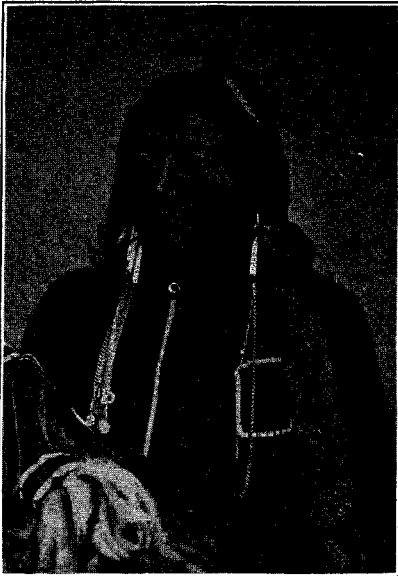


settlements. It appears also that they were then in friendship with the Pawnee, unless, as seems more probable, by Pana is meant the Arikara, an offshoot of the Pawnee proper and old trading friends of the Kiowa and the Kiowa Apache. From the fact that they traded horses to other tribes, and that La Salle proposed to supply himself from them or their neighbors, it is not impossible that they sometimes visited the French post on Peoria lake. In 1719 La Harpe speaks of them, under the name of Quataquois, as living in connection with the Tawakoni and other affiliated tribes in a village on the Cimarron near its junction with the Arkansas, in the present Creek Nation, Okla. In 1805 Lewis and Clark described the Kiowa Apache as living between the

from the Kiowa and attached to the Cheyenne and Arapaho on account of the unfriendly attitude of the Kiowa toward the whites; but the arrangement had no practical force, and in the treaty of Medicine Lodge, in 1867, they were formally reunited with the Kiowa, although a part of them continued to live with the Cheyenne and Arapaho until after the readjustment at the close of the outbreak of 1874-75. In keeping with the general conduct of the tribe they remained peaceable and friendly throughout these troubles. In 1891 their population was 325; together with the Kiowa they suffered terribly in 1892 from an epidemic of measles and fever, losing more than one-fourth of their number. In 1905 they numbered only 155. (J. M.)



PACER ("PEO"), A KIOWA APACHE CHIEF

heads of the two forks of Cheyenne r. in the Black-hills region of N. E. Wyoming, and numbering 300 in 25 tipis. The Kiowa then lived on the North Platte, and both tribes had the same alliances and general customs. They were rich in horses, which they sold to the Arikara and Mandan. In 1837, in connection with the Kiowa and Tawakoni, the Kiowa Apache (under the name Kataka) made their first treaty with the Government. Their subsequent history is that of the Kiowa. In 1853 they are mentioned as a warlike band ranging the waters of Canadian r. in the same great plains occupied by the Comanche, with whom they often joined in raiding expeditions. By the treaty of Little Arkansas in 1865 they were detached at their own request

Apaches.—Fitzpatrick in Ind. Aff. Rep., 52, 1850. **Apaches of Arkansas River.**—Whitfield in Ind. Aff. Rep., 265, 1856. **Apaches of the Plains.**—Pope (1854) in Pac. R. R. Surv., II, 17, 1855. **Bad-hearts.**—Long, Exped., II, 103, 1823. **Cahata.**—Lewis and Clark, Jour., 28, 1840 (misprint). **Cancey.**—This name in its various forms is the Caddo designation for the Apache of the plains, including the Kiowa Apache; it was usually applied, however, to the Lipan (q. v.). **Cantajes.**—Mota-Padilla, Hist. de la Conquista, 382, 1742. **Cataka.**—Lewis, Trav., 15, 1809. **Ca'taká.**—Lewis and Clark, Discov., 38, 1806. **Cattako.**—Ibid., 23. **Cuttako.**—Am. State Papers, Ind. Aff., I, 710, 1832. **Esikwita.**—Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 245, 1898. **Essequeta.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 175, 1875. **Essequeta.**—Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 245, 1898 (sometimes but improperly applied). **Gantsi.**—Gatschet, Caddo MS., B. A. E., 65, 1884 ('liars'; Caddo name). **Gataca.**—La Salle (1682) in Margry, Déc., II, 168, 1877. **Gataka.**—Harris, Coll. Voy., I, map, 685, 1705. **Gá'ta'ka.**—Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 245, 1898 (Pawnee name). **Gattaaka.**—La Salle (1682) in Margry, Déc., II, 201, 1877. **Giná's.**—Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 245, 1898 (Wichitan name). **Gá'ta'k.**—La Flesche quoted by Mooney, ibid. (Omaha and Ponca name). **Ha ka.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, VI, 101, 1905 (given with a query, as a Canadian French nickname). **Kántsi.**—Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 245, 1898 ('liars'; Caddo name for all Apaches of the plains). **Ká-pátóp.**—Ibid. ('knife-whetters'; Kiowa name). **Kareses.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 81, 1854 (misprint). **Kaskaia.**—Long, Exped., II, 101, 1823 ('bad hearts', possibly identical). **Kaskaya.**—Amer. Pioneer, II, 189, 1813. **Kaskia.**—Drake, Bk. of Inds., VIII, 1848. **Ka-ta-kas.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 527, 1837. **Kataxka.**—Gatschet, inf'n (Pawnee name). **Kattekas.**—Pénicaut (1719) in French, Hist. Coll. La., n. s., I, 153, note, 1869. **Kiowa Apaches.**—Clark, Ind. Sign Lang., 33, 1885. **Kisimáhia.**—Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 245, 1898 (Kichai name). **Matages.**—Bancroft, N. Mex. States, I, 640, 1886 (misprint). **Mútsián-tániu.**—Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 245, 1898 ('whetstone people'; Cheyenne name). **Nadeicha.**—Joutel (1687) in Margry, Déc., III, 409, 1878 (possibly identical). **Nadiásha-déna.**—Mooney in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 245, 1898 ('our people'; own name). **Na-i-shaá-dina.**—Mooney, inf'n, 1904. **Na-ishi Apache.**—Gatschet quoted by Powell in 6th Rep. B. A. E., xxxv, 1888. **Nardichia.**—Joutel (1687) in Margry, Déc., III, 409, 1878 (possibly identical). **Natafé.**—Garcés (1775) quoted by Orozco y Berra, Geog., 350, 1864. **Natages.**—Mota-Padilla, Hist. de la Conquista, 516, 1742. **Natages.**—Sanchez (1757) in Doc. Hist. Mex., 4th s., I, 93, 1856. **Natajeés.**—Rivera, Diario y Derrotero, leg. 950, 1736. **Natajes.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 595, 1882. **Natale.**—18th century doc. quoted by Bancroft, ibid., 594. **Paecer band of Apaches.**—H. R. Ex. Doc. 43, 42d Cong., 3d sess., 3, 1872. **Prairie Apaches.**—Whitfield in Ind. Aff. Rep., 298, 1854. **Quataquois.**—La Harpe (1719) in Margry, Déc., VI, 289, 1886. **Quataquon.**—Beau-