Vie des Arts Vie des arts

Frank Shebageget and Michael Belmore: Scout's Honour

Urban Shaman Gallery, inquiries@urbanshaman.org, January 16 - February 21, 2009

David Garneau

Volume 52, Number 214, Supplement, Spring 2009

URI: https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/61903ac

See table of contents

Publisher(s)

La Société La Vie des Arts

ISSN

0042-5435 (print) 1923-3183 (digital)

Explore this journal

Cite this review

Garneau, D. (2009). Review of [Frank Shebageget and Michael Belmore: Scout's Honour / Urban Shaman Gallery, inquiries@urbanshaman.org, January 16 - February 21, 2009]. $Vie\ des\ Arts, 52$ (214), 10–10.

Tous droits réservés © La Société La Vie des Arts, 2009

This document is protected by copyright law. Use of the services of Érudit (including reproduction) is subject to its terms and conditions, which can be viewed online.

https://apropos.erudit.org/en/users/policy-on-use/



WINNIPEG, MB

FRANK SHEBAGEGET AND MICHAEL BELMORE

SCOUT'S HONOUR

David Garneau

Curated by Ryan Rice Urban Shaman Gallery 203-290 McDermot Avenue Winnipeg, MB Tel.: (204) 942-2674 E-mail: inquiries@urbanshaman.org January 16 – February 21, 2009

In 2006, Anishnaabe artists and childhood friends. Michael Belmore (Toronto) and Frank Shebageget (Ottawa), reunited for a road trip to their hometown, Upsala, and to the abandoned camps of their respective grandparents, at Lac Des Mille Lacs and Lac Seul in Indian country, northern Ontario. The plan was to reconnect with the places that shaped them. Once there, they saw that their relations, like themselves, had left the towns for the city and even the seasonal settlements were reclaimed by wilderness. A way of being with the land was fading. Even so, they felt the rocks, trees, water and air, saturated with presence and memory and sought to memorialize these sites through sculpture. The result, Scout's Honour, is a poignant and clever exhibition that captures an authentic relation to place.

We join the men on their drive north through Belmore's Snag, a long row of ten small,

thin aluminium rectangles set a few inches from the wall. The negative shape of a telephone pole pierces each plate. If you walk parallel to the line, the staccato images animate like film frames. The scene shows passing poles seen from a speeding car window. No longer joined by lines because the communities they once served are shuttered up, the communication poles stand as mute sentinels, ironically, resembling the trees they once were. Belmore explains that he and Frank "were returning to reclaim a little of ourselves. Snag suggests that the experience was more documentary than nostalgic.

Landing l and Landing ll are two thick copper rectangles. One end of each rests on smooth stones. The metal is beaten to look like waves lapping a rocky shore. Belmore explains that they are thick maps of his and Shebageget's family's territories. They are heavy tokens of home to remind the citified of where they come from. The region where his ancestors trapped and fished is also evoked in Ridge. A rectangle of light, white mosquito netting is suspended from the ceiling by fishing lines connected to leaders and hooks that pierce the screen. The varying lengths of line shape the net



Frank Shebageget Lodge Installation Curtesy Urban Shaman Gallery

into a topographical map of the Upsula region.

Frank Shebageget's Lodge is a large pile of simplified, wooden, scale model deHavilland DHC-2 Beaver float planes assembled into the shape of a beaver lodge. Built between 1947 and 1967, these bush planes linked remote communities throughout the north. The number of planes, 1692, is also the date of the arrival of Columbus, making the plane synonymous with contact. The artist seems to implicate the Beaver as the agent of the accelerated collapse of traditional lifestyles. Like Belmore's telephone poles, the wooden planes have been reclaimed by nature, this time by their namesake. Shebageget explains that the lodge is a powerful symbol of endurance. The lodges were there before the people, while the people lived in those lands and they will continue long after everyone has left.

Scout's Honour is not a record of authentic, old time "Indian" life. The artists seem uninterested in sentiment or in calling First Nations folks to take up traditional lands and lifestyles. They bring us to these sites as scouts, to show us how things are and hint at how they were. But they also show how every place is re-formed by time and dislocation. The works have a slight melancholic tone; there is a sense of loss but also distance, perspective. The world moves on with or without us, only our engagement produces meaning. Belmore and Shebageget appear neither inspired to return to the land nor to abandon it. These places are in their blood, only contact can refresh those relations.