



Lynn Wigginton
Cape Spencer, 2005

Pretend you are a reporter and describe what you see (Hint: lines, shapes, colours). The artist uses perspective (making objects seem near or far away) to help us understand the shapes. Do you think this is a real location or an imagined place?

What are lighthouses used for? Think how the colour red can suggest a warning or danger. The first lighthouse at Cape Spencer was built in 1873. The artist is fascinated by historic places; she draws and paints her impressions of places with historical meaning. What feelings and emotions do you have when you look at the painting?

Activity: Create your own picture of a place that has special meaning for you.



Andrea Butler
Self-Portrait: A Mind's Eye View, 2005

The artist wove this portrait of herself after living in Korea where she taught English to young children. In her work, she explores her feelings, thoughts and ideas. Do you think Andrea's self-portrait represents her actual physical appearance?

How does the size of the work affect you? Because the self-portrait is small, we have to get near to see it – this helps to create a feeling of closeness and familiarity.

Activity: Create your self-portrait that shows your feelings or ideas.

Landscape, 2005

The artist likes to add texture (smoothness or roughness) to her work. How did she do it? (Hint: buttons, letters). The rectangles of fabric, buttons and letters help to lead our eyes into and around the work.



Look & Find

Places, Faces & Inner Spaces

The artwork in this exhibition was created by artists in New Brunswick.
You can discover more about the artwork by focusing on:

What we see • What we feel • How it was made



Colin Smith

Nine Moments in History, 2004

Colin Smith's drawings tell stories. He presents narrative in many ways – by representing a moment in a story, by illustrating a legend or myth, or by inventing his own story. Why do the pictures remind us of cartoons? (Hint: line drawings, stories)

Many of his images represent a single moment in the lives of real and imaginary people. Match the stories below with the drawings.



- Hugh of Lincoln was a monk known for his wisdom and justice.
- King Richard I, Lionheart, one of England's great warrior kings, fought in the Crusades.
- Because Henry II (1154–1189) one of England's greatest kings wore short cloaks, he was called "Curtmantle". (Hint: Look for short pants.)
- Marco Polo (1254-1324) an Italian explorer travelled in Asia and wrote about the many "marvels" (unusual and fantastic animals and things) he saw. (Hint: How would a person travel at that time?)
- Eleanor of Aquitaine, a powerful, independent ruler of part of France married Henry II of England ("Curtmantle"). She led an expedition to the Crusades and may have tried to poison Henry's girlfriend.
- A Viking warrior was responsible for making his own fighting clothes, helmet and weapons.
- Boadicea (61 – 63 AD), Queen of the Iceni, considered one of the greatest heroines of England for leading her people against the mighty Roman army. (Hint: As a warrior Queen, she wore a sword.)
- The famous French artist Henri Matisse (1869-1954) created the mural, *La danse* that impressed people with its simplicity and bold colour. (Hint: Colin Smith pretends he is being forced to sign his name to the famous work.)
- In 1860 the Chinese Imperial Summer Palace, called the Gardens of Perfect Brightness, was burned by the British army to punish the Chinese for the murder of prisoners of war. (Hint: It's the day before the Palace burns.)
- Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797) of England wrote about education for girls and the right of women to be equal to men. Her friend artist and poet William Blake believed that imagination is an important part of life. (Hint: Mary is letting some of William's dreams in the window.)

Activity: Create your own cartoon, using pictures and words.



Meghan Barton
Blueberry Series #5, 2006

Think about prehistoric times when stones were placed so their shadows tell time, like a sun dial. At Stonehenge, England, ancient stone alignments were used by farmers to tell them when to plant crops.

What time of day is it? (Hint: As you look at the painting imagine you are facing north; the sun rises in the east.) The artist uses the circle (berries, shadows) to tell us about time. She also builds up paint on the canvas to create a thick, uneven surface.

Activity: Draw a picture that tells time with shadows.



Ann Manuel

Waiting for Instruction, 2004

What do you think the girls are waiting to do? Why? How does the artist convey movement? (Hint: lines and shapes). Think about how clothes, hairstyles and posture can tell us about someone. If an artist was painting your portrait, what objects would you want in the picture?

Do you think this picture shows how the girls see themselves? Why do we think we should look a certain way? Reflect on how a person's identity changes depending on who is creating the image.

Activity: Write a short story about yourself or draw a picture.



Alexandra Flood

Paradise, 2006

What do you think this painting is about? (Hint: texture (smoothness/roughness) is a clue). The artist applied many coats of varnish over the paint to create a shiny, glossy effect.

Look again at the painting – the shapes, colours and lines show the qualities of fur or hair, not just their appearance. Why do you think the artist chose to paint an ordinary thing like hair?

Activity: Draw a blow-up of your arm or leg.



Rosemary MacAulay

Cruisin' to Win: strawberry-rhubarb, 2005

What does "pie in the sky" mean? (Hint: something described attractively that is not likely to happen). Think about the goal of contests such as "Cruisin' to Win".

The artist uses the process of serigraphy where a screen is stretched tightly over a frame and ink forced through the screen onto paper. The artist is poking fun at contests and the idea that we can buy or win happiness.

Activity: Think of a phrase for a new contest and draw a picture of it.



All Canadian 2, 2005

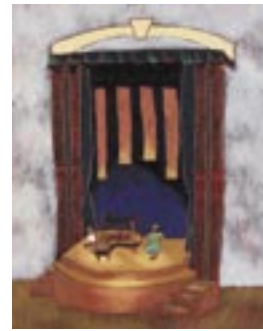


Rocking Horse Dog, 2005

Have you ever played on a rocking horse or the game "Duck, Duck, Goose"? The artist uses symbols (rocking dog, circle of geese) as a way of poking fun at rules that govern society.

Think about how some artists use satire (poking fun to encourage change) to question current events and society. Examples of satire in popular culture include the TV show *South Park* or the cartoon *Doonisbury*. What other examples of satire are you familiar with? If you saw *All Canadian* in a store, would you think it was art? Why or why not?

Activity: Draw a cartoon that shows humour or satire.



Raymond Martin

Le concert (The Concert), 2005

What colours do you see? Find the primary colours (red, blue and yellow). Combining two primary colours makes secondary colours (green, orange and purple). People tend to associate emotions with certain colours. What colours make you happy? Sad?

Colours also appear to move in space. Bright, warm colors seem to come closer to us while dark colours appear to move away. What colours get your attention in the painting?

Activity: Paint a picture with bright and dark colours, showing distance and nearness.

Jennifer Macklem

Animal Study (lamb head), 2005



Walk around the sculpture. What does it look like from different sides? We can see the front, back and sides of the sculpture because it has thickness and is 3 dimensional. If the lamb's ears were in a different position, the space around the sculpture would change.

Why do you think the artist chose a lamb? Lambs or young sheep are important in many cultures as religious symbols, for economic reasons (food, clothing), and sometimes as pets. Look at the smooth and rough lines of the sculpture. Look for the hand of the artist in the clay (fingerprints).

Activity: Imagine you are a young animal and write a short story about your life.



Janice Wright-Cheney

Tapestry Moths (or, I attempt from love's sickness to fly in vain), 2004

What patterns and repetitions do you see in the work? (Hint: insects, cocoons, trees, etc). As well as in nature, visual repetition is found in art through lines, shapes and colours. They help to lead your eye around the work. Find other examples of visual repetition in other work in the exhibition.

Activity: Create a drawing composed of patterns showing visual repetition.

Sarah Petite

Habitation, 2004



Compare this artwork to other paintings. What is different? (Hint: smell). The artist uses melted beeswax and pigment (powdered colours) brushed on wood in many layers in a process called "encaustic". The wax helps produce bright, shiny colours and smells like wax.

The artist has created a work that reminds us of the past. She based the work on drawings of the village built in 1605 by French settlers at Port-Royal, Nova Scotia.

Activity: Draw a picture using an old photograph, map or picture as a reference.

Paul Mathieson

Cul-De-Sac, 2004



What kind of city does this remind you of? How does it compare to your own town or city? Consider the title. Different meanings for cul-de-sac include "dead-end street", "blind alley", and "a line of thought or action which leads nowhere". Which meaning do you think the artist refers to?

The artist uses monochromatic color - the tints and shades are mainly a single colour. What colour is it? How does your eye move through the painting? (Hint: red and white colours, figures, lines).

Activity: Paint a picture using only one colour.

Find out more about the artists and their work in the exhibition **2005-2006 Acquisitions of the NB Art Bank** at www.gnb.ca/culture. The exhibition is organized by the NB Art Bank, Arts Development Branch, Department of Wellness, Culture and Sport.