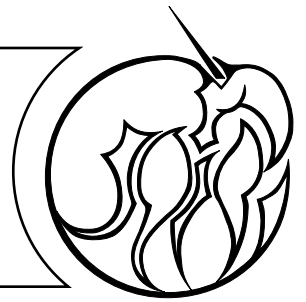


{ the avant-garde }

Katherine N. Crowley Fine Art & Design



PERIODIC JOURNAL VOLUME XIV No.2 FEBRUARY 2022

by Katherine N. Crowley

This year, as in years past, I am dedicating the February issue of *The Avant-Garde* to the celebration of black artists and their contributions to our cultural landscape. I complement the issue with a series of 28 social media posts to Facebook, Twitter, and now Instagram throughout the month of February. This past year I visited

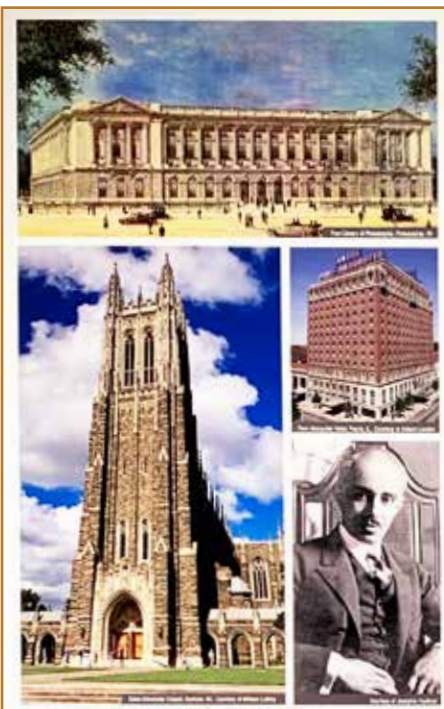
an exhibit titled “Black Creativity: Architecture” at the Museum of Science + Industry in Chicago. The biographies and images on the following pages are excerpted from the exhibit.

“The exhibition is a testament to the rich heritage of black architects who, through education and ingenuity, brought their designs to life,” said MSI President and CEO

Chevy Humphrey. “Our hope is that this exhibition will not only spotlight the achievements of past and present African-American pioneers, but also inspire the next generation of innovators.” The exhibit runs through June 2022.

To learn more about the exhibit, please visit: <https://www.msichicago.org/press/press-releases/black-creativity-architecture/>

black {art} history month

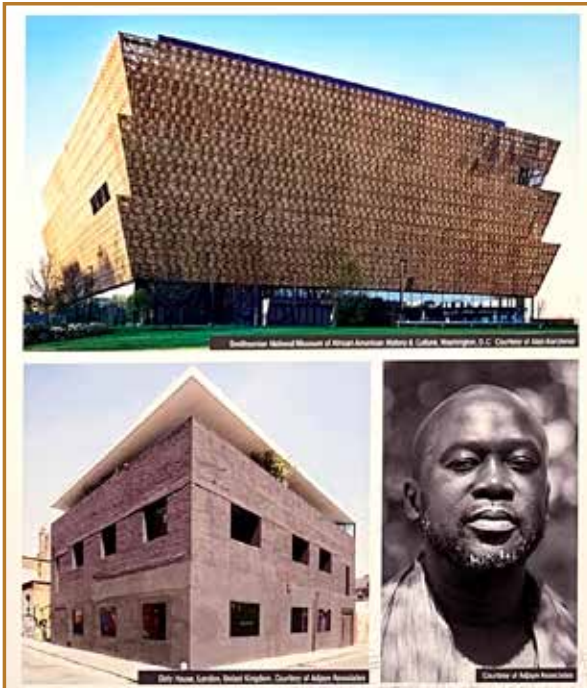


Julian Francis Abele (1885-1950)

Abele, Senior Designer for the Office of Horace Trumbauer in Philadelphia, PA was the most formally-educated architect in all of America having earned a Certificate in Architectural Design from the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art (1898), a bachelor's in architecture conferred by the University of Pennsylvania (1902), and Certificate of Completion in Architectural Design from the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts (1903).

Abele designed 202 buildings of which 21 are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, more than any other architect.

From 1925 to 1950, Abele designed 32 buildings for “a new university for the Carolinas.” This was Duke University and included the Gothic style Duke Chapel and Cameron Indoor Stadium, the home court of the Blue Devils. This was a remarkable feat, because Abele never stepped foot on campus, prohibited by North Carolina’s rigid racial segregation.



David Adjaye (born 1966)

Sir David Adjaye was born in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and grew up in London, England. He earned his bachelor's in architecture from the London South Bank University in 1990 and master's in architecture from the Royal College of Art in Kensington in 1993.

He is Principal of his namesake firm, Adjaye & Associates, and has a truly international practice with offices in Manhattan, London, and Accra.

His eclectic buildings list ranges from the experiential rehabilitation of the Dirty House in London, to marrying a new building onto an existing building for the Nobel Peace Center in Oslo, to the iconic Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture in Washington, D.C.

Adjaye is the only architect of color to be knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 2017.



Germane Barnes (born 1961)

Barnes was born and raised on the west side of Chicago, IL and received a bachelor's in architecture from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana and master's in architecture from Woodbury University in Burbank, CA. He is an Assistant Professor of Architecture at the University of Miami.

2021 was a banner year for Barnes. Harvard University Graduate School of Design awarded him the \$100,000 Wheelwright Prize to underwrite research and foreign travel based on his proposal "Anatomical Transformations in Classical Architecture."

Also in 2021, Barnes was one of 35 recipients of the prestigious Rome Prize in Architecture awarded by the American Academy in Rome. The prize supports innovative architects, writers, and artists living and working communally in one of the great, ancient cities of the world.

At Studio Barnes in Miami, FL his research and design practice investigates connections between architecture and identity. Gathering from architectural history, as well as contemporary cultural and ethnic studies, Barnes and staff examine how the built environment influences the social and cultural experience.



J. Max Bond, Jr. (1937-2009)

Bond was a native of Louisville, KY and received both his bachelor's in architecture and master's in architecture from Harvard University.

Bond was Commissioner of New York City Planning Commission from 1980 to 1986. He was also Dean of the School of Architecture and Environmental Studies at the City College of New York and Chairperson of Columbia University Graduate School in Architecture, Planning and Preservation.

In 1990, Bond was named a partner in Davis Brody Bond, a 30-person firm headquartered in New York, NY.

He was internationally respected as the architect of the Bolgatanga Library in Ghana. He was also the architect for the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-Violent Social Change in Atlanta, GA and the subterranean 9/11 World Trade Center Memorial Museum in New York, NY.



Georgia Louise H. Brown (1918-1999)

Brown was born in Topeka, KS. Her mother was an elementary school teacher within the same racially segregated public school system that gave rise to Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education (1954).

In 1944, Brown was the first Black woman to be conferred a Bachelor of Science in architectural engineering by Kansas University. After graduating, Brown migrated to Chicago where she studied architecture at the Illinois Institute of Technology. In 1949, after passing the licensing exam, the State of Illinois issued Brown her architect license. In 1949, she became the second Black woman to become a licensed architect in the U.S.

Brown worked as Mies van der Rohe's architectural engineer on the Promontory Apartments in Hyde Park (1949), as well as several other high-rises in Chicago, IL.

Around 1960, Brown migrated to Sao Paulo, Brazil and opened Escandia Ltda., an interior design firm. When business slowed, she consulted for Headeager & Bosworth, who specialized in commercial and industrial buildings for American clients doing business in Brazil.



Albert Irvin Cassell (1895-1965)

Cassell grew up in Baltimore, MD where he was enrolled at the racially-segregated Douglass High School. He enrolled at Cornell University in 1914, the alma mater of his carpentry teacher. He withdrew after two years to enlist with the U.S. Army. In 1918, in absentia, Cornell awarded Cassell a "war degree".

Starting in 1919, Cassell taught Architectural Drawing at Tuskegee Institute while designing five trade buildings. In 1925, he joined the Great Migration and Howard University's School of Architecture faculty. He was promoted to Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds creating the 20-Year Campus Master Plan and designing sixteen buildings including the landmark Founders Library.

In private practice, Cassell and partners were commissioned by Morgan State University in his hometown, Virginia Union University in Richmond, VA, and the Federal Housing Administration to design two public housing projects in Washington, D.C.



Yolande Daniels (born 1962)

Daniels earned a Bachelor of Science in environmental science from the City University of New York and master's in architecture from Columbia University.

Daniels is co-founder and design principal of studioSUMO in Long Island, NY, a practice which is a "platform to explore architectural objects and patterns at multiple scales ... ranged from the societal patterns that inform the design of objects to the form of the object to the patterning of surfaces of objects."

Domestic and international projects originating out of studioSUMO include Josai University School of Business in Sakado, Japan, Museum of Contemporary African Diasporan Arts in Brooklyn, NY, interiors for the Museum for African Art in Long Island, NY, as well as research-oriented installations and exhibitions.

Daniels is an Associate Professor in Architecture at the University of Southern California. In 2003, she was a recipient of the Rome Prize in Architecture. Daniels is also a Fellow of the American Academy in Rome.



Philip Goodwin Freelon (1953-2019)

Freelon, a graduate of Philadelphia's Central High School, earned a bachelor's in architecture from North Carolina State University and master's in architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In 1990, he founded The Freelon Group with a staff of 60 people and offices in the Research Triangle and Charlotte, NC. Award-winning buildings include the Reginald F. Lewis Maryland Museum of African American History and Culture, Spectrum Center-home of the Charlotte Hornets professional basketball team, and Morgan State University's Center for the Built Environment, home of the School of Architecture.

In 2012, President Barack Obama appointed Freelon to the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, the first African American architect to join the Commission.

In 2014, Chicago-based Perkins+ Will acquired The Freelon Group. Phil Freelon was appointed Managing Director and design principal of P+W's North Carolina office until his untimely death.



Beverly Loraine Greene (1915-1957)

Beverly Greene, a Chicagoan, was the first Black person to earn a Bachelor of Science in architectural engineering from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana in 1936, followed a year later by a Master of Science in city planning. She was also the first Black person to earn a master's in architecture from Columbia University in 1945.

Notably, Greene was the first Black woman to become a licensed architect in the U.S. after the State of Illinois issued her a license in 1942 based on her path-breaking professional experience with the Chicago Housing Authority.

Greene worked with noted architects Edward Durrell Stone (1927-1974) on the Sarah Lawrence College Fine Arts Center (1952) in Bronxville, NY, and Marcel Breuer (1902-1981) on the UNESCO United Nations Headquarters (1958) in Paris, France



Tiara Hughes (born 1990)

Hughes is a graduate of Kirkwood High School in Kirkwood, MO, a suburb of St. Louis. She earned a master's in architecture from Drury University in Springfield, MO.

Hughes is a Senior Urban Designer at Skidmore, Owings & Merrill in Chicago, IL.

Her design philosophy "is driven by creating work that emphasizes greater socio-economic equity and cultural awareness... cultivating her own varied experience and paying it forward to cultivate the next generation of Black architects and designers that are women."

Studio projects include Atlanta University Center Master Plan, Michael Reese Hospital Redevelopment in Chicago, IL, and Kunming Wujiaaba New City Center in Kunming, China.

Hughes is an Adjunct Professor in the College of Architecture at Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago, IL.



John Anderson Lankford (1874-1946)

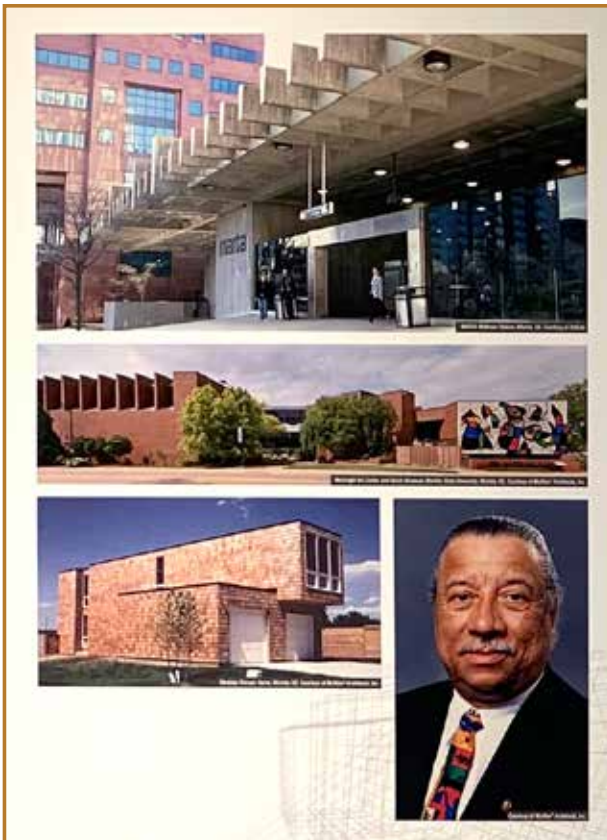
Lankford was educated as a building mechanic and metamorphosed into an architect. He attended USCT-founded Lincoln University in Jefferson City, MO, Booker T. Washington-founded Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, AME-founded Shaw University in Raleigh, NC, Morris Brown College in Atlanta, GA, Wilberforce University in Ohio, and Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College in Normal, AL. He taught himself drafting from the Scranton Correspondence School of Pennsylvania.

In 1902, Lankford was the first Black architect to open an office, Lankford & Bros., in Washington, D.C. with four staff.

In 1908, Board of Elders appointed him Supervising Architect for the AME denomination for which he designed 42 churches east of the Mississippi River.

In 1920, Lankford was the first Black architect licensed in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Four years later, he was the first Black architect licensed in the District of Columbia.

Lankford was the first Black man to author a book on architecture, *Lankford's Artistic Churches and Other Designs* (1916).



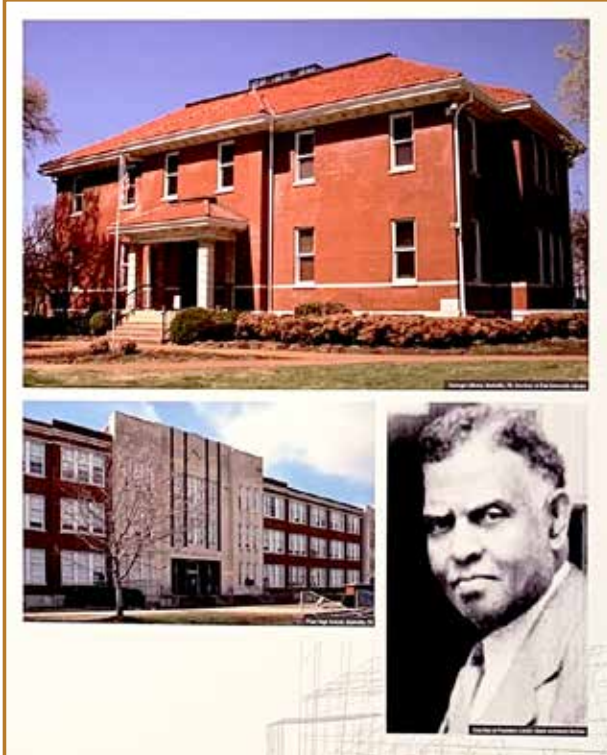
Charles Francis McAfee (born 1932)

McAfee was born in Los Angeles, CA. His parents moved to Wichita, KS where he graduated from the predominantly-white East High School. In 1958, he received his bachelor's in architecture from the University of Nebraska.

In 1963, McAfee opened Charles F. McAfee Architects & Planners in Wichita, KS. Over five decades, he expanded his firm to include offices in Atlanta, GA, Dallas, TX, and Oklahoma City, OK. McAfee's projects range from schools for Oklahoma City School District, Atlanta Midtown Transit Station, Calvary Baptist Church in Wichita, Wichita State University McKnight Art Center, modular housing, and walk-up chain hotels.

“He has used architecture to create opportunities for African Americans and make social commentary about racial inequality.”

McAfee's daughters, Cheryl McAfee and Charyl McAfee-Duncan lead the Atlanta and Dallas offices.



Moses McKissack III (1879-1952)

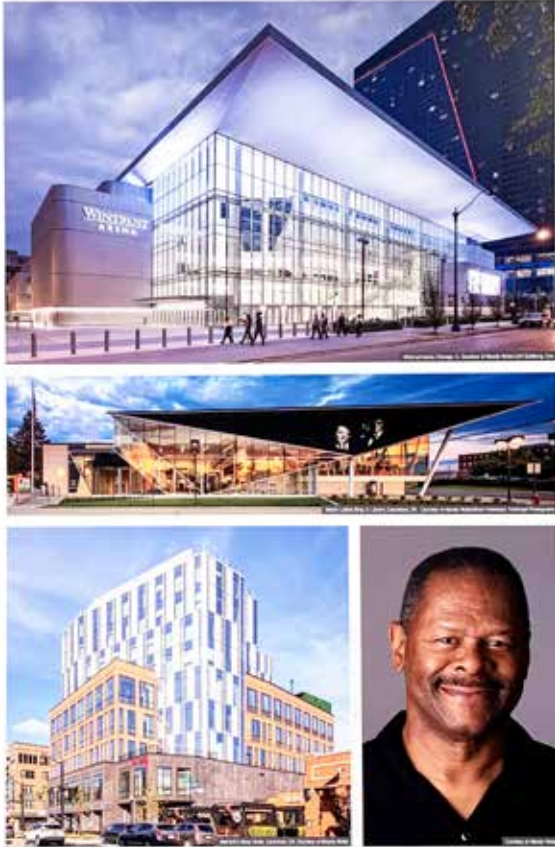
McKissack was the progeny of three generations of free men of color who were skilled carpenters, joiners, and builders. By 1890, he dropped out of Pulaski Colored High School in Pulaski, Tennessee.

McKissack entered the trade constructing shotgun houses in Pulaski, Mt. Pleasant, and Columbia, TN. In 1905, he moved to Nashville, TN and built a reputation as an architect-builder for stately, Colonial-style brick houses commissioned by Vanderbilt University professors. McKissack acquired drafting skills from the Scranton Correspondence School based in Pennsylvania.

In 1905, he opened McKissack & McKissack, Architects & Builders which is the oldest, continuously-operating architecture office in the U.S.

The first of dozens of significant collegiate commissions was Fisk University's Gothic-style Carnegie Library. McKissack was the first Black licensed architect in Tennessee as early as 1922.

McKissack's sons, Moses McKissack IV and William DeBerry McKissack, followed their father into architecture, as well as granddaughters, Cheryl and Deryl McKissack.



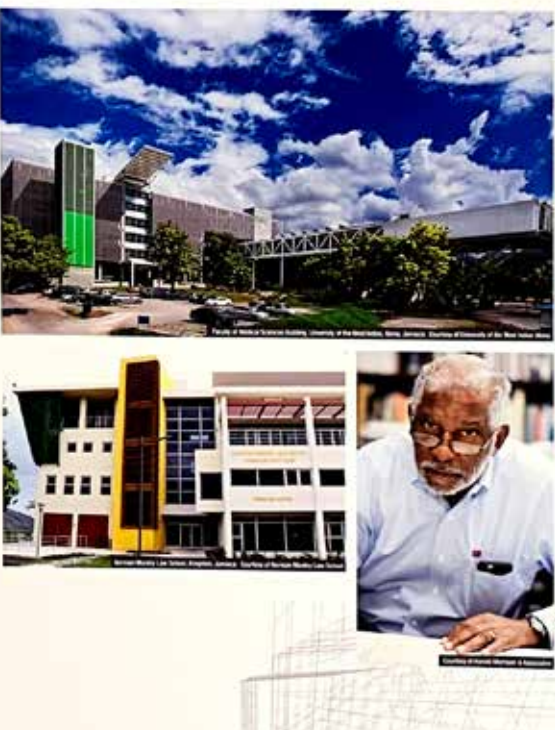
Curtis Jerome Moody (born 1950)

Moody began his technical education at Columbus Technical Institute Community College. He received his bachelor's in architecture from Ohio State University in Columbus – his hometown. He continued his architecture education at Harvard University Graduate School of Design.

Moody opened Moody Nolan in partnership with African American architectural engineer Harold Nolan in 1982. Moody Nolan's flagship office is in Columbus, OH with affiliate offices in ten major cities. From early projects such as branch libraries and religious facilities, the firm has been able to add projects with public works at universities, housing authorities, and hospitals throughout the country.

With approximately 230 professionals on staff, Moody Nolan is the largest minority-owned architecture firm in the U.S. In 2021, the American Institute of Architects awarded Moody Nolan with its prestigious Architecture Firm Award, the highest honor that AIA confers to architecture practices.

Recent projects include the Wintrust Arena in Chicago, IL, Marriott Moxy Hotel in Columbus, OH, and the International African American History Museum in Charleston, SC.



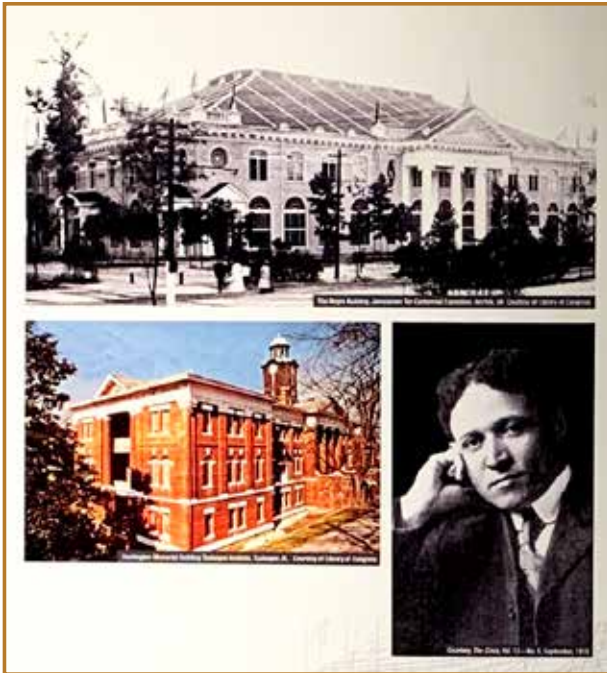
Harold E. Morrison (1932-2016)

Harold "Moxy" Morrison was born in St. Andrew, Jamaica. He enrolled at Howard University School of Architecture, which offered the first collegiate courses in tropical architecture. In 1964, Harold was conferred a bachelor's in architecture. After working for McMorris Sibley Robinson in 1977, he established Harold Morrison Associates in Kingston, Jamaica. Morrison stated,

"Buildings designed for Jamaica should have architectural relevance ... in such a way that the environment is not compromised and also be energy, sewerage, and water efficient to meet the needs of our developing society."

The University of the West Indies commissioned Morrison to design seven hospital operating theaters, a new residence hall, and the Norman Manley Law School Building.

In 1958, after meeting at Texas Southern University before *The Bluest Eye* (1963) was published, Morrison married Professor of English Chloe Wofford, the future Toni Morrison.



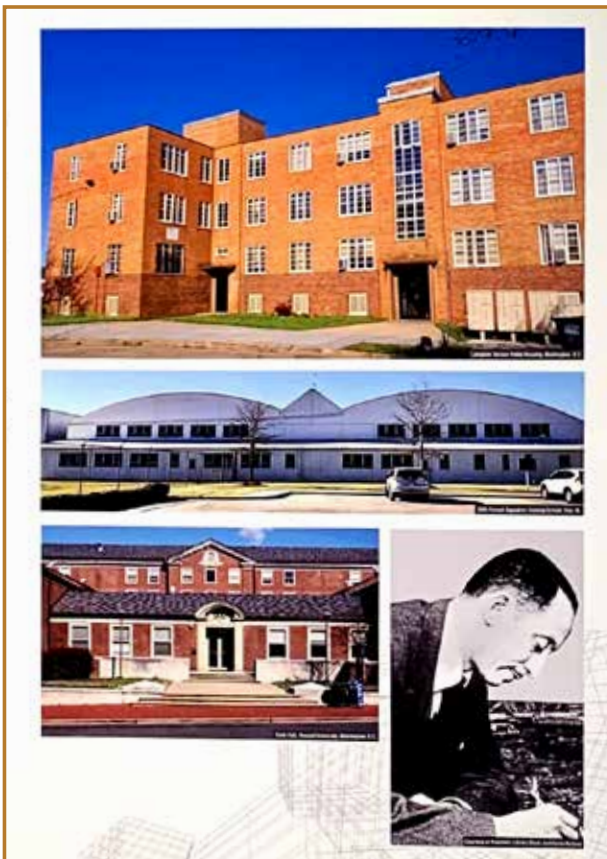
William Sydney Pittman (1875-1958)

Pittman's education began in the segregated public schools of Montgomery, AL. In 1892, at the age of 17, he registered at nearby Tuskegee Institute and five years later completed classes in architectural drawing. Fortified with a Tuskegee scholarship, he enrolled at Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, PA, earning a diploma in architectural drawing in 1900.

Returning to Tuskegee to repay the scholarship, Pittman drafted blueprints for Rockefeller Residence Hall and Huntington Administration Building. In 1905, Pittman moved to Washington, D.C. and opened his one-man office.

One year later, he became the first Black architect commissioned by the federal government for the design of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition Negro Building in Norfolk, VA.

In 1907, Pittman married Portia Washington, the daughter of Tuskegee's founder Booker T. Washington, and relocated to Dallas, TX to accept commissions arranged by his father-in-law. Sadly, Pittman's prickly personality led to the collapse of his career and marriage.



Hilyard Robert Robinson (1899-1986)

Robinson was the first Black person to earn a bachelor's in architecture from Columbia University in 1924 and a master's in architecture in 1931.

Robinson's International-style, 273-unit Langston Terrace Public Housing in Washington, D.C. was the first, federally-financed public housing in the U.S. In 1984, it became the first and only public housing project listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1941, Robinson was commissioned by the U.S. War Department to design the 99th Pursuit Squadron Training School for the Tuskegee Airmen to train blacks to fly. In record time, he designed barracks, hangars, parachute buildings, married pilot's houses, and the Officer's club.

In the strife-torn days of World War II, Robinson's expertise enabled Allied air superiority over the Luftwaffe. This accelerated the D-Day invasion of Normandy and jet-streamed racial integration of the U.S. Air Force in 1948.

Robinson was a long-time Professor of Architecture at Howard University, serving from 1923 to 1962.



Norma Merrick Sklarek (1926-2021)

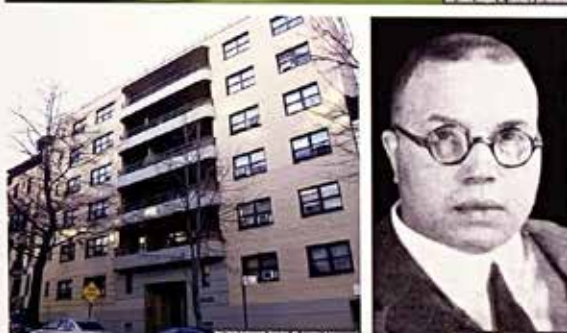
Sklarek was born in Harlem and graduated from the all-girls Hunter College High School in New York, NY. In 1950, she earned her bachelor's in architecture from Columbia University.

In 1954, Sklarek was the first Black woman licensed by the New York Board for Architecture. After changing coasts in 1962, she was also the first licensed by the California Architects Board. In 1982, Sklarek was the first Black woman endorsed for membership into the American Institute of Architects.

In 1960, Sklarek was the first Black woman to direct the construction division of a white-owned architecture office when she was appointed Director of Construction Documents at Gruen & Associates in Los Angeles, CA.

Sklarek's design credits include the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, Japan, San Bernadino City Hall in California, and the Domestic Passenger Terminal at Los Angeles International Airport.

Sklarek has been called, "the reigning mother hen to us all." Others have reverentially called her, "the Rosa Parks of architecture."



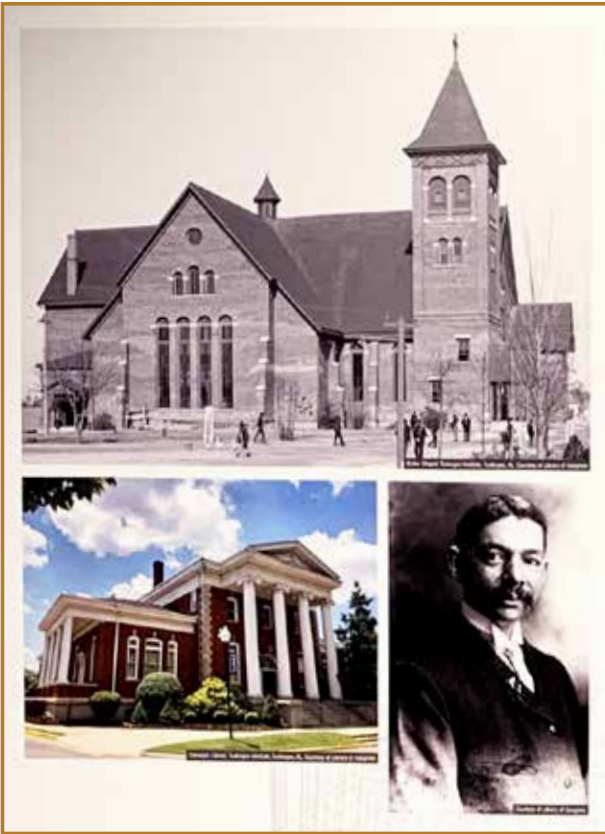
Vertner Woodson Tandy (1885-1949)

Tandy graduated from the American Missionary Association, founded by Chandler Normal School in Lexington, KY. By 1902, he had registered at the Tuskegee Institute Mechanical Industries Department. In 1905, Tandy enrolled at Cornell University School of Architecture. In 1906, Tandy was a founder of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the first Black Greek letter fraternity or sorority. Two years later, Tandy received a Certificate of Completion.

Tandy relocated to the Harlem neighborhood in New York, NY and formed a partnership with Black architect George Washington Foster Jr. under the banner of Tandy & Foster.

His designs included Black hair products millionaire Madam C.J. Walker's Villa Lewaro in Irvington, NY, St. Philips Protestant Episcopal Church, and Ivey Delph Apartments, both in Harlem neighborhood of New York, NY.

In 1917, Tandy was the first Black architect licensed by the State of New York Office of Professions.



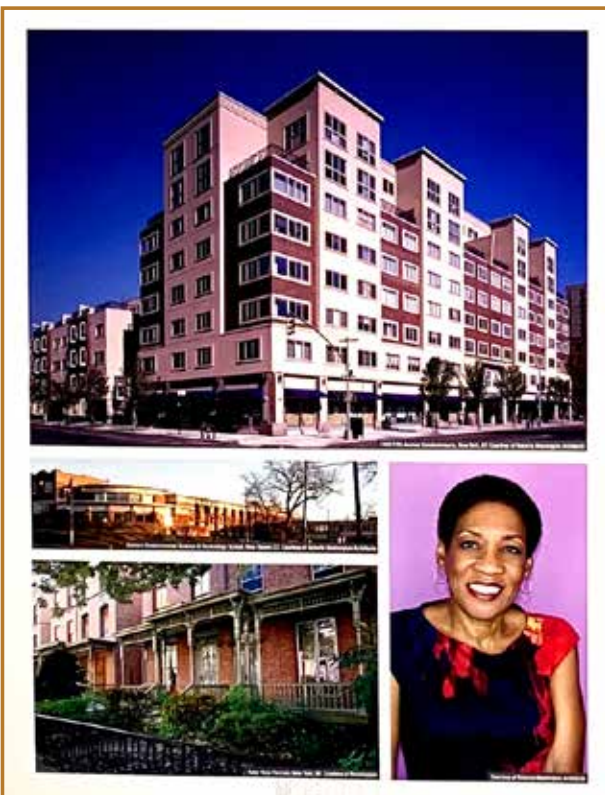
Robert Robinson Taylor (1868-1942)

Taylor graduated from the Freedmen's Bureau-supported Gregory Normal Institute in Wilmington, NC, the first Black higher school founded in 1867. In 1892, he was the first formally-educated Black architect, after receiving his bachelor's in architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In 1892, he was the first formally-educated Black architect, after receiving his bachelor's in architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In 1892, Booker T. Washington recruited Taylor to Tuskegee Institute to direct the Mechanical Industries which offered classes in architectural drawing. He supervised four architecture teachers. Counting himself, it was the largest contingent of Black architects in America. Until 1933, Taylor served as Campus Architect credited with the design of 24 red brick, Gothic Style, student-constructed buildings.

Maintaining a private practice, Taylor was the architect for Livingstone College Library in Salisbury, NC, Mississippi Industrial College Dining Hall and Dormitory in Holly Springs, MS, and Selma University Memorial Building in Alabama.



Roberta Washington (born 1948)

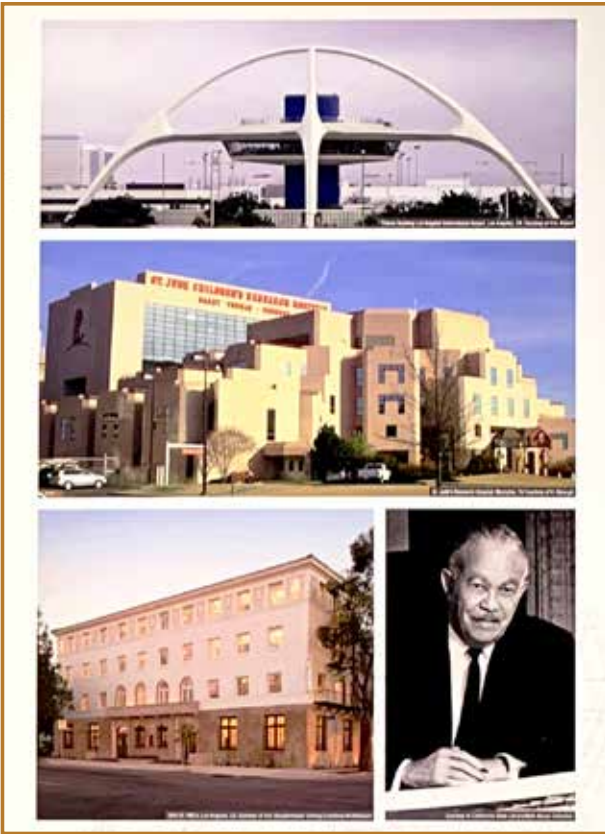
Washington, a native of Greensboro, NC, was conferred a bachelor's in architecture in 1970 from Howard University and master's in architecture in 1971 from Columbia University.

As founder/principal of Roberta Washington Architects, which she began in Harlem in 1983, Washington is responsible for the design of new and modernized public schools, housing projects, health care facilities, and office buildings.

"For the most part, the employees of my firm have been people of color. Because my firm is in Harlem, I had problems recruiting white folks until Harlem became hip."

Washington is credited with the design of Barnard Elementary School in New Haven, CT-the state's first LEED Gold public school, African Burial Ground Interpretive Center in New York, NY, and the People's Republic of Haiti Embassy in Washington, D.C.

Washington has served as Chairperson of the New York State Board of Architecture.



Paul Revere Williams (1894-1980)

Williams was born in Los Angeles, CA and was orphaned at age four. His foster parents enrolled him at Los Angeles Polytechnic High School. From 1916-19, Williams was enrolled at the University of Southern California, withdrawing before qualifying for a degree.

Williams gained experience in offices of landscape architect Wilbur Cook, Pasadena architect Reginald Johnson, Hollywood architect Arthur Kelly, and architect John Austin. In 1923, Williams was the first Black architect licensed by the California Architects Board. The same year Williams was endorsed for membership in the American Institute of Architects, the first Black person to be admitted.

Williams was “architect to the stars of Hollywood”, designing California modern-style residences for Frank Sinatra, Bill “Bojangles” Robinson, and dozens of movie stars.

Commercial projects credited to Williams include St. Jude Hospital in Memphis, TN, the futuristic-Inspired Theme Building at Los Angeles International Airport, and the 28th Street Colored YMCA in Los Angeles, CA.



{black creativity: architecture}

The Power to Build

From massive, audacious ancient temples to soaring, modern skyscrapers and cutting-edge, sustainable development, black architects have had a strong presence throughout history.

Today, that innovative heritage is growing. Black architects continue to bring their designs to life as a creative response to the eternal need for human spaces that shelter us physically and lift us up emotionally.

A Tribute to Excellence

For over 50 years, the Museum of Science and Industry's Black Creativity Program has showcased black contributions, past and current, in the fields of art, science, technology, engineering, and medicine with exhibits, lectures and program experiences, presenting cultural, scientific, business, and industry contributions of black influence on Chicago and the world. This annual

initiative brings together parents, students, teachers, and the public to explore the rich history and traditions of black Americans. Black Creativity is a testament to the vision of the Black Creativity Advisory Committee, which works to honor the achievements of talented African American individuals who triumphed over adversities, and to encourage young people to pursue education and reach for the stars.

{architecture at historically black colleges & universities}

Students become architects every year at Historically Black Colleges and Universities, or HBCUs. Currently there are 105 HBCUs in all. Six of them have accredited Schools of Architecture. Historically Black Colleges and Universities were defined by the Higher Education Act of 1965, signed into law during the presidency of Lyndon Baines Johnson. HBCUs are defined as “any historical Black college or university that was established prior to 1964 whose mission was and is the education of black Americans”. The initial Schools of Architecture at HBCUs all pre-date the 1965 Act.



Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University
School of Architecture and Engineering Technology
Tallahassee, Florida

Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, a land-grant institution in Tallahassee, FL was founded in 1897 as the State Normal College for Colored Students. The School of Architecture offers undergraduate and graduate degrees accredited by the National Architectural Accreditation Board. The curriculum prepares students through design studios, lectures, electives, and a terminal master's thesis project for students. The School of Architecture is housed in the Walter Smith Architecture Building, named for the President Emeritus, which provides 100,000 square feet of classrooms, technology, construction materials,

computer labs, design studios, a gallery, and a scale model shop. Two large atria accommodate student study, exhibition space, juried project critiques, and large installations.



Department of Architecture
Hampton, Virginia

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Negroes and American Indians in Virginia was founded in 1868 by U.S. General Samuel Armstrong, who had also commanded the United States Colored Troops. The Freeman's Bureau constructed the first buildings and the New York City-based American Missionary Association provided schoolmistresses. Hampton “trained your head, your heart, and your hand”. By 1871, the curriculum provided a normal course, commerce course, and mechanical course. Inside the purpose-built Armstrong and Slater Trade Building in 1880 were classes in blacksmithing, tinsmithing, plastering, house painting, carpentry, masonry, and wood-frame construction. Architectural and mechanical drawing were introduced in 1923. Beginning in 1926, the Department offered a bachelor's in architecture degree. The Department of Architecture is housed in the Armstrong-Slater Building. The first-year studio is on the first floor. On the second floor, the atrium naturally lights the main office and provides access to the library and digital media lab. Across the hall is a large meeting room and third-year studio. Second, fourth, and fifth-year studios are on the third floor.



HOWARD
UNIVERSITY

School of Architecture
Washington, D.C.

Located in Baltimore, MD, Morgan State University was originally called the Centenary Biblical Institute, supported by the all-white Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The student body was racially integrated in 1885, a decade after the first woman registered. The Industrial Branch was established in 1890 to instruct “persons of African descent in agriculture, carpentry, masonry,

blacksmithing, and the mechanic arts". In 1917, the Institute relocated to a 65-acre stone quarry in Baltimore County and was renamed Morgan College. The latest name change was to "University" in 1975 to reflect higher academic status. During an ambitious capital improvement program in the 1930s and 1940s, the former stone quarry campus grew to 32 buildings, six of which were designed by architect Albert Cassell. In 1971, architect Harry Gordon Robinson inaugurated a graduate program in architecture. In 1979, the program's popularity convinced the State Board of Regents to approve the Department of Built Environment Studies, which offered master's degrees in architecture, landscape architecture, and urban design. In 2000, a bachelor's in architecture was offered, making Morgan State the only college in Maryland offering both undergraduate and graduate degrees in architecture. In 2005, Regents academically advanced the program to a School of Architecture.



School of Architecture
Prairie View, Texas

Prairie View Agriculture and Mechanical University opened in 1876. The Texas Constitution of 1876 promulgated that "separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored children and impartial provisions shall be made for both". By 1890, with the inception of the Federal Morrill Land-Grant Act, the institution advanced from a Normal School intended to train teachers, to a college offering arts and sciences, home economics, agriculture, and mechanical arts. Architectural drawing began in the early 1920s as part of the mechanical arts curriculum. In 1947, Claude Leonard Wilson, a graduate of Kansas State University, founded the

College of Engineering which included the School of Architecture. The School of Architecture is housed in the Nathelyne Archie Kennedy Building, named for the program's first, in 1959, woman architectural engineering graduate. The program offers both bachelor's and masters's degrees in architecture. The 105,000-square foot building contains offices, design studios, galleries for student exhibitions, a production lab, and library. It is also home to the Texas Institute for Preservation History and Culture Center and the Community Urban-Rural Enhancement Service Center.



TUSKEGEE
UNIVERSITY

Robert R. Taylor School of Architecture
Tuskegee, Alabama

Tuskegee Normal and Agriculture Institute was founded on an Alabama farm by Booker T. Washington, not coincidentally, on July 4, 1881. His "up-by-the-bootstraps" exhorting was for blacks to pull themselves up out of the cauldron of slavery. By the time Washington died in 1915, there were 85 red brick, Neoclassical style, student-built campus buildings. The inaugural class of 13 met in 1892 and was taught by Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate Robert Robinson Taylor, the first black man to earn a bachelor's degree in architecture. He directed the Mechanical Industries Department's 32 building trades, teaching 320 would-

be architects, carpenters, brick masons, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, and roofers while also serving as campus architect for 20 buildings. In 1990, Trustees elevated the Department of Architecture and Construction Services to the College of Engineering, Architecture and Physical Sciences. In 2010, Trustees renamed the college the Robert R. Taylor School of Architecture and Construction Science. The School of Architecture is housed in William A. Wilcox Hall, a building designed by Taylor. The first two years provide students with the proper foundation in liberal arts and the last three years provide curriculum in architectural design, architectural history, urban design, and professional studies.



NOMA's mission, rooted in a rich legacy of activism, is to empower our local chapters and membership to foster justice and equity in communities of color through outreach, community advocacy, professional development, and design excellence.



historically black college and university professional development program

by Katherine N. Crowley

During a webinar entitled *Concrete Steps to Improve Racial Equity in the Architectural Workplace*, Mood Nolan's CEO, Jonathan Moody stated that "in order for our industry to acquire more racial diversity it is imperative that we increase the number of touch points with HBCUs". This simplistic, but profound observation is what inspired the establishment of the Historically Black College and University Professional Development Program (HBCU PDP). His words led to the development of a program focused on creating opportunities for architecture firms to engage in mentorship, recruiting, and general networking with talented students studying architecture at the seven HBCUs with accredited architecture programs across the country.

This year, I had the opportunity to participate in this program as a representative from AECOM. For over seven years I have worked as a graphic designer at AECOM, a global infrastructure firm, and have seen the many facets of the company and all of the opportunities it has to offer recent graduates. Over the course of two Saturdays (a Speed-Networking session in October and a Career Fair in January), my colleagues and I virtually met with 14 prospective employees that are recent graduates or current students at seven different HBCUs. It was fun to discuss the projects they took pride in, learn more about their interests, and see what curriculums are being taught in universities now-a-days. The program directors advised the participating firms,

“If you can hire them, hire them.
If you can't hire them, help them.”

Not being a hiring manager myself, I made introductions and forwarded the resumes and portfolios of several students, to regional leaders throughout our organization.

Pierre Roberson in our Southfield, Michigan office, took this mission one step further and organized AECOM's 2022 HBCU Summer Fellowship.



To learn more about AECOM's HBCU Summer Fellowship, please visit:
<https://aecom.com/HBCUFellowship>

To learn more about the HBCU PDP, please visit:
<https://www.noma.net/noma-hbcu-professional-development-program/>

{on view}



Worthington Area Art League

ALL MEMBER SHOW AT
HIGH ROAD GALLERY & STUDIOS

February 4 — March 26

Fridays from 1:00-4:00pm

Saturdays from 10:00am-4:00pm.



Available: *Rose Bushes at
Whetstone Park*, oil on canvas
panel, 2021. \$175, framed

SOLD: *White Lilacs in a
Green Vessel*, oil on canvas, 2020



Worthington
Area Art League



Katherine N. Crowley Fine Art & Design

{all around the town}

The Columbus Cultural Arts Center (<http://www.culturalartscenteronline.org>)
 "Tipping Point: Helen Hoffelt and Char Norman", February 18–March 26
 "Marty Kotter: Reconnecting to the Earth", February 18–March 26

The Columbus Museum of Art (<http://www.columbusmuseum.org>)
 "The Father of Flying Calabashes (Le Père des Calebasses Volantes): Select Works by Bamazi Talle", Through March 13
 "Bruce Robinson: Flutterby", Through April 24

COSI (<http://www.cosi.org>)
 "Marvel: Universe of Super Heroes" Ongoing

The Decorative Arts Center of Ohio (<http://www.decartsOhio.org/>)
 "HINDSIGHT: The Art of Looking Back" and "Valentines: Tokens of Love", January 29–April 24

Dublin Arts Council (<http://www.dublinarts.org>)
 "Emerging: An Exhibition of Student Artwork", January 11–February 25
 "Berry van Boekel: The Top 100 2021", March 8–April 14

The High Road Gallery and Studios (<http://www.highroadgallery.com>)
 "Art from the Heart: WAAL All-Member Show", February 4–March 26

The King Arts Complex (<https://kingartscomplex.com>)
 "Aurora Exhibition by Natalie Orr", Thursdays, January 20–March 10, 6:00-8:00pm

McConnell Arts Center (<http://www.mcconnellarts.org>)
 "Lance Johnson: POST NO ILLS", January 20–March 12

Ohio Craft Museum (<https://ohiocraft.org/>)
 "Kuumba Connections: Quilts by Contemporary African American Artists", February 6–April 3

OSU Urban Arts Space (<http://www.uas.osu.edu>)
 Online art exhibits & engagement
 "Unitus", February 1–March 1
 "this, that, and the other thing", February 15–March 19

The Riffe Gallery (<http://www.oac.ohio.gov/Riffe-Gallery/Exhibitions>)
 "Quilt National: The Best of Contemporary Quilts", January 29–April 8

The Wexner Center (<http://www.wexarts.org>)
 "To Begin, Again", February 5–May 8

{performing arts}

BalletMet (<https://www.balletmet.org>)
 PROOF OF VACCINATION & MASKS ARE REQUIRED AT ALL PERFORMANCE PROPERTIES
 "Cinderella", April 8–10, Ohio Theatre

CAPA (<https://www.capa.com>)
 PROOF OF VACCINATION & MASKS ARE REQUIRED AT ALL CAPA PROPERTIES
 "Trevor Wallace: Are You That Guy? Tour", February 25, Riffe Center
 "Opera Columbus: Fellow Travelers", February 25–27, Southern Theater
 "Russian Ballet Theater: Swan Lake", February 26, Palace Theater
 "Audra McDonald", February 27, McCoy Center for the Arts
 "PostModern Jukebox, March 1, Southern Theater
 "Todd Snider", March 10, Riffe Center

CATCO (<http://www.catco.org/>)
 PROOF OF VACCINATION & MASKS ARE REQUIRED AT ALL CAPA PROPERTIES
 "Luchadora!", February 17–March 6, CPAC

Columbus Symphony Orchestra (<http://www.columbussymphony.com>)
 PROOF OF VACCINATION & MASKS ARE REQUIRED AT ALL CAPA PROPERTIES
 "Pablo Plays Dvořák", February 25–26, Ohio Theater

{and beyond}

The Akron Art Museum (<http://www.akronartmuseum.org>)
 "More is More: Visual Richness in Contemporary Art", October 2, 2021–March 27, 2022

The Museum of Fine Arts Boston (<http://www.mfa.org>)
 "Dawoud Bey: Night Coming Tenderly, Black", Ongoing

ICA Boston (<http://www.icaboston.org>)
 "Napoleon Jones-Henderson: I Am As I Am—A Man", February 17–July 24

The Cincinnati Art Museum (<http://www.cincinnatiartmuseum.org>)
 "David Driskell: Icons of Nature and History", February 25–May 15

Contemporary Arts Center (<http://www.contemporaryartscenter.org>)
 "The Regional", Through February March 20

The Cleveland Museum of Art (<http://www.clevelandart.org>)
 "Picturing Motherhood Now", Through March 13

The Art Institute of Chicago (<http://www.artic.edu>)
 "Morris and Company: The Business of Beauty", Through June 13

Dayton Art Institute (<http://www.daytonartinstitute.org>)
 "Fired Imagination: Ancient Chinese Ceramics", Through July 24

Detroit Institute of Art (<http://www.dia.org>)
 "By Her Hand: Artemisia Gentileschi and Women Artists in Italy, 1500–1800", Through May 29

Indianapolis Museum of Art (<http://www.imamuseum.org>)
 "Sugar: Commodity and Confection in Art", Through August 24

Los Angeles County Museum of Art (<http://www.lacma.org>)
 "Black American Portraits", Through April 17

Minneapolis Institute of Art (<http://www.artsmia.org>)
 "Kamoda Shōji: The Art of Change", Through April 17

Metropolitan Museum of Art, NYC (<http://www.metmuseum.org>)
 5th Ave: "Inspiring Walt Disney: The Animation of French Decorative Arts", Through March 6

Museum of Modern Art, New York (<http://www.moma.org>)
 "Sophie Taeuber-Arp: Living Abstraction", Through March 12

New Orleans Museum of Art (<http://www.noma.org>)
 "A Brief History of Photography and Transmission", June 25–March 20

Carnegie Museum of Art, Pittsburgh (<http://www.cmoa.org>)
 "Working Thought", March 5–June 26

The Warhol, Pittsburgh (<http://www.warhol.org>)
 "Paola Pivi: I Want It All", April 22–August 15

San Francisco Museum of Modern Art (<http://www.sfmoma.org>)
 "Nature x Humanity: Oxman Architects", February 19–May 15

The Toledo Museum of Art (<http://www.toledomuseum.org>)
 "Chameleon Effects: Glass (Un)Defined", Through March 27, 2022

The National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. (<http://www.nga.gov>)
 "James Van Der Zee's Photographs: A Portrait of Harlem", Through May 30

The Smithsonian American Art Museum & The Renwick Gallery, Washington, D.C. (<https://americanart.si.edu/>)
 "New Glass Now", Through March 6, 2022
 "Orchids: Hidden Stories of Groundbreaking Women", Through April 24

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