

Exhibit walks through native life

By Cindy Jacobs *Jan 25/91*
For The Expositor

In *The Steps of Our Ancestors* is an exhibition of North American Indian footwear that reflects one of the few surviving aspects of native culture.

At the Woodland Cultural Centre until March 31, the exhibit by the Bata Shoe Museum Foundation and the Ontario Crafts Council shows that footwear of the Indian people has kept the spirit alive throughout the walk of time.

Although many of the younger generation have slowly integrated into modern society, the transition of Indian costume and footwear has been steadfast throughout history. Not only did the moccasin provide protection against the harshness of reality and Mother Earth, the ornate designs often indicated status and tribal affiliation. Frequently, the fitted designs were brought to mind by visions from the Creator and were believed to possess special powers.

Although footwear protected feet, it also reflected the native people's way of life and acknowledged their beliefs.

Because of the temperate climate, the natives of the Northwest coast wore soft-soled moccasins decorated with clan or tribe emblems. They wore these when hunting small game inland as they were mostly fishermen and whalers.

The caribou hunters also wore soft-soled moccasins made from moose or caribou hide trimmed with beaver, rabbit or wolf fur. The Hudson's Bay Co. led the way for the natives to incorporate trading goods around the 18th century.

Eastern footwear made from soft deer skin was also in the form of the moccasin, beaded with floral design as the result of the influence of European missionaries.

Being one of the first people to have contact with Europeans they also were introduced to velvet, silk ribbons and woven fabrics around the 19th century. They generated a tourist trade with the new settlers and



Wayne Roper, Expositor Staff

Working on the shoe exhibit are (right to left): Adrienne Monture, Woodlandmuseum administrative assistant; Judy Harris, Woodland assistant curator; Jonathan Walford, Bata Shoe Museum curator; and, Ada Hopkins, Bata conservator.

were also the first nations to step into colonial politics.

In some areas, due to climate and treacherous mountain land, the Indians were forced to live a nomadic life in order to seek food.

The Plains people, as they were known, adopted their own design which varied between the minimal of abstract floral and geometric patterns.

Unequaled to these people was the side-seamed moccasin made of one piece of material (deerskin or moosehide) folded around the foot and stitched along one side.

The buffalo hunters wore a two-piece constructed shoe,

rather than a moccasin, that was made from tough rawhide soles attached to soft tanned uppers. They also used beads and porcupine quills to design reflections of natural objects and ritual beliefs.

Natives of the southwest were inclined to be farmers and skilled workers because of the desert-like region they inhabited.

Although their native craftsmanship benefited their growth (in weaving, pottery and silversmithing), they also raised sheep and goats. The hostile environment indicated that they had to wear a style of footwear that protected the foot