

They are one hundred and fifty leagues distant from this village, and are located on the banks of the Misury River itself, at a distance of some fifty leagues from the tribe of the Misuris. Their occupation has always been, and is, that of the hunt; for although they generally plant some little maize, it does not, as a general thing, suffice for their own necessary support. This tribe is hostile, as a general rule, to the tribes of the said Misury River, named the Hotos, the Panis, and La Republica. For this reason they generally cause a great deal of harm to the traders who are sent to those tribes, for they do not allow them to ascend the river, so that those tribes may not be provided with guns and ammunition. This is the only harm experienced from this tribe. However, we have heard that they were thinking this year of making peace. This tribe has always been at war with all those of the Misissippi. From the work of the hunt in which they are engaged there results the profit of the trade which is made in the furs; for every year that trade produces one hundred and eighty or two hundred packs.

Tribe of La Republica

This tribe is composed of three hundred and fifty or four hundred warriors. The name of the principal chief of this tribe is Escatapé.⁸⁰ They are located some two hundred and twenty leagues from this village, and about one hundred and ten from the Misuri River on the shores of the Cancas River, and about forty or fifty leagues from the village of the tribe of that name by land. The occupation of that tribe has always been, and is, that of the hunt, from which results the fur-

⁸⁰The Pawnee were divided into four bands: Grand Pawnee, Pawnee Loups (or Panimaha), Tapage, and Republican. The last-named band gave their name to the Republican branch of Kansas River. When Pike visited them in 1806, they had a chief of this name (he spells it Iskatappe); see Elliott Coues, *Expeditions of Zebulon M. Pike* (New York, 1895), ii, pp. 409, 410. See also the visit of commissioners in "Long's Expedition," *Early Western Travels*, xv, pp 161-165.—Ed.