

bringing it home, collect for making it, he sold it. He sold it and he died. And these people that bought it, they don't want to give it up. I told them it was mine. It was our original calendar. I think they just gave him five dollars.

(Who was it that made the copy?)

Willie Doibigh copied and sold it.

(When was that?)

Way back there before the--after the first World War.

THE ORIGINAL CALENDAR WHICH BELONGED TO DOHAUSON AND HAWBAWT

((Tell me about the original.))

Well, somebody made copies from the original and sold that to General Scott. He used to be chief of staff of the United States army when he was at Fort Sill. And General Scott had it--turned it over to the Smithsonian Institute--James Mooney. And they copied it and put it in the book--what they call it--the Report of the American Ethnology of the Beginning of the Races. I have a copy of it. And by it, some of these might be copied from that. If it is, we could pick them out. See, here's the original copy. (Mooney's Calendar History.)

(Now who made the original?)

Yeah, but it takes a long time to interpret it because my eyes are getting bad and I have to go over them with this thing (a magnifying glass).

(Well, who made the original calendar?)

Oh, way back there? Dohauson. And it's been handed to the heirs. And the last heirs that had it was Hawbawt.

CALENDAR COPIES OWNED BY THE QUOETONE FAMILY

(Is he the same one that killed the owl in that story you told?)

Yes. You got a good memory. Well, he was a young man then. There's a story in here about the talking owl. He knocked it in the head. That man when he died, he was about eighty years old. They were going to bury it with him,