

Wawüthäbichä' chininabänaquwa-u-inagathi—I have given you (plural) again, a headdress of magpie feathers; from *wa'-wäthä' bichä' chinä' nabä' nak*, I have given it back again; *wa'-u-i*, magpie; *waga'thi*, a bird's tail feathers. In the verb the root is from *bini'na*, I give it to him; *waw'* denotes completion, as "already" done; *chä* implies repetition or return of action. See Arapaho song 56.

Wünayu'uhu—for *Wä'nayu'ü*, they are new. *Wä'nayä'*, it is new.

Ya'gaahi'na—for *Ya'hagaahi'na*.

Ya'hagaahi'na—the "coyote gun" or ceremonial club of the *Ga'ahinä'na* or "Coyote men." See Arapaho song 41.

Yahe'eye'!—an unmeaning exclamation used in the songs.

Ya'na-u'si'ya—how bright the moonlight is! *Na'-u'si'ya*, the moonlight is bright.

Ya'thäyä'na—five places, in five places; from *ya'thün*, five, and *yäna*, places.

Ya'thün—five. Other numerals are: 1, *chä'saiy'*; 2, *hëni'si*; 3, *hënä'si*; 4, *yen*; 5, *ya'thä* or *ya'thün*; 6, *ni'tataq*; 7, *ni'sataq*; 8, *näsataq*; 9, *thi'ataq*; 10, *wëtütäq*; 20, *ni'sa*; 29, *ni'sa-thi'atäqu'n*; 30, *näsa*; 40, *ye'ya*; 50, *ya'thaiya*; 60, *nitatä'sa*; 70, *ni'satäsa*; 80, *nä'satä'sa*; 90, *thi'atä'sa*; 100, *wëtütä'sa*.

Ye'nis—the wild rose. The rosebush is *ye'nis*; the seed berry is *ye'nun*, literally, "louse child," from the resemblance of the seeds to nits or lice. See Arapaho song 29.

Ye'nisiti'na—with the wild rose; from *ye'nis*, the wild rose, and *ti'naq*, with.

Yi'hä'ä'ä'hi'hä'—an unmeaning word combination of syllables used in the gambling songs. See Arapaho song 69.

THE CHEYENNE

TRIBAL SYNONYMY

Ba'hakosin—Caddo name; "striped arrows," *bäh*, arrow. The Caddo sometimes also call them *Sii'näbo*, from their Comanche name.

Cheyenne—popular name, a French spelling of their Sioux name. It has no connection with the French word *chien*, "dog."

Dzitsi'stäs—proper tribal name; nearly equivalent to "our people."

Gatsa'ighi—Kiowa Apache name.

Hitäsi'na (singular *Hä'täsi*)—Arapaho name, signifying "scarred people," from *hitäshi'ni*, "scarred or cut." According to the Arapaho statement the Cheyenne were so called because they were more addicted than the other tribes to the practice of gashing themselves in religious ceremonies. The name may have more special reference to the tribal custom of cutting off the fingers and hands of their slain enemies. (See tribal sign, page 1024.)

Itäsupuzi—Hidatsa name, "spotted arrow quills" (Matthews).

Ka'nahedäwastik—Cree name, "people with a language somewhat like Cree" (Grinnell).

Niere'rikwats-küni'ki—Wichita name.

Nanon'ks-kare'niki—Kichai name.

Pägänüvo—Shoshoni and Comanche name; "striped arrows," from *päga*, "arrow," and *nävo*, "striped."

Säk'o'ta—Kiowa name; seems to refer to "biting."

Sa-sis-e-tas—proper tribal name according to Clark (Indian Sign Language, 99, 1885). The form should be *Dzitsi'stäs* as given above.

Shaiela or *Shaiena*—Sioux name; "red," or decorated with red paint. According to Riggs, as quoted by Clark, the Sioux call an alien language a "red" language, while they designate one of their own stock as "white," so that the name would be equivalent to "aliens." The Sioux apply the same name also to the Cree.

Shiä'navo—another Comanche name, probably a derivative from the word *Cheyenne*.

Shiä'da—another Wichita name, derived from the word *Cheyenne*.

Staitan—unidentified tribal name, given by Lewis and Clark. Identical with the Cheyenne, from their own word *Histä'itän*, "I am a Cheyenne."