

UNITED STATES EMBASSY KYIV

ART in Embassies Exhibition

UNKNOWN ARTIST

Remembrance, 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893 Contemporary Giclée archival print, 22 x 17 in. Courtesy of a private collection

Згадка, Всесвітня виставка Колумба 1893 року, Чикаго, 1893 Художній друк жиклє, 55,9 х 43,2 см. Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу приватної колекції

ART IN EMBASSIES

Established in 1963, the U.S. Department of State's office of ART in Embassies (ART) plays a vital role in our nation's

public diplomacy through a culturally expansive mission, creating temporary and permanent exhibitions, artist programming, and publications. The Museum of Modern Art first envisioned this global visual arts program a decade earlier. In the early 1960s, President John F. Kennedy formalized it, naming the program's first director. Now with over 200 venues, ART curates temporary and permanent exhibitions for the representational spaces of all U.S. chanceries, consulates, and chief-of-mission residences worldwide, commissioning and selecting contemporary art from the U.S. and the host countries. These exhibitions provide international audiences with a sense of the quality, scope, and diversity of both countries' art and culture, establishing ART's presence in more countries than any other U.S. foundation or arts organization.



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INTRODUCTION

Chicago has always been for us the "big city," full of excitement and endless fascination. Mariella was born in Chicago and many of her family still live there. Both of us have many wonderful child-hood memories of the city. For us, Chicago is lunch and shopping at Marshall Field's department store, Grant Wood's painting *American Gothic* at the Art Institute, the Magnificent Mile of Michigan Avenue, the gleaming Millennium Park, 'da Bears football team and their arch-rivalry with the Green Bay Packers of neighboring Wisconsin, not to mention the heritage, culture, and cuisines of so many ethnic neighborhoods – including Ukrainian-American.

For all these reasons, it seemed only natural to choose Chicago as the theme of our ART in Embassies exhibition in Kviv. We are pleased to offer our guests a glimpse of the many dimensions of this great city through a multi-media selection of art works. The exhibition will remind viewers of the American poet, Carl Sandburg, who immortalized Chicago as the "Stormy, husky, brawling, City of Big Shoulders." Sally Mansfield, our wonderful curator, has assembled art works which recall the great days of the 1893 Chicago World's Fair and the 1933 Century of Progress Exhibition. We have "artifacts" of two of America's most original architects, Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright, and an unforgettable rendition of the "L" - our elevated railway. Reflective of the Great Migration of African-Americans from the South to Chicago, we have posters and a beautiful lithograph of the 1940 Negro Exposition. And Chicago would not be Chicago without acknowledging the role of the city in the development of one of America's most original art forms, jazz. You will see beautiful depictions of Louis Armstrong, Nat King Cole, and Benny Goodman – all great musicians who found their creative muse in "the city by the lake."

We wish to thank Sally Mansfield, Marcia Mayo, and their colleagues at ART in Embassies for assembling and cataloging this exhibition. We also thank the museums and artists who shared their work with us, so that many in Kyiv could share this show. Finally, I wish to thank our Office Manager, Llywelyn Graeme, for his tireless work on the project, our Protocol Chief Irina Vozianova for her excellent translation of this catalog, as well as our General Services Staff for creating our "gallery," which so beautifully displays much of the artwork.

We hope that you enjoy this exhibition, which attempts to capture the heart and soul of the "quintessential American city."

John F. Tefft and Mariella C. Tefft

Kyiv, June 2011

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THE DYNAMISM OF CHICAGO

The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893

The second half of the nineteenth century was an age of expositions held in great cities throughout the world. Following internationally acclaimed fairs in London and Paris, The World's Columbian Exposition, hard won by Chicago in fierce competition with New York City, was the first critically and economically successful U.S. world's fair. A celebration of the 400th anniversary of the landing of Christopher Columbus, it held a nearly mythological appeal for the people of the time, and showcased a city just sixty years old, magnificently reborn just twenty-two years after the Chicago Fire. It also placed before the world the genius of Chicago architects such as Daniel Burnham and famous landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, featuring grand parkland and structures in the neo-classical and Beaux-Arts style - with the exception of Louis Sullivan's more organic, polychrome, proto-modern Transportation Building - a vision of the future.

In effect, the Columbian Exposition was Chicago's debut on the world stage as a locus of great architecture and burgeoning economic power. The construction of the fair was a near Herculean task and, it was claimed, only Chicago could have done it. More importantly, it changed the city in massive ways, developing the Lake Michigan waterfront, establishing systems of clean water and fire protection, building and extending mass transit with the elevated rail system, and extending electrification. The fair was completely lit up at night, earning it the appellation of The White City. Thousands of immigrants and other job seekers of every origin and talent flooded into Chicago for work, creating a great diversity of population, and laying the foundation for such varied later developments as iazz and the skyscraper. The fair drew over twenty-seven million visitors, who experienced such "firsts" as George Ferris' Wheel, Cracker Jacks, Scott Joplin's ragtime piano, the hamburger, Shredded Wheat, and an early version of the zipper.



Всесвітня виставка Колумба в 1893 році

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THE DYNAMISM OF CHICAGO

The Century of Progress Exposition of 1933

Chicago's 1933 fair was dubbed The Rainbow City ("a rhapsody of colors"), brightly lit with many hues of neon gas lighting. Marking the 100th year of the incorporation of Chicago, the exposition was a tribute to the growth of science and industry over the past 100 years, and an education of the public as to its benefits. Held during the Great Depression, it was also meant to stimulate the economy, promote products, and rekindle hope for a prosperous future, as had the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

The fair was filled with commercial leisure venues, with a Midway, the Pabst Blue Ribbon casino, the Skyride, a dance ship and bathing beach on the lake, and displays of luxury consumer goods, with exhibits by Heinz, Chrysler, General Motors, Firestone Tires, and more. With 22.3 million visitors, it gave credence to the hopes for the regenerative

capacities of commercial leisure activities and presented a working model for a new urban economy in which commercial leisure and mass consumption, as opposed to heavy industry or manufacturing, served as a basis for economic growth. With fifty exhibition halls, conveying a modernist vision of sleek surfaces and bright colors, it was the largest architectural project of the Depression. Although criticized by Frank Lloyd Wright, probably the greatest architect of the time, it impressed visitors, and its *Homes of Tomorrow* exhibit was influential for later developments in city planning.

Celebratory events like Swedish day and Polish week, and special group meetings, such as that of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority (the oldest organization of black college women) in the Illinois Host Building, and the Boule (a federation of black fraternity men) in the Bing Arcade Building, reveal the diversity of exposition attendees and of the population of Chicago.

Експозиція «Вік прогресу» 1933 року

THE DYNAMISM OF CHICAGO

American Negro Exposition of 1940

The black aesthetic movement in mid-twentieth century Chicago produced an influential flowering in the arts. The Great Migration brought tens of thousands of southern African Americans to the city, where they contributed to the development of an urban culture reflected in the visual and performing arts, literature, and music. Chicago especially became a pioneering center for recording and performing music.

Four early black visual artists, all of whom studied at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, captured the dynamic spirit of black Chicago: Archibald Motley, Jr., Eldzier Cortor, Charles Wilbert White, and William Edouard Scott. Motley's early work provoked controversy, with depictions of jazz culture and a celebration of black sensuality. Cortor was among the first African American artists to make use of the beauty of the black woman as his major theme, with work published in *LIFE Magazine* in 1946. White worked with the mural division of the Illinois Federal Art Project and became a prominent graphic artist. Scott painted

impressionist landscapes, portraits, and murals, including those depicting black achievement on the walls of the Tanner Art Gallery in the Chicago Coliseum when it was the site of the American Negro Exposition in 1940. This exposition, which celebrated seventy-five years of black achievement since Emancipation, featured an art exhibition (with White's first prize drawing on the catalogue cover) and a literary publication compiled by the Illinois Writers Project.

Chicago's Black Renaissance witnessed the emergence of jazz, the evolution of gospel music, and the rise of urban blues. In 1922 King Oliver invited Louis Armstrong to join his Creole Jazz Band in Chicago. Armstrong eclipsed Oliver, demonstrating impressive skill in solo improvisation, and his recordings and radio broadcasts defined and dominated Chicago jazz for nearly three decades – even native son, jazz pianist, and singer Nat King Cole would sneak out of the house as a young man to listen. The blues of southern blacks who moved north, and the vaudeville blues of Bessie Smith and Ma Rainey, led through jazz to the development of swing and the big band swing of Chicagoan Benny Goodman.

Американська негритянська виставка 1940 року

UNKNOWN ARTIST

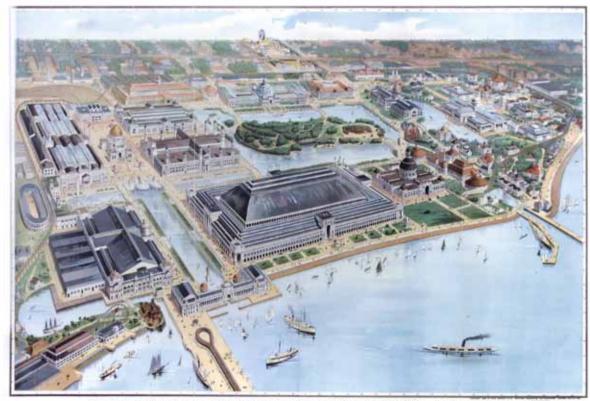




Remembrance, 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893 Contemporary Giclée archival print, 22 x 17 in. Courtesy of a private collection

Згадка, Всесвітня виставка Колумба 1893 року, Чикаго, 1893 Художній друк жиклє, 55,9 х 43,2 см. Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу приватної колекції

UNKNOWN ARTIST



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

Map of the 1893 Columbian World's Exposition, Chicago, 1893 Contemporary Giclée archival print, 18 x 24 in. Courtesy of a private collection

Карта Всесвітньої виставки Колумба 1893 року, Чикаго, 1893 Художній друк жиклє, 45,7 х 61 см. Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу приватної колекції





1893 World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893

Archival print of original photograph, 8 x 10 in.

Courtesy of ART in Embassies, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress LC-USZ62-94559

Всесвітня виставка Колумба 1893 року, Чикаго, 1893

Художній друк оригінальної фотографії, 20,3 х 25,4 см Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу програми «Мистецтво в посольствах», Вашингтон, округ Колумбія. Бібліотека Конгресу LC-USZ62-94559





1893 World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago: The Grand Basin, 1893 Archival print of original photograph, 8 x 10 in. Courtesy of ART in Embassies, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress LC-USZ62-98684

Всесвітня виставка Колумба 1893 року, Чикаго: Великий басейн, 1893 Художній друк оригінальної фотографії, 20,3 х 25,4 см. Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу програми «Мистецтво в посольствах», Вашингтон, округ Колумбія. Бібліотека Конгресу LC-USZ62-98684



1893 World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago: Canal View, 1893 Archival print of original photograph, 8 x 10 in. Courtesy of ART in Embassies, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress LC-USZ62-94559

Всесвітня виставка Колумба 1893 року, Чикаго: Канал, 1893

Художній друк оригінальної фотографії, 20,3 х 25,4 см. Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу програми «Мистецтво в посольствах», Вашингтон, округ Колумбія. Бібліотека Конгресу LC-USZ62-94559

CHARLES GRAHAM

(1852-1911)

The Official Artist of the World's Columbian Exposition, Charles Graham was a self-taught painter, draftsman, cartographer, and noted illustrator for *Harpers Weekly* and *Colliers* magazines, and for the *New York Herald* newspaper.

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1893 World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago: The Grand Court at Night, 1893
Archival print of original photomechanical print, 8 x 10 in.
Courtesy of ART in Embassies, Washington D.C. Library of Congress LC-USZ62-100741

Всесвітня виставка Колумба 1893 року, Чикаго: Великий палац уночі, 1893 Художній друк оригінальної фотографії, 20,3 х 25,4 см. Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу програми «Мистецтво в посольствах», Вашингтон, округ Колумбія. Бібліотека Конгресу LC-USZ62-98684





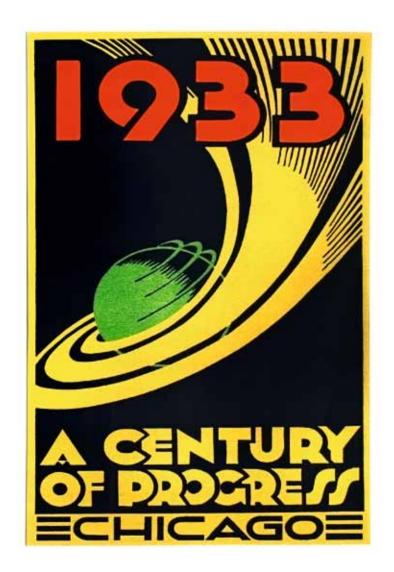
The First Ferris Wheel, 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893

Archival print of original photograph, 8 x 10 in.

Courtesy of ART in Embassies, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress LC-USZ62-50927

Перше колесо Ферріса, Всесвітня виставка Колумба 1893 року, Чикаго, 1893 Художній друк оригінальної фотографії, 20,3 х 25,4 см. Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу програми «Мистецтво в посольствах», Вашингтон, округ Колумбія. Бібліотека Конгресу LC-USZ62-50927

UNKNOWN ARTIST



1933 A Century of Progress, Chicago Exposition Poster, 1933 Color lithograph, 18 x 12 in. Courtesy of ART in Embassies, Washington, D.C.

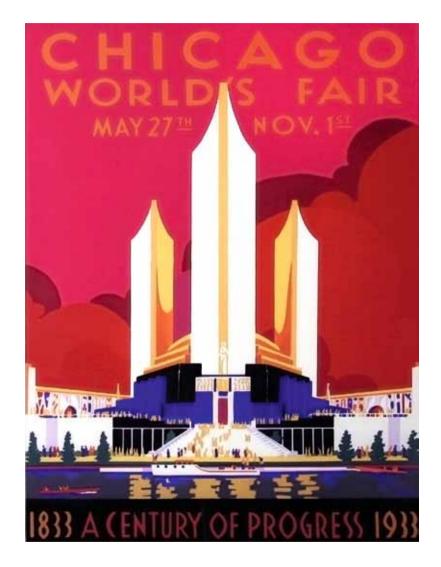
Плакат чиказької експозиції **1933** року «Вік прогресу», 1933

Кольорова літографія, 45,7 х 30,5 см

Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу програми «Мистецтво в посольствах», Вашингтон, округ Колумбія

UNKNOWN ARTIST





1933 Century of Progress Exposition Poster, 1933

Giclée print of original color lithograph, 18 x 15 in. Courtesy of ART in Embassies, Washington, D.C.

Плакат чиказької експозиції 1933 року «Вік прогресу», 1933

Художній друк оригінальної кольорової літографії, 45,7 х 38,1 см

Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу програми «Мистецтво в посольствах», Вашингтон, округ Колумбія

JOHN NORTON

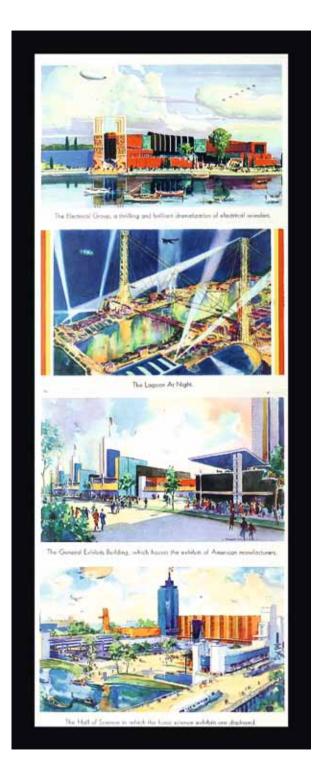
(1876 - 1934)

The last works of John Warner Norton's life were for the 1933 Century of Progress Exposition: a large mural of the *Tree of Knowledge* for the façade of the Hall of Sciences and five smaller murals for the interior, in which the shapes are simplified almost to abstractions. The *Tree*, also produced as a poster, was a multi-colored design in the form of a chart, with the names of the basic sciences on the roots, and applications of sciences on the limbs.



Tree of Knowledge: Basic and Applied Sciences (A Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago 1933), 1933 Lithograph, 32 x 22 in. Courtesy of a private collection

Дерево пізнання: фундаментальні та прикладні науки (експозиція «Вік прогресу», Чикаго 1933), 1933 Літографія, 81,3 х 55,9 см Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу приватної колекції



UNKNOWN ARTIST

Set of four views, 1933 Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, 1933

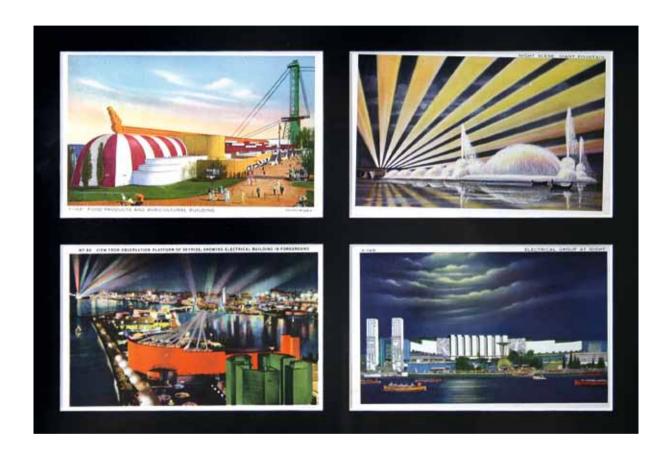
Color lithographs, © The Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation, Chicago, 1933, 18 x 10 in. overall Courtesy of ART in Embassies, Washington, D.C.

Чотири краєвиди. Експозиція 1933 року «Вік прогресу», Чикаго, 1933

Кольорові літографії, © Корпорація Реубен Г.Доннеллі, Чикаго, 1933, 45,7 х 25,4 см Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу програми «Мистецтво в посольствах», Вашингтон, округ Колумбія

UNKNOWN ARTIST





Set of four views, 1933 Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, 1933 Color lithographs, 14 x 18 in. overall

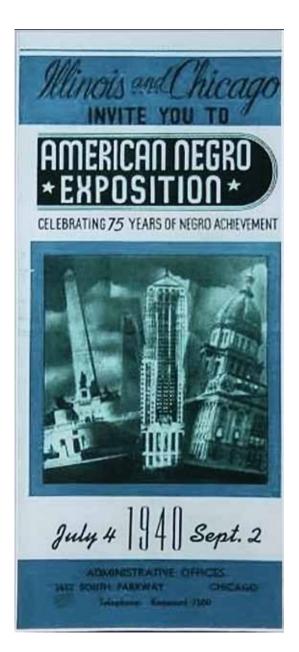
Courtesy of ART in Embassies, Washington, D.C.

Чотири краєвиди. Експозиція 1933 року «Вік прогресу», Чикаго, 1933

Кольорові літографії, 35,6 х 45,7 см

Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу програми «Мистецтво в посольствах», Вашингтон, округ Колумбія

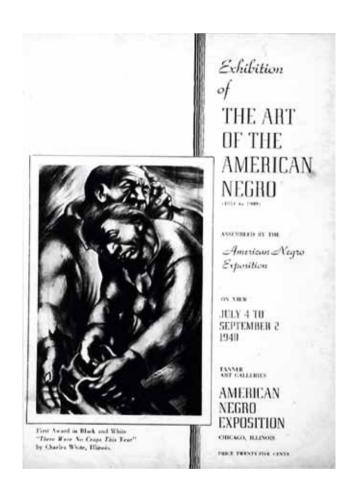
UNKNOWN ARTIST



Invitation to the 1940 American Negro Exposition, Chicago, 1940 Archival print, 10 x 8 in. Courtesy of ART in Embassies, Washington, D.C.

Запрошення на Американську негритянську виставку 1940 року, 1940 Художній друк, 25,4 х 20,3 см Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу програми «Мистецтво в посольствах», Вашингтон, округ Колумбія

TANNER ART GALLERIES



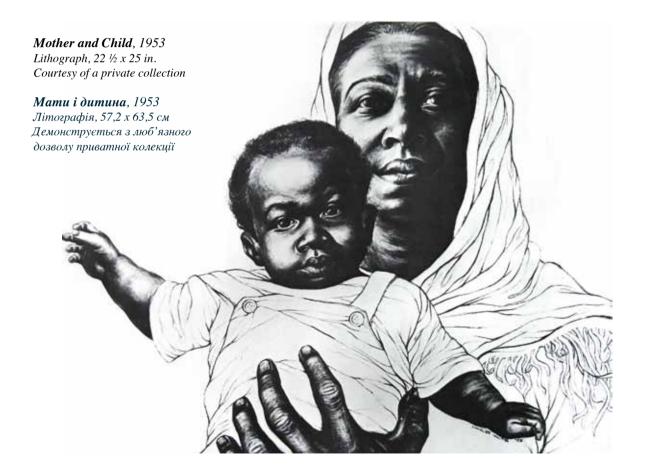
Exhibition of the Art of the American Negro, Assembled by the American Negro Exposition; Cover image is the First Prize winning drawing by Charles Wilbert White, "There Were No Crops This Year," 1940
Digital print of exhibition catalogue cover, 10 x 8 in. Courtesy of ART in Embassies, Washington, D.C.
Chicago Public Library, Vivian G. Harsh Research Collection

Виставка мистецтва американських негрів, зібрана для Американської негритянської експозиції. Зображення на обкладинці — малюнок Чарльза Вілберта Вайта «Цього року не було врожаю», який отримав перший приз, 1940. Цифровий друк обкладинки каталогу виставки, 25,4 х 20,3 см Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу програми «Мистецтво в посольствах», Вашингтон, округ Колумбія. Публічна бібліотека Чикаго, Дослідницька колекція ВівіанДж. Гарш

CHARLES WILBERT WHITE

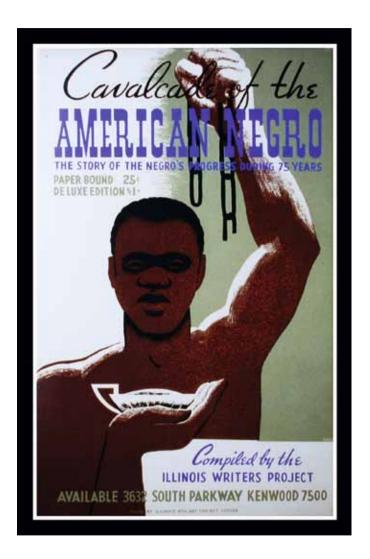
(1918-1979)

African American painter, lithographer, and teacher Charles Wilbert White was born in Chicago, attended the Art Institute, and spent most of his life in the city. Famous during his lifetime for his historical murals, White also excelled at portraits of human kind, anonymous individuals experiencing the emotions and trials of life's experience, particularly the black experience.



CLEO SARA

Under the Works Progress Administration, Cleo Sara served as the head of the innovative Poster Division of the Illinois Project for the Arts. A white artist, he created an especially strong image for the cover of the invitation to the art exhibition at the American Negro Exposition, an image which, prophetically, would be a dominant one thirty years later at the height of the American Civil Rights Movement.

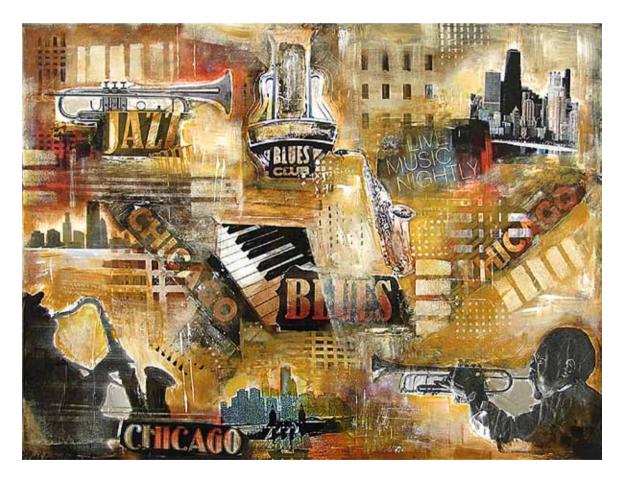


Cavalcade of the American Negro: The Story of the Negro's Progress During 75 Years, 1940 Giclée of archival silkscreen print, 42 x 36 in. Courtesy of ART in Embassies, Washington, D.C.

Кавалькада американських негрів: історія негритянського прогресу протягом 75 років, 1940 Художній друк, 106,7 х 91,4 см. Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу програми «Мистецтво в посольствах», Вашингтон, округ Колумбія

KATHLEEN PATRICK

Twice named Artist of the Year by the Chicago Convention and Tourism Bureau, Kathleen Patrick says of her art: "My work is a synthesis of what I see and what I sense about this great city."



Chicago Jazz and Blues, 2009 Mixed media on canvas, 19 ½ x 24 ½ in. Courtesy of the artist and Chicago Contemporary Art, Chicago, Illinois

Чиказький джаз і блюз, 2009 Змішана техніка на полотні, 49,5 х 62,2 см Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу Центру сучасного мистецтва Чикаго, Іллінойс

MERRYL JAYE

Successful song writer and recording artist Merryl Jaye claims painting as her true passion, and her musical gifts carry over into the harmonious and intuitive portraits of the great musicians she admires and portrays.





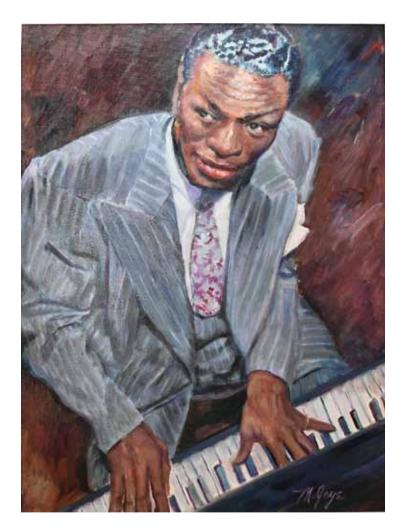
Louis Armstrong, undated Oil on canvas, 20 x 24 in. Courtesy of the artist, North Hills, California

Leading Creole style jazz trumpeter and singer, Armstrong (1901-1971) is considered one of the most influential artists in jazz history.

Луї Армстронг, без дати Олія на полотні, 50,8 х 61 см. Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу художниці, Норд Хіллз, Каліфорнія

MERRYL JAYE





Nat "King" Cole, undated Oil on canvas, 24 x 18 in. Courtesy of the artist, North Hills, California

Cole (1917-1965) was one of the best and most influential pianists and small group leaders of the swing era, and achieved great commercial success as a singer.

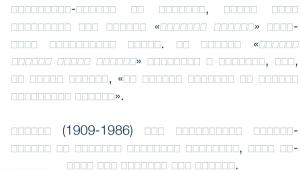
Hem «Кінг» Коул, без дати Олія на полотні, 61 х 45,7 см. Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу художниці, Норд Хіллз, Каліфорнія

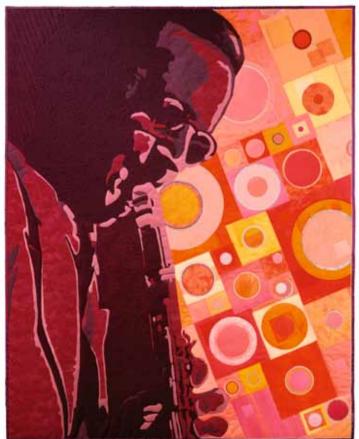
LAUREN CAMP

(1966)

Self-taught fiber artist Lauren Camp worked on her series *The Fabric of Swing*, over a twelve year period, creating *The King of Swing*, *Benny Goodman* out of fabric that she says "looked to me just like swing music sounds."

Goodman (1909-1986) was an extraordinary clarinetist and big band leader who helped usher in the swing era.





Just Swing, 2001

Threadwork on dyed and layered silk, cotton lamé, and Ultrasuede, 50 x 41 in. Courtesy of the artist, Santa Fe, New Mexico

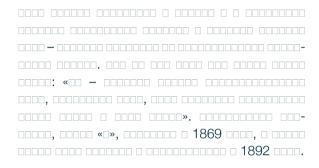
Просто свінг, 2001

Вшиивка на пофарбованому шовку, бавовняне ламе, замша, 127 х 104,1 см Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу художниці, Санта Фе, Нью Мексико

JANOS ENYEDI

(1947)

Born in Chicago, Janos Enyedi grew up with a love of the great man-made landscape of the bustling Midwestern centers of commerce and industry. Of his subject matter he has said: "These are the relics of our industrial age – the Age of Steel – and they have completely captured my eyes and my soul." The creation of an elevated rail system, the "L," began in 1869, with the first line finally opening in 1892.





Elevated Views, 1997

Acrylic and graphite on illustration board, 30 x 62 x 9 ½ in.

Courtesy of the artist, Mason Neck, Virginia

Надземка, 1997

Акрил, емаль на картоні для малювання, 76,2 х 157,5 х 24,1 см Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу автора, Мейсон Нек, Віргінія

LOUIS HENRY SULLIVAN

(1856-1924)

Considered the father of modern American architecture, Louis Henry Sullivan was a pioneer of lighting (electric), structure (tall buildings with very large windows), and ornamentation (based on geometry and natural forms), and famous for his influential dictum: "Form follows function" (the design should indicate the building's function).

Chicago Stock Exchange Baluster, 1892-1894

Bronze plated cast iron, 33 x 11 x 1 in.

Courtesy of the University Museum,

Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville

Балясина з Чиказької біржі, 1892-1894 Чавун, покритий бронзою, 83,8 х 27,9 х 4,5 см Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу музею У ніверситету Південного Іллінойсу, Едвардсвілль



FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

(1867 - 1959)



Frank Lloyd Wright

Don Keller (Phoenix, Arizona, for the New York World Telegram & Star), Frank Lloyd Wright at age 68, 1935. Courtesy of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., LC-USZ62-116648

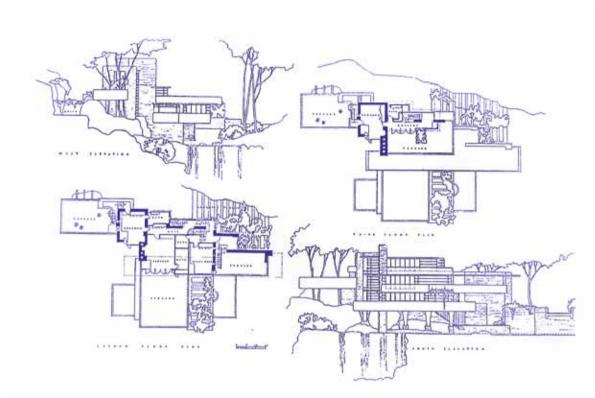
Френк Ллойд Райт

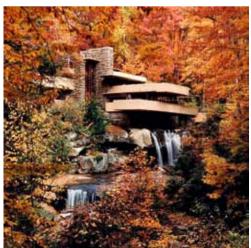
Дон Келлер (Фенікс, Арізона, для New York World Telegram & Star), Френк Ллойд Райт у віці 68 років, 1935, з люб'язного дозволу Бібліотеки Конгресу, Вашингтон, округ Колумбія, LC-USZ62-116648

Considered the most influential architect of his time, Frank Lloyd Wright started out working for Louis H. Sullivan, and went on to develop an organic architecture that "proceeds, persists, creates, according to the nature of man and his circumstances as they both change." This manifested itself in the style known as the Prairie School; houses had low pitched roofs and extended lines that organically blended into the landscape. Wright designed over 1,000 building for commissions for the very rich and Usonian homes for the very modest incomes of the Great Depression.

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FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT





Falling Water (Edgar J. Kaufmann, Sr. House, Mill Run, Pennsylvania) Blueprint, Upper Floors, 1934 Blueprint on paper, 24 x 36 in. Courtesy of a private collection

Водоспад (будинок Едгара Дж. Кауфманна, Мілл Ран, Пенсильванія): план верхніх поверхів, 1934 Відбиток на папері, 61 х 91,4 см Демонструється з люб'язного дозволу приватної колекції

Fallingwater, 1934 Mill Run, Pennsylvania (Western Pennsylvania Conservancy)

Водоспад, 1934 Мілл Ран, Пенсильванія (охоронна територія Західної Пенсильванії)

CORRIE ART GLASS: CHRIS AND LYNN CORRIE

(1957/1959)



Two Stained Glass Panels, 2010 Glass, lead, and brass 52 x 22 ¼ in. each Courtesy of Corrie Art Glass, Monticello, Illinois



Дві вітражні панелі, 2010 Скло, свинець і латунь 132,1 х 56,5 см кожна Демонструються з люб'язного дозволу «Художнього скла Коррі», Монтічелло. Іллінойс

Husband and wife team Chris and Lynn Corrie founded Corrie Art Glass in 1981, on the belief that superior craftsmanship should always be a given, but that it should not sublimate the importance of good design and the sensitive use of color. They work both in an abstract and a Prairie School influenced style.

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