Hišmašma is a collaboration between three generations of Sisituwaŋ/Wahpetuwaŋ (Dakota) and Hohe (Assiniboine) women known as the Growing Thunder Collective. Joyce Growing Thunder Fogarty (born 1950), her daughter Juanita (born 1969), and granddaughter Jessa Rae (born 1990) have brought national attention to Northern Plains beadwork and to the much older practice of porcupine quill embroidery. Joyce learned these specialized art forms, as well as hide preparation and garment making, from her grandmothers on the Fort Peck Reservation in present-day Montana. For generations, young women on the Plains learned these skills and their associated cultural values by making dolls, a tradition that the Growing Thunder Collective have transformed into fine art soft sculptures that present a holistic view of their ancestors’ regalia and culture.

Hišmašma, an Assiniboine family name that translates to “Big Hair,” was inspired by Joslyn’s collection of watercolors by Swiss artist Karl Bodmer (1809–1893). Bodmer’s detailed portraits of Northern Plains leaders provide a rare view of women’s artistic practices in the early 1830s. Few examples of hide war shirts, leggings, and adornments survived the colonization of the Great Plains in the nineteenth century, making the watercolors especially valuable to traditional artists. The Growing Thunder Collective made Hišmašma’s regalia using historically specific materials such as brain-tanned hides, sinew, vintage glass micro beads, and trade wool. Particularly notable are the numerous quillwork embroidery techniques employed throughout Hišmašma’s garments, including two large rosettes that adorn the front and back of his war shirt. A short film produced by Joslyn’s Durham Center for Western Studies for the recent exhibition *Faces from the Interior: The North American Portraits of Karl Bodmer* documents the family as they make Hišmašma.