

# John Ferguson, Emerald (1997)

John Ferguson's Emerald is a tall, deep-green, steel sculpture. It is six feet long and four feet high and curves in different directions into the air as if it has wings.

Ferguson was born in New York, and in 1970 came to Baltimore to study and obtain a master's degree in sculpture from the Maryland Institute College of Art (MICA). Over the course of his career, his sculptures were shown at the Hirshhorn Museum, the Phillips Collection in Washington, D.C., the BWI Marshall Airport, Goucher College, and Towson University. On June 14, 1997, an article in The Baltimore Sun applauded Ferguson's sculpture and pictured Emerald. That year, Nancy Dorman and Stanley Mazaroff purchased Emerald. In 2021, at the age of 81, Ferguson died.



# Jon Isherwood, The Prodigious Builder (1998)



Jon Isherwood's *The Prodigious Builder* is a tall granite sculpture that is 90 x 14 ½ x 18 ½ inches high and wide, with a beautifully sensual curved body and perfectly designed interior that entices the viewer to examine all sides, inside and out, and treat the sculpture as if it were alive.

Isherwood was born in 1960 in England. By 1980, he had moved to the United States to complete a Master of Fine Arts degree. By the 1990s, his sculpture had become recognized and praised throughout the United States and Europe. In the May/June 1996 issue of *Sculpture* magazine, his sculpture was described as an "object of beauty." In *The Baltimore Sun* in June 1998, his sculpture was pictured and praised as possessing "dignity and aspiration." And in *The New York Times* dated December 16, 2007, Isherwood's sculpture was described as "astonishing" in the way it makes the viewer think of the human body. Among the museums and galleries where his sculpture has been displayed are the Peggy Guggenheim Museum in Venice; the Villa Strozzi in Florence; the Kunsthalle, in Mannheim Germany; and the De Cordova Sculpture Park and Museum in Boston. In 2022, eight of Isherwood's sculptures depicting gigantic flowers were displayed in the green malls of New York City. Isherwood's sculpture of the *Prodigious Builder* was acquired by Nancy Dorman and Stanley Mazaroff from C. Grimaldis Gallery in 1998.

# John Ruppert, Split Rock (1995)

John Ruppert's *Split Rock* involves two similarly beautiful stones, one created by nature and the other sculpted by man, facing each other as if to prove that the art made by nature and the art made by man lovingly belong to one another.

John Ruppert was born in 1951. After obtaining a Master of Fine Arts degree, he became a full-time professor and Chair of the Art History Department of the University of Maryland. He is widely known for his sculptural references to nature. Among the museums and galleries where his sculpture has been displayed are: the Grounds for Sculpture in New Jersey, the Kreeger Museum in D.C., the OMI International Sculpture Park in New York, the Baltimore Museum of Art, and Ladew Topiary Gardens in Maryland. He has received numerous awards. His sculpture of *Split Rocks* was acquired by Stanley Mazaroff and Nancy Dorman from the C. Grimaldis Gallery in 1998.





# Kirsten Campbell, Crouching Movement (1999)



Crouching Movement portrays a concrete crouching female who virtually is covered with steel rope. It calls upon the viewer to use both eyes and mind. The sculpture's life size and shape allude to similar sculpture of crouching female figures made hundreds of years ago during both the Greek Pantheon and Italian Renaissance. Campbell's sculpture, however, does not end there. The rope that covers the crouching female and prevents her from getting away intends symbolically to cherish and prevent classical art from getting away.

In 1998, Kirsten Campbell graduated from the Maryland Institute College of Art and then obtained a Master of Fine Arts from the Pratt Institute in New York. In August 1999, an article in The Baltimore Sun by Glenn McNatt praised Campbell's sculpture. McNatt described her as having "considerable power" as well as "compelling presence." Campbell exhibited her art in the United States and Spain, while also serving as an assistant professor of sculpture at the Pratt Institute in New York. In 1999, Stanley Mazaroff and Nancy Dorman purchased Crouching Movement.

# Leonard Streckfus, Wolf Reclamation Project (2000)

Wolf Reclamation Project is a collage of recycled bicycle parts that creatively bring three attentive wolves to life, one sitting, the others standing, and together attentively watching, sniffing, and guarding the countryside around them. Whether close or afar, the three wolves capture the attention and interest of anyone who sees them.

Streckfus was born in Baltimore in 1951, and obtained a degree in art and sculpture at the Maryland Institute College of Art. His sculpture has been shown in numerous exhibitions in the United States, Italy, and France. In 2000, Wolf Reclamation Project was displayed at the Evergreen House of Johns Hopkins University. It was also pictured and praised for its “high degree of imagination” in a booklet entitled *Sculpture at Evergreen* by Cindy Kelly, the author of the booklet. In 2000, Nancy Dorman and Stanley Mazaroff acquired this sculpture from Johns Hopkins.



## David Hess, Heat Exchanger (2008)



*Heat Exchanger* uniquely combines both art and comfort. Its chair and bench are 32 x 70 x 46 inches and made of steel. It is one of the most handsome, practical, and unique sculptures of its kind.

David Hess was born in Baltimore in 1964, and he graduated from Dartmouth College in 1986. His sculpture and other works of art have been displayed and acquired across the country, including The Visionary Art Museum, Franz Bader Gallery in Washington D.C., Goucher College, Baltimore Washington International Airport, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Sinai Hospital, and the Baltimore Museum of Industry. His art also has been repeatedly exhibited at the Goya Contemporary Gallery in Baltimore. In 2008, *Heat Exchanger* was acquired by Nancy Dorman and Stanley Mazaroff from Goya Contemporary.