

Margry, Déc., II, 201, 1877 (mentioned with Gattacka, or Kiowa Apache; believed by Mooney to be perhaps the Kiowa). **Manrhout**.—La Salle (ca. 1680), *ibid.*, 168. **Mayoahc**.—Coxe, Carolana, map, 1741. **Na'la'ni**.—Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 149, 1898 ('many aliens': collective Navaho name for southern plains tribes, particularly the Comanche and Kiowa). **Ne-gi'-he-nen-a**.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 326, 1862. **Ni-chihiné'na**.—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1078, 1896 ('river men': Arapaho name). **Nitchihi**.—Gatschet in Am. Antiq., IV, 281, 1881. **Oways**.—Hildreth, Dragoon Campaigns, 162, 1836 (probable misprint of Kioways). **Quichuan**.—La Harpe (1719) in Margry, Déc., VI, 278, 1886 (probably identical: c=o). **Quichohouans**.—Baudry des Lozières, Voy. à la Le., 244, 1802. **Quiouaha**.—Joutel (1687) in Margry, Déc., III, 409, 1878. **Quiouahan**.—Iberville, *ibid.*, IV, 464, 1880. **Riana**.—Kennedy, Texas, I, 189, 1841 (misprint). **Ryawas**.—Morse, Rep. to Sec. War, app., 367, 1822 (misprint). **Ryuwas**.—Brackenridge, Views of La., 85, 1814 (misprint). **Shish-i-nu'-wut-tsit'-a-ni-o**.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 290, 1862 (improperly given as the Cheyenne name and rendered 'rattlesnake people': Shí'shínóatsitá'neo, 'snake people',



KIOWA MAN AND WIFE (SANTA FE RAILWAY)

is the Cheyenne name for the Comanche). **Te'pdá'**.—Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 149, 1898 ('coming out': ancient name used to designate themselves; may have been substituted for Kwu'-da). **Te'pki'nágo**.—*Ibid.* ('people coming out': another form of Te'pdá'). **Tideing Indians**.—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, I, 190, 1904. **Vi'tápá'tu'i**.—Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 149, 1898 (name used by the Sutaya Cheyenne). **Watahpahata**.—Mallery in 4th Rep. B. A. E., 109, 1886. **Wate-pana-toes**.—Brackenridge, Views of La., 85, 1814 (misprint). **Watepaneto**.—Drake, Bk. of Inds., XII, 1848 (misprint). **Weta-hato**.—Lewis, Travels, 15, 1809 (misprint). **Wetapahato**.—Lewis and Clark, Exped., I, 34, map, 1814. **We-te-pá-há'-to**.—Lewis and Clark, Travels, 36, 1806. **Wetapahata**.—Mallery in 4th Rep. B. A. E., 109, 1886. **Wetpaphato**.—Morse, Rep. to Sec. War., app., 366, 1822. **Wi-ta-pa-ha**.—Riggs-Dorsey, Dakota-Eng. Dict., 579, 1890. **Witapá'hat**.—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1078, 1898 (Cheyenne form of Witapá'há'tu). **Wi'tapá'há'tu**.—*Ibid.* ('island butte people': Dakota name). **Witapá'tu**.—*Ibid.* (Cheyenne form). **Witá'pá'tu**.—Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 150, 1898. **Wi-tup-a'-tu**.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 290, 1862 (Cheyenne name for Kiowa; incorrectly given as their name for the Comanche).

Kiowa Apache. A small Athapascan tribe, associated with the Kiowa from the earliest traditional period and forming a component part of the Kiowa tribal circle, although preserving its distinct language. They call themselves Na-ishān-dina, 'our people'. In the earliest French records of the 17th century, in Lewis and Clark's narrative, and in their first treaty in 1837, they are called by various forms of 'Gattacka', the name by which they are known to the Pawnee; and they are possibly the Kaskaia, 'Bad Hearts', of Long in 1820. The Kiowa call them by the contemptuous title Semát, 'Thieves', a recent substitute for the older generic term Tagúí, applied also to other Athapascan tribes. They are commonly known as Kiowa Apache, under the mistaken impression, arising from the fact of their Athapascan affinity, that they are a detached band of the Apache of Arizona. On the contrary, they have never had any political connection with the Apache proper, and were probably unaware of their existence until about a century ago. A few Mescalero Apache from New Mexico are now living with them, and individuals of the two tribes frequently exchange visits, but this friendly intimacy is of only 60 or 80 years' standing. The Kiowa Apache did not emigrate from the S. W. into the plains country, but came with the Kiowa from the N. W. plains region, where they lay the scene of their oldest traditions. It is probable that the Kiowa Apache, like the cognate Sarsi, have come down along the E. base of the Rocky mts. from the great Athapascan body of the Mackenzie r. basin instead of along the chain of the sierras, and that, finding themselves too weak to stand alone, they took refuge with the Kiowa, as the Sarsi have done with the Blackfeet. As they are practically a part of the Kiowa in everything but language, they need no extended separate notice. Their authentic history begins nearly 70 years earlier than that of the Kiowa, they being first mentioned under the name Gattacka by La Salle in 1681 or 1682, writing from a post in what is now Illinois. He says that the Pana (Pawnee) live more than 200 leagues to the W. on one of the tributaries of the Mississippi, and are "neighbors and allies of the Gattacka and Manrhoat, who are S. of their village and who sell to them horses which they probably steal from the Spaniards in New Mexico." It is therefore plain that the Kiowa Apache (and formerly also the Kiowa) ranged even at this early period in the same general region where they were known more than a century later, namely, between the Platte and the frontier of New Mexico, and that they already had horses taken from the Spanish