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(Hobart, Oklahoma. The date is April 8, 1967.)

I am a Kiowa Indian and the history of our people has always been of interest to me. I try to trace what can be traced before all of our elders are gone. We have heard the story of Cut Throat Gap many times from our grandparents, and on occasion bits and parts of what my father and mother can remember are told to our children.

Following is the version of what I have heard from Guy Quoetone, an elder of our tribe, who spoke at one of our Indian Education meetings. The event occurred in 1833, in the mountains right east of Cooperton, Oklahoma. The early settlers called it Baker's Peak. It is located a few miles southeast of Cooperton, Oklahoma in Kiowa county. Probably around the 20's or early 30's of the 18th century (sic) it was a favorite camping ground of the Kiowa because of the strategic location of springs and grass.

It is the site of a incident that took place in the history of Kiowa county, and is known as Ghol-tah-ghope, Beheading Mountain, among the Kiowas. Area people call the site Cut Throat Gap. It happened in the year 1833, during the summer season when the wild plums are ripe. Kiowas say the massacre occurred the year the stars fell, referring to the great meteor shower of 1833.

The following account is taken from the talk "Kiowa Indian History in Kiowa County," given by Guy Quoetone at an Indian Education meeting. And so I am going to quote him in the following story:

Our people were in constant war with other tribes. Through many wars, our people were reduced in population. Therefore, for protection, they always camped together in villages hidden in mountain valleys. The camps always had a camp chief. His position was very similar to the mayor of our present day towns and cities. At this particular time, the camp chief of the encampment, located at the site which was destined to be known as Cut Throat Gap, was an old chief named Adante, translated meaning Island Man. Adante was the great grandfather of Jimmy Quoetone. Jimmy is the father of Guy Quoetone. Adante was also called the name Goodle-doh-ghep-taw, meaning Red Clay Man. Adante's second name derived from his habit of painting the major