

Over here they used to have nothing but porcupine and that's all. But now they got feathers and everything else. They have them in their shoulders and around. But originally, they don't have those in their shoulders and their head, they just have those in the back. And then they carry the flute, and tomahawk and bow and arrows to dance with. But nowadays they don't carry tomahawks. You see most of the dancers carrying a feather in their hand. Something with a flute and blow it in the dance.

(When did the Kiowas first start to do that dance?)

Well, it was way back there. They saw them, our people copied. And those used to go on war expedition way up north in Dakota. And the different stock of those Sioux, there's not only one, you know, the Osages, Quapaws, Poncas, Otoes, they all speak the same language, and they understand each other. The nearest language that mix with our language are the Apaches and the Crows. Crows have similar language and have some of our words. Not exactly the same, but they do use some of the same words.

(You mean the Kiowas originally got their War Dance from these Osages and Quapaws?)

Sioux mostly, originally from Sioux. You heard of the Snake Dance. That originated from the West. It's not ours. We copied. That's a New Mexico Indian dance. Those Utes belong in there too. Utes and Pueblos and Navajos and whatever Western tribes--they practice that Snake Dance. And they carry medicine feathers and they carry something in one hand, I think a feather or something in this hand, knife or feather. And they keep moving their hands with it when they dance. You notice that next time you see a Snake Dance. You see the different time with their beating of