

any people that were especially good at making these?)

Oh, yeah, some were extra good. They gave them the work to finish those hide scrapers, you know. They made nice work out of them, yeah.

(Did men and women both make them?)

Yeah, both men and women worked them. Women worked for hours.

(On making these tools?)

Yeah.

(Did men ever make this kind?)

Oh, they made them. They both made them, yeah.

(I just wondered if it was considered either men's or women's work--)

Yeah, both men and women worked on them.

(Did they have to do anything to prepare the antlers before they started sawing and smoothing them up?)

Well, they marked what had to come off--what branches. They first size up what size the main frame of the antler--and they marked off--nicked off--marked off what was to come off. Those they eventually sawed off were nicked with knives or something like that.

(When they marked it off, what would they use to--?)

Anything--knife, or paint, or whatever it was to indicate what parts of that antler was to come off.

(Would they ever have to, say, put it in water or anything like that?)

No. Oh, whenever they smoothed it out, of course, I think they took all the grease off--whatever had accumulated on there, and they start to polish it.

(Would it make any difference how long the animal had been dead?)

No, it don't make no difference. You can some antlers maybe a year or two years after that.

(They can still use that?)