

he was 15 years old. And as far as I can trace, Tia ah kaih, who was killed and who was the reason why our Lone Wolf got the name Lone Wolf, was about 19 years old.

At the age of 15, Chief Lone Wolf had his first encounter in combat, either against United States forces, or hostile Indians. He came through the encountering without any wounds or disabling affects.

One incident in the life of Chief Lone Wolf might have changed his entire life. He had a friend who grew up with him--this was Tia ah kiah, and they were constant companions. An expedition went into, was sent into Texas in which Lone Wolf and his friend were along. In the skirmish that took place, the friend was shot down from his horse and Lone Wolf turned back at the risk of his life to aid his friend. It must be noted here that Lone Wolf was not the name really held at that time, it was entirely another name and no relation to the original Chief Lone Wolf, as there was such a person as Chief Lone Wolf, who had a son, who was the friend of our great grandfather Lone Wolf.

The original Chief Lone Wolf, learning of his son's rescue by my great grandfather, bestowed the name Lone Wolf on Lone Wolf. Shortly after this incident, my great grandfather assumed the rank and name, and also at that time treaties were made with the United States government, and our country was open for settlement.

Chief Lone Wolf homesteaded two miles southwest of Hobart, and was also one of the founders of the Elk Creek Baptist church. He died in June of 1924 at the age of 74.

TREATIES WHICH LONE WOLF FOUGHT TO RETAIN:

The following are accounts of treaties that Lone Wolf fought to retain the land of the people, of his people.

Lone Wolf no longer a warrior. He now turned to other means to fight for survival of the Kiowa and his land. And this is the story of the 20 million acres of fertile soil, a big drawing that was the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche section, which was the largest land lottery in history, and this happened in 1901.

America's greatest land lottery often was referred to as "President McKinley's