

The background of the cover is an abstract glass artwork. It features a warm, yellowish-gold base color. Overlaid on this are various organic, flowing shapes in shades of red, orange, and brown, resembling petals or stained glass. Thin, dark lines and streaks of blue and green are scattered throughout, suggesting veins or stems. The overall effect is one of vibrant, textured light and color.

glass

The UrbanGlass Art Quarterly

The Undimmed Radiance of
Harvard's Blaschka Flowers

Philip Baldwin and Monica
Guggisberg's Political Intervention

Master of Muranese Technique
Nancy Callan Takes a Bold Turn

A Closer Look at Cobi Cockburn's
Lush, Expansive Landscapes

COVER

Dale Chihuly's Inward Turn

Freedom of Assembly

Aggregating sculpted blown-glass forms into vessels, **Philip Baldwin** and **Monica Guggisberg** reference and update Canterbury Cathedral's historical role as a destination for pilgrimages, connecting the centuries-old shrine to the current refugee crisis.

BY JEFFREY SARMIENTO

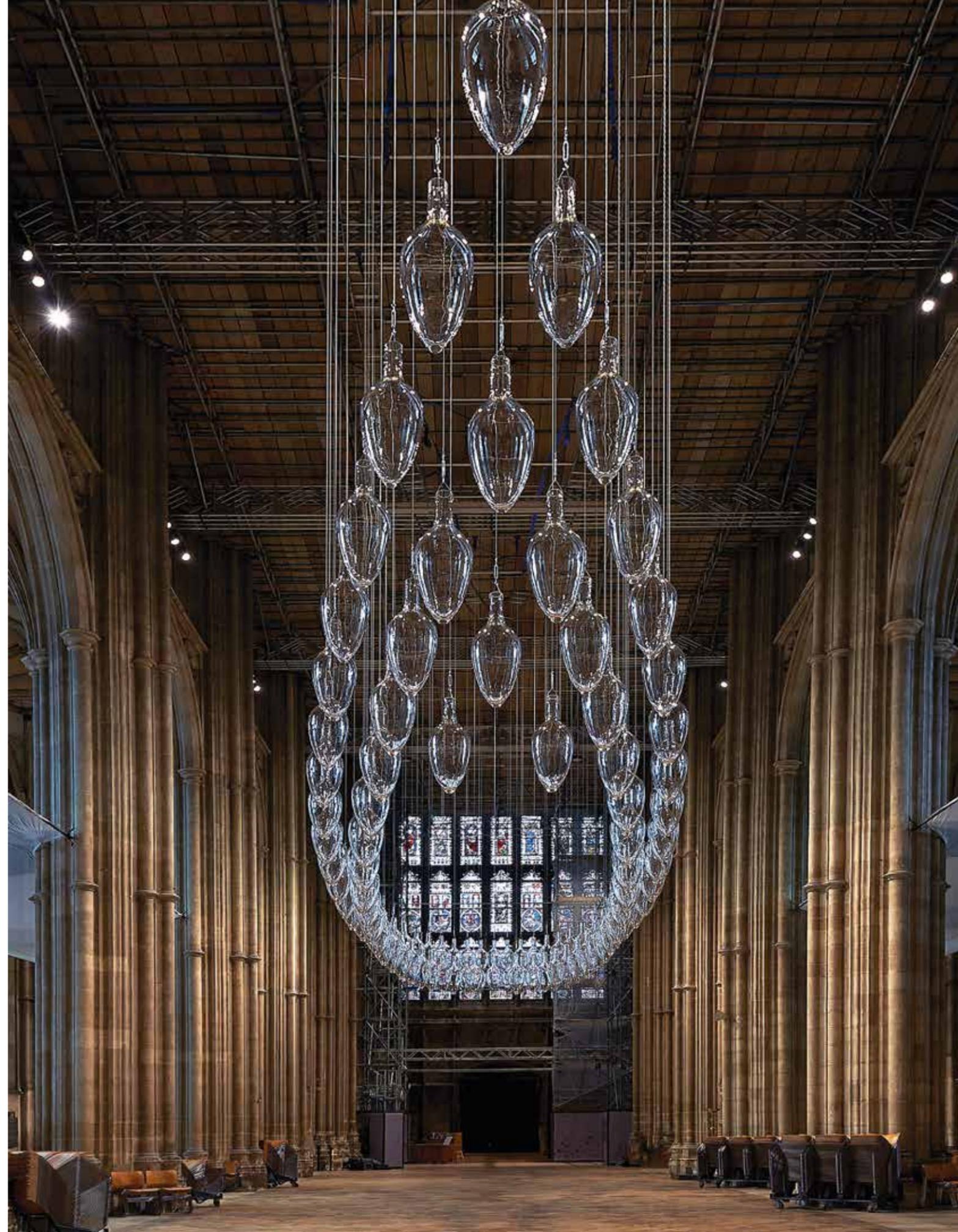
If I were to describe the work in this exhibition as expertly blown glass amassed in huge, hanging arrangements, one might think I was standing in the foyer of a museum in Seattle or London, or a hotel in Shanghai or Venice. Instead, I find myself in Canterbury Cathedral, a center of pilgrimage in southeast England since the 12th century. Contemplating the inherent meaning of a vessel as both container and ship, I stare up at 100 amphorae suspended from the ceiling, composed into the gracefully curved, abstracted form of a boat.

Boat of Remembrance (all works 2018), a site-specific assemblage in stainless steel and glass that spans the 65 feet of the nave, welcomes the viewer into an unconventional space for a glass exhibition. Commissioned by the cathedral, it is one of many creative projects throughout the U.K. celebrating the 100-year anniversary of the end of World War I. Each amphora, mold-blown in clear glass, commemorates one year in the 2018 centenary. The realization of this centerpiece is serendipitous, as strict conservation rules dictate a limited scope so as not to interfere with the fabric of the church. However, an ongoing renovation to the cathedral roof provided an unintended but perfect scaffold from which to mount the artists' largest work to date. In terms of scale and choice of sociopolitical subject matter, *Boat of Remembrance* sets the tone for a new and ambitious approach for renowned artists and glassmakers Monica Guggisberg and

Philip Baldwin, who illuminate a pilgrim's path through the church through an installation of 10 major works.

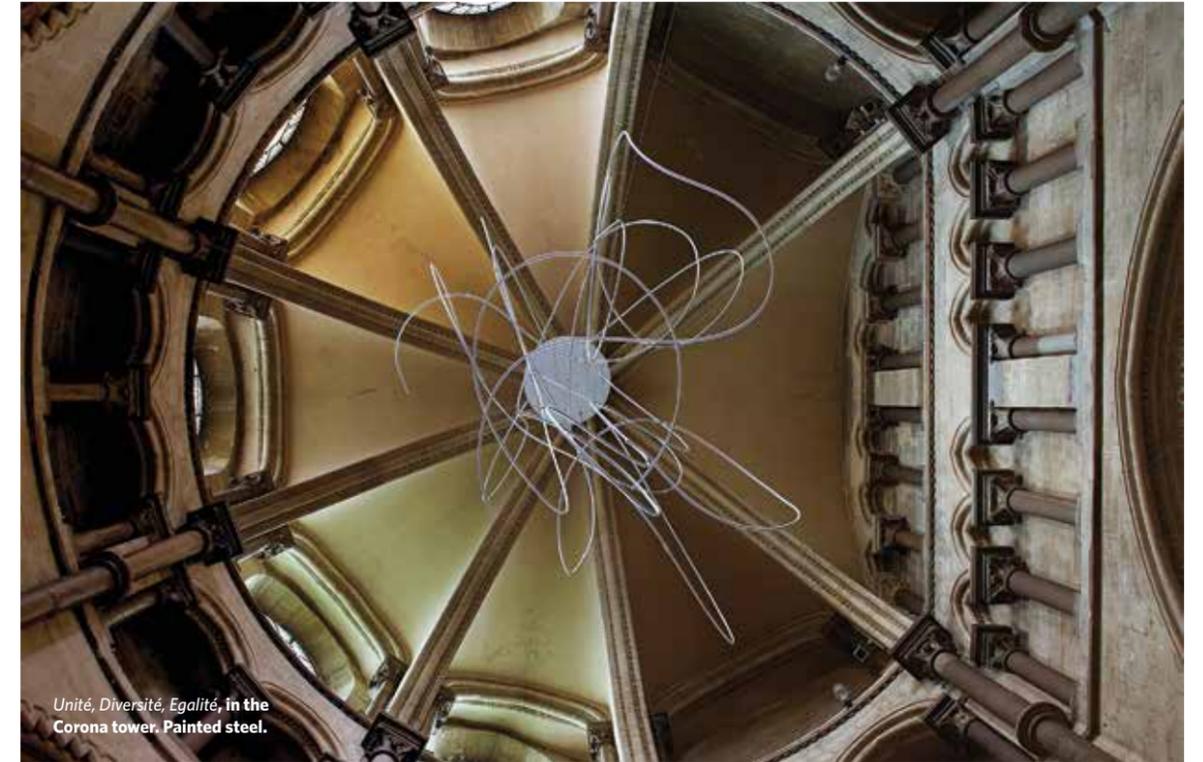
There can be a big gap between an artist's intention and a viewer's interpretation. While artists have inner motivations for the statements they want to make visually, it isn't always obvious how much they intend to share. Can this change over the course of a career? That is what I will attempt to unpack through exploring the iconography and narratives in "Under an Equal Sky." In parallel with (and in some cases notwithstanding) their artistic aims, I contend that Baldwin and Guggisberg's career-long devotion to craft and process gives this work its formal and thematic anchors, conceptual underpinnings, and potential for multiple interpretations. In addition, the metaphor of the container and the craft of glassmaking will be used as a lens to expose the content of the exhibition's ambitious installations and sculptural objects.

I've known the work of Baldwin and Guggisberg for more than 20 years, which is when I first discovered it flicking through the pages of this magazine. If you'd asked me back then about the meaning behind their work, I'd likely have considered their primary concern to be form, color, and surface, allied to a concern for the finest craftsmanship. Their visual signature consists of blown objects combined with cutting and carving through layers of color to achieve texture and pattern. Modular elements are

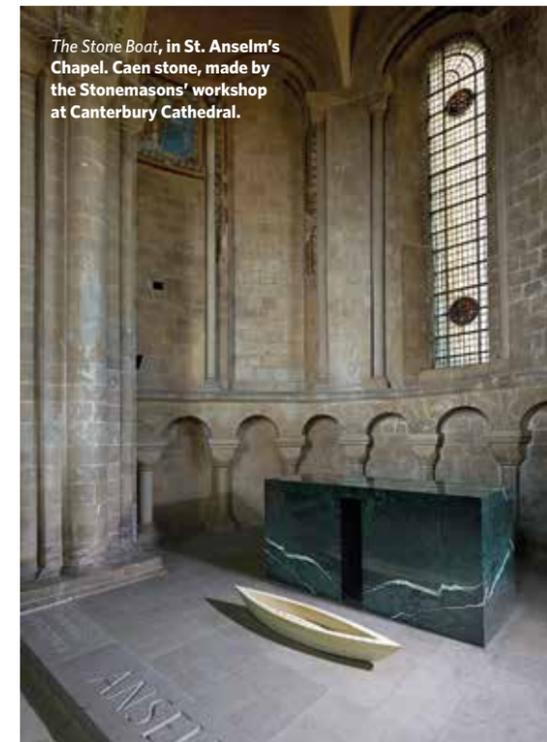




The Pilgrim's Boat, in the shrine of St. Thomas Becket in Trinity Chapel. Free-blown and cold-worked glass, steel, and sand.



Unité, Diversité, Égalité, in the Corona tower. Painted steel.



The Stone Boat, in St. Anselm's Chapel. Caen stone, made by the Stonemasons' workshop at Canterbury Cathedral.

carefully arranged in multiples that delight in symmetry and balance. Over the years, I have subsequently seen this work in decorative arts museums and the major functional art fair, SOFA Chicago. In a departure from more familiar surroundings, this installation in Canterbury Cathedral represents a leap of faith for the artists. It is a calculated risk as to whether what has been envisioned in the studio can succeed in a vast, sacred, and public space. There are a number of instances in which contemporary sculpture has been embedded in a tourist attraction and failed miserably, most recently in Pompeii, where oversized neoclassical figure fragments confused visitors and ruined the views. Baldwin and Guggisberg carefully avoid this fate, however, through the distinctive contrast of their vibrant, modern palette and the precise geometry of their forms with the cathedral's medieval stonework and the considerable quantity of handmade colored glass in its windows. Their challenging spatial compositions thus break away from the fabric of the church, building a series of 10 compelling interior vistas.

The experience of navigating a pilgrim's route through the building makes for a surprise encounter with the works and, in a sense, with the artists as well. These are not comforting works of craft, vessels you can easily take home and display on your mantelpiece. In fact, the artists are somewhat irreverent in their treatment of the vessel form, juxtaposing the preciousness of craft with the monumental. While visually distant from minimalist sculpture of the 1960s, these works function in similar ways. They confront you on a human scale and compel you to respect their presence. While content can be found in the titles, which allude to the subject matter, these sculptures are the embodiment of the

Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow, in the crypt. Free-blown and coldworked glass, sand, Styrofoam, and steel.



Baldwin and Guggisberg are thus able to use the cathedral as a context for a shift towards a political commentary, creating subtle acts of subversion in which strong messages are conveyed by placing arrangements of beautiful objects in the charged atmosphere of a church. They accomplish this through a creative reflection on the vessel, from decorative object to functional container to transport.

One work that appears to combine all the above is *The Pilgrims' Boat*, containing a crowd of ornate, brightly colored, textured glass forms seated in an abstracted steel barque. At a passing glance, comparison might be drawn with the baroque floral works of Dale Chihuly. But where Chihuly's work veers toward extravagant spectacle, Baldwin and Guggisberg's impulse for display is more nuanced, with carefully edited forms and equally considered colors, taking us in the direction of the European tradition of still life painting, in which the balance of the composition and the symbolism of the objects are key. On closer inspection, there is content lurking in Baldwin and Guggisberg's more tightly controlled tableau. Their use of the Italian incalmo technique connects different colored glass bubbles at the waist and neck, making for a single continuous vessel form. Playful shapes with dramatic undulating curves identify diverse individuals within a group, referencing the be-robed and be-hatted clerics of Europe, who came to make their obeisance to St. Thomas. Looking again, one can see the crowding together of these shapes within the boat



You, Me and the Rest of Us, in the north aisle. Free-blown and coldworked glass, gold leaf, and steel.

artists themselves. Observing the work is an encounter with the artists, who are laying bare their opinions, declaring their vision, and even sharing a bit of their life with you.

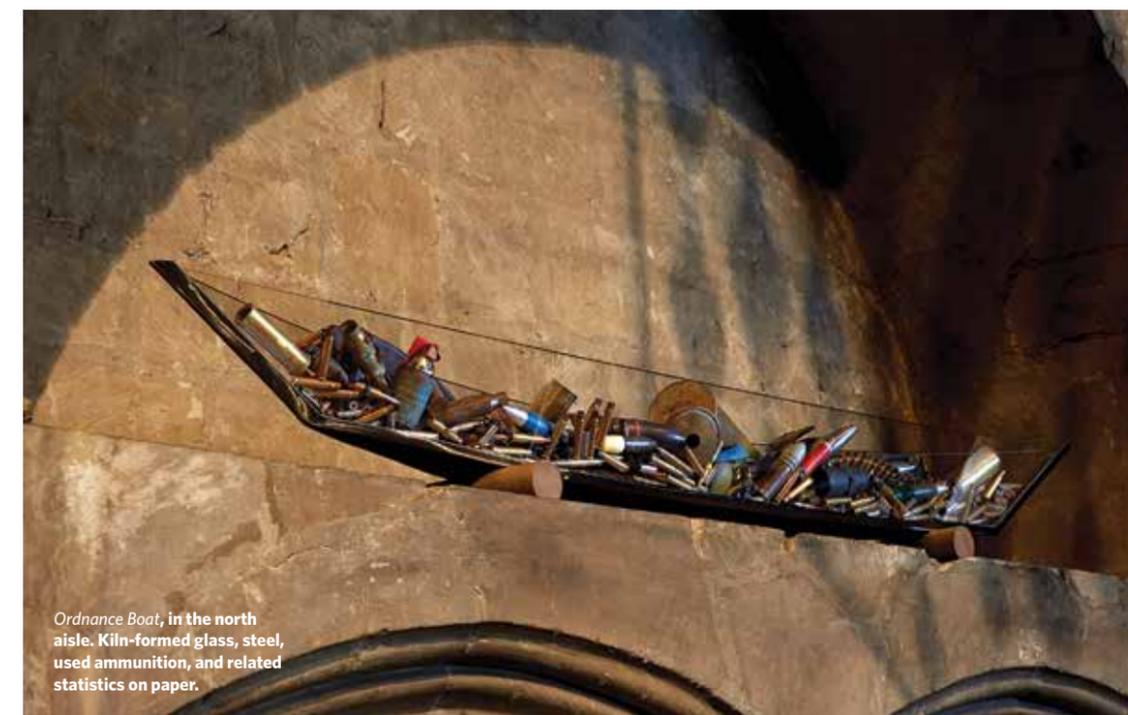
This biographical and sculptural approach is most clearly evident in *Peoples' Wall*, which stands squarely inside the bright interior of the cathedral's chapter house. Eschewing preciousness, a large vitrine is stacked randomly to the top with hundreds of incredibly fragile, handmade objects. Bulging at the seams at three meters tall, the glass facade gives a feeling of precariousness, a disclosure of the artists' process, and, in the vast quantity of glass items, evidence of their sheer industry as makers. While the title may allude to the congregation, the community, or the world, this work can refer equally to Baldwin, Guggisberg, and their people. The piece bears witness to 40 years of collaboration as a team, working with the support of an ever-changing cast of emerging glass artists who have served as apprentices.

The Canterbury intervention is their second attempt at creating work on this scale and in this type of context. The "Cathedral Collection," a 2016 installation in St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, was composed of blown-glass vessels arranged as boats, as hanging mobiles, and mounted like beads on a string. The exhibition looked as though the artists were treating the church as a laboratory for their work, experimenting with their formal language in a site laden with its own symbolism, textures, and

colors. The new setting seemed to inspire new "containers" for their glass and was pivotal for the direction of their most recent practice.

A cathedral is a place that encourages reflection on the human condition, both past and present. Baldwin and Guggisberg rise to the challenge with *Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow*, the one work linking both exhibitions, for which they filled three vitrines with material: sand and glass shards, colorful blown vessels and Styrofoam packing material. The piece is a visualization of the artists' concerns about human impact on the planet. It is a universal theme, but it can also be interpreted as a deconstruction of the glass artists' process: evidence of craft and materials, piles of (possibly unrealized, incomplete, or destroyed) work, and a ubiquitous packing material for transporting glass.

"Under an Equal Sky" is the outcome of a lifetime spent working with a single medium. Baldwin and Guggisberg are able to use (and gently abuse) their glass through sheer volume of production, their work here embodying perfectly their peripatetic existence and global influences. Its craftsmanship may force visitors to stop and marvel at just how they did what they do. But it could also be true that the seamless nature of such work can turn discussion away from technique and toward a consideration of content. By mastering their medium, they are able to venture out into territory that can be difficult for most people working in craft.



Ordnance Boat, in the north aisle. Kiln-formed glass, steel, used ammunition, and related statistics on paper.



ABOVE
The Four Assassins (detail), in the Martyrdom, site of the murder of Archbishop Thomas Becket in 1170. Mold-blown glass. Blown at Venini, Murano, Italy.



RIGHT
People's Wall, in the chapter house. Free-blown and cold-worked glass and steel.

form: Is it a celebratory party or an overcrowded transport? Or both? Baldwin and Guggisberg appear to be treading a line here that connects Canterbury's pilgrims of past and present with the wider story of human migration.

Possibly the boldest work in the exhibition, and a departure from the artists' usual practice, is *Ordnance Boat*, a simplified, curved, sheet-glass-and-steel construction containing ammunition of various sizes instead of their typical blown-glass forms. This allows a direct comparison with their use of blown forms and vessels elsewhere, as it highlights the aesthetic pleasure to be found in the multiplication and repetition of objects. By replacing the gleam of gold leaf and glass, they force us to question these weapons and their effects even as we admire their smooth metal surfaces. Extending the message of this work (and perhaps in an effort to stimulate discussion among viewers), Baldwin and Guggisberg have replaced the contents of the display cabinets below *Ordnance Boat* with a series of compelling statistics relating to the refugee crisis.

The artists, who have not historically asserted sociopolitical content in their practice, want to use their platform as key figures in their field to make a timely statement about the state of the

world. But I would argue that equally powerful meanings could be found in the actual making. This exhibition—and, indeed, the careers of Baldwin and Guggisberg—draws strength from their nearly exclusive use of the glass vessel form in their work. These works thus epitomize craft theorist Louise Mazanti's concept of the "super-object," which advocates the interpretation of works of contemporary craft through an embrace of their objecthood, materiality, decorativeness, and domesticity. We should not ignore these core values in Baldwin and Guggisberg's work in the service of engaging in a fine art dialogue. Instead, by appreciating the works' craft associations, we can find new interpretations that traditional sculpture does not allow.

It is possible that the decorative qualities of the work—its insistence on beauty—could be perceived as antithetical to the context of modern and contemporary sculpture. But looks can be deceiving, or even subversive. Instead of seeing this as frivolity, I believe the artists utilize their skilled vessel-making as a language, a vocabulary of forms that builds on global traditions and histories, and through these are able to inject a sense of personality, individuality, humor, and sobriety. Further, it is the connection of the vessel to mundane material culture and its historical role as a

functional, ritual, and symbolic object that make it possible for this humble object to be transformed into something capable of carrying such a bold and universally understood statement. As makers, Baldwin and Guggisberg are in full command of their material, choice of form, and potential for expression. Their work has always been meaningful, even if that intention has not been as explicit.

In the context of Canterbury Cathedral, the hundreds of vessels in this body of work take on an anthropomorphic quality. Through their placement in particularly resonant locations, transport and pilgrimage are linked. They manage to embody both the refugee crises of the past century and burning issues in current world politics. Baldwin and Guggisberg have achieved a sparseness in their practice, a distillation in their approach, and created sculptural work that is on one level all about the vessel, on another a story of their own craft history, while addressing themes of displacement, pilgrimage, refugees, and war.

This brings me full circle to their magnum opus where I began: *Boat of Remembrance* was born from the possibility afforded by the scaffolded roof to support work in the nave. Their first truly epic installation, this *Boat* is a gathering of clear vessel forms

suspended from a ship-shaped construction attached to the scaffolded ceiling. The amphorae are large and have no supporting foot at their base, a formal nod to their Greek ancestry as hanging (or buried) containers for storing and shipping food and drink. One is also reminded of the model ships that hang from the ceilings of otherwise unadorned white churches in Denmark. The Danish word for nave is *kirkeskib* or church-ship, and the *Boat of Remembrance* is effectively a visual translation of this. At one level the piece serves to commemorate the war centenary, but it also allows for many other interpretations, reflecting, like a prism, ideas about pilgrims, ships, and movement or, indeed, people as vessels or containers.

I end my own pilgrimage marveling at the individual vessels above me, which make up a sailing vessel inside the belly of a pilgrimage church and place of sanctuary (a boat within a boat—"nave" coming from the Latin for ship, *navis*), recognizing how these artists have achieved a new level of sculptural intent by holding on to their craft principles. ■

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People's Wall (detail), in the chapter house. Free-blown and cold-worked glass and steel.