

of the tribe and numbered 1,091 in 1892. They have five bands: 1, Wa'quithi, "bad faces," the principal band and the one to which the head chief, Left Hand, belongs; 2, Aqa'thině'na, "pleasant men;" 3, Gawuně'na or Ga'wuněhāna (Kawinahan, "black people"—Hayden), "Blackfeet," so called because said to be of part Blackfoot blood, the same name being applied to the Blackfoot tribe; 4, Ha'qihana, "wolves," because they had a wolf (not coyote) for medicine; 5, Sāsa'bā-ithi, "looking up," or according to another authority, "looking around, i. e., watchers or lookouts." Under the treaty of Medicine Lodge in 1867, they and the southern Cheyenne were placed on the reservation which they sold in 1890 to take allotments and become citizens. Their present



FIG. 88—Arapaho tipi and windbreak.

chief is Left Hand (Nawat), who succeeded the celebrated Little Raven (Hosa) a few years ago. The whole number of the Arapaho and Gros Ventres, including a few in eastern schools, is about 2,700.

Until very recently the Arapaho have been a typical prairie tribe, living in skin tipis and following the buffalo in its migrations, yet they retain a tradition of a time when they were agricultural. They are of a friendly, accommodating disposition, religious and contemplative, without the truculent, pugnacious character that belongs to their confederates, the Cheyenne, although they have always proven themselves brave warriors. They are also less mercenary and more tractable than the prairie Indians generally, and having now recognized the inevitable of civilization have gone to work in good faith to make the best of it.

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