

To the southwest of that river and on the two banks Ouon-aradeba or *à la Graise* are the Hactannes or Gens de serpent.⁴³ They extend to the foot of a chain of very high mountains, that run northeast and south, and south of which is the river *Karoskiou* or *Cerise pelée* that is supposed to reach California.⁴⁴

He continued his route and found in the immense country that the Missouri drains, on the opposite side, and about forty leagues from the *Mahantas*, the *Owilinioek* or beaux hommes, four villages; opposite the *Brochets*, the *Macateoualasitas* or *Pieds-Noirs*, three villages of about one hundred cabins each; opposite the Mandannes are the *Ospekakaerenousques* or the gens du plat côté, four villages; opposite the *Panis* are the gens de l'arc, called *Atchapiwinioques* by the Cristinaux, and *Utasibaoutchactas* by the *Assiniboels*, three villages; next were found the *Makesch* or *Petits Renards*, two villages; the *Piwassa* or *Grands-Parleurs*, three villages; the *Kakakoschena* or gens de la Pie, five villages; the *Kiskipisounouinini* or gens de la Jarretièrre, seven villages.⁴⁵

have lived so far north. Neither does one descend the Missouri to reach the *Rivière à la Coquille*, which was the usual name given by French voyageurs to the Musselshell—a large northern affluent of the Missouri. Nor do the *Panis* (Pawnee) wander on the Musselshell, unless one accepts the conjecture that these were the *Arikara*, of the same linguistic stock as the Pawnee (Caddoan). The *Arikara*, however, were not known to have in historic times ascended so far to the north. The whole passage is confused, and doubtless interchanges the Musselshell and Platte rivers, to the latter of which the description better applies.—Ed.

⁴³ Granville Stuart, in *Montana Historical Society Contributions*, i, p. 313, very plausibly identifies this stream with Wind River, on whose banks grew much greasewood (*à la Graise*), from which the stems of arrows were made. The Gens de Serpent were doubtless the Shoshoni, or Snakes, a powerful tribe who roamed in the mountainous regions of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho.—Ed.

⁴⁴ This river is easily identified with the Green, a northern branch of the Colorado south of the habitat of the Shoshoni. The aboriginal word for this stream in modern Shoshoni, is Kanaraogwa.—Ed.

⁴⁵ The identification of these tribes is difficult; the following is merely