

Notes On Domestic Virtual Display

The computer monitor has been a viewing apparatus for the public exchange and exhibition of art since the early 1970s. When, for example, the first publicly accessible bulletin board system, Community Memory, was launched in Berkeley, California, it was not long until the digital sharing of computerized creative expression took hold.¹ Yet, after 50 years, a majority of art galleries and institutions only recently, and due to the forced hand of SARS-CoV-2, collectively scrambled to adapt to virtual, public exhibition. With multifarious projects, webpages, and organized shows to learn from, galleries and museums at large instead resorted to ubiquitous OVRs, or “online viewing rooms.” Often displayed as flat, glorified e-commerce pages, OVRs only helped to emphasize galleries as luxury goods retailers. This is not to say that an individual is incapable of having a visceral, intimate experience with a particular configuration of materials and ideas, distilled into an image from a photoshoot in an off-limits location, but it remains an independent experience from standing with the same work in the flesh.

How can objects intended to live in the “real” recreate the reflexivity of shared space while simultaneously being scaled down and represented as a thumbnail in a row of other thumbnails waiting to be clicked? OVRs have come to represent inaccessibility — a reminder that the glass, glowing screen is a mediator that blocks the corporeal experience of standing among objects with weight and dimension. And simulated, 3D-modeled virtual environments for art exhibition, which also have a multi-decade history, could not save anyone from the fate of isolation, as it could never be a satisfying replacement for sudden absence of fleshy, biological presence that the world had to face. Furthermore, many 3D-modeled environments built for exhibition promise comparative relationships between art objects but often fail by relying on skeuomorphic white cube or physics-compliant architectural space, which barely render as uncanny and do not take variability of medium specificity and intent into account.

With little choice, in April 2020, the New York Times began highlighting online exhibitions on Sundays with a column titled “Art Gallery Shows to Explore From Home,” which included web pages hosted by bitforms and Silicon Valet. Although many of these shows were thoughtfully organized and broke from standard OVR configuration, they still failed to address a flattened, screen mediated experience that was no longer a choice but an obligatory compromise. It seemed there was no hope that the art world would reconcile reversion and isolation from the Steinbergian picture plane as flatbed² to simply flat, but there was little interest in addressing the emotional and corporeal loss that came with inaccessibility to the tangible experience of embodiment, space, and its relationship to material.

Like most of the working world, arts workers were also spending more time in front of the screen on video conferencing software. The most intimate, bodied experience one could have was through a webcam in real-time. Although translated to ones and zeros, webcam video has the capacity to create a portal into “real” space beyond the screen, a space that doesn’t exist in polygon modeling but organic compounds. Access to another’s brick and mortar interior has the capacity to psychologically break through the flatness and connect onlookers to the “other side.” Even with a rich 30-year history of what has been referred to as cyberperformance, a dated term to describe performance art that often happens live and over the internet, these practices during the global lockdown remained on the fringes.

On Screen Presence began as a frustrated retaliation against scrolling through thumbnails of decontextualized artwork, both digitized and digitally native. This exhibition offers up live streamed presence of artists in their studio among tangible components in the production of their work. While still remaining just out of reach from corporeal intimacy, this selection of process art performances, which end with the creation of a singular work, are interactive. For a few minutes, viewers form a dynamic, active relationship with the artwork that at least temporarily veils isolated experience. Many of the works that will be created during the performances will be tangible, achieving a complete unchaining from the screen and into the hands of a single collector. Live engagement is ephemeral, leaving only the indexical recording of the process behind. And, incidentally, a majority of works in the program require a transient webpage — a networked component to facilitate interactivity. Both factors are reminders that On Screen Presence never truly solves but only explores the problematics of computer screen archeology, equally as vulnerable to the digital dark age.

1. Felsenstein, Lee. “Community Memory: The First Public-Access Social Media System.” In *Social Media Archaeology and Poetics*, edited by Judy Malloy, 89-101. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2016.

2. “Excerpt from Other Criteria: The Flatbed Picture Plane,” Leo Steinberg. Originally published as “Reflections on the State of Criticism” in *Artforum*, March 1972. Available online: <http://web.mit.edu/allanmc/www/othercriteria.pdf> Accessed March 23rd, 2022

Every Icon: BlockPrint

Performance and Auction: May 31st, 2022 20:00 UTC+0

The live performance is open to the public. Collecting this Access Pass grants access to an editioned recorded video of the live streamed performance.

Access Passes purchased before 20:00 UTC+0 on May 30th include access to control 10 pixels during the live stream and recorded video of the performance. Access Passes purchased after May 30th do not include interaction. Access Passes do not include a unique woodblock print on paper.

The auction for the artwork created during the performance begins May 31st, 2022 20:00 UTC+0. The auction winner will collect a unique woodblock print on paper, digital still image of final configuration, and recorded live streamed performance.

Since 1996, each iteration of John F. Simon Jr.'s Every Icon series has been, at its core, a 32 x 32 grid on a digital screen, divided into 1024 squares, each representing a single pixel. But unlike prior versions, "Every Icon: BlockPrint" does not have the goal of moving through every computational variation, pixel by pixel, until the grid transforms into a black square. Instead, the artwork introduces variables related to chance and mediated human intervention that can only reflect a concentrated moment in space and time.

Participants are each assigned ten of 1000 available pixels which they can turn either on or off in the span of 30 minutes. Once the clock stops, the grid will freeze. Whether the result is a distinguishable image or an abstract blotch, Simon will proceed to create a traditional woodblock print on fine art paper with oil-based matte black ink, mirroring the born-digital outcome.

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