JULY 2, 2021

ROBERT HOULE ART FOR MOURNING

AND A CALL FOR CHANGE Saulteaux artist and curator Robert Houle has played a crucial

role in initiating discussions about political and cultural issues surrounding First Nations peoples. At a time of mourning and

urgent need for change, his art has particular poignance, encouraging a renewed vision of the world.

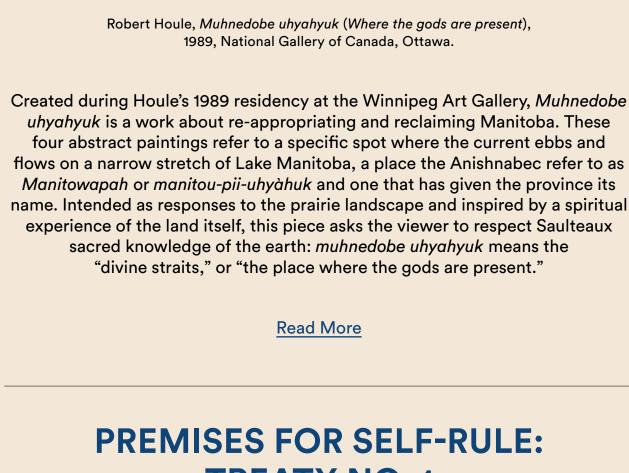


born leader in the arts. Houle's work confronts colonialism by challenging it, undermining it, and asking us, "Who tells the stories of the land and the people who live here?" His art educates and advocates, and it explores the Indigenous experience. With this week's newsletter we're sharing excerpts from *Robert*

Houle: Life & Work that reveal how the artist asks us to consider fundamental

questions about our country, acknowledge the most painful parts of our history, and contemplate what this means for our present and our future. Sara Angel Founder and Executive Director, Art Canada Institute Support is available for anyone affected by the effects of residential school through the national Indian Residential Schools Crisis Line. People can access these services by calling the 24-hour help line at 1-866-925-4419.

MUHNEDOBE UHYAHYUK (WHERE THE GODS ARE PRESENT)



on Indigenous children. The artist draws on his own experiences of the school at Sandy Bay, where he was not allowed to paint sacred objects, such as warrior staffs, nor speak to his sisters, who also attended the school. From classroom windows he could see his family's house, but he was not permitted to go home

Robert Houle, Sandy Bay, 1998-99, Winnipeg Art Gallery.

With Sandy Bay, 1998–99, Houle asks viewers to witness his recollections of residential school and the terrible violence Canadian authorities inflicted

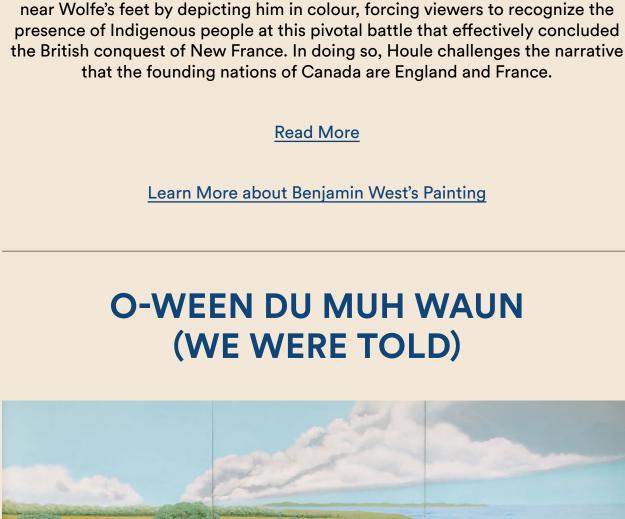
after school. Houle regularly joined his relatives during their annual Sun Dance

of writing, as history in the absence of official account. Its narrative elements are a passage through memory that begins with two photographs as evidence and moves through a majestic resurrection in which the school's ghostly form, in monochromatic tones of light grey and blue, seems to emerge from the landscape."

Read More

KANATA

ceremony to mark the summer solstice; however, after he returned to school, the priest would force him to go to confession and repent for worshipping false gods. As Shirley Madill writes of Sandy Bay, "The work reflects the cultural tradition of telling—remembering, recounting, and recording a difficult experience as a path to healing. It functions as text in the absence



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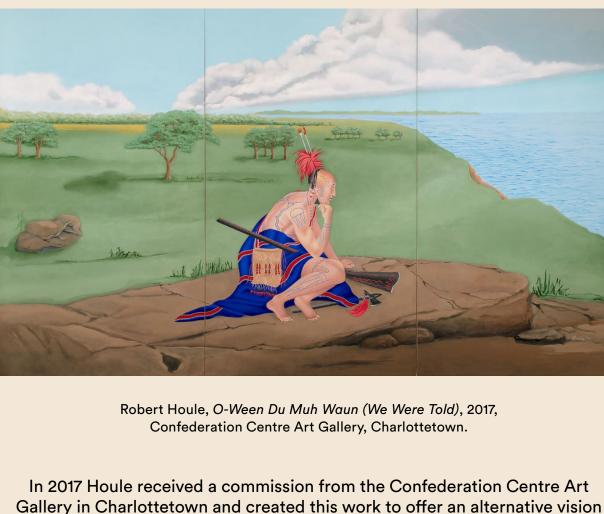
Purchase Available Print Books Canadian Schools Art Education Program

Arts Acquisition Assistance program (2000-87 a-e). © Robert Houle. [5] Robert Houle, Kanata, 1992, acrylic and Conté crayon on canvas, 228.7 x 732 cm. Collection of the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, purchased 1994 (37479.1-4). Courtesy of the artist. © Robert Houle.

TREATY NO. 1 Treaty No. 1.... ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded this third day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland by Her Commissioner, Wemyss M. Simpson, Esquire, of the one part, and the Chippewa and dians, inhabitants of the hereinafter defined and chosen and named as other part....Whereas all the herei ! ountry....have been notified India s said Commissioner that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up to settlement and immigration a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrangements with them so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty....The Chippewa and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians and all other the Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to Her Majesty the Queen and Successors forever all the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:-Beginning at the internatio Robert Houle, Premises for Self-Rule: Treaty No. 1, 1994, Winnipeg Art Gallery. This work belongs to a series of five paintings called Premises for Self-Rule, 1994, which addresses the Canadian government's failure to respect Indigenous peoples' land rights. On the left is a dark green painting featuring thick, swift brushstrokes and drips of paint. This expressive composition is paired with legal text appropriated from Treaty No. 1, an agreement established in 1871 between the British Crown and the Saulteaux and Cree. However, as Shirley Madill explains, "The colonial government did not uphold the right of First Nations to the land title established by the treaty." She continues, "In this work, Houle visually restores control and ownership of the land to First Nations" by superimposing an archival photograph of warriors onto the treaty text. Read More **SANDY BAY**

Robert Houle, Kanata, 1992, National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.

One of Houle's signature works, Kanata, 1992, reflects on the place of First Nations peoples in Canadian history. For this monumental image, Houle revisits Benjamin West's (1738–1820) famed painting *The Death of General Wolfe*, 1770, which shows the British general dying on the battlefield moments after conquering Quebec. Houle directs our attention to the Delaware warrior



for Canada's sesquicentennial. He chose to revisit his work Kanata, 1992, once more appropriating Benjamin West's image of a Delaware warrior, who appears here looking out at the land of his people, as if meditating on their presence here since time immemorial. As Houle explains, "My sense of country dates back further than 1867 ... Our friendship and numbered treaties are also preceded by the presence of our ancestors going back millennia." With its title, the work invites us to question who tells the stories of the land and the people who live here.

Take a closer look at Houle's remarkable oeuvre and indelible impact in Robert Houle: Life & Work by Shirley Madill, which reveals how this revolutionary figure boldly confronts political and cultural issues affecting First Nations peoples, including Indigenous identity, the impact of colonialism, land claims, and residential schools. The accompanying teacher resource guide offers exercises for students to explore decolonization and learn about their personal responsibilities to understand Indigenous history in their own communities.

Read Robert Houle: Life & Work

Download the Teacher Resource Guide

Our entire collection of newsletters can be found on the ACI website,

Robert Houle: Life & Work by Shirley Madill

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DECOLONIZATION

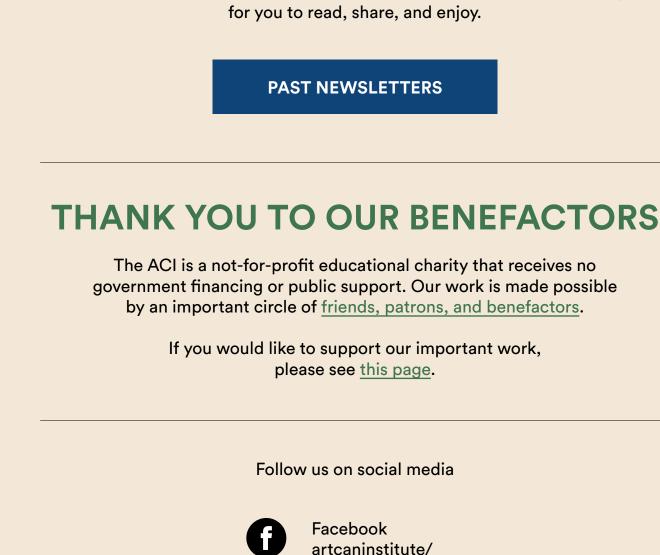
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Art Lecture Videos Image Credits: [1, 6] Robert Houle, O-ween du muh waun (We Were Told), 2017, oil on canvas, triptych, 213.4 x 365.8 cm. Collection of the Confederation Centre Art Gallery, Charlottetown, commissioned with the A.G. and Eliza Jane Ramsden Endowment Fund, 2017. Courtesy of the artist. © Robert Houle. [2] Robert Houle, Muhnedobe uhyahyuk (Where the gods are present), 1989, (Matthew, Philip, Bartholomew, Thomas), oil on canvas, four paintings, each 244 x 182.4 x 5 cm. Collection of the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, purchased 1992 (36168.1-4). Courtesy of the artist. © Robert Houle. [3] Robert Houle, Premises for Self-Rule: Treaty No. 1, 1994, oil on canvas, photo emulsion on canvas, laser cut vinyl, 152.4 x 304.8 cm. Collection of the Winnipeg Art Gallery, acquired with funds from the Canada Council for the Arts Acquisition Assistance Program (G-96-11 abc). © Robert Houle. [4] Robert Houle, Sandy Bay, 1998-99, oil on canvas, black and white photograph, colour photograph on canvas, Masonite, 300 x 548.4 cm. Collection of the Winnipeg Art Gallery, acquired with funds from the President's Appeal 2000 and with the support of the Canada Council for the