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## Archie Moore's Conflicting Energies

From installation to innuendo, at Brisbane's Griffith University Art Museum the Australian artist mines the inbetweenness of identity and language

BY WES HIL

The Australian artist Archie Moore is the lead singer in a metal band called Eggwein – or Zggyéjn. His stage name is Magnus O'Pus and, like all good frontmen, he performs without a shirt, wearing tight black Jeans and a goth-version of a Marie Antoinette builfant wig that, 4 in Cousin Itt, covers his entire face. Difficult to categorize, the band is partly a joke and partly a therapeutic outlet for the working-class masculine angst of its members, who include artist David M. Thomas – a key figure from the artist-run-gallery scenes of Sydney and Brisbane – on a retremely loud guitar. When performing, Moore, who turns 48 this year, appears charismatic, shy, depressed, angry and, given the band's raucous sound, addy obsessed with his jvitcs. These conflicting energies spill over into his art practice, which centres on memory and the symbolia Esippages he sees as integral to his Aboriginal identity, always shapeshifting across media in unexpected ways, from toxidermied dags (Black Dag, 2013) to the manufacturing of his zwn cologne (Les Eaux Afmaore, 2014).

As the current exhibition at Brisbane's Griffith University Art Museum, 'Archie Moore: 1970-2018', makes clear, Moore's output is mostly unpredictable, yet housing and spatial construction have been recurrent features, showcasing the artist's exceptional skills at installation design. Gaining national recognition in the late 2000s, his series of sculpted books, 'Moltheism' (2007) – the belief that God is evil – consist of open bibles whose pages have been delicately cut and folded to form small churches, adjacent to biblical passages referencing dispossession and destruction. The works were influenced by the dominating presence of Christianity in the artist's life growing up in the small Queensland town of Tara (located about 300 kilometres west of Brisbane, with a population of around 800). Moore, whose mother is Aboriginal and whose presumed father is white (and religious), flet the chilidhood effects of what can only be described as 'Queensland redneck syndrome'. As part of one of only two Indigenous families in the town, he denied his heritage because of the constant threat of racism. However, since his early twenties he has spent his life coming to terms with the gaps in his own history and those of Australia's. Beneath the graceful aesthetics of his paper churches is a lot of enguish and colonial pain, but you wouldn't know it by looking at them—ther vulnerability is their power.

For the 2016 Biennale of Sydney – curated by former Hayward Gallery director Stephanie Rosenthal – Moore constructed a 1:1 replica of a brick hut overlooking the site of Sydney Opera House that was originally built for Bennelang, the late-18th- and early 19th-century Aboriginal (Eora) elder who, post-invasion, was an important interlocutor between local Indigenous and settler cultures. A Home Away from Home (Bennelang/Nevri Ful) (2016) was made to resemble the exterior of Bennelang's catual hut, but the interior was modelled on the house of Moore's late grandmother, replying on conversations with relatives to reconstruct its corrugated line walls and dirt floor. Here, Australios' first colonial home for an Aboriginal person also housed the memories of a close but distantly recollected relative, whose life-trajectory was fundamentally shaped by British arrival all those wears aou, and not for the better.

Moore is fascinated with double entendres, puns and linguistic dualities, so it is particularly fitting he shares his name with a well-known African-American boxer of the 1950s and '60s. In the early 2000s, after a stins taulying art in Prague, Czech Republic, he produced his first text-based paintings using blockboard point and white pastle (alignbying words such as 'cunt', 'poof', 'orse injected deaths sentence' and 'Boorg' (a derogatory word from Aborlighal person) as exemplers of a malevolent pedagogy. This led to a video work, False Friends, (2005-ongoing), which focuses on just that – a 'false friend' is the term for a foreign word that looks or sounds similar to a word in another language, for example, the English word 'glift' means' polson' in German. Here, Moore mines foreign language topes to litera out for English-sounding dislague, which he appropriates and accompanies with text that spells out the foreign quotations as if spoken in English. The short bursts of words and phrases are characterized by Carry On-style innended and Ele. Cummings-style syntax, such as the French-sounding' ta trailer, surreal murder mystery, a nurse alone, her boob, a chauffeur, become harder, goop virunn, sahower, a chauffeur, jealous." In Moore's hands, litteralness can be abstruse.

As a front-man, Moore doesn't really fit in, even in a music genre synonymous with outcosts. Obsessed with inbetweenness, or, rather, with finding a place in the out-of-place, he offers us homes away from home, and meanings where there might be none. The sculpture Bageyman (2017) — which comprises a human stick-fligure made of wood with a white sheet droped over it like a scarecrow ghost — evokes colonial stories about spectral natives as well as their reverse: stories of Aboriginal people believing their white colonizers to be ghosts. Yet, following Derrido's concept of 'hountalogy', the work might also be the perfect metaphor for Moore's practice overall, whose symbolic slippages hount cultural and political hegemany as ghostly ethical injunctions. An artistic heir of the American artist Jimmie Durham, Moore portrays identity as deeply felt, but also as symbolically constructed and potentially constructing. With the label of 'urban Indigenous artist' comes an expectation to voice a sociology, spirituality and politics of art. Instead, Moore finds nothing solld behind such distinctions, and instead takes issue with them all:

'Archie Moore: 1970-2018' is at <u>Griffith University Art Museum</u>, Brisbane, Australia until 21 April.

Main image: Archie Moore, Nathing Is Going My Way (detail), c.1996, synthetic polymer paint on fount painting, 49 x 64 cm, Courtesy: Griffith University Art Museum, Brisbane

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