

brave bourgeois, Philibert; the manor house of Tilly on the shores of the St. Lawrence; the Chateau of Beaumanoir, famous for the bacchanalian revels of the intendant Bigot; the castle of St. Louis, and other "Seats of the Mighty" in New France, have often been described, but who has pictured the little huts in their courtyards, of the negro and pani?

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton says that the Pani stock was scattered irregularly from the Middle Missouri River to the Gulf of Mexico. The Pawnees proper occupied the territory from the Niobrara River south to the Arkansas. The Niobrara River courses in an easterly direction through the northerly part of the State of Nebraska, and falls into the Missouri. The territory indicated embraces now the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and parts of Iowa and Missouri. It includes many cities and towns, among them being Des Moines, St. Louis, Topeka, and Omaha. The Arikari and Skidi branches of the nation separated at an early date and went north, while the Wichitas, Caddoes, and Huecos roamed over Eastern Louisiana and Western Texas.

The Pani stock, as a rule, had an excellent physique, being tall and robust, with well-proportioned features, the lips and eyes small. Their marriage customs were lax; agriculture was more in favor with them than generally on the plains. Their religion somewhat resembled that of the Mexicans, and indicates a southern origin. One of their divinities was Opirikut, who represented the deity of fertility and agriculture. At the time of corn planting, a young girl, usually a captive, was sacrificed to this divinity. The victim was bound to a stake and partly burned, her breast was cut open, her heart was torn out, and flung into the flames. Her flesh was then divided into small pieces and buried in the corn field, to secure an abundant crop. In Mr. Grinnell's book this divinity appears under the name of Ti-ra-wa, and this sacrifice seems to have been most used by that portion of the nation known as the Skidi, whose home was on the Platte and Loup Rivers in Nebraska.

In 1866 the Pawnee tribe had a population of 6,223, with nearly 2,000 warriors. The Caddoes were of the same stock, and were also numerous on the western plains. "Since the removal of these people to reserves, mostly in the Indian Territory, the evidences of their progress towards civilization are cheering; but their character has changed. In the old barbaric days they were light-hearted, merry, makers of jokes, keenly alive to the humorous side of life. Now they are serious, grave, little disposed to laugh. Then they were like children, without a care. Now they are like men, on whom the anxieties of life weigh heavily. Civilization, bringing with it some measure of material prosperity, has also brought care, responsibility, repression. No doubt it is best, and it is inevitable, but it is sad, too." Recent information as to the remnant of this nation is given by Mr. Geo. B. Grinnell, from whom we have just quoted. Many of the young men were embodied into companies of armed scouts, under Major North and other officers, during the construction of the Union Pacific Railway in 1863, to guard against the depredations of the Sioux and Arapahoes. They were brave and reliable soldiers, and it is to be regretted that the tribe of Pawnees proper is reduced to a few hundred souls, while the whole Caddoan or Pani stock does not probably exceed in number two thousand. (10)

The American Cyclopaedia, article Pawnee, describes the tribe as warlike, long resident in Nebraska on the Platte River and its tributaries. The name Pawnee or Pani is from the Illinois language, and is said to be from Pariki, meaning a horn, referring to the peculiar scalp lock, dressed to stand erect and curve slightly back like a horn; the rest of the hair was shaven off. They were constantly at war with the Sioux and other nations, and, being considered irreclaimable savages, were permitted to be held as slaves in Canada, when bought from other tribes; wherefore,

(10) U.S. Bureau of Ethnology, Vol. 7, pp. 61, 62 and 113, date 1885-6. "The present number of the Caddoan stock is 2,259, settled in Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dakota, and some on the Indian Territory, some on the Ponca, Pawnee, and Otaw Reservation, and others on the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Reservations." They are now self-supporting.