

them to make me some arrows.)

I can make them any time.

(I'd like to have some.)

Now, these are not completely straightened yet. But you see I made the grooves-- for most of them, most of them already--I think already--sinew--the string groove (?)--

(Now if these were hunting arrows and they were going to have those grooves in them for the paint--would they be about here?)

Yeah, they'd run about here (along the length of the shaft). Now, this is mostly a bird arrow--you know, we shoot birds with. Like quail or meadowlark, or something like that. Now this one--complete one's like this--well, that would be where this spike would come in. You know of course we'd finish after--keep that under the bark till sometimes until it get solid and then we heat it over coals (Talking about the end which will be sharpened to a point or fitted with a point). Kinda cook it, and then of course--

(And the bark is still on it when you put it on the fire?)

No. No. You get rid of the bark when you get ready to put the spike in there. Then you have to shave that off, and you have to get a real thin knife. Nick it. Like a pocketknife, and saw the middle of it, you know--split it. That's where part of that spike goes in that wood. And you nick the sides of that steel spike so that it'll barely project from each side. So that your sinew will hold it. Now this would be a sharp arrow, but this is kind of crooked. Oh, I just intended to make it for the boys. They're all grown up now. I did this seven or eight years ago.

(Did you cut this yourself?)

Oh, yeah. I went down to the woods about nineteen-fifty--about ten years ago.

(And what's the purpose of leaving the bark on down at the--end?)

Well, it's just to retain the strength of the tips till when you're getting ready to sharpen it or spike it--it'll be hard, besides heating, cooking it, to make it harder. That's the purpose. That way when they dry up--but these