

(Was there any kind of fertilizer used?)

No, not that I know of. After the corn got so tall, then they hilled it up. They hill it up, and kept hoeing, hoeing, hoeing. They keep it clean.

(What kinds of corn did they plant?)

Well, there was several colors of squaw corn, mostly. One was white corn, one was yellow corn, one was red corn, and one was speckled corn. Then they had a sweet corn. You had to keep the kinds of corn separate from one another. Try to keep them pure strains. They could mix if they were planted together. Every year, they planted each kind, but they kept them in different lots.

corn dæš ; white corn dæšgac ; red corn dæšg^wac ;
yellow corn dæšnadišiš ; speckled corn dæšgicari. daš'a

(Are there any stories about where the Wichita got corn?)

Well, no. But after the flood, I guess, that's where they got their corn. I don't know how they got it or where.

(How much of each type of corn was planted every year?)

I couldn't say. One person would like one better than the other. A family wouldn't have all four colors. Maybe just one or two. They might run out of the other, they didn't have it. They saved the seed from one year to the next, before they ate the crop. They could also get seed, mooch it from their neighbors, I guess.

HARVESTING AND STORING OF CROPS

(When did they begin to harvest?)

When it comes to season. They know when it's time to eat it. Some colors make early, the speckled corn, they say it's earlier than the other three kinds. Sweet corn is earlier than the speckled.

(Did they ever harvest the corn when it was green?)

No, they eat all they want. They roasted it in the shucks and then they could dry it for the winter. They had big sacks. They could put what's left in the sacks, shuck it and put it away. Mostly women do the farming. Some old men. They pull the corn off the stalks. They make a kind of narrow ditch and put logs on each side, you know, across it. Then they roast it through,