

biography

DAVID EARLY

Education:

- 1990 California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
BA, Art

Solo Exhibitions:

- 2004 "Holy Saint, Holy Martyr", L2Kontemporary, Los Angeles, California
- 2003 "Vinyl Elements", Artistic Edge, Long Beach, California
- 1996 "Landscape", La Ronde du Nuit Gallery, Bayonne, France
- 1995 "Les Portraits", L'Abajourie Gallery, Quimper, France
- 1990 "Portraits", California State University Fullerton, Center Gallery, Fullerton, California
- 1989 "Home", California State University Fullerton, Music Lounge, Fullerton, California

Selected Group Exhibitions:

- 1997 Marche des Artistes, Paris, France, International Exhibition Group
- 1991 DAB, Ink Gallery. Los Angeles, California

Awards/Memberships/Publications:

- 1995- Present
Member - Marche des Artistes, Paris, France, Exhibition Group
- 1995- Present
Member - Gallery "Z", Paris, France, Lecture Group
- 1990 Publication - Orange County Register, by Design. May 12, 1990 1986-
- 1990 Award - Art Alliance Scholarship, CSUF
- 1992 Award - Critic's Award. Scenic Designer, Dramalogue Magazine. Hollywood, California.

Collections and Representations:

- L2Kontemporary, Los Angeles, California
- Artistic Edge, Long Beach, California
- El Torito, Acapulco, Marie Callender's, California Pizza Kitchen and Norm's Restaurants throughout North America.
- Jaquette Studio, Los Angeles, California
- Art Connection, Pacific Design Center. Los Angeles, California

A PASSIONATE DEATH

It is said:

Death is but a sting and

Life is where we sing

Our greatest concertos and most humble ballad.

Past sting and Death lies Life again,

And born anew, our Soul's blessed passion.

---J. Jaquette.

Holy Saint, Holy Martyr

ST. SEBASTIAN

BORN the son of a wealthy Roman family during the third century at Narbonne, Gaul. Sebastian was educated in Milan and became an officer of the Imperial Roman army, captain of the guard. He was favored by the ruling emperor, Diocletian. During Diocletian's persecution of the Christians, Sebastian visited them in prison, bringing supplies and comfort—thus came Sebastian's conversion to Christianity. He was reported to have healed the wife of a brother soldier by making the Sign of the Cross over her. He converted fellow soldiers and a Roman governor. Charged as a Christian, Sebastian was tied to a tree and shot through with arrows, then left for dead. He miraculously survived and returned to preach to his emperor, Diocletian. The emperor then had him beaten to death.

MARTYRED, 288 A.D. at Rome.

ST. LAZARUS

BORN, lived and died during the time of Christ, as far as can be determined. This is the leper mentioned by Christ in the parable of Lazarus and the rich man in the Gospel of St. Luke, chapter 16, verses 19 through 31. The Order of Saint Lazarus was founded in the 12th century to provide nursing for lepers, taking Lazarus as its patron. The knights of the order were lepers and besides helping their fellow sufferers, they carried out military duties. They founded a hospital for lepers near the northern wall of Jerusalem.

ST. STEPHEN

BORN during the time of Christ, Stephen was the *first* martyr. Everything we know about Stephen is related in the book of Acts in the Bible; specifically, Acts 6: 1-15 and Acts 7: 51-60. Stephen was not only a great preacher of the new gospel of Christ but served as a deacon of the new “church”, serving the physical needs of the new faithful as well: “Now Stephen, filled with grace and power, was working great wonders and signs among the people.” Stephen also preached to the Sanhedrin—the ruling body of the Hebrew people. He preached with strength and directness, sparing no words. He infuriated the members of the Sanhedrin who also saw Stephen as a threat to their political power. They responded by instigating a selected group of men to speak out against Stephen; they stirred up the people, the elders and the scribes who then seized Stephen and brought him before the Sanhedrin to be charged with blasphemy. Stephen was taken outside of the city and stoned to death. As they were stoning Stephen, he spoke out in a loud voice saying, “Lord do not hold this sin against them”, and, as he finished saying this, he died. In the crowd, on the side of the mob, was a man by the name of Saul. Saul held Stephen’s cloak while he was stoned to death. Saul was to receive his conversion while on a journey to Damascus; his name was changed to Paul as a result of his conversion and would later be known as Saint Paul. The conversion of St. Paul is considered an integral part of the martyrdom of Stephen.

MARTYRED, 33 A.D., Jerusalem

ST. REGINA

BORN during the third century, the virgin daughter of a Roman pagan named Clement. She converted to Christianity at a very young age. When she was fifteen years old, she refused to give her virginity to marry the Roman proconsul, Olybrius. As a result of her refusal, she was arrested and tortured by scorching of her skin, whippings, and clawing with iron combs until dead.

MARTYRED, 286 A.D. at Autun, France.

ST. VINCENT of Saragossa

BORN during the last half of the third century at Heusca, Vincent was the friend of Valerius of Saragossa in Spain (who was later sainted as well) and served as Valerius’ deacon. He was arrested in Valencia, imprisoned and tortured for his faith—some of the torture by dragging, stretching and clawing. He was offered release if he would but give up the sacred texts left to his safekeeping by burning them in fire. He refused. Before his death by execution on the gridiron, he converted his jailer.

MARTYRED, 304 A.D. at Valencia, Spain.

ST. CHARLES LWANGA

BORN during the first half of the 19th century, Charles was one of the twenty-two Ugandan martyrs who converted from paganism to Christianity. He received his actual baptism just one night before being put to death. He was a great moral leader of his people. He was the chief of the Royal Pages and was considered the strongest athlete of the court. He was also known as “the most handsome man of the Kingdom of Uganda”. Mwanga, the pagan king of Uganda, was a very superstitious and amoral man. Although he was originally tolerant of Catholicism, he became highly threatened by the followers of the faith as a result of his chief assistant, Katikiro’s premises: “If these Christians will not bow to you or make sacrifices to their pagan god, or pillage, or massacre, or make war, what will happen if your whole kingdom converted to Catholicism?” This premise convinced King Mwanga. Charles was sentenced to death. He was to be burned to death. While the pyre was being prepared, Charles asked to be untied so that he could arrange the sticks. He was very much at peace and almost cheerful, it is said. He then lay down upon the carefully arranged pyre. The executioner declared that Charles be burned slowly, so that death would come slowly. Charles replied by saying that he was very glad to be dying for the True Faith. He made no cries of pain but simply moaned, “Kotanda, Kotanda!” (Oh my God, oh my God).

MARTYRED, June 3, 1886, Uganda.

ST. AGATHA

BORN during the third century, in a prison at Catania or Palermo, Sicily. Young, beautiful and rich, Agatha lived a life consecrated to God and her beliefs in the teachings of Christ. When the ruler Decius announced the edicts against Christians, the magistrate Quinctianus attempted to profit by Agatha’s sanctity. He planned to blackmail her into sex in exchange for not charging her as a Christian. She was handed over to a brothel where she refused to accept customers. After rejecting Quinctianus’ advances, she was beaten, imprisoned, and tortured. Her breasts were crushed and cut off. She told the judge, “Cruel man, have you forgotten your mother and the breast that nourished you, that you dare to mutilate me this way?” Imprisoned further, then rolled on live coals, she was near death when an earthquake struck. Agatha thanked God for an end to her pain, and died.

MARTYRED, 250 A.D. at Catania, Sicily.

ST. CHRISTOPHER

BORN during the third century at Canaan and named Offero. His fame was derived from the pious legend of him being a “Christ-bearer” (hence, his name change to Christopher). He was a strong and powerfully built man. It is said that he wandered the world in search of novelty and adventure. In his travels, he came upon a hermit who lived beside a dangerous stream and served others by guiding them to safe places to cross the stream. The hermit gave Offero instruction in the truth of God and teachings of Christ. Offero was converted and then took the hermit’s place at the stream but, instead of guiding travelers, he carried them safely across. One day he carried a small child across the stream. The surprising weight of the child nearly crushed Offero. When they arrived safely on the other side of the stream, the child revealed himself as Christ. The child, as Christ, was so heavy because he bore the weight of the world on himself. Christ then baptized Offero with water from the stream. Christopher’s dedication to the conversion of new Christians began at this time. He was arrested for preaching the gospel of Christ and beheaded.

MARTYRED, 251 A.D.

ST. ELPHEGE

BORN in the latter half of the tenth century, England, of noble parentage and virtuous upbringing. Elphege abandoned the things of the world at an early age and entered the monastery of Derherste in Gloucestershire. He led a monastic life in the sanctity of the Abby of Bath until 984. Through the instrument of St. Dustin, he was elected bishop of Winchester and in 1006 he was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. This period in English history was greatly disturbed by the incursions of the Danes. The Archbishop Elphege hurried to the bloody scene of the invasion and endeavored to turn the cruelty of the pagan Danes from his people to himself. As a result, his cathedral was burned and Elphege was made to endure great tortures. For several months he was kept imprisoned. For refusing to use the goods of his church for his ransom, he was put to death by tortures, mainly to the head. He prayed for his enemies as he was martyred.

MARTYRED, April 19, 1012, Canterbury, England

ST. MARGARET Clitherow

BORN in 1556 as Margaret Middleton at York, England. She was the daughter of Thomas and Jane Middleton, a candle maker and the Sheriff of York. She was raised in the Church of England. Margaret married John Clitherow, a wealthy butcher and chamberlain of the city of York. She converted to Catholicism around 1574. Margaret was imprisoned several times for her conversion and for sheltering priests as well as for permitting clandestine Masses to be celebrated on her property. She was arrested in 1586 for her “crimes” of faith and service. During her trial, she refused to answer any of the charges for fear of incriminating her servants and children. She was executed by being crushed, pressed to death and died on Good Friday, March 25, 1586. Both her sons became priests and her daughter, a nun.

MARTYRED, 1586 at Tyburn, York, England.

ST. ERASMUS

BORN during the last half of the third century, this saint is also known as St. Elmo and is the namesake for the static electric discharge called Saint Elmo’s Fire. Erasmus was the Bishop of Formiae, Campagna, Italy. Bishop Erasmus fled to the Mount Lebanon during the persecutions dictated by the emperor Diocletian. It is said that he was fed by a raven so he could stay in hiding. Discovered, he was imprisoned and then rescued by an Angel of the Lord. He was recaptured and executed by disembowelment.

MARTYRED, 303 A.D. at Formiae, Italy.