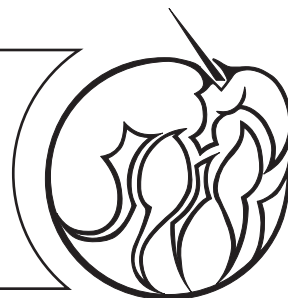


{ the avant-garde }

Katherine N. Crowley Fine Art & Design



MONTHLY NEWSLETTER VOLUME VII No. 2 FEBRUARY 2014



{jenkins lovespoons}

As far back as the 17th century in Wales, Lovespoons have been carved from a single piece of wood, using decorative designs and common symbols to convey a heartfelt message. Folklore suggests that a young Welsh farmer or sailor would carve designs and symbols into a decorative spoon, representing his feelings for the girl who had stolen his heart. The more elaborate the carving, the more care it conveyed. If the girl accepted the token, it indicated that she returned his feelings - and their courtship would begin. It is also said that the girl may carry the spoon with her, tied into her apron strings.

Today, Lovespoons are given for any special occasion, including weddings, anniversaries, the arrival of a new baby, and housewarmings, or even bought as souvenirs. Jenkins Lovespoons are designed and entirely hand-carved by Laura Jenkins Gorun from a single piece of wood.

Ms. Jenkins Gorun discovered the tradition of Welsh Lovespoons in 2006, while looking into her heritage from her grandfather's home country of Wales. Having moved to the United States when he was a teenager, Laura remembers sitting on his lap as he sang songs to her in his native Welsh. Born and raised in Ohio, Ms. Jenkins Gorun received her B.A. in Fine Arts from Capital University, including two semesters at Scuola Lorenzo de' Medici in Florence, Italy. With a lifelong love of woodworking, and a background in the arts, Welsh Lovespoons fit well into Ms. Jenkins Gorun's artistic interests. She carved her first Lovespoon for her boyfriend (now husband) as a Valentine's Day present. In 2009, Blake's Practical Applications was formed to begin offering some of Ms. Jenkins Gorun's products to the public, including Jenkins Lovespoons.

Each Lovespoon takes an average of 20-40 hours to create, though more intricate designs have taken as many as 100 hours to complete. Ms. Jenkins Gorun cuts each blank using power saws but hand carves each spoon from a single piece of wood using hand-chisels, gouges, sandpaper and needle files. Each Lovespoon is finished in Danish oil and beeswax. Jenkins Lovespoons are made from cherry, Spanish cedar, mahogany, walnut, holly, yew and olive wood. Ms. Jenkins Gorun offers her Lovespoons for sale or by commission through the website <http://www.jenkinslovespoons.com>



From left:

Dragon Lovespoon

Cherry. Featuring intertwining hearts, lock and key. This was Jenkins Lovespoons first commission.

First Lovespoon

Featuring a daffodil, Celtic knotwork and keyhole. The spoon was given as a Valentine's Day present to the artist's boyfriend, who later became her husband.

Stork Lovespoon

Spanish cedar. Featuring daffodils. Frequently given as a gift for expectant parents.

Lovespoon symbols and their interpretations have expanded through the centuries, as have the occasions for which they commonly given. Still, the tradition remains essentially unchanged: a Lovespoon is carved from a single piece of wood and conveys a heartfelt message. Here are a few common symbols and some interpretations.

Hearts	Love	Oak leaf, Dragon	Strength
Intertwined hearts	Eternal love	Caged balls	Love kept safe
Intertwined vines	Togetherness, Growth, Forever	Chain	Loyalty, Faithfulness
Bells, Knots, Bow	Wedding, Marriage	The number of balls in a cage or links in a chain can also represent the number of children in the family	
Cross	Faith, Christianity, Church	Patriotic symbols:	
Horseshoe	Good luck	Wales	Daffodil, Leek, Welsh dragon
Diamond	Wealth, Good fortune, prosperity	Ireland	Shamrock
Flowers	Gentleness, Affection, Growth	Scotland	Thistle
Locks, Key, Keyhole	Your love is safe with me, Key to my heart, House and home	Celtic knotwork	Celtic heritage
Shield	Protection, Security		
Stork	New baby		
Anchor	I want to settle down with you		
Harp, Notes, Clef	Music, Harmony		



From left:

Quill Lovespoon

Cherry. Featuring daisy and daffodil. This Lovespoon was commissioned by a writer for a writer.

Heritage Lovespoon

American holly. Featuring the Tudor rose, daffodil, shamrock, thistle and oak leaves.

Link Lovespoon

European Lime. Featuring daffodil and loose link. This was the first of Jenkins Lovespoons to be created with a moving part. Because Lovespoons are traditionally made from a single piece of wood, "whittling tricks" are commonly incorporated to achieve a moving piece.

Wine Lovespoon

American holly. Featuring grapes and intertwining vines. An extremely delicate design.

Source: Jenkins Lovespoons
<http://www.jenkinslovespoons.com>

{on view}

Central Ohio Plein Air at Motorist Mutual Gallery

February 14-March 27

Motorist Mutual Insurance Company
471 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

{upcoming exhibitions}

*The Worthington Area Art League at
the Church at Mill Run*

March 1-31

The Church at Mill Run
3500 Mill Run Drive
Hilliard, Ohio 43026.

*The Worthington Area Art League at
the High Road Gallery*

May 1-31

The Church at Mill Run
12 East Stafford Avenue
Worthington, Ohio 43085



{2wheels
+ motor:
a fine art
exhibition}

The AMA Motorcycle Hall of Fame Museum
13515 Yarmouth Drive
Pickerington, Ohio 43147

<http://www.motorcyclemuseum.org>



1896 ATHENS, GREECE



1900 PARIS, FRANCE



1904 ST. LOUIS, USA



1908 LONDON, ENGLAND



1912 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN



{olympic medals: the summer games}

The Olympic Medal is one of the most valuable personal awards that an athlete can receive. The first medals to be issued in the modern era were during the Olympic Games of 1896, which were held in Athens, Greece. The original design by Jules Clément Chaplain, featured the face of Zeus on the obverse, holding a globe with winged victory atop. The reverse side displays the Acropolis. First Place winners were awarded a silver medal, an olive branch and a diploma. Second Place winners were awarded a bronze/copper medal, a laurel branch and a diploma.

The 1900 Olympics were held in Paris, France. Medals were rectangular instead of round. The obverse featured a winged goddess holding laurel branches with a view of the city of Paris in the background. The reverse features a victorious athlete standing on a podium, holding a laurel branch with the Acropolis in the background. The medal was designed by Frédéric Vernon. Athletes were awarded the now-traditional gold, silver and bronze medals for First, Second and Third Place.

The St. Louis Olympics of 1904, returned to a round medal, designed by Dièges & Clust. On the obverse, an athlete stands on a staircase holding a laurel crown and raising his arm. In the background athletes perform sports disciplines from antiquity before a Greek temple. On the reverse, the goddess Nike stands on a globe holding a laurel crown and a palm leaf. A bust of Zeus appears in the background.

The Games were held in London in 1908. On the obverse two female figure place a laurel crown on the head of a victorious athlete. The reverse features the patron saint of England, Saint George, slaying a dragon to free a princess. The medal was designed by Bertam MacKenna.

Stockholm hosted the Olympics in 1912. The obverse of the medal was the same as the London Games of 1908. The reverse of the medal was designed by Erik Jordan Lindberg and features a herald announcing the opening of the Games before a bust of Ling, the founder of the Swedish gym system.

In 1920, the Olympics were held in Antwerp, Belgium. The medal was designed by Josuë Dupon with the obverse featuring a nude athlete holding a laurel wreath and palm branch. The figure of Renommée playing the trumpet appears in the background. The reverse displays the Antwerp Monument which commemorates the legend of Silvius Brabo, a Roman soldier who killed a giant who terrorized the town by cutting off the hands of any boat captain who did not pay his toll. Brabo's revenge was to cut off the giant's hand and throw it into the river. Antwerp means "thrown hand".

The Games returned to Paris in 1924. The medal was designed by André Rivaud and features on the obverse, two nude athletes, one helping the other from the ground. On the reverse appears a harp along with different sporting equipment forming an arch.

1920 ANTWERP, BELGIUM



1924 PARIS, FRANCE



1928-1956, 1960-1968, 1984



1972 MUNICH, GERMANY



1976 MONTREAL, CANADA



1928 ushered in the tradition of awarding athletes medals designed by Giuseppe Cassioli. The obverse features the seated goddess of victory holding a palm in her left hand and a crown of laurel in her outstretched right hand. On the reverse, an Olympic champion is triumphantly carried by a crowd through the Olympic stadium. Cassioli's design won a competition organized by the International Olympic Committee and was used in every Olympics from 1928-1956. For the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome, the design was used again, but the obverse and reverse were inverted. The Rome designs are encircled in a laurel wreath. In 1964 for the Tokyo Olympiad, in 1968 for the Mexico Olympiad, and in 1984 for the Los Angeles Olympiad, the Cassioli design was employed yet again, but restored to its original format.

In 1972, for the Games held in Munich, Germany, the obverse of the medal continued to feature the Cassioli design. The reverse was designed by Bauhaus artist Gerhard Marcks. Clearly a modernist approach, the image is of two nude figures representing Castor and Pollux, the twin sons of Zeus and Léda, the patrons of sports competition and friendship.

The Montreal, Canada Olympiad of 1976, continued the tradition of the Cassioli design on the obverse and features a stylized laurel crown on the reverse with the Olympic rings above.

The Moscow, Soviet Union Olympics, held in 1980 feature the Cassioli design with a much more contemporary design on the reverse. An Olympic Bowl with a burning flame rises up the left side of the disk with a stylized arena in the background. The emblem of the 1980 Games appears in the upper right.

The obverse of the 1988 Games in Seoul, Korea, again features the Cassioli design. The reverse was designed by Yang Sung-Chun and features a geometric dove of peace holding an olive branch in its mouth. Above the bird the Seoul Games emblem composed of three Taeguk patterns from the Korean flag hover above the Olympic rings.

In 1992, the Cassioli design was updated for the obverse of the medal. The reverse features the official emblem of the Games in Barcelona, Spain, designed by Xavier Corbero.

For the Atlanta Games held in 1996, the Cassioli design was again updated for the obverse. The reverse features a "Quilt of Leaves" design with alternating pictograms to represent individual events. The Atlanta emblem is centered above. The medal was designed by Malcolm Grear Designers.

Sydney, Australia hosted the Games in 2000 and presented a streamlined Cassioli design. Wojciech Pietranik designed the reverse which features the Olympic rings with the Sydney Opera House and Olympic torch in the background.

1980 MOSCOW, SOVIET UNION



In 2004, the Olympics returned to Athens, Greece and the Cassioli design was retired. The new obverse features the goddess Nike flying into Panathinaikos stadium where the Games were first renewed in 1896. On the reverse three elements are featured: the eternal flame, the 2004 Athens emblem and the opening lines of Pindar's Eighth Olympic Ode, composed in 460 BC to honor the victory of Alkimedon of Aegina in wrestling. The new design was created by Elena Vosti.

In 2008, for the Olympics held in Beijing, China, the Vosti design was again put to use as the obverse. The reverse features the emblem of the Beijing Games with an inlay of jade set in the Chinese "bi" pattern and engraved with a dragon motif. The medal was designed by the Medal Design Group of the China Central Academy of Fine Arts.

1988 SEOUL, KOREA



London, England again hosted the Games in 2012. The obverse features the Vosti design. The reverse was designed by David Watkins and encompasses the London 2012 emblem with a ribbon representing the Thames River. An interlocking grid pattern radiates from the center with a square encasing the design which acts as a map inset.

1992 BARCELONA, SPAIN



2004 ATHENS, GREECE



1996 ATLANTA, USA



2008 BEIJING, CHINA



2000 SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA



2012 LONDON, ENGLAND



1924 CHAMONIX, FRANCE



1928 ST. MORITZ, SWITZERLAND



1932 LAKE PLACID, USA



1936 GARMISCH, GERMANY



1948 ST. MORITZ, SWITZERLAND



{olympic medals: the winter games}

From the beginning, it was decided that the Summer Games medals be different from the Winter Games medals. In 1924, the Winter Olympics were held in Chamonix, France. The obverse of the medal, designed by Raoul Benard is of an athlete holding a pair of skates and a pair of skis in each outstretched arms. Mont Blanc is visible in the background. The reverse features an inscription.

St. Moritz, Switzerland hosted the Games in 1928. The simple design of a figure skater with snowflakes surrounding his outstretched arms was designed by Arnold Hunerwadel. The reverse of the medal features an inscription with the Olympic rings above and the an olive branch on either side.

The Adirondak Mountains near Lake Placid, New York, make up the foreground of the 1932 Olympic medal. The lake, along with the stadium and ski jump are displayed at the foot of the mountains. A winged goddess rises above holding a laurel crown in her right hand. The reverse features an inscription with the Olympic rings centered above and laurel below.

The 1936 Olympics were held in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. The medal was designed by Richard Klein and features a chariot pulled by three horses over an arch. The goddess of victory guides the chariot, holding a laurel wreath. Beneath the arch is a banner displaying symbols of various winter sports. The reverse prominently features the Olympic rings.

The Games returned to St. Moritz, Switzerland in 1948. The obverse of Paul-André Droz's medal features an inscription with snowflakes above and below. The reverse features a hand holding a lit Olympic torch, the rings in the background. Snowflakes appear on either side.

Oslo, Norway hosted the Winter Games in 1952. The obverse of the medal, designed by Vasos Falireus displays the Olympic torch rising up from the Olympic rings. The reverse designed by Knut Yran features an image of Oslo Town Hall surrounded by three snowflakes.

Costantino Affer designed the medal for the 1956 Olympics, held in Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy. The obverse features the idealized head of a woman who wears a crown of five rings. The torch is ablaze in the foreground. The reverse displays Mount Pomagagnon behind a snowflake.

The Winter Games moved to Squaw Valley, Lake Tahoe in California in 1960. The medal features the profiles of a man and a woman on the obverse and the Olympic rings centered on the reverse of the medal.

1952 OSLO, NORWAY



Martha Coufal-Hartl and Arthur Zelger designed the medal for the Innsbruck, Austria Olympics in 1964. An Alpine scene makes up the obverse of the medal with the Olympic rings intertwined with the coat of arms of the City of Innsbruck on the reverse.

The 1968 Olympics were held in Grenoble, France. On the obverse of Roger Excoffon's design the official emblem is displayed. On the reverse a pictogram of individual disciplines appears. This is the first time that medals were customized in this way.

The medals of the Olympics held in Sapporo, Japan are designed in an organic shape. Kazumi Yagi designed the obverse to represent the soft yet sharp aspects of the snowy landscape, with a stylized stadium in the lower right. Ikko Tanaka designed the reverse displaying the official emblem of the Games.

The Games returned to Innsbruck, Austria, in 1976. The obverse of the medal is the same design as the reverse of the 1964 Olympics. The reverse shows the Bergisel skiing area with the Olympic torch in the foreground.

Lake Placid hosted the Games again in 1980. Tiffany & Co. designed the medal with a hand holding the torch on the obverse. Mountains appear in the background. On the reverse, a pine branch with pine cones curves up the right side of the medal.

Nebojsa Mitric designed the medal for the 1984 Olympics held in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. The obverse features a stylized snowflake with the Olympic rings above. The reverse features the stylized head of an athlete crowned with a laurel wreath.

The Games moved to Calgary, Canada, in 1988. The obverse of the medal designed by Friedrich Peter features the official emblem of the Calgary Olympic Games. The reverse is made up two profiles. One of an athlete crowned with an olive wreath and a Native American Indian wearing a headdress made up of winter sport symbols: ski stick, a bobsled, skis, skate blades, a stick, a luge and a rifle.

Lalique was commissioned to create the Olympic medals for the 1992 Games in Albertville, France. The medals were entirely hand-made and production required 35 craftsmen to complete. The Albertville medal is the first to be cast in glass and metal with the Olympic rings centered in the foreground and the mountain range in the background. On the obverse a branch of laurel hangs above the glass.

Ingjerd Hanevold created the medals for the 1994 Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway. She designed them to be "humorous, sober and recognizable", and "Norwegian through and through". She selected granite to make up the core of the medal because granite is abundant in Norway. On the obverse the rings are set at an angle above abstract snow. On the reverse, stylized figures represent individual disciplines.

1956 CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, ITALY



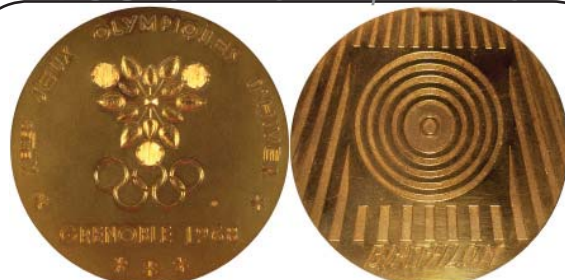
1960 SQUAW VALLEY, USA



1964 INNSBRUCK, AUSTRIA



1968 GRENOBLE, FRANCE



1972 SAPPORO, JAPAN



Nagano, Japan played host to the Games in 1998. Artists from the Kiso region were enlisted to combine traditional lacquer with an embossed gilding technique called Maki-e and a cloisonné technique called shippoyaki. On the obverse the rising sun is surrounded by olive branches with the emblem the central focus. On the reverse, the emblem is suspended above the Shinsun Mountains.

1976 INNSBRUCK, AUSTRIA



Scott Given of Axiom Design created the medal for the 2002 Games in Salt Lake City, Utah. The shape of the medal is intended to emulate a river rock. On the obverse an athlete bursts forth from flames carrying a torch. The theme "Light the Fire Within" is etched into the medal marking the first time a vision statement has ever been included. On the reverse appears the goddess Nike holding a victory leaf with an illustration of each discipline set above her arm.

1980 LAKE PLACID, USA



The medals for the 2006 Olympics held in Torino, Italy are designed to emulate an Olympic ring. Dario Quatrini designed the medal to lay just over the winning athlete's heart, revealing the athlete's vital energy. Abstract graphics appear on both sides and the reverse features a pictogram of each individual event.

1984 SARAJEVO, YUGOSLAVIA



2010 Olympic Games in Vancouver, Canada, was designed by Omer Arbel in an undulating shape. This unique shape required the medal to be struck 9 times as part of the 30-step fabrication process. The Aboriginal design of an orca whale was inspired by artist Corinne Hunt who is of Komoyue and Tlingit heritage.

For this year's Sochi Winter Olympics, the medals feature a "patchwork quilt" design which aims to capture the various cultures and ethnicities of the Russian Federation. The materials used are a combination of glass and metal, reflecting the landscape of snowy mountains and sandy beaches. It is said that some of the medals contain fragments of the Chelyabinsk meteorite which fell from the sky in 2013. The medals were designed by Leo Burnett Advertising Agencies (Sergey Tsarkov, Alexandra Fedorina, Pavel Nasedkin and Sergey Efremov).

1988 CALGARY, CANADA



Sources:

Olympic Summer Games Medals from Athens 1896 to London 2012 Research and Reference. Olympic Studies Centre, International Olympic Committee. Updated December 2013.
<http://www.olympic.org>

Olympic Winter Games Medals from Chamonix 1924 to Sochi 2014 Research and Reference. Olympic Studies Centre, International Olympic Committee. Updated December 2013.
<http://www.olympic.org>

Big, Bright and Beautiful: Sochi 2014 Medals by the Numbers, by Laura T. Coffey. Today. Sochi Olympics.
<http://www.today.com/sochi>

1992 ALBERTVILLE, FRANCE



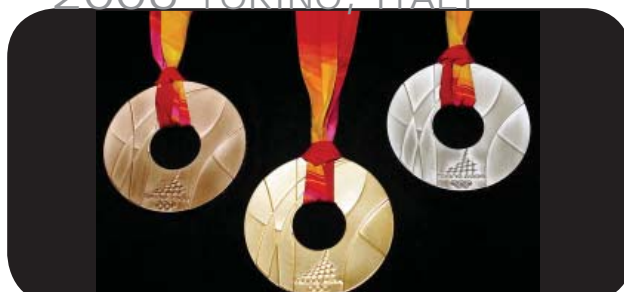
2002 SALT LAKE CITY, USA



1994 LILLEHAMMER, NORWAY



2006 TORINO, ITALY



1998 NAGANO, JAPAN



2010 VANCOUVER, CANADA



2014 SOCHI, RUSSIA



{all around the town}

AMA Motorcycle Hall of Fame Museum

(<http://www.motorcyclmuseum.org>)

"2 Wheels + Motor", Ongoing

The Columbus College of Art and Design, Canzani Center Gallery

(<http://www.ccad.edu/events-calendar-news/exhibitions>)

"Impact-Influence: A CPS Faculty Exhibition", Jan. 16-Feb. 28

Carrie Moyer: Pirate Jenny", Feb. 7-Mar. 27

The Columbus Cultural Arts Center

(<http://www.culturalartscenteronline.org>)

"bud & rot", Dana Lynn Harper and Erin McKenna, Feb. 8-Mar. 8

"Autism: A Mexican Adventure", by Craig Matis, March 15-Apr. 12

The Columbus Museum of Art (<http://www.columbusmuseum.org>)

"Matthew Brandt sticky/dusty/wet", Through Mar. 9

"Toulouse-Lautrec & La Vie Moderne", Feb. 7-May 18

Dublin Arts Council (<http://www.dublinarts.org>)

"Timeless Beauty: World Heritage Site of Japan", Jan. 7-Feb. 21

"Bird Song Hill", Russ Shaw's low relief wood images, Mar. 4-Apr. 18

McConnell Arts Center (<http://www.mcconnellarts.org>)

"Alan Spencer: Strata in Clay", Jan. 9-Mar. 2

OSU Urban Arts Space (<http://www.uas.osu.edu>)

"The Mirage & the Rainbow: 2014 MFA Thesis Exhibition",
Feb. 15-Mar. 15

"Department of Design Spring 2014 Exhibition", Mar. 26-Apr. 3

Ohio Historical Society (<http://www.ohiohistory.org>)

"1950s Building the American Dream", Ongoing

"Faces of Appalachia: Photographs by Albert J. Ewing", Ongoing

The Riffe Gallery (<http://www.oac.state.oh.us/riffe/>)

"Quilt National '13", Jan. 30-Apr. 13

The Wexner Center (<http://www.wexarts.org>)

"Cruzamentos: Contemporary Art in Brazil", Feb. 1-Apr. 20

"Modern Cartoonist: The Art of Daniel Clowes", May 17-Aug. 3

{performing arts}

BalletMet Columbus (<http://www.balletmet.org>)

"Balanchine's Symphony in C", Mar. 21-23, Ohio Theater

CAPA (<http://www.capa.com>)

"Habib Koite", Feb. 12, Lincoln Theater

"The Peking Acrobats", Feb. 12, Southern Theater

"The Phantom of the Opera", Mar. 5-16, Ohio Theater

"Robert Post: Comedy Theatre", Mar. 7-8, Lincoln Theater

"Pat Metheny Unity Group", Mar. 13, Capitol Theater

"The Second City", Mar. 21-22, Lincoln Theater

"The 4 Bitchin' Babes in Mid Life Vices", Mar. 26, Southern Theater

"Sesame Street Live", Mar. 29-30, Palace Theater

CATCO (<http://www.catco.org>)

"Shipwrecked", Feb. 5-23, Studio Two, Riffe Center

"I Love You, You're Perfect, Now Change", Mar. 6-30, Studio Three,
Riffe Center

Columbus Symphony Orchestra

(<http://www.columbussymphony.com>) Ohio Theater

"Happy Hour with the CSO", Feb. 12

"Romeo & Juliet", Feb. 14-15

"Mozart & Schumann", Feb. 28-Mar. 2

"Happy Hour with the CSO", Mar. 26

"Tchaikovsky & Sibelius", Mar. 28-29

{and beyond}

The Akron Art Museum (<http://www.akronartmuseum.org>)

"Multiplicity", Through Mar. 16

"Diane Al-Hadid: Nolli's Orders", Through Mar. 16

"Tony Feher", Apr. 12-Aug. 17

The Museum of Fine Arts Boston (<http://www.mfa.org>)

"John Singer Sargent Watercolors", Oct. 13-Jan. 20

"Audubon's Birds, Audubon's Words", Through May 11

ICA Boston (<http://www.icaboston.org>)

"Nick Cave", Through May 4

The Cincinnati Art Museum (<http://www.cincinnatiartmuseum.org>)

"Genius & Grace: Francois Boucher", Feb. 14-May 11

The Cleveland Museum of Art (<http://www.clevelandart.org>)

"Hank Willis Thomas", Through Mar. 9

"Beijing: Contemporary & Imperial", Through June 29

The Art Institute of Chicago (<http://www.artic.edu>)

"Dreams & Echos: Drawings & Sculpture", Through Feb. 23

"Christopher Williams: The Production Line of Happiness",
Through May 18

Dayton Art Institute (<http://www.daytonartinstitute.org>)

"Marc Chagall: Jerusalem Window Lithographs", Through Feb. 23

Detroit Institute of Art (<http://www.dia.org>)

"Foto Europa: 1840-Present", Through Apr. 27

Indianapolis Museum of Art (<http://www.imamuseum.org>)

"The Essential Robert Indiana", Feb. 16-May 4

Los Angeles County Museum of Art (<http://www.lacma.org>)

"Calder & Abstraction: From Avant-Garde to Iconic", Through July 27

Minneapolis Institute of Art (<http://www.artsmia.org>)

"Chasing Matisse", Through Jun. 1

Metropolitan Museum of Art, NYC (<http://www.metmuseum.org>)

"Ink Art: Past as Present in Contemporary China", Through Apr. 6

Museum of Modern Art, New York (<http://www.moma.org>)

"Isa Genzken: Retrospective", Through Mar. 10

New Orleans Museum of Art (<http://www.noma.org>)

"Camille Henrot: Cities of Ys", Through Mar. 2

Carnegie Museum of Art, Pittsburgh (<http://www.cmoa.org>)

"2013 Carnegie International", Oct. 5-Mar. 15

San Francisco Museum of Modern Art (<http://www.sfmoma.org>)

"Project Los Altos", multiple sites in Los Altos, through Mar. 2

The Toledo Museum of Art (<http://www.toledomuseum.org>)

"Highs & Lows: Printmaking Processes", Through Mar. 2

The National Gallery of Art, Wash. D.C. (<http://www.nga.gov>)

"Heaven & Earth: Art of Byzantium", Through Mar. 2

Click here to Visit, Friend & Follow

