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October 14, 2022  
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1) Indigenous artists in North America approach their artistic processes in the same manner that their ancestors did: with mutual respect for nature and the world in which they live. For example, Orenda Tribe, which repurposes historical pieces, or Ginew, a unisex denim brand that uses raw, selvedge fabrics in limited amounts. Molina Parker (Oglala Sioux), an artist, encourages people to create their outfits and to support small, sustainable businesses and individuals that practice safe working conditions. Sho Sho Esquiro (Kaska Dene and Cree), a designer, valued each animal and used everything, even tanned leather, fur, and antlers—nothing was wasted. Each piece might be a representation of your tribe, clan, or region. In my timeline project, I intend to use this section to provide my audience with an understanding of the many indigenous artists, who they are, and what they accomplish. I believe it will be informative to organize this material into numerous slides that contain their images and perhaps some videos of their works that I am discussing.

2) From June 9 to 12, Toronto was illuminated by the Indigenous Fashion Arts Festival, which featured some of the world's best Indigenous fashion, textiles, and crafts. Before the event, Dusty LeGrande, the creator of the Indigenous streetwear company, Mobilize Waskawewin, was delighted to highlight Indigenous art and apparel designs. Evan Ducharme, a designer, wanted to showcase their home region, family, and the process of developing my creations, focusing on the storytelling and world-building that fashion allows. Livia Manywounds' designs are concentrated on telling crucial stories about their ancestors via designs and bringing them to life. Manywounds ancestors would draw on buffalo robes, using symbols to express stories about their tribe's accomplishments, milestones, military combat triumphs, or instructions like a map. I want to include the festival in my project so that I can display the designers and their accomplishments, as well as how essential their stories are, in a slideshow.

3) Leah Brideson, born in Canberra, is a self-taught modern Aboriginal artist whose paintings encourage viewers to delve deeper into the history of the place. Brideson is one of five First Nations artists who have produced visual tales for the Ginninderry Design Library, which will be used to link people to Country by landscape architects and graphic designers. The country is Leah's major influence on her work, which she brought over to the design library. Leah's stories are about spending time in her nation as well as Ngunnawal Country. For this information, I want to incorporate Leah Brideson's background and inspiration to be included in the project.

4) Indigenous Writing since 1867: Once Neglected, Now Celebrated is a collection of one of English Canada's most neglected literary archives. Despite enormous obstacles, Indigenous people continued to write and circulate their literary works throughout the nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first centuries. Despite enormous obstacles, Indigenous people continued to write and circulate their literary works throughout the nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first centuries. Indigenous people's work has become increasingly visible, acknowledged, and respected in the university and beyond, particularly since the 1990s, as a result of their vocal and persistent

collective action against stereotypes in the publishing industry. Jeannette Armstrong is a well-known and respected Indigenous writer in Canada. She was born and reared on the Penticton Indian Reserve, one of eight Syilx (Okanagan) reserves in both Canada and the United States. She is a poet, author, teacher, and artist. Younging, née Young-Ing, was an Opaskwayak Cree Nation member from northern Manitoba. Younging was an assistant director for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, as well as the author of *Elements of Indigenous Style: A Guide for Writing By and About Indigenous Peoples*. Lee Maracle's debut book was released in 1975. *Bobbi Lee: Indian Rebel* was an autobiographical novel that was one of the first Indigenous works published in Canada. For the project, I want to include the information and background of Indigenous Writing since 1867: *Once Neglected, Now Celebrated* collection.

5) The New York Public Library's librarians and curators have chosen 20 books by indigenous writers such as Louise Erdrich, N. Scott Momaday, and Joy Harjo, as well as newer writers such as Tommy Orange, Stephen Graham Jones, and Jake Skeets, to highlight the rich and diverse heritage of fiction, nonfiction, history, poetry, memoir, and more by and about Indigenous peoples in the United States. The library contains a wide range of viewpoints on the globe. This frequently entails elevating voices that have been excluded, disregarded, suppressed, or forgotten by history and ensuring that such voices be heard. *Love Medicine* is an epic narrative set on and around a North Dakota Ojibwe reservation about the linked fortunes of three families: the Kashpaws, the Lamartines, and the Morrisseys. Based on the author's actual experiences in the Jemez Pueblo, N. Scott Momaday's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel concerns a young man returning from World War II who is stranded between two worlds. Joy Harjo's poem collection *In Mad Love and War* explores topics such as mortality, the past, violence, love, obsession, nature, travel, memory, desire, and mythology. In the initiative, I aim to showcase the writers and their interests.

6) Indigenous communities; the preservation of their languages, customs, rituals, and cultural knowledge; and, equally important, the rethinking of their lives via modern Indigenous writers' narrative. Phillips: Portage & Main Press has a long history of publishing works by Indigenous authors. It all started with the ground-breaking title *In Search of April Raintree*, released more than 25 years ago. Brosnan: HarperCollins' Heartdrum label, cofounded by acclaimed author and teacher Cynthia Leitich Smith, began last January, so we are a new imprint producing works by Native authors of picture books and chapter novels. Akiwenzie-Damm: Kegedonce Press, one of only a few Indigenous publishers in Canada, has been publishing works by Indigenous authors since 1993. They also collaborate with Indigenous editors, painters, illustrators, and photographers to create our titles. Native Voices is the first Native imprint of Hanson: Book Publishing Company, an independent publisher. I'd want to integrate Leah Brideson's history and motivation into the project.

7) Tyler Hill chose to write a children's book about Native American youngsters who play lacrosse since he couldn't find one to read to his three children at night. Canoe, a 10-year-old Native American child whose life revolves around lacrosse, is the protagonist of "Wormburner." The name refers to a quick, focused lacrosse shot in which the ball whips barely above the

ground's surface. Hill, who resides in North Syracuse, New York, and grew up on the Onondaga Nation, is one of 14 upstate New York authors participating in the Ogwaga•ä' Writers Workshop; "Ogwaga•ä'" is Haudenosaunee for "our tale." The free virtual weekly workshop sessions were being offered by Cornell's Center for Cultural Humility, to highlight the work of Native American authors and assist them in developing the skills needed to strengthen and distribute their projects. For the assignment, I'd want to look into Tyler Hill's children's book about Native American children who play lacrosse.

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