NOVEMBER 2022

IITÁÓTSSTOYII - WHEN COLD WEATHER ARRIVES IITÁÓHKOHTAO'P - WHEN ONE GATHERS WOOD



November 7th: International Inuit Day

November 8th: Indigenous Veterans Day

November 14th - 18th: Rock Your Mocs and Métis Week

November 16th: Louis Riel Day

MOCCASINS "NIITSITSIKIIN" FACTS

Plains moccasins had soft soles and were made in one piece, folded with a side seam. This type of moccasin was known as "niit-tsi-tsi-kiin" (the true moccasin), a term that was known among the Blackfoot Peoples (Kainai, Piikani, and Siksika). Two piece moccasins with stiff rawhide soles and soft upper-sides were also made.

Men, women, and children wore moccasins.

Moccasins were made with tanned buffalo, elk, moose, and deer hides. Later, cow hides were used. Decorated moccasins were used for special occasions.

Before seed beads, dyed porcupine quills were used for decoration. Quillwork was thought of as a sacred task. Indigenous women were well known for their Moccasin making and traded them with European settlers.

Traditionally, Blackfoot moccasins had geometric designs. Floral designs became popular later and were popular among European settlers.

The Métis decorated their moccasins with intricate beadwork and floral patterns. Métis people became known as the 'Flower Beadwork People'.

The Inuit made footwear using sinew and skins from seal and caribou. These materials were used to adapt to the Arctic environment.

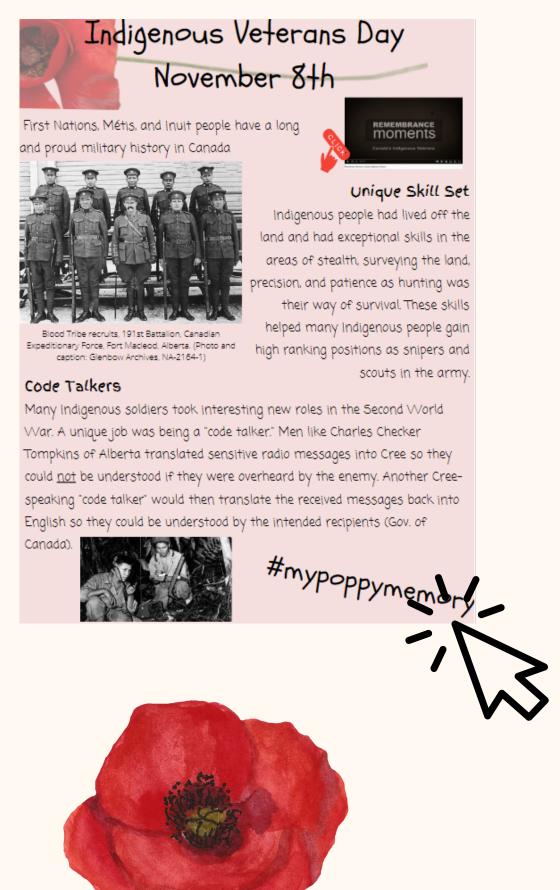
Moccasins have become very well known and sought after. They're made and sold all over the world. There are many pairs of Moccasins in museums across Canada.

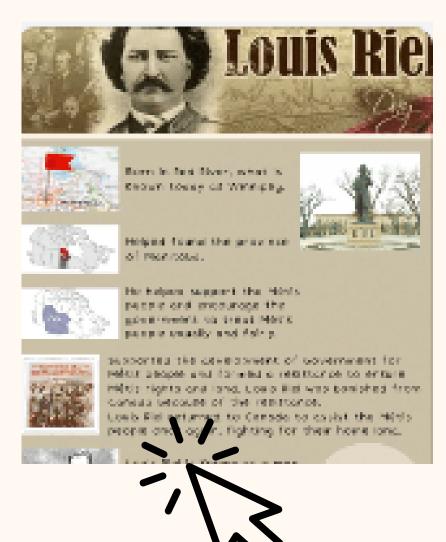
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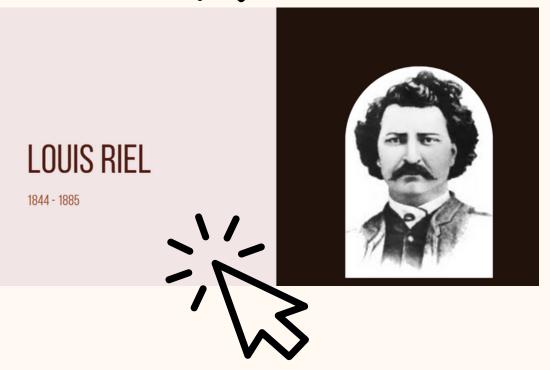
RESOURCES!













OCTOBER HIGHLIGHTS



Indigenous lens

@ SJF

Web of life @ Wilson

Faceless dolls
@ Paterson,
Fairbairn, Lakie
and Lethbridge
Christian

