

trade of this post, especially the trade in beaver, buffalo, and otter skins, and some packs of deerskins. This tribe is at war with the tribes of the Cances and the Big Osages.

Tribe of the Hotos [Oto]

This tribe is composed of some hundred warriors. The name of the principal chief of this tribe is La Bala [The Bullet]. They are located some two hundred and twenty leagues from this village, about ninety-five from the village of the Cances, and about fifteen leagues from the Misury River, on the shores of the Platte River.⁸¹ Their chief occupation has always been, and is, that of the hunt, especially that of deer and beaver. This tribe is hostile to the tribes of the Canzes, Big Osages, and the Cionco, who are located on the Misisipy in the Spanish district.

Tribe of the Panis [Pawnee]

This tribe is composed of five or six hundred warriors. The name of the principal chief of this tribe is Sokakahige. They are located about two hundred and thirty leagues from this village, and about fifteen leagues from the Hotos tribe, on a small stream that branches off from the Plata River. Their occupation has always been, and is, that of the hunt in beavers, buffaloes, and some otter, from which results the trade of this village. This tribe is hostile to the Canzes and the Cioux tribes who are located on the Misisipy in the Spanish district. This tribe gives considerable time to the cultivation of maize,

⁸¹ This is the tribe known to Americans as Oto; see *ante*, p. 178, note 21. Once very powerful, they lived upon the Missouri, but depleted by wars retreated to a village on the Platte. There Lewis and Clark found them in 1804, and sent for their chiefs to a council near the site of Omaha. The explorers mention in their journal one chief named "Iron Eyes"—possibly the same as this one called "La Bala." Thwaites, *Original Journals of Lewis and Clark Expedition* (New York, 1905), i, p. 113. The Oto are of Siouan stock, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century numbered about five hundred. Some remnant of this tribe is still to be found in Oklahoma. See "Long's Expeditions," in *Early Western Travels*, xv, pp. 130-132.—ED.