Fallon (Paiute Indians)	1909-24
105	Flandreau:	1892-1921
106		1922-39
107	Flathead: (Flathead, Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille, and Kalispel Indians)	1886-93
108	(Flathead, Kutenai, Pend d,Oreille, Kalispel, and Spokane Indians)	1895-97, 1900-1905
109	Flathead:	1906-7, 1909-13
110		1914-18
111		1919-23
112		1924-28
113		1929-31
114		1932-34
115		1935-37
116		1938-39
117	Fond du Lac	1910-20
118	Fort Apache (White Mountain Apache Indians):	1898-1907
119		1908-13
120		1914-18
121		1919-23
122		1924-27
123		1929-31
124		1932-33
125		1934-39
126	Fort Belknap (Grosventre and Assiniboin Indians):	1885-95

127		1896-1908
128		1909, 1911-20
129		1921-29
130		1930-35
131		1936-39
132	Fort Berthold (Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan Indians):	1889-93, 1895-1902
133		1903-15
134		1916-29
135		1930-35
136		1936-39
137	Fort Bidwell (Paiute, Pit River, and Digger Indians)	1915-30
138	Fort Hall (Shoshoni and Bannock Indians):	1885-87, 1890-91, 1894-1901
139		1902-9
140		1910-18
141		1919-26
142		1927-31
143		1932-34
144		1935-39
145	Fort Lapwai (Nez Perce Indians):	1902-10
148		1911-20
147		1921-29
148		1930-33
149	Fort Lewis (Southern Ute Indians)	1904-8;
	Fort McDermitt (Paiute Indians)	1910-23
150	Fort Mojave (Mohave and Chemehuevi Indians)	1892
	(Hualapai or Walapai Indians--total only)	1905-7, 1909-15
151	Fort Peck (Sioux and Assiniboin Indians):	1885-96
152		1897-1905
153		1906-12
154		1913-19
155		1920-25
156		1926-29

157		1930-31
158		1932-33
159		1934-36
160		1937-39
161	Fort Shaw School	1910
	Fort Totten (Devils Lake Sioux and Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indians),	1906-9
162	(Devils Lake Sioux Indians):	1910-20
163		1922-29
164		1930-39
165	Fort Yuma (Yuma and Cocopa(h) Indians):	1905, 1915-29
166		1930-35
167	Goshute (Goshute, Shoshoni, Paiute, Kanosh, and Pahvant Indians),	1917-23
	Grand Portage (Chippewa Indians)	1912, 1914-18, 1920-21
168	Grand Rapids (Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin),	1916-17, 1919-26
169	Grand Ronde,	1885-92, 1894-1914
170	Great Lakes (Chippewa and Potawatomi Indians):	1936-37
171		1938-40
	Great Sioux Reservation	1892 (totals only)
172	Green Bay (Menominee, Oneida, and Stockbridge and Munsee Indians):	1885, 1888-89, 1891-94
173		1895-99
174	(Menominee and Stockbridge and Munsee Indians)	1900-1908
175	Greenville (Digger and other Indians),	1916-23
176	Haskell (Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Iowa, and Sauk and Fox Indians):	1927-31
177		1932-34
178	Havasupai	1905-33
179	Hayward (Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa Indians):	1916-23
180		1924-26, 1928-29
181		1930-33
182	Hoopa Valley: (Hupa or Hoopa and Klamath Indians)	1885-97, 1899-1907
183	(Hupa or Hoopa, Klamath, and other Indians):	1915-22
184		1923-29
185		1930-32
186		1933-35

187		1936-39
188	Hopi:	1924-26
189		1927-29
190	(Hopi and Navajo Indians):	1930
191		1931
192		1932 (with birth and death rolls, 1925-31)
193		1933
194		1934-36
195	Hopi	1937-39
196	Hualapai (Walapai or Hualapai and Havasupai Indians)	1896-99
	Jicarilla:	1900-15
197		1916-29
198		1930-39
199	Kaibab (Paiute and Goshute Indians)	1910-19, 1921-27
	Kaw	1905, 1909-11
200	Keshena: (Menominee and Stockbridge and Munsee Indians)	1909-14
201	(Menominee and Stockbridge Indians)	1915-19
202	(Menominee and Oneida Indians):	1920-24
203		1925-29
204		1930-31
205		1932 (with birth and death rolls, 1924-32)
206		1933
207		1934-39
208	Keshena (Menominee Indians):	1936-37
209		1938-42
210	Kickapoo (Kickapoo, Iowa, and Sauk and Fox of the Missouri Indians; Potawatomi Indians for 1920)	1903-20
211	Kiowa: (Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Caddo, and Wichita and affiliated Indians)	1895-99
212	(Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Caddo, and Wichita Indians):	1900-1904
213		1905-6, 1909-13
214	(Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Wichita, and Caddo Indians, and Apache prisoners of war):	1914-17
215		1918-21
216	(Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Wichita, and Caddo Indians, and Apache	1922-25

217	prisoners of war or Fort Sill Apache):	1926-29
218	(Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Fort Sill Apache, Wichita, and Caddo Indians)	1930
219	(Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Fort Sill Apache, Wichita, Caddo, and Delaware Indians):	1931
220		1932 (with birth and death rolls, 1924-32)
221		1933
222		1934-36
223		1937-39
224	Klamath: (Klamath, Modoc, Paiute or Snake, and Pit River Indians),	1885-1908
225	(Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Band of Paiute or Snake Indians):	1907-20
226		1921-29
227	(Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, and other Indians):	1930-33
228		1934-39
229	Lac du Flambeau: (Chippewa Indians)	1910-27
230	(Lac du Flambeau, Bad River, and Red Cliff Chippewa Indians, and Potawatomi Indians):	1928-30
231		1931, 1932 (with birth and death rolls, 1924-32)
232	(Lac du Flambeau, Bad River, Lac Courte Oreilles, Red Cliff Chippewa Indians, and Potawatomi Indians)	1933-35
233	Laona (Potawatomi Indians)	1916-27
234	La Pointe: (Bad River, Bois Fort, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, and Red Cliff Chippewa Indians)	1886-89
235	(Bad River, Bois Fort or Vermillion Lake, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, and Red Cliff Chippewa Indians)	1890-92
236	(Bad River, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, Red Cliff, and Vermillion Lake Chippewa Indians):	1893-94
237		1895-97
238	(Bad River, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, Red Cliff, Rice Lake, and Vermillion Lake Chippewa Indians):	1898-1902
239		1903-7
240	(Bad River, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, Red Cliff, and Rice Lake Chippewa Indians)	1908-15
241	(Bad River Chippewa Indians)	1916-22
242	(Bad River and Red Cliff Chippewa Indians)	1923-27
243	Leech Lake (Chippewa Indians):	1899-1902
244		1903-5
245		1906-12
246		1913-17

247		1918-22
248	Lemhi (Shoshoni, Bannock, and Sheepsteater Indians)	1885, 1887-1906
249	Leupp (Navajo Indians):	1915-17, 1920-25, 1927, 1929
250		1930-32
251		1933-35
252	Lovelocks (Paiute Indians)	1910-12;
	Lower Brule	1897-1924
253	Mackinac (Chippewa Indians)	1902-3; 1910, 1915-27
254	Malki	1916-19
	Mescalero:	1885-1914
255		1915-29
256		1930-39
257	Mexican Kickapoo (Mexican Kickapoo and Big Jim Band of Absentee Shawnee Indians)	1899-1901
	Mission Tule River:	1886, 1888, 1890, 1893
258		1894-97
259		1898-1903
260	Mission:	1922-25
261		1926-29
262		1930-31
263		1932 (with birth and death rolls, 1924-32)
264		1933
265		1934-35
266		1936
267		1937-39
268	Moapa River (Paiute Indians)	1910-19, 1921, 1923-26
	Moqui:	1906, 1908-14
269		1915-16, 1918
270		1919-20
271		1921-23
272	Navajo: (Moqui Pueblo, or Hopi, and Navajo Indians)	1885 (with 1891 general schedule, and letter, 1898)
273	Navajo:	1915 (with letters, 1919 and 1923)

274		1936 (supplements only)
275	Eastern Navajo Reservation	1937
276	Leupp Reservation	1937
277	Northern Navajo Reservation	1937
278	Southern Navajo Reservation:	1937 (Arizona (pt.))
279		1937 (Arizona (pt.))
280		1937 (New Mexico and supplements)
281	Western Navajo Reservation	1937
282	Navajo	1938-39
	Navajo Springs	1909-14
283	Neah Bay (Makah, Ozette, Quileute, and Hoh Indians):	1885-99
284		1900-13
285		1914-28
286	Makah, Ozette, and Hoh Indians	1930-33
287	Nett Lake (Bois Fort Band of Chippewa Indians)	1908-18
288	Nevada (Paiute Indians)	1886-1905
289		1906-7, 1909-21
290	New York:	1885-87
291		1888-89, 1891-93
292		1894-97
293		1898-1901
294		1903-6
295		1907-9
296		1910-12
297		1913-15
298		1916-18
299		1919-21
300		1922-24
301	Nez Perce	1890-1901
302	Nisqually and Skokomish (Puyallup, Skokomish, Nisqualli, Squaxon, Sklallam, and Chehalis Indians)	1885-87
	Northern Idaho (Coeur d'Alene, Kalispel, Kutenai, and Nez Perce Indians)	1938, 1939 (supplemental rolls only)
303	Northern Navajo:	1930

304		1931
305		1932
306		1933
307		1934-35
308	Northern Pueblo:	1920-24
309		1925-28
310		1929-30
311	Omaha (Omaha and Winnebago Indians):	1886-91
312		1892-98
313		1899-1909
314	Omaha	1915-24
315	Oneida:	1900-10
316		1911-20
317	Osage: (Osage, Kansa or Kaw, and Quapaw Indians)	1887-88, 1890-96
316	(Osage and Kansa or Kaw Indians),	1897-1905
319	Osage:	1906-7, 1909-13
320		1914-18
321		1919-22
322		1923-26
323		1927-29
324		1930-31
325		1932
326		1933
327		1934-36
328		1937-39
329	Otoe (Oto and Missouri Indians)	1906-10, 1912, 1915-19
330	Paiute (Paiute, Goshute, and Ute Indians):	1928-31
331		1932-33
332		1934-35
333		1936-37
334		1938-39
335	Pala (Mission Indians)	1905-7, 1916-20

336	Pawnee:	1902-19
337	(Kansa or Kaw, Oto and Missouri, Pawnee, and Ponca Indians)	1920-27
338	(Kansa or Kaw, Oto, Pawnee, Ponca, and Tonkawa Indians):	1928-30
339		1931
340		1932 (with birth and death rolls, 1924-32)
341		1933
342		1934-36
343		1937-39
344		Phoenix: (Pima, Apache, and Mohave-Apache Indians of the Camp Verde, Fort McDowell, and Salt River Reservations):
345	1932-33 (with birth and death rolls, 1924-32)	
346	(Apache Indians of the Camp Verde Reservation)	1934-37
347	Pima: (Pima, Papago, and Maricopa Indians):	1887, 1890-91, 1894
348		1895-96, 1899, 1901
349		1919-21 (with letters, 1912 and 1916)
350		1922-24
351		1925-26
352		1927-28
353		(Pima, Papago, and Maricopa Indians of the Gila River, Ak Chin, and Gila Bend Reservations):
354	1930	
355	1931	
356	1932 (with birth and death rolls, 1924-32)	
357	1933	
358	Pima, Papago, Maricopa, and Mohave-Apache Indians of the Fort McDowell, Gila River, Maricopa or Ak Chin, and Salt River Reservations	1934
359	(Pima, Papago, Maricopa, and Mohave-Apache Indians of the Fort McDowell, Gila River, Maricopa, and Salt River Reservations):	1935-36
360		1937
361		1938, 1939 (supplemental rolls only)
362	Pine Ridge (Sioux and Cheyenne Indians):	1886 (two census rolls)
363		1887-88
364		1890, 1891 (summary only), 1892
365		1893 (two census rolls)
366		1894-95

367		1896-99
368	Pine Ridge:	1900-1903
369		1904-5, 1907, letters for 1909
370	Oglala Sioux Indians:	1913, 1915-17
371		1918-20
372		1921-23
373		1924-26
374		1927-28
375		1929
376		1930
377		1931
378		1932
379		1924-32 (birth and death rolls)
380		1933
381		1934
382		1934-36 (supplemental census rolls)
383		1937
384		1937-39, 1942-43 (supplemental census rolls)
385		Pipestone (Mdewakanton Sioux Indians)
388	Ponca (Ponca, Oto and Missouri, Pawnee, and Tonkawa Indians):	1886-90
387		1891-96
388		1897-1903
389	(Ponca and Tonkawa Indians)	1904-12
390	(Ponca, Tonkawa, and Kansa or Kaw Indians)	1913-19
391	(Ponca, Tonkawa, and Oto and Missouri Indians)	1922-27
392	Potawatomi: (Prairie Band of Potawatomi, Iowa, Kickapoo, Sauk and Fox of the Missouri, and Chippewa and Christian or Munsee Indians)	1891-93, 1895-1902
		393 (Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians)
394	(Potawatomi, Iowa, Kickapoo, and Sauk and Fox Indians):	1921-26
395		1935-40, 1942 (supplement)
396	Pueblo:	1885-86
397		1887-88

398		1889-90
399	Pueblo Indians	1891-92,
	Jicarilla Apache Indians	1892,
400	Pueblo Indians;	1898-99
	Jicarilla Apache Indians	1893-95, 1897-99,
401	Pueblo Bonito (Navajo Indians):	1909-12, 1914
402		1915-19
403		1920-24, 1926
404	Pueblo Day Schools (Pueblo and Navajo Indians):	1912-14
405		1915-16
406		1917-19
407	Puyallup (Chehalis, Clallam or Sklallam, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Quinaielt, Skokomish, Squaxon, and other Indians):	1888-93
408		1894-1900
409		1901-9
410	Pyramid Lake (Paiute Indians)	1931-32
411	Quapaw (Eastern Shawnee, Miami, Modoc, Ottawa, Peoria Quapaw, Seneca, and Wyandot Indians):	1885-92
412		1893-1900
413	(Eastern Shawnee, Ottawa, Quapaw, Seneca, and Wyandot Indians):	1922-29
414		1930-32
415		1933-35
416	(Eastern Shawnee, Miami, Ottawa, Peoria, Quapaw, Seneca and Wyandot Indians)	1936-39
417	Quinaielt (Quinaielt and other Indians)	1885, 1887
	Red Cliff (Chippewa Indians)	1912, 1914-17, 1919-22
418	Red Lake (Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa Indians):	1907-12
419		1913-17, 1919
420	(Red Lake and Pembina, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Bois Fort, Vermillion Lake, and Deer Creek Chippewa Indians)	1920-23
421	(Chippewa Indians):	1924-29
422		1930-32
423		1933-35
424		1936-39
425	Red Moon (Cheyenne Indians)	1909-12, 1914-16

	Reno (Paiute Indians)	1922-24 (with letters 1915, 1917-20)
426	Rocky Boy	1919-39
427	Rosebud: (Brule and other bands of Sioux Indians)	1886 (totals only), 1887, 1891
428	(Brule Sioux Indians):	1892, 1895-96
429		1897-1900
430		1901-5
431	(Sioux Indians):	1906-7, 1909-10
432		1911-12, 1915
433		1916-17
434		1918-20
435		1921-23
436		1924-25
437		1926
438		1927-28
439		1929
440		1930
441		1931 (with birth and death rolls, 1924-31)
442		1932
443		1933
444	Rosebud and Yankton Sioux Indians:	1934-35
445		1936-39, 1942-43
446	Roseburg (Shasta, Klamath, Pit River, Wintu, and other Indians) Round Valley:	
447	(Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Pit River, Potter Valley, Yuki, Wailaki, and Nomelaki Indians)	1885-1905, 1909
448	Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Pit River, Nomelaki, Yuki, Wailaki, and other Indians	1915-19
449		1920-23
450	Sac and Fox, Iowa	1888-1910
451		1911-20, 1922-29
452		1930-39
453	Sac and Fox, Oklahoma: (Sauk and Fox, Iowa, Citizen Potawatomi, Absentee Shawnee and Mexican Kickapoo Indians)	1885 (letter only), 1889-98
454	(Sauk and Fox, Iowa, Citizen Potawatomi, and Absentee Shawnee Indians)	1899-1904

455	(Sauk and Fox and Iowa Indians)	1905-19
456	Sacramento: (Indians of Fort Bidwell, Round Valley, and Tule River Reservations, and public domain Indians)	1924 (letter only), 1926, 1930, 1932-33
457	(Indians of Fort Bidwell, Round Valley, and Tule River Reservations and of Modoc County)	1934-39
458	Salem (Indians of Grande Ronde and Siletz Reservations and nonreservation Indians):	1926-32
459		1933-39
460	Salt Lake Special (Paiute Indians)	1913, and letter for 1915
	Salt River (Camp McDowell, Lehi, and Salt River Indians)	1913-27
461	San Carlos (Apache, Mohave, and Yuma Indians)	1887-90, 1892
462		1893-96
463		1897-1902
464		1904-12
465	Apache and Mohave Indians	1914-15
466		1916-19
467		1920-24
468		1925-29
469		1930-33
470	Apache Indians	1934-39
471	San Jacinto (Mission and other Indians)	1904-6
	San Juan (Navajo Indians)	1916 and letters for 1905, 1909, 1918-20, 1922-24
472	Santa Fe (Pueblo Indians):	1904, 1906, 1910-14
473		1931-32
474		1933-35
475	Santee: (Santee and Flandreau Sioux and Ponca Indians),	1885-98
476	(Santee Sioux and Ponca Indians):	1899-1907, 1909-10
477		1911-17
478	San Xavier (Papago Indians)	1904, 1910-17
479	Seger (Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians)	1903-12, 1914-27
480	Sells (Papago Indians):	1918-21
481		1922-24
482		1925-28 (letters only for 1927)
483		1929-30

484		1931-32
485		1933-34, 1937-39
486	Seminole (Florida):	1913-29
487		1930-40
488	Seneca (Eastern Shawnee, Miami, Modoc, Ottawa, Peoria Quapaw, Seneca, and Wyandot Indians):	1901-7
489	Shawnee:	1910-21
490	Absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo, and Citizen Potawatomi Indians	1904-6, 1915-19
491	Absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo, Citizen Potawatomi Iowa, and Sauk and Fox Indians:	1920-23
492		1924-29
493		1930-31
494		1932-33
495		1934-36
496		1937-39
497	Shivwits	1910-17, 1919, 1921-22
498	Shoshoni (Shoshoni and Arapahoe Indians):	1885, 1890-93, 1895-99
499		1900-11
500		1912-18
501		1919-25
502		1926-29
503		1930-32
504		1933-37
505	Siletz:	1885-1908
506		1909-25
507	Sisseton (Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians):	1888-91, 1893, 1895, 1897-98
508		1899-1907
509		1909-14
510		1915-18
511		1919-24
512		1925-27, 1929
513	Sioux Indians:	1930-31
514		1932-33
515		1934-36

516		1937-39
517		1916-20
518	Southern Navajo:	1929 (transmittal letter and recapitulation)
		1930 (A-G)
519		1930 (H-Z)
520		1931 (A-G)
521		1931 (H-Z and supplemental rolls)
522		1932 (A-B)
523		1932 (C-M)
524		1932 (N-Z and supplemental rolls)
525		1933 (Arizona, A-G)
526		1933 (Arizona, H-Z)
527		1933 (New Mexico and supplemental rolls)
528		1934 (Arizona, A-G)
529		1934 (Arizona, H-Z)
530		1934 (New Mexico)
531		1934-35 (supplemental rolls)
532	Southern Pueblo:	1920-21
533		1922-23
534		1924-25
535		1926-27
536		1928
537		1929
538		1930
539		1931 (with birth and death rolls, 1924-31)
540		1932 (with birth and death rolls, 1926-32)
541		1933
542		1934-35
543	Southern Utah (Shivwits or Shebits and Kaibab Indians)	1897-1905
	Southern Ute (Ute and Jicarilla Apache Indians)	1885-92
544	Southern Ute:	1893-95, 1897-1908

545		1909-23
546	Spokane	1913-24
547	Standing Rock (Sioux Indians):	1885-88
548		1889-93
549		1894-99
550		1900-1904
551		1905-8
552		1909-11
553		1912-13, 1915-16
554		1917-20
555		1921-24
556		1925-29
557		1930-31
558		1932 (with birth and death rolls, 1924-32)
559		1933
560		1934-35
561		1936
562		1937-38
563	1939	
564	Taholah: (Quinaielt, Chehalis, Nisqualli, Skokomish, and Squaxin Island Indians)	1915-25
565	(Chehalis, Nisqualli, Quileute, Quinaielt, Skokomish, and Squaxin Island Indians):	1926-29
566		1930-32
567	(Chehalis, Nisqually, Quinaielt, Skokomish, and Squaxin Island Reservations),	1933
568	(Chehalis, Makah, Nisqually, Ozette, Quinaielt, Skokomish and Squaxin Island Reservations):	1934-36
569		1937-39
570	Tomah (Winnebago Indians):	1911-15, letter for 1916, 1927-29
571		1930-33
572	(Winnebago and Oneida Indians),	1934-36
573	Winnebago and Oneida Indians and Stockbridge-Munsee Community for 1938),	1937-39
574	Tongue River (Northern Cheyenne Indians):	1868, 1888-1900
575		1901-8

576		1909-20
577		1922-29
578		1930-33
579		1934-39
580	Truxton Canon: (Walapai and Havasupai Indians)	1901-7, 1910-26, 1928-29
581	(Walapai, Havasupai, Yavapai, and Camp Verde Apache Indians)	1930-39
582	Tulalip (Lummi, Muckleshoot, Port Madison, Swinomish, and Tulalip Reservations):	1885-97
583		1898-1910
584	(Lummi, Muckleshoot, Port Madison, Swinomish, and Tulalip Reservations, and Clallam Indians for 1912)	1911-15
585	(Lummi, Port Madison, Swinomish, and Tulalip Reservations)	1916-20
586	(Clallam, Lummi, Muckleshoot, Nooksak, Port Madison or Suquamish, Skagit-Suiattle, Swinomish, and Tulalip or Snohomish Indians):	1921-23
587		1924-26
588	(Clallam, Lummi, Muckleshoot, Nooksak, Port Madison or Suquamish, Puyallup, Skagit-Suiattle, Swinomish, and Tulalip or Snohomish Indians):	1927-29
589		1930
590		1931 (with birth and death rolls, 1924-31)
591		1932-33
592		1934-36
593		1937-39
594	Tule River	1885-87, 1915-23
595	Turtle Mountain (Chippewa Indians):	1910-12
596		1913-15
597		1916-18
598		1919-21
599		1922-24
600		1925-27
601		1928-29
602		1930
603		1931
604		1932 (with birth and death rolls, 1924-32)
605		1933
606	1934-36	

607		1937-39
608	Uintah and Ouray: (Uintah, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute Indians):	1885-89, 1891-92, 1894-95
609		1896-1902
610		1903-11
611		1912-20
612		1921-29
613	Ute Indians:	1930-33
614		1934-39
615	Paiute and Ute Indians	1940, 1942-44
616	Umatilla: (Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla Indians):	1886-94, 1896, 1898-1900
617		1901-5, 1910-12
618		1913-17
619		1918-23
620		1924-29
621	Cayuse, Umatilla, Wallawalla, and other Indians:	1930-32
622		1933-39
623	Union (Choctaw Indians only)	1885
624	United Pueblos:	1936 (supplemental rolls only)
625		1937
626	(Laguna Pueblo)	1936 (with supplemental rolls for other Pueblos)
627	United Pueblos	1939
628	Ute Mountain (Ute Indians)	1915-22
	Vermillion Lake (Bois Fort Band of Chippewa Indians)	1907
629	Walker River: (Paiute Indians):	1897-1912
630		1914-24
631	(Paiute, Monache, Shoshoni, and Washo Indians)	1925-29
632	(Paiute and other Indians):	1930-31
633		1932-33
634		1934-35
635	Warm Springs (Warm Springs, John Day, Paiute, Tenino, and Wasco Indians)	1886-91, 1895, 1897-1908
636	(Warm Springs and other Indians):	1909-11, 1913-21

637		1922-29
638	(Warm Springs, Paiute, and other Indians):	1930-33
639		1934-39
640	Western Navajo: (Hopi Indians and Navajo and Paiute Indians for 1929)	1905 (letter), undated Hopi roll, 1915-20, 1922, 1923 (letter), 1924-27, 1929
641	(Navajo, Hopi, and Paiute Indians):	1930
642		1931
643		1932
644		1933 (with birth and death rolls, 1925-33)
645		1934-35
646	Western Shoshone (Shoshoni and Paiute Indians):	1885, 1887-90, 1892-1909
647		1910-29
648		1930-39
649	White Earth (Chippewa Indians):	1885-88
650		1890-92
651		1894-95
652		1896-97
653		1898-1900
654		1901-4
655		1905-9
656		1910-11
657		1912-13
658		1914-15
659		1916-17
660		1918-19
661		1920-21
662		1922
663	Wind River (Shoshoni and Arapahoe Indians) (supplemental rolls)	1938-39
	Winnebago	1904-7, 1909
664	Omaha and Winnebago Indians	1910-14
665	Winnebago:	1915-24
666	Omaha and Winnebago Indians	1925-29
667		1930-31

668		1932-33	
669	(Omaha, Ponca, Santee, and Winnebago Indians):	1934-36	
670		1937-39	
671	Wittenberg (Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin)	1905, 1910	
	Yakima (Yakima and other Indians)	1885, 1887-91, 1893-97	
672	Yakima:	1898-1907	
673		1910-16	
674		1917-21	
675		1922-25	
676		1926-29	
677		1930-31	
678		1932-33	
679		1934-39	
680		Yankton:	1885-87, 1890, 1892-94
681			1895-1905
682	1906-7, 1909-11		
683	1913-17		
684	Ponca and Santee and Yankton Sioux Indians	1918-20	
685		1921-24	
686		1925-27	
687		1928-29	
688		1930-31	
689	Zuni:	1904-5, 1907, 1915 (letter), 1916-20	
690		1921-24, 1926-29	
691		1930-32	
692		1933-35	