

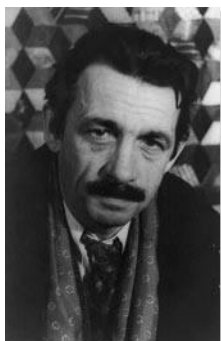
About the Featured Visual Artists:



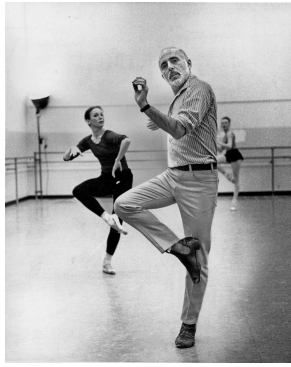
Three Flags artist **Jasper Johns**: As part of the Neo-Dada movement, Johns bridged the aesthetic gap between Abstract Expressionism and Pop Art during the late 1950s, but to this day, he continues to expand his subjects, materials, and styles. Pop artists, like [Andy Warhol](#) and [James Rosenquist](#), benefitted from Johns's groundbreaking turn to the realm of culture, presenting everyday objects and mass-produced goods as an acceptable subject matter for fine art. Through his exploration of the mutable meanings of images and symbols, Johns also paved the way for [Conceptual Art](#) in the 1960s. In his collaborations with performance artists like [Merce Cunningham](#) and [Allan Kaprow](#), Johns's expanded artistic practice helped usher in movements and groups like [Fluxus](#), [Body Art](#), and the [Performance Art](#) of the 1960s and 1970s. While Pop artists directly inherited Johns's representation of the outside world, [postmodernism's](#) aesthetic of bricolage is heir to his interest in appropriation, the multiplicity of meanings, and semiotic play. Ultimately, Johns and his [Neo-Dada](#) contemporaries shifted the focus of the American avant-garde, heralding the experimentation and viewer interaction that would come to dominate the art of the latter half of the twentieth century.



The Roaring Forties painter **Frederick Judd Waugh** was the son of a well-known [Philadelphia](#) portrait painter, [Samuel Waugh](#). He studied at the [Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts](#) with [Thomas Eakins](#), and at the [Académie Julian](#) in [Paris](#) with [Adolphe-William Bouguereau](#). After leaving Paris, he moved to England, residing on the island of [Sark](#) in the [English Channel](#), where he made his living as a [seascape](#) painter.^[1] In 1898 he was recorded as living in Heath and Reach, Bedfordshire.^[2] In 1908, Waugh returned to the U.S., settling in Montclair Heights, New Jersey. He had no studio until art collector [William T. Evans](#) (a railroad financier and President of the dry goods firm, Mills Gibbs Corporation) offered him one in exchange for one painting a year. In later years, he lived on [Bailey Island, Maine](#), and in [Provincetown, Massachusetts](#). Waugh's marinescapes were highly acclaimed, garnering him the Popular Prize at the Carnegie International Exhibition for five years in a row,^[3] a feat accomplished by no other artist.^[4] In 1914, he was a judge of the art exhibit on [Monhegan Island](#), ME during the 1914 Ter-Centenary celebration of the Voyage of Captain John Smith.



America Today muralist **Thomas Hart Benton** was one of America's most popular and heavily patronized modern artists during the decades leading up to World War II, and his murals were especially acclaimed. Along with [Grant Wood](#) and [John Steuart Curry](#), Benton gained artistic fame as a [Regionalist](#) painter, depicting the people and culture of the American Midwest, in particular his native state of Missouri. While his subjects were primarily based in America's heartland, he lived in New York City for twenty years. Considered by many to be reactionary due to his outspoken and inflammatory diatribes against the art world, Benton, a populist, did in fact boldly use his art to protest the KKK, lynching, and fascism during the 1930s and 1940s. Benton was also an admired teacher at New York's Art Students League, offering students grounding in European art history, as well as an awareness of European modernism. The advent of [Abstract Expressionism](#) has all but eclipsed Benton's importance in the history of modern art.



Fancy Free ("Danzon") choreographer **Jerome Robbins** received World Renown As A Choreographer Of Ballets Created For The New York City Ballet, Ballets U.S.A., American Ballet Theatre, And Other International Companies.

He received equal kudos for his work in commercial theater — Broadway. He was a director of musicals, plays, movies, and television programs. This dual interest produced a staggering number of ballets and stagings of musical plays, notable for their diversity, brilliance, lyric beauty, and humor. His work is characterized by the intensity and compactness of its expression and its wide variety of mood — whether it be rhapsodic,

introspective, poignant, or hilarious. He had the ability to make the most complex movement appear effortless, and totally reflective of the musical score, as if it were created spontaneously for that exact moment in time.

No choreographer has so epitomized the American scene, or been so prolific in his expenditure of his creative energy. He contributed a great body of superb work to our dance culture, represented all over the world, and in the continuous performances of musicals during the last 35 years.



"Taloowa' Ikbi" painter, **Brent Greenwood** (Chickasaw – Ponca) was born in Midwest City, Oklahoma in 1971 where he lives and works in his in-home studio in Edmond, Oklahoma. In 1994 he graduated with an AFA in 2-Dimensional Art from the Institute of American Indian Arts. He then completed his BFA at the Oklahoma City University in 1997. He is primarily an acrylic and mixed media artist. He tries to create depth and emotion in his work by the various layers of paint, washes, drops and

splatters that he applies to the canvas. In much of his work, he incorporates early tribal history and brings certain elements of designs and pieces of this period back to life through his paintings. He has been exclusively represented by Kiva Gallery in Santa Fe, New Mexico since 1998. He is also a member of the Urban Indian 5 Artists of Oklahoma.



"Hopaakikaashookano okoshtoatok miya..." artist, **Lokosh (Joshua D. Hinson)** is a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.

A fluent speaker of the Chickasaw language and an award-winning artist, he holds a Bachelors of Fine Arts degree in Painting from Abilene Christian University, a master's degree in Native American Art History from the University of New Mexico, and a PhD in Native Language Revitalization from the University of Oklahoma. He makes art on the Chickasaw Nation Reservation, Ada, Oklahoma.

Hinson, whose Chickasaw name Lokosh translates as "Gourd," is of the Imatapo (Their Lean-to People) house group and Kowishto' (Panther) clan.