

(And old man Hawbart did that kind of work too? Well how did they sell it.

Did they sell it to other Kiowas or to white people or what?)

Oh, yeah they sell them. Or they make them--like if you want anything, bracelets or anything like that; you take that silver down there--money, fifty cents or dollar and you give it to them. You want earrings or something like that. Flatten it out and files, and stuff like that.

(What kind of tools did they have?)

Just files I guess. That's all they use way back there. They used knives to mark them things. No machine then, no kind of--didn't have no chisel or what you call them, stamps? Just knives, pocket knife and files and sand papers.

Yeah that's lot of work. Now today, you can get you a machine. Just like my brother down here, he got that machine. It don't take him no time.

PAYMENT FOR CRAFT ARTICLES

(Well, what kind of payment would your dad get for making jewelry for somebody?)

Well, way back there they don't pay you no two or three dollars or five dollars, no. They either give you a horse or a beef. Indians, way back, just like I telling you, they got plenty of everything wa. back then. About 180--way back there something like that. They even had horses and cattle. They raised their own cattle. Everything was plenty--

(I wonder if there was any kind of set, like price scale, something like that, or if they just gave whatever they wanted?)

Just give whatever they wanted to. That's Indian way. You make something for somebody, then give it to him, then he'll pay you something.

(Well, did your dad make his living by doing this kind of work?)

Yeah. Just like today. The way I'm doing, it's this fan work. It's my living. And Geroge, down there, that's his living (George Silverhorn is famous for his silver work--j.j.). Yeah, every little--yeah, we make about 10 or 15 dollars a week. That's what he's doing down there.