

choking and nasal sounds, and is not well adapted to rhythmic composition, for which reason they frequently used the Arapaho songs in the Ghost dance, without any clear idea of the meaning or correct pronunciation, although they have quite a number of songs of their own.

THE KIOWA APACHE

A small tribe of Athapascan stock, calling themselves *Na'isha* or *Na-di'isha-de'na*, and popularly known as Apache or Kiowa Apache, has been associated with the Kiowa as far back as the traditions of either tribe go. While retaining their distinct language, they nearly all speak and understand Kiowa and form a component part of the Kiowa camping circle. In dress and general habits of life they are in no way distinguishable. They have come from the north with the Kiowa, and are mentioned under the name of *Cataka* as living in the Black-hills country in 1805. La Salle speaks of them under the name of *Gattacka* as early as 1681. There is no reason to suppose that they ever formed a part of the Apache proper of Arizona and New Mexico, but are probably, like the Sarsi, a distinct Athapascan people who have always lived east of the mountains, and who, having been obliged by weakness of numbers to unite themselves with a stronger tribe, have since shared their migratory fortunes southward along the plains. The *Na-isha* are called *Ga'taqka* by the Pawnee and sometimes by the Wichita; *Cataka* by Lewis and Clark, in 1805; *Kataka* in their first treaty with the government, made jointly with the Kiowa in 1837; *Ta'shin* by the Comanche; *Ginä's* by the Wichita; *Ka'ntsi*, "deceivers," by the Caddo; *Kiri'nähis* by the Kichais; *Tha'kahin'na*, "knife-whetting men (?)" by the Arapaho, and *Mütsiänätü'niuw'*, "whetstone people," by the Cheyenne. They have several names among the Kiowa, but are commonly known by them as *Semät*, "thieves." Other Kiowa names for them are *Tagu'i*, of unknown meaning, and *Sa'dälso'mte-k'in-ago*, "weasel people." The tribal sign for them, as for the Apache, Lipan, and Navaho, conveys the idea of "knife whetters." In 1891 they numbered 325. In 1893 they had been reduced, chiefly by an epidemic of measles, to 224.

More extended information in regard to the Kiowa and Kiowa Apache will be given in the author's memoir, "Calendar History of the Kiowa Indians," now in preparation for the Bureau of Ethnology.

SONGS OF THE KIOWA

1. DA'TA-I SO'DA'TE

Da'ta i so'da'te,
 Da'ta-i so'da'te.
 Do'm ezä'nteda'te,
 Do'm 'ezä'nteda'te.
 De'imhä'date,
 De'imhä'date.
 Be'a'ma'nhäyi',
 Be'a'ma'nhäyi'.