

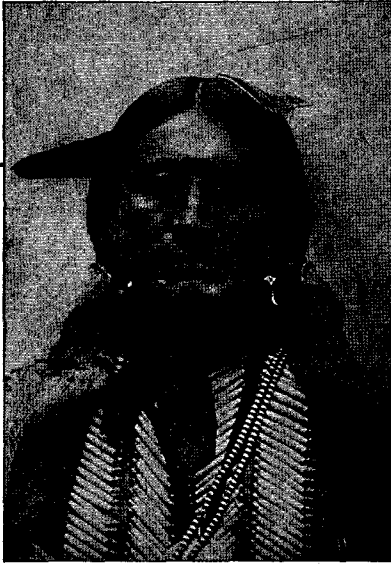
hero.—Conover, op. cit. Tichero.—Ibid. Tichero.—Jes. Rel. for 1669, 14, 1858.

Ki-on-twog-ky. See *Cornplanter*.

Kiota. Mentioned in connection with the Shasta and several small Athapaskan tribes of s. Oregon as being hostile to white settlers in 1854. They numbered only 8 and their name was possibly that of their leader.—Ambrose in H. R. Ex. Doc. 93, 34th Cong., 1st sess., 90, 1856.

Kiowa (from *Gá'-i-gwú*, or *Ká'-i-gwú*, 'principal people,' their own name). A tribe at one time residing about the upper Yellowstone and Missouri, but better

living on the North Platte. According to the Kiowa account, when they first reached Arkansas r. they found their passage opposed by the Comanche, who claimed all the country to the s. A war followed, but peace was finally concluded, when the Kiowa crossed over to the s. side of the Arkansas and formed a confederation with the Comanche, which continues to the present day. In connection with the Comanche they carried on a constant war upon the frontier settlements of Mexico and Texas, extending their incursions as far s., at least, as Durango. Among all the prairie tribes they were noted as the most predatory and bloodthirsty, and have probably killed more white men in proportion to their numbers than any of the others. They made their first treaty with the Government in 1837, and were put on their present reservation jointly with the Comanche and Kiowa Apache in 1868. Their last outbreak was in 1874-75 in connection with the Comanche, Kiowa Apache, and Cheyenne. While probably



APIATAN (WOODEN LANCE)—KIOWA

known as centering about the upper Arkansas and Canadian in Colorado and Oklahoma, and constituting, so far as present knowledge goes, a distinct linguistic stock. They are noticed in Spanish records as early, at least, as 1732. Their oldest tradition, which agrees with the concurrent testimony of the Shoshoni and Arapaho, locates them about the junction of Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin forks, at the extreme head of Missouri r., in the neighborhood of the present Virginia City, Mont. They afterward moved down from the mountains and formed an alliance with the Crows, with whom they have since continued on friendly terms. From here they drifted southward along the base of the mountains, driven by the Cheyenne and Arapaho, with whom they finally made peace about 1840, after which they commonly acted in concert with the latter tribes. The Sioux claim to have driven them out of the Black hills, and in 1805 they were reported by Lewis and Clark as



KIOWA WOMAN. (SOULE, PHOTO.)

never very numerous, they have been greatly reduced by war and disease. Their last terrible blow came in the spring of 1892, when measles and fever destroyed more than 300 of the three confederated tribes.

The Kiowa do not have the gentile system, and there is no restriction as to intermarriage among the divisions, of which they have six, including the Kiowa Apache associated with them, who form a component part of the Kiowa camp circle. A seventh division, the Kuato, is