

rain, *ibid.*, note. *Sáalsómte-k'íago*.—Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 245, 1898 ('weasel people': Kiowa name). *Semát*.—*Ibid.* ('thieves': Kiowa name). *Tá'gugála*.—Hodge, Pueblo MS. notes, 1895 (Jemez name for Apache tribes, including Kiowa Apache). *Tagúí*.—Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 245, 1898 (an old Kiowa name). *Tagúkerish*.—Hodge quoted by Mooney, *ibid.* (Pecos name for all Apache). *Tashín*.—Mooney, *ibid.* (Comanche name for all Apache). *Tha'ká-híné'na*.—Mooney, *ibid.*, 245 ('saw-fiddle men': Arapaho name). *Tha'kaitán*.—*Ibid.* (Arapaho variant). *Yabipais Natagé*.—Garcés (1776), Diary, 452, 1900. *Yavipais-Natajé*.—Garcés (1776) quoted by Bandelier in Arch. Inst. Papers, III, pt. 1, 114, 1890.

Kiowan Family. A linguistic group first identified as a distinct stock by Albert Gallatin in 1853, but formally placed in the list of families by Powell (7th Rep. B. A. E., 84, 1891). The name is from *Kiowa* (q. v.), that of the only tribe included in the family.

=**Kiaways**.—Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853. =**Kioway**.—Turner in Pac. R. R. Rep., III, pt. 3, 55, 80, 1856 (based on the Kioway, or Caigua, tribe only); Buschmann, *Spuren der aztek. Sprache*, 432, 433, 1859; Latham, *Elem. Comp. Philol.*, 444, 1862 ("more Paduca than ought else"). =**Kayowé**.—Gatschet in Am. Antiq., 280, Oct. 1882.

Kipana. A former pueblo of the Tanos, s. of the hamlet of Tejon, lat. 35° 20', Sandoval co., N. Mex. It was inhabited in 1598 when visited by Oñate, and probably as late as 1700.

Guipana.—Columbus Memorial Vol., 155, 1893 (misprint). **Ki-pa-na**.—Bandelier in Arch. Inst. Papers, III, 125, 1890. **Ki-pan-na**.—Bandelier, *ibid.*, IV, 109, 1892. **Guipana**.—Oñate (1598) in Doc. Indé., XVI, 114, 1871.

Kipayá towns (also called "Red towns," "War towns"). A group of former Creek towns, governed by warriors only, and so called in contradistinction to the *Tábu-mikagi*, or peace towns. The following were said to belong to this division: Kawita, Tukabatchi, Hlaphlako, Atasi, Kailaidshi, Chiaha, Osotchi, Hotalihuyana, Alibamu, Eufaula, Hillabi, and Kitchopataki. (A. S. G.)

Ke-pau-yau.—Hawkins (1799), Sketch, 62, 1848. **Kipayá towns**.—Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, 121, 1884. **Red (towns)**.—*Ibid.*

Kipniak. A Magemiut Eskimo village at the mouth of the s. arm of Yukon r., Alaska.

Kip-naí-ák.—Dall quoted by Baker, Geog. Diet. Alaska, 1902. **Kipniaguk**.—Petroff in 10th Census, Alaska, map, 1884. **Kipniak**.—Baker, Geog. Diet. Alaska, 1902. **Kipniak**.—Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, map, 1877. **Kramalit**.—Rink, Eskimo Tribes, 33, 1887. **Kripniyukamiut**.—Coast Surv. chart cited by Baker, op. cit.

Kirishkitsu. A Wichita subtribe.—J. O. Dorsey, *inf'n*, 1881.

Kirokokhoche (*Kí'-ro-ko'-go-tce*, 'reddish black bear cub'). A subgens of the Tunanpin gens of the Iowa.—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 238, 1897.

Kisakobi (Hopi: 'ladder-town place'). A former pueblo of the Hopi people of Walpi, at the n. w. base of the East mesa of Tusayan, N. E. Ariz. It was apparently occupied during the mission period (1629–1680), then abandoned and the present pueblo of Walpi built. The ruins

of the Franciscan mission here are called Nushaki by the Hopi, probably from the Spanish *misa*, 'mass,' and the Hopi *ki*, 'house.' See Fewkes in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 580, 1901, and articles cited below.

Kisakobi.—Stephen in 8th Rep. B. A. E., 21, 1891. **Kisakovi**.—Fewkes in Am. Anthropol., VII, 395, 1894. **Núcakí**.—*Ibid.* **Núshaki**.—Fewkes in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 578, 585, 1898. **Old Walpi**.—*Ibid.*, 586.

Kishacoquillas. A Shawnee village, named after its chief, situated at the junction of Kishacoquillas cr. and Juniata r., at the site of Lewiston, Mifflin co., Pa. It existed before 1731 and was probably abandoned not long after the death of Kishacoquillas in 1754.

Kishakoquilla.—Alden (1834) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., VI, 152, 1837 (in Crawford co.). **Kishequechela**.—Lattré, Map, 1784 (in Huntingdon co.).

Kishgagass ('place of ancestor Gass'). A Kitsan division and town on Babine r., an E. tributary of the Skeena, Brit. Col.; pop. 241 in 1904.

Kis-ge-gas.—Can. Ind. Aff., 415, 1898. **Kisgegos**.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1904, pt. 2, 73, 1905. **Kis-go-gas**.—*Ibid.*, 431, 1896. **Kish-ga-gass**.—Dorsey in Am. Antiq., XIX, 278, 1897. **Kishgahgahs**.—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Kishke-gas**.—Can. Ind. Aff., 272, 1889. **Kiskagahs**.—Tolmie and Dawson, *Vocabs. Brit. Col.*, 1148, 1884. **Kissgarrase**.—Horetzky, *Canada on Pacific*, 212, 1874. **Kiss-ge-gaas**.—Can. Ind. Aff., 252, 1891. **Kit-ka-gas**.—Dawson in Geol. Surv. Can., 203, 1879–80. **Kitsagas**.—Scott in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 563, 1870. **Kits-ge-gaas**.—Can. Ind. Aff., 358, 1895. **Kits-ga-gase**.—*Ibid.*, 280, 1894.

Kishi. The Panther clan of the Caddo.—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1093, 1896.

Kishkakon (Chippewa: *kishki*, 'cut' (past participle); *ano*, from *anowe*, 'tail to have,' especially a bushy tail; hence, 'those who have cut tails,' referring to the naturally short tail of the bear.—Hewitt). The Bear gens or band of the Ottawa, usually found associated with two other bands, the Sinago or Black Squirrel, and the Keinouche or Pike. In 1658 the Kishkakon were allied with about 500 Christian Tionontati Hurons, who occupied contiguous territory, and they were neighbors of the Potawatomi, who at this time occupied the islands at the outlet of Green bay and the mainland to the southward along the w. shores of L. Michigan. Father Allouez found these three bands occupying a single village at La Pointe du Saint Esprit, near the present Bayfield, Wis., in 1668. For three years the Kishkakon refused to receive the gospel announced to them by Father Allouez; but in the autumn of 1688 they resolved in council to accept the teaching of the Christian doctrine. The Kishkakon, having been invited to winter near the chapel at La Pointe du Saint Esprit, left the other bands to draw near the mission house. Marquette found them divided into five "bourgades." In 1677 they were with the Hurons at Mackinaw, Mich., where in 1736 they had 180 warriors and about 200 in the vicinity of Detroit. They appear to have been more