

your, roll your corn, sometimes you use rake just to turn your corn over.

(Mr. Osborne) Stir the corn, stir the grain, turn/around, turn over to let the sun hit it for it to dry ... took several days for it to really dry out. At times, if the corn or the grain that was already off the cob, if it was damp, why, it would have a tendency to spoil, or create a little, where that corn wouldn't taste too good.

(Mrs. Osborne) So, it took us about, I imagine it'd be about four days to put our corn out there. And have them spread out 'bout four days, and then after we would sack up our corn there. Why, still had them out in sacks in the sun, to be sure we had them cured good.

PLANTING THE CORN

(Mr. Osborne)

That's to prevent the corn from getting sour. And it was cured in that way. The part that she spoke on where they use the stick to plant the corn, well, they used it, the stick to kinda, sorta make a hole in the ground, then they would turn it around to where there was a hole in the soil, a round hole, and then they would plant the corn there, and cover it up just a few inches. That hole there was to catch the rain. And whenever it rained, the water that stayed in there, why, it naturally had moisture in there to make the corn to grow, germinate. And then when they, they would cover about 2 or 3 inches of that, and leave some more of that hole til the corn was in stock and growing, and by that time they were ready to use their hoes to bring in more dirt to the plant. And that's one way that they cultivated their corn. As we said, it was difficult in, because they didn't have any implements in the early days, but yet, they, how they managed we do not know. They performed such ... they used hoes, the hoes that they had was usually from the bone of the buffalo, and then they tied