Michael Turner on Julia Feyrer

Julia Feyrer, The Poodle Dog Ornamental Bar, (production still), 2009

Cut to public funding brings to mind institutions reliant on public funds. When threatened, these institutions remind us of their relevance by highlighting past accomplishments. As applied to the visual arts, rarely do public galleries and museums speak of themselves as anthology of past cuts, nor do they script their futures with the expectation of further subtractions, be it the loss of an exhibition publication or the exhibition altogether.

Looking to the future (at the expense of the past) is a Vancouver behaviour that began with the fur trade (followed by mining, fishing, forestry, and, most recently, real-estate speculation). Yet in looking to this future, this subtracted future common to public and private institutions alike, what do we make of that which will no longer happen? What methods are not in place to archive such subtractions? And why is it that when galleries and museums are threatened, the first line of defense is more often than not what these galleries and museums have already contributed, as opposed to what they propose to do?

Though I am writing on the occasion of Julia Feyrer’s exhibition at ArtSpeak, I am doing so at a time when the British Columbia government has not only cut public funding to the arm, it has erased the word “art” from the ministry responsible for its health and welfare. Meanwhile, the commodification of art continues, as does the trend towards artist collectives, relational practices, alternative spaces, and, dare I say it, indifference by emerging artists towards state-supported artist-run centres (ARC). I will try to address these concerns in the context of this essay. Not at the expense of Feyrer’s exhibition, but to show how the content and production of this exhibition relates to our present condition.

Julia Feyrer’s The Poodle Dog Ornamental Bar (2009)

is a 7-minute film and was, at one point, an installation based on a recreation of a late 19th century Vancouver bar on the 350-block of West Cordova Street. Put another way, The Poodle Dog Ornamental Bar is a continuum that began with the enigmatic (and seemingly trivially named) 1870s bar, and was brought into focus over a century later by Feyrer who encountered an archival photo of the bar’s vacant interior and imagined a stage and a script, both of which were made, one of which was subtracted.

In constructing her bar, Feyrer was true to the materials of her source image, using “cedar bark, one maple log, moss and fungi,” just as the proprietors of the first Poodle Dog Ornamental Bar had done. However, whereas her predecessors had simply sourced their materials from nearby Hastings Mill, Feyrer, who had chosen to site her bar in a residential backyard between Main and Fraser Streets, travelled as far north as Squamish, a journey that tells us a lot about how the city’s economic base has shifted from primary to tertiary industries. What she could not find in Squamish she found a Craigslist

Since built, the bar came to life as a gathering place for consumers of Feyrer’s wine (made from the yeast’s apple trees), musical and literary performances, and, eventually, the setting for her film. Although the film was shot, Feyrer was indifferent to the result. My attempt to pursue her indifference was met with further indifference, something I am grateful for. To have settled on a definitive response might have ended a line of inquiry that had me considering whether the activities that occurred in advance of the film was shot to its archival photo that led to its inspiration. It is not important that we know this, and yet it represents a stage in the development of the work. A parallel can be found in the materials used to construct the first Poodle Dog, that which was deemed extraneous to the commodification of “forest products” (behavior not had to be said to city builders) and how these “waste” products subsidized the bar’s unfinished surface, an inversion I find intriguing. Indeed, what behoved the proprietors to use these materials allows for new narratives, such as the area Feyrer might have considered when inspired to write her script.

If the original script was conceived as a narrative, the resultant film owes more to the work of Stan Brakhage, Carolee Schneemann’s Fuses (1966), and, in its “failure” as a narrative, Dennis Hopper’s The Last Movie (1971). From the start we are made aware that the subject of the film (as with any film that begins and ends with credits) is its production, with the artist and her camera appearing in one of the bar’s many mirrors (same hanging, same held, others in fragments upon the ground), a gesture that is repeated throughout. Final tests are also included, as are explanations of molecular expansions related to light and shadow. The deliberately out-of-synch audio track is supplied by sounds generated on site, whether “live” or pre-recorded, musical or spoken, Edwardian or modern, exotic or banal. The editing is reminiscent of the collagist strategies associated with “experimental” film.

Occasionally, one gets the sense that certain sequences are related to the film Feyrer had intended to make, with actors waiting by light stands, their lines and actions memorized, internalized. These scenes do not last long, but they recur often enough to remind us of something other than what we have been seeing. Though concealed from the viewer, the actors’ lines and actions are assumed based on the presence of cinematic tools (props, those aforementioned light stands), a presence that allows us to speak of these unavailing “scenes” as being “earned”, as they say in screenwriting workshops. For me, these unseen “scenes” also belong to the subtracted future.

As a continuum, Feyrer’s The Poodle Dog Ornamental Bar is evocative of two earlier independent (non-institutional) activities set in the Lower Mainland: Michael Morris and Vincent Trasov’s Colour Bar Research (1967-1971) and Jack Goldstone and Gareth Moore’s St. George Marsh (2000-2004). Colour Bar Research was a back-to-basics project that had interdisciplinary artists painting rainbow-coloured wooden blocks in the pastural setting of Robert’s Creek’s “Baby- lard”, while St. George Marsh was a non-funded concept shop and artist studio situated in a residential neighborhood in East Vancouver. Deer time, these projects expanded to include new forms. St. George Marsh chipped its “inventory” to the loading dock of a private gallery (Carranza Jeffress Gallery), where it was offered for sale, then to a university gallery (the Belkin Gallery), where the contents were reconfigured into an inhabitable work of sculpture, while Colour Bar Research came to include a non-narrative bingo film, outside of which arcane and Moredin’s “difficult-to-decipher” monologue set to beams of flashing bars. Although distinct from these works, Feyrer’s The Poodle Dog Ornamental Bar resembles St. George Marsh, in its first instance, and Colour Bar Research, in the second.

Feyrer’s project, like Gleeson and Moore’s, began as a node of social exchange, where you could take in a performance, contribute to one, or buy things. In visiting these sites, I was struck by the number of younger artists I met who did not directly participate

THE POODLE DOG ORNAMENTAL BAR AND VANCOUVER’S SUBTRACTED FUTURE

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