

especially buffalo or beef hide and that's all. Oh, you could put liver on it or something like that. But that's all there is to rawhide.

(Did they have to scrape the flesh off even if they use it for soles?)

Not necessarily.

(When they're taking that flesh off, is the hide held or secured in any way?)

Could be. Wouldn't necessarily have to be. See, it's still stiff, yet.

I've watched my mother do lots of them hides many times.

(When would they use this *nóókó.xé'*?)

That's after you take (the underside--surplus (flesh, etc.)--and then you make a finishing job out of it. Make it smoother. So there ain't no strings or pieces of any underside meat clinging to it.

(This is before they pull it through that wire?)

Yeah. Yeah.

(You were talking about the different kinds of hides they dressed this way, but I don't think you mentioned buffalo. Did they tan buffalo hides this way?)

Yeah, buffalo's the main one--the main source of all these tools. See, they had to make the inside walls of the tipi (tipi liners). They made them thin, so they have reinforcement walls, in wintertime, especially. That they painted. They put porcupine work on some, and they're kind of nice looking things that go between the tent and the poles. Kind of a reinforcement. And some of them they use for robes. A man wore a robe in the summer time with the fur side out. In winter time they used the fur side in, and show the decoration--all that painting and porcupine work. Men wore them kind of robes.

MAKING OF ELKHORN SCRAPERS

(Going back to how they made these kind of elkhorn tools, here--were there