Online Appendix for American Indian Wealth in the Early 20TH Century *

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Contents

A. Disclaimer

This document provides additional information on the data construction for *American Indian Wealth in the Early 20th Century*. These data will also be used in follow-up work. As such, parts of this appendix will also appear in the appendices of subsequent papers.

B. Data Appendix

B.B1 Data Sources

B.B1.1 Macrofinancial History

We present all estimates in real 2019 dollars using the CPI deflator from Jordà et al. (2017)'s Macrohistory Database. We use V6 (`JSTdatasetR6`), which was updated in 2022.

B.B1.2 Bureau of Indian Affairs

We obtain population and wealth by Indian superintendency and US state from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) of the United States. In particular, we obtain information from the tables published in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs between 1912 and 1927. These reports are publicly available from the Library of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, as well as from the HathiTrust Digital Library. The tables in the BIA report present information by US Indian superintendency and state.

Sources:

- Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the year 1912 [https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/4HSSLCSEP2KQD8T]
- Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the year 1913 [https://search.library.wisc.edu/digital/AZQH6LOIOXSXAI84]
- Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the year 1914 [https://search.library.wisc.edu/digital/ALYWREZXBCS5ZX8U]
- Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the years 1915-1917; 1. Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 [https://search.library.wisc.edu/digital/AWKX2TBHOEDZC59D/pages/A2RCS3JO4GK6GF8M]
- Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the years 1915-1917; 2. Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916 [https://search.library.wisc.edu/digital/AWKX2TBHOEDZC59D/pages/AY2O6B72Q57F2Y84]

- Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the years 1915-1917; 3. Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917 [https://search.library.wisc.edu/digital/AWKX2TBHOEDZC59D/pages/ATWPK4F7SKP2IA8G]
- Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the years 1921-1932; 1. Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 2, 1921 [https://search.library.wisc.edu/digital/AH64S4VDDFXXVS87/pages/AUXPUACD2GQ62782]
- Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the years 1921-1932; 2. Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922 [https://search.library.wisc.edu/digital/AH64S4VDDFXXVS87/pages/ATOKCCQFYZFPW78I]
- Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the years 1921-1932; 3. Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923 [https://search.library.wisc.edu/digital/AH64S4VDDFXXVS87/pages/AQY6X7JYVWDM5E9C]
- Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the years 1921-1932; 4. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior for fiscal year ended June 30, 1924 [https://search.library.wisc.edu/digital/AH64S4VDDFXXVS87/pages/AES6MVLVEOEIKL8J]
- Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the years 1921-1932; 5. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior for fiscal year ended June 30, 1925 [https://search.library.wisc.edu/digital/AH64S4VDDFXXVS87/pages/AR5TWLU6YAZ5GK8O]
- Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the years 1921-1932; 6. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior for fiscal year ended June 30, 1926 [https://search.library.wisc.edu/digital/AH64S4VDDFXXVS87/pages/AL6SME4JBMPIPH8N]
- Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the years 1921-1932; 7. Extracts from the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior fiscal year, 1927, relating to the Bureau of Indian Affairs [https://search.library.wisc.edu/digital/AH64S4VDDFXXVS87/pages/AWKNZ3X7JKHSSD8Y]

B.B2 Data Cleaning

The primary data sources for this project are the tables included in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the years from 1912 to 1927. From this point forward, we

generally refer to these documents as "BIA reports" (from the "Bureau of Indian Affairs"). To clean the data, we performed several steps, as described below.

B.B2.1 From images to editable tables

The BIA reports are available in PDF format, from which we saved the tables with the relevant information as images (JPG or PDF format), by year and topic. Table A1 summarizes the information retrieved from the BIA reports and the original tables in PDF format are included in the Replication Package for this paper.

The images were sent to Digital Divide Data (DDD) for the digitalization process. DDD delivered one Excel file for each table with the same information as reported in the original image files: a column with the name of the state and the Indian superintendency, followed by the columns with the corresponding data. In the original tables in the BIA reports, the footnotes are numbered. To increase clarity in the Excel files, DDD reported the footnotes using letters (i.e., "1" in the original table was reported as "a" in the corresponding Excel file, "2" as "b", etc.).[1]

For wealth data, the unit of observation is an Indian superintendency in a state. Instead, population data are reported by state, school, and Indian tribes within the school. Because there is correspondence in the data between superintendencies and schools, in the later stages of the cleaning process, we aggregate the population data by school, as information by tribe within the superintendency is not available in the rest of the tables. Population data also report the number of individuals that are "not under agent", by state. For this category, only population data are available in all years.

B.B2.2 Baseline cleaning of editable tables

For each editable table received from DDD, we performed several baseline cleaning steps in Excel.

1. Include three new columns at the beginning of the table: *year*, *page*, and *include*. In the first column, we report the corresponding year for all observations. In the second, we report the page number from the original table (page 1, 2, and so on). In the third, we include "x" next to the observations to be used in the analysis. In particular, we only mark the superintendency-by-state observations in the wealth data and the tribe-by-school-by-state observations in the population data. We exclude the rows with the state name, the totals by state, the footnotes, and the page indications. At the end of each page, there is the list of footnotes included in the page (letter and meaning).

2. Create two additional columns: *state* and *superintendency*. In the original tables, states and superintendencies are listed in the same column, with a row for total by state followed

[1] The BIA included footnotes in the tables for a variety of reasons. For example, a footnote might indicate that the data is incomplete, that the estimate from the previous year was an overestimate, or that the value is missing this year and the agent therefore includes the value from the previous year.

by a row for each superintendency located in that state.[2] We create two additional columns, one with the state name and one with the superintendency name. In the case of the population tables, in the superintendency column, we report the school names.

3. Change the name of the original variables. We substitute the variable names reported in the first row of the table with shorter/simpler names. In the Excel file, we create a codebook sheet with the correspondence between the original variable names and the new names.

4. Create a copy of the data. We create a copy of the columns with the original data and add them to the table. We change the names of the variables to distinguish between the original data and the copy. The codebook sheet in the Excel file also reports the names given to the copied variables. These names are applied consistently over the years (that is, the same variable is assigned the same name over the years). We leave the original columns as they are, while we proceed to clean the copied columns. In the subsequent steps of data preparation, we will use only the cleaned data. However, we keep a copy of the Excel files that include both the original and cleaned data. This is useful to reconstruct the changes applied to the data during the cleaning process.

5. Create footnote variables. In the original tables, footnote references are reported together with the data. In the cleaned data, we separate the data (numbers) from the footnotes. For each copied variable, we create a corresponding variable named "name*fn*" (for example, the copied variable with the total population is called "poptotal" and the corresponding footnote variable is called "poptotalfn"). For each cell that includes a footnote reference, we move the corresponding value into the appropriate footnote column on the same row. In the original tables, footnotes are reported at the end of each page, so that the same letter might be repeated several times in the same table but with different meanings depending on the page. Therefore, in the footnote columns, we report the footnote code as the corresponding letter and page number (e.g., footnote "a" on page 1 is reported as "a1", footnote "a" on page 2 is reported as "a2", etc.). In each Excel file, we create a footnotes sheet with the list of all footnotes reported in the table, their letter and page, the new footnote code used in the created footnote variables, and their meaning (as reported in the original tables). When the footnote is reported next to the superintendency name, we report the corresponding footnote code in all the footnote variables associated with the observation.

6. Review and correct data errors. We manually check all the data reported in each table by comparing the numbers reported in the Excel table and the numbers reported in the original table in the BIA report. When we identify an inconsistency between the data reported in the Excel table provided by DDD and the original table in the BIA report,

[2] In some tables, there is a row with the state name, followed by one row for each superintendency located in that state, followed by the total for the state.

we proceed to rectify the error in the column containing the duplicated variable (the one subject to cleaning). The BIA reports available online are scanned copies of the original printed reports, and sometimes certain numbers or figures might not be very clear, which requires users to zoom in to identify them accurately. Therefore, most errors are due to inaccuracies in recording single digits (e.g., "3" instead of "8" or "6" instead of "5"). In seldom cases, an extra digit is reported in the Excel table, especially at the end of the number (e.g., "120" instead of "12"). Rarely, the error comes from the mis-positioning of a row (e.g., this might happen if there are several blank rows and the first row with data is reported one line above or below its true position). All these types of errors are corrected for in the duplicated columns with the data. By comparing the original and duplicated clean columns, one can recover the applied corrections.

For each Excel table (by year and topic), we keep a copy of the file as received from DDD (what we call the "original data") and a copy of the file with both the original and cleaned data obtained from the above steps (what we call the "raw data"). The raw data files are included in the Replication Package.

B.B2.3 Preparation and formatting of the databases by year and topic

After the baseline cleaning, we have one raw data table, in Excel format, for each year and topic. We converted each of these tables from Excel to Stata. In Stata, we perform some additional cleaning and formatting steps.

1. Clean geographical names. We check that every state and superintendency name is correctly spelled in the database. If there are uncertainties regarding the spelling, we verify the names on the website of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the "United States Indigenous Peoples" page on the genealogy website *familysearch.org*, and in Clark (2009). We correct any errors in the names. In the case of the population data, we also substitute the school names with the corresponding superintendency name, consistent with the rest of the data.

2. Manual correction. In the case of wealth data for the Yakima superintendency (Washington), we make two manual corrections due to clear mistakes in the BIA reports. For the year 1923, the tribal land should be $1,673,274 instead of $4,551,722, as reported in the BIA report. The mistake occurred because the agent combined $2,878,475 of the tribal timber and stock with the value of the tribal land. For the year 1926, the value of the individual land should be $11,348,095 instead of $454,798, as reported in the BIA report. In both cases, we recover the correct values from the original agent's reports.[3]

3. Variables format. We ensure that all variables that include data are numerical and all variables that include the footnote codes are textual.

[3]The original report was retrieved from the National Archives. RG75: Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, series: Superintendents' Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports, Yakima 1910-27. NAID 156047981. The statistical report for 1923 is pp 881–967 (property report p.943) and 1926 is p.1245-1253 (property report p.124).

4. Calculate additional variables if needed. To ensure consistency among the variables within a topic over the years, in some cases, we need to calculate additional variables in the Stata database. For example, in the 1912 wealth data, the values of "individual homes" and "individual furniture" are reported separately, whereas in the following years it is reported as a unique value; thus, we add to the 1912 wealth data the sum of the two.

5. Keep only relevant observations. We only keep the observations marked by "x" in the variable *include*, i.e., only the superintendency-by-state observations. We eliminate the rows with the state name, the totals by state, the footnotes, and the page indications.

6. Keep only relevant variables. We only keep the variables relevant for the analysis: year, state, superintendency, cleaned variables with data, and their relative footnote variables. We eliminate the original variables from the tables provided by DDD and we only keep the clean ones. For the population data, we need to perform an additional step, because the data are reported at the level of tribe-by-superintendency-by-state.[4] In this case, we retain all the finest-level observations and then aggregate the total number of individuals per tribe at the superintendency level to generate a single observation for each superintendency-by-state.

7. Add text from footnotes. We substitute each footnote code in the table with the corresponding text.

The output of the cleaning and formatting process is a Stata database in DTA format for each year and topic. The Stata do-files to perform these steps are provided in the Replication Package; they start from the raw tables in Excel and deliver the clean topic-by-year databases in Stata.

B.B3 Data Merges

At the end of the data cleaning process, we have one Stata database for each topic and year. With these data, we first merge all the variables from the different databases by year, and then we join the yearly complete databases from 1912 to 1927, to obtain a unique panel dataset.

B.B3.1 Merge population and wealth data by year

We prepare each clean database by topic and year. It is not clear from the BIA reports how missing data and zero values are handled in the original tables, and the treatment of such values lacks consistency across the tables. Since the superintendencies included in the data vary between tables, even for the same year, we consistently apply the following rules when dealing with missing data:

[4] In the original and raw tables, observations in the population data are at the level of tribe-by-school-by-state, but, in the initial cleaning step in Stata, we substitute the school names with the superintendency names, for consistency with the wealth data.

1. We create a dummy variable in each topic table: *Psup* in the population data and *Wsup* in the wealth data. In the respective database, the dummy variable is assigned a value of 1 if the observation (superintendency) has the corresponding topic information in the table.

2. In each topic table, if there is at least one non-zero value for a superintendency-by-year, the missing values of that observation are turned into zero. In this case, the dummy variable also takes a value of 1. For example, the 1912 BIA report includes individual wealth data for the Camp McDowell superintendency in Arizona, except for timber and bank funds, which are reported as missing values. Since there are other wealth items reported for this superintendency, we turn the missing values as zeros in the final panel database.

3. In each topic table, if a superintendency-by-year is reported but the values of all variables are missing, they are left as missing values. In this case, even if the superintendency is included in the table, the dummy variable takes a value of 0 because all data points are missing. This case is uncommon, but it can occur in the database. For example, the 1914 BIA report includes the Chilocco superintendency (Oklahoma) in the wealth table, but no value is reported. Therefore, in the final panel database, we leave the wealth items as missing values in this case.

After each topic-by-year database is ready, we merge the data by year to obtain a database that includes both the population and wealth data. We adjust the dummy variables so that each superintendency-by-year observation takes a value of 1 if the variables of the corresponding topic are included and a value of 0 otherwise.

The output of this process is a Stata database in DTA format for each year (from 1912 to 1927) that includes all the available data from the population and wealth tables. The unit of observation is a superintendency-by-state. The Stata do-files to perform the merging are provided in the Replication Package; they start from the single cleaned Stata databases by topic and year and deliver a merged database by year.

B.B3.2 Panel database

Finally, we put together all the yearly data to obtain a unique panel dataset from 1912 to 1927. The unit of observation in this database is the superintendency by state and by year. The database reports some general variables (including the dummies discussed above), all the data by topic, and all the corresponding footnotes from the original tables. We identify the population variables as "P_*name*" and the wealth variables as "W_*name*". The respective footnote variables are identities as "Pfn_*name*fn" abd "Wfn_*name*fn".

The list of variables available in the final database is included in the Replication Package of the paper.

B.B3.3 Superintendency consistency over time

An important aspect of working with the information from the BIA reports is that the Indian superintendencies were subject to changes during the period under examination. In particular, some ceased to exist, some were created, some were merged, and some continued to exist under a different name. Therefore, we need to apply a series of changes to the superintendencies to make them comparable over time.

We search for information regarding each superintendency included in our database to identify the changes over time. The "United States Indigenous People" page on the genealogy website *familysearch.org* provides rich information on Native American institutions, and we use it as the main source to implement the modifications that ensure comparability over different periods. A caveat is that the word "superintendency" is not used on the website in the same way as in the BIA reports.[5] Therefore, in order to search for information on this source, we focus on the BIA "agencies".[6] Very often, we double-checked the information from the *familysearch.org* website with other sources online, including the BIA website, Wikipedia, as well as the websites of Indian tribes and/or reservations (when available).

In the Replication Package of the paper, we include an Excel file with the list of superintendency names reported in the BIA reports between 1912 and 1927 and the corresponding modified names we use for the panel database (when changes are necessary). It also includes a short extract from the information we used to determine the changes to apply and links to the main source we used. Table A2 reports the list of superintendencies for which we applied modifications and is an extract of the complete table available in the Replication Package for the years 1912 and 1927.

B.B3.4 Consolidation by superintendency

After applying the changes to superintendency names to make them consistent over time, we are left with a panel that might have more than one observation for the same superintendency-by-state. Therefore, we sum the wealth and population values by superintendency and state to

[5] In particular, on the website it is reported that the *superintendencies* were abolished in 1878 and, after that, the agents reported directly to the Commissioner's Office in Washington, DC. [https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Superintendencies_of_Indian_Affairs] It also reports that the *agencies* were the BIA administrative offices until 1947. However, the term *Indian Agents* was discontinued in 1908, when the term *Superintendent* came into use. [https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Agencies_of_the_Bureau_of_Indian_Affairs] Therefore, it seems plausible that the BIA reports between 1912 and 1927 refer to the territorial administrative units as "superintendencies" because they were managed by a local "superintendent".

[6] Importantly, for each US state, the *familysearch.org* website organizes the information according to the different institutions related to the Native Americans: *Recognized Tribes*, *Reservations*, *Agencies of the Bureau of Indian Affairs*, *Indian Schools*, *Indian Health Agencies*, and *Missions*. This might create some confusion because the same name can apply to different institutions (for example, on the Arizona page, there is a link for the Hopi Indian tribe, one for the Hopi reservation, one for the Hopi agency, and one for the Hopi school. [https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Arizona_Indigenous_Peoples]). Although usually an agency operated on a reservation and was responsible for only that reservation, this was not always the case, and sometimes an agency was responsible for several reservations. [https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Agencies_of_the_Bureau_of_Indian_Affairs] To ensure consistency with the BIA reports, we look for information under the "agency" pages. Only when the information there was lacking, we also checked the pages of the corresponding reservation and school (if available).

consolidate the data and obtain a database with only one superintendency-by-state observation.

B.B3.5 Additional variables

Once we have the consolidated panel database with one observation for each superintendency-by-year, we calculate some additional variables.

1. Wealth ratios. For each wealth item, we calculate the share it represents in total wealth. For individual wealth items, we calculate their share in total individual wealth; for tribal wealth items, we calculate their share in total tribal wealth. Wealth ratio variables are indicated in the database as "W_perc_i_*name*" for individual wealth and as "W_perc_t_*name*" for tribal wealth.

2. Wealth per capita. We calculate the values of total individual wealth, total tribal wealth, and total wealth per capita, as the ratio of the corresponding wealth value to the total population. Wealth per capita variables as indicated in the database as "WPC_*name*".

In the Replication Package, we include the Stata do-file to merge the 1912–1927 databases, apply the required changes to the superintendency names, consolidate the data, and calculate the additional variables to obtain the final panel database.

B.B4 Empirical Analysis

The empirical analysis uses the wealth panel for all figures. We make one additional adjustment, described below.

B.B4.1 CPI Adjustment

For the main analysis, we present all results in real 2019 dollars by applying the CPI deflator of Jordà et al. (2017).

Table A1: Tables from BIA reports

Year	Topic	Table	Title	Pages
1912	Population	2	*Indian population of the United States, by schools and tribes*	74–86
1912	Wealth	58	*Value of Indians' individual property, June 30, 1912*	287–291
1912	Wealth	59	*Value of Indians' tribal property, and tribal and individual property, June 30, 1912*	292–296
1913	Population	3	*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1913*	46–59
1913	Wealth	57	*Value of Indians' individual property, June 30, 1913*	256–261
1913	Wealth	58	*Value of Indians' tribal property, and tribal and individual property, June 30, 1913*	262–264
1914	Population	2	*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914*	76–84
1914	Wealth	35	*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1914*	184–188
1915	Population	2	*Indians' population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915*	66–74
1915	Wealth	41	*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1915*	202–207
1916	Population	2	*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916*	74–81
1916	Wealth	38	*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1916*	188–191
1917	Population	2	*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917*	70–77
1917	Wealth	37	*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1917*	194–198
1918	Population	2	*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918*	84–91
1918	Wealth	37	*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1918*	212–216
1919	Population	2	*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1919*	68–76
1919	Wealth	37	*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1919*	198–202
1920	Population	3	*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1920*	64–73
1920	Wealth	38	*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1920*	188–192
1921	Population	2	*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921*	41–48
1921	Wealth	4	*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1921*	63–69
1922	Population	1	*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1922*	29–36
1922	Wealth	4	*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1922*	51–54
1923	Population	1	*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1923*	23–28
1923	Wealth	4	*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1923*	43–45
1924	Population	1	*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1924*	31–35
1924	Wealth	4	*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1924*	48–51
1925	Population	1	*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925*	32–39
1925	Wealth	4	*Value of Indian individual and tribal property, June 30, 1925*	52–55
1926	Population	1	*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1926*	32–39
1926	Wealth	4	*Value of Indian individual and tribal property, June 30, 1926*	52–55
1927	Population	1	*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1927*	27–35
1927	Wealth	4	*Value of Indian individual and tribal property, June 30, 1927*	49–57

Note: This table reports the details about the tables from the BIA reports used in the project.

Table A2: Changes to superintendency names (1912–1927)

State	Name: Panel database	Name: BIA report, 1912	Name: BIA report, 1927
Arizona	Camp McDowell-Salt River	Camp McDowell	Salt River
Arizona	Moqui-Hopi	Moqui	Hopi
Arizona	Navajo	Navajo	Southern Navajo
Arizona	San Xavier-Sells	San Xavier	Sells
California	Mission	Campo Pala Pechanga Soboba Malki Martinez Volcan	Mission
California	Sacramento	Greenville Round Valley Tule River	Sacramento
Colorado	Consolidated Ute	Navajo Springs Southern Ute	Consolidated Ute
Kansas	Kickapoo-Potawatomi	Kickapoo Potawatomi	Potawatomi
Michigan	Chippewa-Mackinac	Chippewa, Lake Superior	Mackinac
Minnesota	Consolidated Chippewa	Fond du Lac Grand Portage Nett Lake Leech Lake White Earth	Consolidated Chippewa
Montana	Fort Belknap-Rocky Boy	Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap Rocky Boy
Nevada	Carson	Fort McDermitt Nevada	Fort McDermitt Nevada
Nevada	Fallon-Walker River	Walker River Fallon Lovelocks	Walker River Fallon
New Mexico	Northern-Southern Pueblos	Albuquerque Pueblos Santa Fe Pueblos	Northern Pueblos Southern Pueblos
New Mexico	Pueblo Bonito-Eastern Navajo	Pueblo Bonito	Eastern Navajo
New Mexico	San Juan-Northern Navajo	San Juan	Northern Navajo
Oklahoma	Cheyenne and Arapaho	Cheyenne and Arapaho Red Moon	Cheyenne and Arapaho
Oklahoma	Pawnee-Ponca	Pawnee Otoe Kaw Ponca	Pawnee and Kaw Ponca
Oklahoma	Seneca-Quapaw	Seneca	Quapaw
Oklahoma	Shawnee	Shawnee Sac and Fox Oklahoma	Shawnee
South Dakota	Crow Creek-Lower Brule	Crow Creek Lower Brule	Crow Creek Lower Brule
Washington	Tulalip	Tulalip Cushman	Tulalip
Wisconsin	Carter-Laona	Carter	Laona
Wisconsin	Keshena	Keshena Oneida	Oneida Menominee
Wisconsin	La Pointe-Red Cliff	La Pointe Red Cliff	La Pointe Red Cliff
Wisconsin	Tomah-Grand Rapids	Tomah	Grand Rapids

Note: This table reports the details about the changes in superintendency names applies to the 1912-1927 panel database. This is an extract from the table that includes all the superintendency names included in the panel database, the modifications, and the sources used to apply the changes. The table with the complete information is included in the Replication Package of the paper.

References

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