

Komse'ka-K'iñahyup—former Kiowa name; "men of the worn-out leggings;" from *komse'*, "smoky, soiled, worn out;" *kati*, "leggings;" *k'iñahyup*, "men."

Maqpi'áto—Sioux name, "blue cloud," i. e., clear sky; reason unknown.

Niá'rharí's-kárikivá's-háski—Wichita name.

Sani'ti'ka—Pawnee name, from the Comanche name.

Sürétika—Comanche and Shoshoni name, "dog eaters," in allusion to their special liking for dog flesh.

Sarétika—Wichita name, from the Comanche name.

TRIBAL SIGNS

Southern Arapaho, "rub noses;" northern Arapaho, "mother people;" Gros Ventres of the Prairie, "belly people."

SKETCH OF THE TRIBE

The Arapaho, with their subtribe, the Gros Ventres, are one of the westernmost tribes of the wide-extending Algonquian stock. According to their oldest traditions they formerly lived in northeastern Minnesota and moved westward in company with the Cheyenne, who at that time lived on the Cheyenne fork of Red river. From the earliest period the two tribes have always been closely confederated, so that they have no recollection of a time when they were not allies. In the westward migration the Cheyenne took a more southerly direction toward the country of the Black hills, while the Arapaho continued more nearly westward up the Missouri. The Arapaho proper probably ascended on the southern side of the river, while the Gros Ventres went up the northern bank and finally drifted off toward the Blackfeet, with whom they have ever since been closely associated, although they have on several occasions made long visits, extending sometimes over several years, to their southern relatives, by whom they are still regarded as a part of the "Inúna-ina." The others continued on to the great divide between the waters of the Missouri and those of the Columbia, then turning southward along the mountains, separated finally into two main divisions, the northern Arapaho continuing to occupy the head streams of the Missouri and the Yellowstone, in Montana and Wyoming, while the southern Arapaho made their camps on the head of the Platte, the Arkansas, and the Canadian, in Colorado and the adjacent states, frequently joining the Comanche and Kiowa in their raids far down into Mexico. From their earliest recollection, until put on reservations, they have been at war with the Shoshoni, Ute, Pawnee, and Navaho, but have generally been friendly with their other neighbors. The southern Arapaho and Cheyenne have usually acted in concert with the Comanche, Kiowa, and Kiowa Apache.

They recognize among themselves five original divisions, each having a different dialect. They are here given in the order of their importance:

1. *Na'kasiné'na*, *Ba'achiné'na* or *Northern Arapaho*. *Nakasiné'na*, "sagebrush men," is the original name of this portion of the tribe and the divisional name used by themselves. The name *Baachiné'na*, by which they are commonly known to the rest of the tribe, is more