

K I O W A

The Kiowa, when they were first known, were residing by the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers in the vicinity of the present Virginia City, Montana. They have been more or less closely affiliated with the Cheyenne and Arapaho since the treaty of peace was made between these tribes in 1840. However, they have no linguistic connections with any other tribe. They were nomads and hunters, never in their earlier days, agriculturists. They made their first treaty with the United States Government in 1837, and were moved to a reservation in Oklahoma in 1868. After being placed on the reservation where they now live, they became interested in the Ghost Dance, and the religion it represented, in the hope of an Indian Messiah. One of their prominent members, Ahpeatone, made an extended trip through the Northwest to the Paiutes, but brought back word that the founder was an impostor. Several of their famous warriors, together with members of the Comanche, Arapaho, and Cheyenne tribes, after a vain attempt to hold their hunting grounds against the encroachment of the Whites, were taken as prisoners of war to Florida. Later, while on a visit to the President in Washington, they asked that schools be established and the old Revolutionary barracks at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, were set aside about 1880, for what became the first non-reservation boarding school. General Pratt, who took the Indians to Florida, was the first Superintendent, and many young men and women from these tribes were educated at Carlisle under his direction.



STUMBLING BEAR, Kiowa



ENOCH HOAGG, (Last Caddo Chief)

C A D D O

The Caddo in Oklahoma are largely members of the Nadarko clan of the Caddo Confederacy. According to tribal tradition the Red River of Louisiana was their early home where they were engaged in agriculture when the first French explorers met them. Linguistically they are related both to the Wichita and Pawnee. In their first treaty with the United States in 1853 they ceded all their land and agreed to move at their own expense beyond the boundaries of the United States. Most of them moved into Texas, then a province of Mexico. They were moved to a reservation in Oklahoma in 1859. They suffered great deprivations and loss of numbers during the War between the States. The city of Anadarko gets its name from the Nadarko clan.