

Women In  
American  
Architecture  
1888-1988

# “That Exceptional One”



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDATION

THE  
MAGAZINE

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Magazine



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“That Exceptional One: Women in American Architecture, 1888-1988” is organized and circulated by the American Architectural Foundation and the AIA Women in Architecture Committee. The exhibition will premiere on May 15, 1988, at the AIA National Convention and Design Exposition in New York City before traveling nationwide during its three-year tour.

The American Institute of Architects, founded in 1857, is a voluntary not-for-profit membership organization representing more than 54,000 architects and architectural professionals in nearly 300 state societies and local chapters stretching from Maine to Guam.

The mission of the American Architectural Foundation, the publicly oriented arm of the AIA, is to advance the quality of American architecture by stimulating the public's awareness and understanding of architecture and its related arts.

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*“I cannot, in whole conscience, recommend architecture as a profession for girls. I know some women who have done well at it, but the obstacles are so great that it takes an exceptional girl to make a go of it. If she insisted on becoming an architect, I would try to dissuade her. If then, she was still determined, I would give her my blessing — she could be that exceptional one.”*

*Pietro Belluschi, FAIA,*

*1972 AIA Gold Medalist,*

*from the 1955 New York Life Insurance Company brochure,*

*“Should You Be an Architect?”*

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Louise Bethune, FAIA  
(1856-1913)







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Sophia Hayden  
(1868-1953)

Art Museum  
MIT student thesis drawing  
Circa 1901

Courtesy of the MIT Museum

## A Message from the President of The American Institute of Architects

The American Institute of Architects is privileged to sponsor this major national exhibition on the history of women in architecture. "That Exceptional One: Women in American Architecture, 1888-1988" serves not only as a tribute to the contributions already made by women to the designed environment, but as a visible, tangible expression of the commitment of the AIA to expanding even further the role of women within the architectural profession.

A particularly auspicious time for this exhibition, the year 1988 marks the 100th anniversary of the election of the first woman to membership in the AIA, American architecture's professional society. In 1888 Louise Bethune began the long, and sometimes arduous, process of winning acceptance for women within a traditionally all-male profession. Her accomplishments foreshadowed those of thousands of dedicated women who followed her, and today still serve as an inspiration for those who seek even greater participation by women in architectural practice. Importantly, the number of women members of the Institute has increased over a thousandfold in the

past decade alone, reflecting the priority placed by the AIA to breaking down once and for all barriers to equality and full participation within the profession.

The AIA is proud to sponsor this exhibition in the hope that it will be not only educational, but inspirational, accelerating the momentum of change and drawing more and more talented young women to a career in architecture. But "That Exceptional One" is not only a testament to a century of social progress; it is an acknowledgment of a century of architectural achievement, a celebration of the enrichment of hundreds of cities and towns through the creative talent and professional skill of America's women architects.

Ted P. Pappas, FAIA  
President  
The American Institute of Architects

## Learning Goal 10: *Identify the* *financial statement effects of* *the following transactions:*

1. A company issues common stock for cash.  
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20. A company issues common stock for a trademark.

## A Message from the Chair of the AIA Women in Architecture Committee

“That Exceptional One: Women in American Architecture, 1888-1988” takes its name from a 1955 article for young students written by AIA Gold Medalist Pietro Belluschi, FAIA, who wrote that he could not in “whole conscience recommend architecture as a profession for girls.”

This statement has very personal meaning for me. In 1955, I was twelve years old and had decided to become an architect. My parents had the good grace not to mention that the field did not have many women, and even put me in touch with Louise Hall, AIA, for advice on what courses to take.

Having gone to the public library to read more on my chosen profession, I was stunned by Belluschi's pronouncement. The belief that architecture was an unsuitable career for women was reiterated many times by my school principal, guidance counselor, and numerous others. In the end, none of these voices dissuaded me, but I will always recall the frustration and dismay I felt that afternoon in the library.

Presented in its historical context, the title was selected to show the changing composition of the profession. Today, women are no longer “exceptions” to the “rule” of the traditionally male-dominated profession and need not be “exceptional” to be an architect.

In the 23 years since Belluschi penned “Should You Be An Architect?” the profession has changed dramatically. More women are enrolling in schools of architecture, more women are graduating and entering the architectural workforce, and more women are successfully practicing architecture.

Throughout the United States, women contribute to the profession in a variety of ways. They are intern-architects, firm principals and partners, educators, designers, production managers, computer specialists, business managers, and representatives for government agencies and corporate clients.

This exhibition is the culmination of several years of work by the AIA Women in Architecture Committee and is intended as a celebration of the accomplishments of women over the past century.

Ortrude B. White, AIA  
Chair  
AIA Women in Architecture Committee



## Preface

“That Exceptional One: Women in American Architecture 1888-1988” commemorates the 100th anniversary of the election of the first woman, Louise Blanchard Bethune of Buffalo, New York, to membership in The American Institute of Architects. The idea for this exhibition on a century of achievements by women came from the AIA Women in Architecture Committee.

We are grateful to the many institutions and individuals who have generously allowed the American Architectural Foundation access to their repositories and material. We thank the AIA Archives; the AIA Archive of Women in Architecture; The Art Institute of Chicago’s Ryerson and Burnham Libraries; The Boston Athenaeum; The Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society; California Polytechnic State University’s Special Collections, University Archives; The California State Archives; Harvard University’s Frances Loeb Library and The Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College; The Library of Congress; The MIT Archives; The MIT Museum; The National Archives; The National Park Service; The New York Historical Society; The Skidmore, Owings & Merrill Archives; Smith College’s Sophia Smith Library, Archives and Special Collections; The University of California at Berkeley’s College of Environmental Design; and, The University of California at Santa Barbara’s University Art Museum, Architectural Drawing Collection.

We are indebted to the exhibition advisory committee for their guidance: Carol Ross Barney, AIA, Women in Architecture Committee representative; Margaret Henderson Floyd,

Chair of the Department of Fine Arts at Tufts University; Elizabeth Grossman, Assistant Professor of Art and Architectural History at the Rhode Island School of Design; James Stewart Polshek, AIA, Principal, James Stewart Polshek and Partners; Anne Radice, Director, National Museum of Women in the Arts; Carol Sakata, AIA, Women in Architecture Committee representative; Helen Searing, Alice Pratt Brown Professor of Art and Architectural History at Smith College; Richard Guy Wilson, Associate Professor of Architectural History at the University of Virginia; and Tony P. Wrenn of The American Institute of Architects Archives.

Therese Ildefonso, Project Director and Staff Executive, AIA Women in Architecture Committee, and Judith Schultz, Curator of Exhibitions, the American Architectural Foundation, deserve special recognition for their herculean efforts to develop, coordinate, and produce “That Exceptional One: Women in American Architecture, 1888-1988.” Special thanks also go to Tony P. Wrenn for his continued interest and support for the exhibition and women in architecture and to Marilyn Montgomery, Director of Development, the American Architectural Foundation, for her expertise. At the outset, Beverly Sanchez and Mary Means helped provide vision for the exhibition. Susan Hecht provided powerful enthusiasm for the project during critical periods of development.

Those who also deserve recognition include Laura Greenberg for animating the exhibition script with her prose; Lisa Hartjens for enlivening the exhibition panels through her research for images; Beth Miles for enriching

the exhibition with her design; Matilda McQuaid for her consummate and tireless research for this exhibition during 1984-1986; and, Vivian Lea Young, Elizabeth May, and Millie Riley for their invaluable services.

We also express our gratitude to those individuals who submitted material to the AIA Archive of Women in Architecture. These materials enabled the AIA Archive to establish a significant collection. We encourage your continued interest and submittal of additional material.

The Faulkner Catalog Fund of the American Architectural Foundation generously provided funding for the publication of this catalog. The National Endowment for the Arts, the College of Fellows Fund of the American Architectural Foundation, The Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts, and Mrs. Jefferson Patterson of Washington, D.C., provided support for initial exhibition research.

We are also especially grateful for the generous grant from the W. Alton Jones Foundation.

James Perry Cramer  
President  
The American Architectural Foundation  
May 1988

We also thank the many AIA chapters and members who contributed to the exhibition fabrication:

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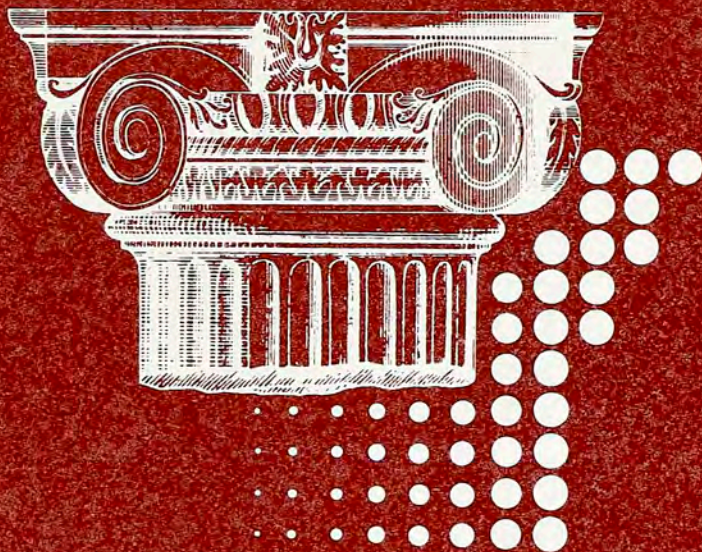
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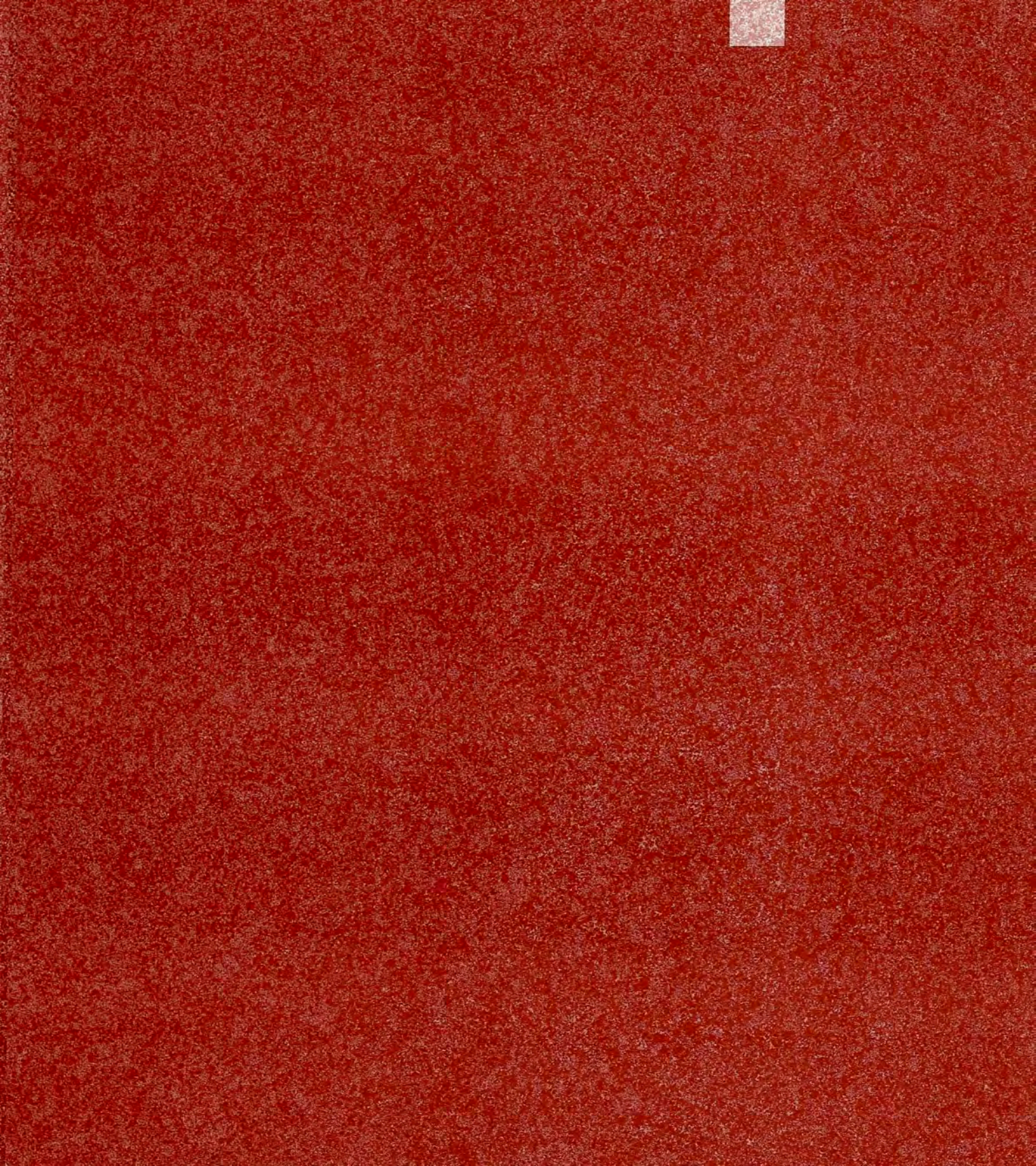
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“That Exceptional One:  
Women in American Architecture 1888-1988”









## Introduction

**O**n April 4, 1888, Louise Bethune, a designer of schools, factories, and public buildings in Buffalo, New York, became “that exceptional one,” the first woman elected to membership in The American Institute of Architects.

Addressing the Women’s Educational and Industrial Union in an 1891 speech on “Women and Architecture,” Bethune remarked, “The future of woman in the architectural profession is what she sees herself fit to make it.”

She also stated: “Women have entered the architectural profession at a much earlier stage of its existence even before it received legislative recognition. They meet no serious opposition from the profession nor the public. Neither are they warmly welcomed. They minister to no special needs of women and receive no special favors from them . . . .”

The exhibition “That Exceptional One:

Women in American Architecture, 1888-1988” attempts to shed light on what, over the course of a 100 years, women saw fit to make of the architectural profession. It portrays a century of women’s achievements in the architectural profession and illustrates the impressive quality, diversity, and breadth of their work.

The exhibition documents women on the road to successful careers in architecture: becoming an architect, practicing architecture, and finally, gaining recognition. By doing so, “That Exceptional One” may open new roads and opportunities to future generations of women architects.



**F**or the past 20 years, the United States has been a global leader in the development of the information technology industry. This leadership has been a result of a combination of factors, including a strong government support for research and development, a highly skilled workforce, and a vibrant entrepreneurial culture. The United States has also benefited from a long history of innovation and invention, which has led to the development of many of the world's most important technologies. This article will explore the factors that have contributed to the United States' leadership in the information technology industry and discuss the challenges that the industry faces in the future.

The United States has a long history of innovation and invention, which has led to the development of many of the world's most important technologies. This includes the development of the computer, the internet, and the mobile phone. The United States has also been a leader in the development of artificial intelligence, space exploration, and renewable energy. This leadership has been a result of a combination of factors, including a strong government support for research and development, a highly skilled workforce, and a vibrant entrepreneurial culture.

One of the key factors that has contributed to the United States' leadership in the information technology industry is its strong government support for research and development. The federal government has invested billions of dollars in research and development over the past several decades, which has helped to fund many of the most important breakthroughs in the industry. This support has been particularly important in the areas of artificial intelligence, space exploration, and renewable energy.

Another key factor that has contributed to the United States' leadership in the information technology industry is its highly skilled workforce. The United States has a large and diverse population, which has provided a steady stream of talented individuals who have gone on to work in the information technology industry. This workforce has been particularly important in the development of the software industry, which has become one of the most important and fastest-growing sectors of the economy.

Finally, a vibrant entrepreneurial culture has also contributed to the United States' leadership in the information technology industry. The United States has a long history of entrepreneurship, and this culture has been particularly important in the development of the information technology industry. Many of the most important companies in the industry, including Microsoft, Apple, and Google, were founded by entrepreneurs who were willing to take risks and pursue innovative ideas.

While the United States has been a leader in the information technology industry for many years, it faces several challenges in the future. One of the most significant challenges is the rapid pace of technological change, which is making it difficult for the industry to keep up. Another challenge is the increasing competition from other countries, particularly China, which is investing heavily in research and development in the information technology industry. Finally, there is a growing concern about the impact of automation on the workforce, which could lead to job displacement and economic inequality.



Cambridge School Students,  
Cambridge School of Architecture  
and Landscape Architecture,  
Cambridge, Massachusetts  
Circa 1920

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## Becoming an Architect

**A**s architecture was evolving from a trade to a profession with formal training during the last decades of the 19th century, a woman entering the field could either train with a practicing architect — if one could

be found who would hire and train her — or enroll in one of the new schools of architecture that would admit female students. Only recently, in the wake of post-war advances in equal opportunities and, even more recently, a heightened consciousness of women's rights, have women in substantial numbers enrolled in architectural programs as a matter of course.

Two of the early American architecture programs were established at The Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1865 and at Cornell University in 1871. The curricula was based on the Ecole des Beaux-Arts training methods which consisted of six yearly project competitions. As land grant institutions, both MIT and Cornell were required to admit women.

Not until 1880, however, did the first woman educated in a recognized university architecture program receive her degree from Cornell University. Although Bethune initially contemplated enrolling in Cornell's architecture program, she chose to enter the male-dominated profession through an apprenticeship which lasted five years in the office of Buffalo architect Richard A. Waite.

In 1916, the Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture was established by Harvard professor Henry Atherton Frost. The first to offer formal training in

architecture and landscape architecture exclusively to women, the Cambridge School graduated more than 400 women with certificates or degrees during the quarter century in which it operated. The Cambridge School continued until 1942, when it sought affiliation with Smith College. As an alternative, the Cambridge School faculty arranged for their present students to be admitted to Harvard's Graduate School of Design, a change of policy coinciding with the wartime shortage of male students.

In architecture, engineering, and other male-dominated occupations, shortages of men during World War II meant that women were actively sought for jobs or programs they would ordinarily have been denied or discouraged from seeking. After the war, in the same patriotic breath, they were urged to relinquish the jobs to returning servicemen. In the same spirit, architectural schools reduced the number of places allotted for women.

The political, social and economic upheavals of the late 1960s and the 1970s — civil rights, Vietnam, Watergate, recession — were deeply felt issues on college and university campuses throughout the United States. Two products of the '60s — increased social awareness and political activism — transformed the training of women as architects just as they altered the



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nature of education in other disciplines.

The Women's Movement of the 1970s demanded equal rights for the sexes; unlike earlier women's movements in America, this one had a tremendous impact, leading to the entry of more women than ever before into academic training for all professions, backed by favorable legislation and court decisions on affirmative action. In March of 1974, students at Washington University in St. Louis presented a symposium, "The Role of Women in Architecture," chaired by graduate student Hannah Roth and attended by more than 300 women architecture students from around the nation. In April, a conference on women and design was held at the University of Oregon.

From these and similar events at schools around the country, a clear message emerged: recruit more women faculty, and enroll more women students. According to the 1975 statistics from the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB), women represented 14 percent of all architecture students.

In the wake of the activism and idealism of the 1960s and 1970s, the prevailing winds on campus in the 1980s seem to blow in the

direction of career, professionalism, and the marketplace. At the same time, the number of women in all professional programs continues to increase.

Women comprised approximately 30 percent of the students enrolled in architecture schools according to the 1985 NAAB statistics. Some schools still have less than 7 percent enrollment while others have more than 50 percent. In 1985, the Columbia Graduate School of Architecture and Planning enrolled more women than men in its architecture program for the first time in its 103-year history.

Women received 24 percent of the bachelor of architecture degrees, 30 percent of the masters of architecture degrees, and 36 percent of the doctor of architecture degrees, according to the 1985 National Center for Educational Statistics. These figures reflect a drastic change from the sole woman who graduated with Cornell's class of 1880. As women's prospects for gaining full acceptance in architecture have grown, their interest in defining themselves simply as architects, rather than women architects, has also increased.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of financial data. This section also outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the need for consistency and transparency in the reporting process.

The second part of the document focuses on the challenges and opportunities associated with data management in a rapidly changing environment. It explores the impact of technological advancements on data collection and analysis, as well as the need for robust security measures to protect sensitive information. The text also discusses the importance of data governance and the role of leadership in fostering a data-driven culture within an organization.

Sophia Hayden  
(1868-1953)

Womans Building,  
World's Columbian Exposition,  
Chicago  
1893



Courtesy of the Archive of Women in Architecture, AIA Archives

Woman's Building,  
Kentucky Room,  
World's Columbian Exposition,  
Chicago  
1893



Courtesy of the Archive of Women in Architecture, AIA Archives





1911

1912



Louise Bethune, FAIA  
(1856-1913)

Buffalo Baseball Stadium,  
Buffalo, New York  
Exterior view and grandstand  
1898

Courtesy of the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society



Courtesy of the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society

# THE MOUNTAIN



## Practicing Architecture and Gaining Recognition

**A**fter completing her apprenticeship, Louise Bethune (1856-1913) opened a Buffalo architect office with her husband in 1881. Bethune & Bethune received commissions as diverse as a hotel, a prison, an armory, a baseball

grandstand, police stations, public schools, residences, and industrial and commercial buildings. Years later, as a member of Bethune, Bethune and Fuchs, Mrs. Bethune was recognized for taking entire charge of the office work and completing superintendence of one-third of the outside work.

However, Bethune was not the only woman practicing architecture in the late 19th century. Sophia Hayden (1868-1953), the first woman to complete a full four-year program at MIT, won first place in a competition to design the Woman's Building at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Hayden supervised part of the building construction. In 1895, Pittsburgh architect Elise Mercur was selected by competition to build the Woman's Building, financed, designed, decorated, and managed by women, at The Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta.

During the first decade of this century, women began collaborating in architectural practice. As early as 1909, two MIT graduates, Ida Annah Ryan (c. 1873-1950) and Florence Luscomb (1887- ) formed a partnership that lasted until World War I. One year later, Anna Schenck ( -1915) and Marcia Mead (1879-1967) teamed up to form a two-woman New York City firm.

The first woman to graduate from the Ecole

des Beaux-Arts in Paris, Julia Morgan (1872-1957) was one of the first women to be licensed in California. In 1919, she began work on her largest commission, San Simeon, the now-famous residence of publisher William Randolph Hearst. It is one of more than 800 buildings that Morgan designed during her long career.

In 1922, at a meeting in St. Louis, several chapters of women architecture students from different universities formed the first national women's architecture organization, Alpha Alpha Gamma, later known as the Association of Women in Architecture (AWA).

In 1926, three MIT graduates, Lois Lilley Howe (1864-1964), Eleanor Manning O'Connor (1884-1973), and Mary Almy (1883-1967), established the all-female firm of Howe, Manning, and Almy in Boston. Many of the firm's commissions were residential. Howe and Manning together designed a series of low-income single family houses for Mariemont, Ohio, one of the nation's first planned communities for workers. Almy brought the firm recognition with an award-winning residence for Mrs. Charles Almy.

The decade of the 1930s saw increasing numbers of women entering the profession. Chief designer for California architect George Washington Smith in the early '20s, Lulah



an innovative business model. This is the case for the business model of the company that has been chosen for this study. The company has been chosen for this study because it is a company that has been successful in implementing a business model innovation.

The company has been successful in implementing a business model innovation because it has been able to create a new value proposition for its customers. This has allowed the company to differentiate itself from its competitors and to attract a larger customer base.

The company has also been successful in implementing a business model innovation because it has been able to create a new revenue stream. This has allowed the company to increase its revenue and to improve its financial performance.

The company has also been successful in implementing a business model innovation because it has been able to create a new cost structure. This has allowed the company to reduce its costs and to improve its profitability.


The company has also been successful in implementing a business model innovation because it has been able to create a new channel of distribution. This has allowed the company to reach a larger number of customers and to increase its sales.

The company has also been successful in implementing a business model innovation because it has been able to create a new relationship with its customers. This has allowed the company to build a loyal customer base and to increase its customer retention.

The company has also been successful in implementing a business model innovation because it has been able to create a new partnership with its suppliers. This has allowed the company to reduce its costs and to improve its quality of service.

The company has also been successful in implementing a business model innovation because it has been able to create a new partnership with its distributors. This has allowed the company to reach a larger number of customers and to increase its sales.

The company has also been successful in implementing a business model innovation because it has been able to create a new partnership with its investors. This has allowed the company to raise capital and to improve its financial performance.



Maria Riggs (1896-1984) opened her own firm in 1931. Known for her sensitivity to the California landscape, Riggs worked in styles ranging from Spanish and Mexican Colonial Revival to avant-garde contemporary. The Vedanta Temple combines a West Coast regional style with Japanese design elements and the surrounding landscape.

Designer of hotels and buildings in the Grand Canyon, Mary Colter (1869-1958), at age 41, became the architect for the Fred Harvey Company. She also supervised the interior decoration and renovation of many Grand Canyon structures. Her work is distinguished by an abiding respect for place, a fully developed regional style, and great care to blend buildings with their environment. Colter studied the remains of ancient Indian watchtowers to create this 1932 Grand Canyon observation tower using a steel framework beneath its walls of native stone.

Surprisingly, women architects were given their first major professional opportunities during the Great Depression. In 1933, the National Park Service, the Library of Congress, and the American Institute of Architects initiated the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) to document historically important architecture across the country. The establishment of the HABS program provided work to a steadily growing number of women architects. Through site visits, photographs, and measured drawings, architects recorded America's built environment, documenting the country's architectural heritage. Employed by HABS, architect Henrietta Dozier (1872-1947) measured and

documented historic buildings in Florida. Today, up to 50 percent of the architects employed by HABS are women.

Women's contributions to the field of architecture in the 1940s can be characterized by innovation and experimentation. Founded by Walter Gropius and a group of his former students including Sarah Pillsbury Harkness (b. 1914) and Jean Bodman Fletcher (1915-1965), a new type of architecture practice opened in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1945. The Architects Collaborative (TAC) was unique not only for its philosophy of a "strong sense of community" and "team efforts" for the firm, but a common aim that architecture should "relate to the environment, culture, and climate."

Eleanor Raymond (b. 1887) attended The Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture and, in 1919, established a partnership with the school's founder, Henry Atherton Frost. In 1928, Raymond established her own architectural practice in Boston and chose to concentrate on designing domestic architecture. She explored the possibilities of housing to the fullest, becoming an innovator in the field. Among Raymond's achievements were The Plywood House (1940), the Masonite House (1944), and the Sun House (1948), one of the earliest solar houses.

MIT graduate Elisabeth Coit (1892-1987) gained public recognition with her AIA Langley Fellowship study, published in 1941, on low-cost urban housing. In 1942, Coit received an emergency appointment with the Federal Housing Authority, and began a long career in



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of financial data. This section also outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the need for consistency and precision in all reporting.

The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of internal controls to prevent fraud and errors. It details the role of management in establishing a strong control environment and the importance of regular audits to identify and address any weaknesses. This section also discusses the need for transparency and accountability in all financial reporting.

The third part of the document addresses the challenges of managing financial risk and the importance of developing a comprehensive risk management strategy. It outlines the various types of risks that can affect an organization and the steps that should be taken to identify, assess, and mitigate these risks. This section also discusses the role of insurance and other risk transfer mechanisms in protecting the organization's assets.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of financial data. This section also outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the need for consistency and precision in all reporting.

The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of financial data. This section also outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the need for consistency and precision in all reporting.

The sixth part of the document focuses on the implementation of internal controls to prevent fraud and errors. It details the role of management in establishing a strong control environment and the importance of regular audits to identify and address any weaknesses. This section also discusses the need for transparency and accountability in all financial reporting.

The seventh part of the document addresses the challenges of managing financial risk and the importance of developing a comprehensive risk management strategy. It outlines the various types of risks that can affect an organization and the steps that should be taken to identify, assess, and mitigate these risks. This section also discusses the role of insurance and other risk transfer mechanisms in protecting the organization's assets.

The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of financial data. This section also outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the need for consistency and precision in all reporting.

Katharine Cotheal Budd, AIA  
(1860-1951)

Budd at her Madison  
Avenue office  
Circa 1918



Courtesy of the Victoria Budd Opperman Collection, AIA Archives

Lulah Maria Riggs, FAIA  
(1896-1984)

Vedanta Temple,  
Montecito, California  
1954-56



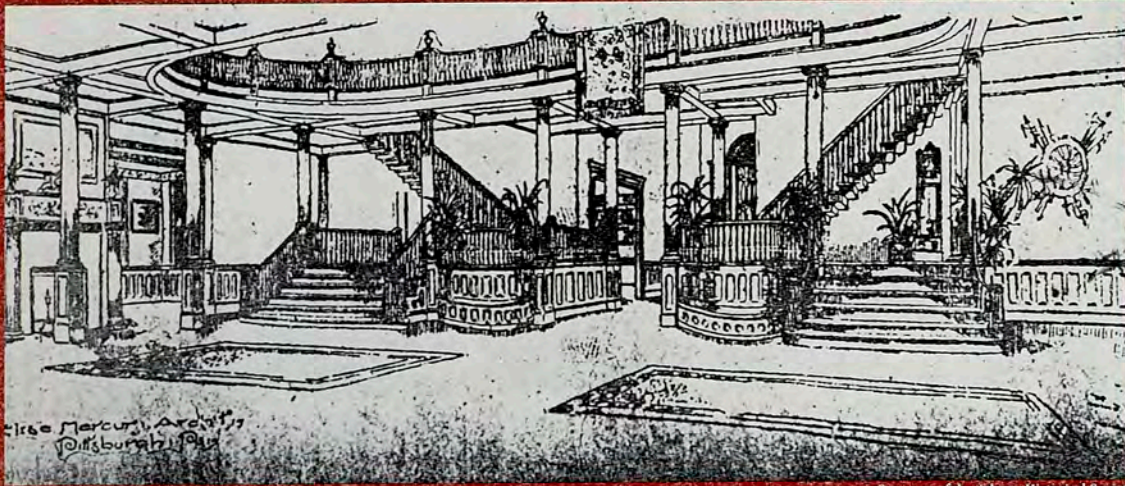
Courtesy of the University of California, Santa Barbara





1955  
1956  
1957

1958  
1959



Courtesy of the Atlanta Historical Society

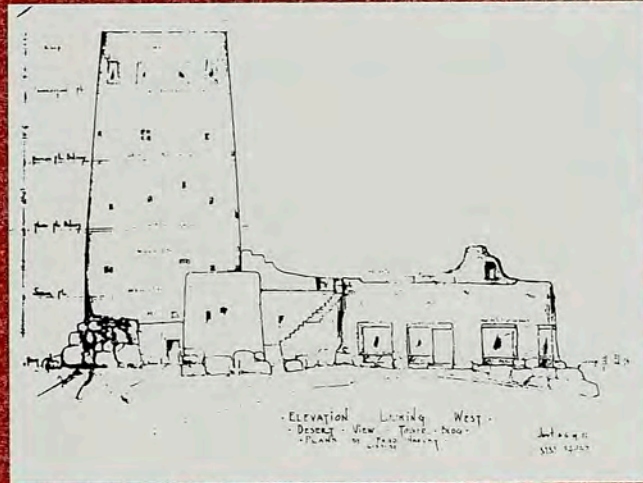
Elise Mercur

( )

Women's Building,  
The Cotton States and  
International Exposition,  
Atlanta  
Sketch of reception hall  
1895



Courtesy of National Park Service Historic Photographic Collection

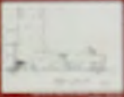


From *Mary Colter, Builder upon the Red Earth*, © 1980, by Virginia Grattan, published by Northland Press

Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter  
(1869-1958)

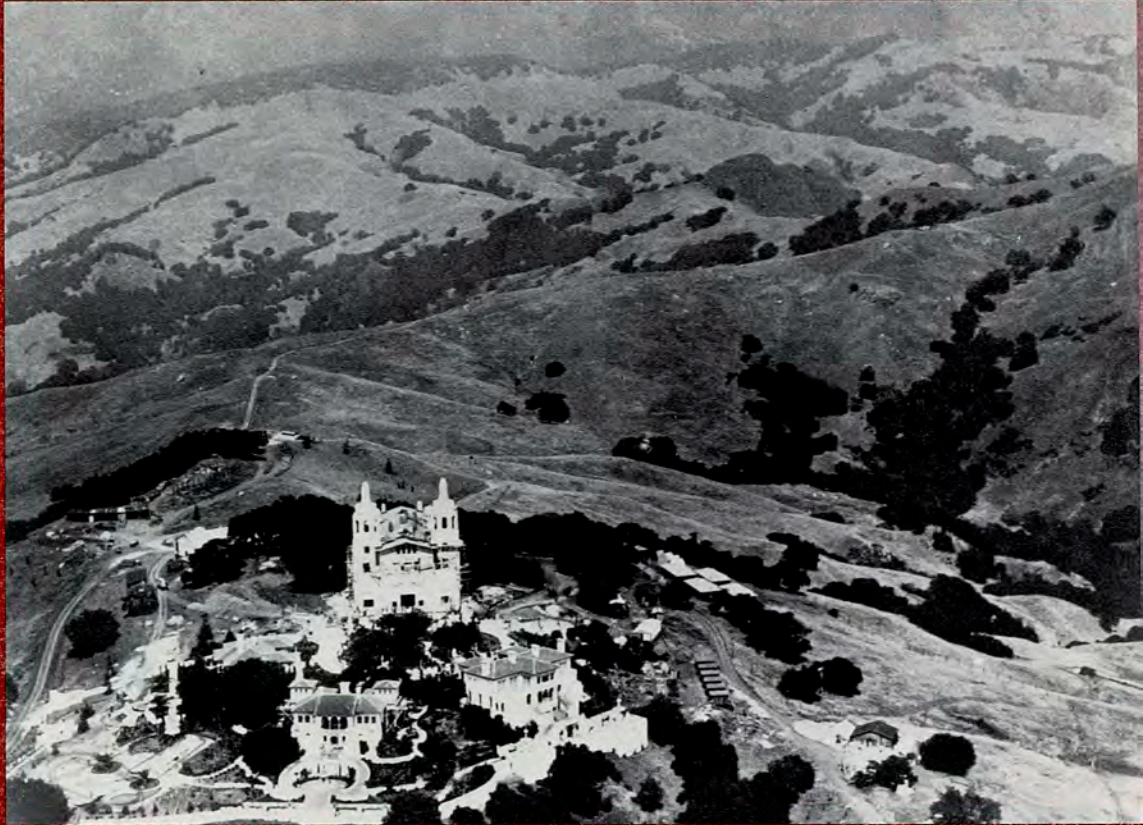
Watchtower and elevation,  
Grand Canyon  
1931

# THE HILL



Julia Morgan, AIA  
(1872-1957)

San Simeon under construction,  
San Luis Obispo County,  
California  
1919-1942



Courtesy of Special Collections, University Archives, California Polytechnic State University

Exterior of San Simeon

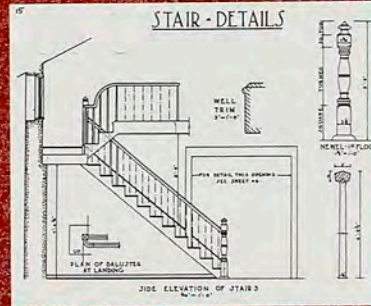


Courtesy of Special Collections, University Archives,  
California Polytechnic State University

# 1997

1997





Henrietta Dozier, AIA  
 (1872-1947)  
 Stair details for the  
 Historic American Buildings  
 Survey,  
 St. Augustine, Florida  
 1936

Courtesy of the Library of Congress



Eleanor Raymond, FAIA  
 (b. 1887)  
 Sun House, Dover, Massachusetts  
 1948

Courtesy of Doris Cole, AIA

# THE WALKER



public housing. She was named a Fellow of the AIA for her lasting contributions to the field of public housing.

Several published surveys during the 1950s attempt to determine the number of women practicing architecture in the United States. The Association of Women in Architecture and the Allied Arts reported in its 1958 "Women in Architecture Survey" that women accounted for approximately one percent of the total number of architects in the United States. A study published in *Architecture and Engineering News* the following year found that "one out of every 100 architects in this country—1.5 is a woman."

By the 1950s, women were practicing in large architecture firms. Natalie de Blois (b. 1921), a scholarship student at the Columbia School of Architecture, took a job with Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM) soon after graduation in 1944. Her contribution to corporate architecture during this period was enormous, and largely anonymous. Working directly for SOM's Gordon Bunshaft, she was design coordinator for the Lever House in New York (1952) and senior designer for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Building (1957). She was in charge of all aspects of programming, design, and presentation for the Pepsi Cola Building (1959) and the Union Carbide Building (1960), both New York City landmarks.

In 1964, architect Margaret Fritsch (circa 1900) completed the first comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances for Juneau, Alaska. More than 40 years earlier, Fritsch was the first woman graduate of the University of

Oregon's School of Architecture, and was the first woman to be registered as an architect in Oregon.

In 1969, Beatrice Dinerman noted in an article appearing in *Architectural Forum* that women constituted fewer than five percent of all architecture students. Despite low enrollment in architecture schools, women were involved in many aspects of the profession in the 1960s.

The 1970s brought about a heightened awareness of women practicing architecture. Coinciding with the general activism of the early 1970s, women architects formed organizations such as Women in Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Planning (WALAP), and the Alliance of Women in Architecture (AWA). In 1973, Doris Cole's important book, *From Tipi to Skyscraper: A History of Women in Architecture*, was published, documenting women's contributions to architecture. In 1977, the Brooklyn Museum mounted the first major exhibition on "Women in American Architecture" organized by Susana Torre.

By the mid-70s, the numbers of women practicing architecture increased dramatically. The U.S. Department of Labor statistics from the same year indicated that 4.3 percent of the nation's architects were women. By the 1980s, U.S. Department of Labor statistics showed that women constituted 6.7 percent of the nation's architects.

In 1981, Maya Lin, a 21-year old architecture student from Yale University, won first place in the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Design Competition. Lin's funerary architecture proj-



The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of people in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of social and economic problems. One of the most serious of these is the problem of housing. In many of the large cities, there is a severe shortage of housing, and this has led to a large number of people living in slums. These slums are often very overcrowded and lack basic amenities such as clean water and electricity. This has led to a high incidence of disease and a poor quality of life for the people living in them.

Another major problem is the problem of unemployment. In many of the large cities, there is a high level of unemployment, and this has led to a large number of people living in poverty. This has led to a number of social and economic problems, such as crime and drug addiction. The government has tried to address these problems by providing social services and creating jobs, but these efforts have not been successful. The problem of unemployment remains one of the most serious in the country.

ect was selected from 1,420 entries by a team of recognized jurors, including Pietro Belluschi. Located on the Mall, the monument is one of the most powerful and visited sites in Washington, D.C.

Women's roles in corporate architecture became more visible in 1982 when Chicago architect Diane Legge Lohan became the first woman partner of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. By 1987, SOM had three women partners.

A 1975 graduate of the Columbia Graduate School of Architecture and Planning, Laurinda Spear (b. 1950) with colleagues Bernardo Fort-Brescia, Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk, founded the firm "Arquitectonica" in 1977. The firm gained an overnight reputation for creating brightly colored, imaginative buildings. Partners Duany and Plater-Zyberk formed their own firm in 1980. Spear continues to act as principal designer for Arquitectonica which has been credited with changing the face of Miami. Arquitectonica, with its branches in New York City and Chicago, employs 45 architects.

Established in 1986, the Los Angeles partnership of Siegel Sklarek Diamond, AIA Architects, claims to be "one of the largest women-owned architecture firms in the century." Partners Margot Siegel (b. 1932), Norma Sklarek (b. 1928), and Kate Diamond (b. 1954) divide the responsibilities of the firm's operations, project management, and design, respectively. Their commissions include a civic

center, a housing project for the elderly, schools, and mixed-use retail complexes in California.

### CONCLUSION

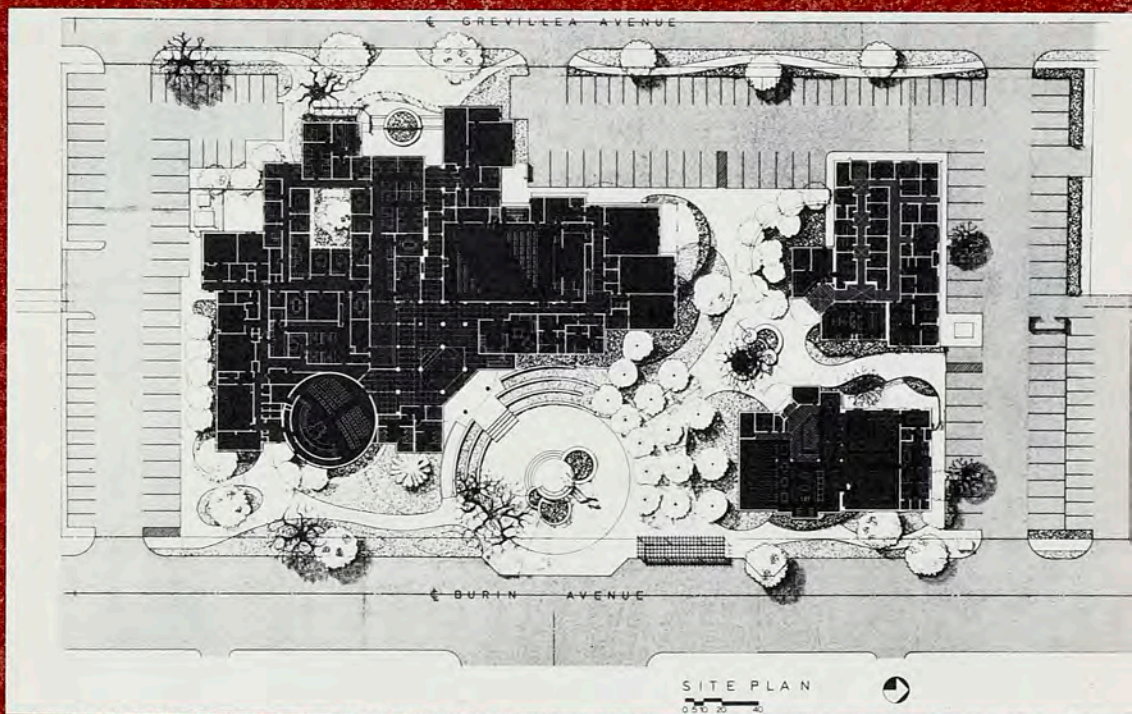
For many years, the subject of women and architecture would not have filled a slim volume in the history of the profession. Over the past 20 years, this situation has changed irrevocably. Events of the early years have created a body of history now on record, and women today are entering architectural programs and professional practice in such numbers that their presence and consequence within architecture will never again be denied. The difference for the future may be the growing voices of women in the profession and the changing perceptions of women as architects.

Therese A. Ildefonso  
Project Director and Staff Executive  
AIA Women in Architecture Committee

Judith S. Schultz  
Curator of Exhibitions  
The American Architectural Foundation

Siegel Sklarek Diamond,  
AIA Architects

Lawndale Civic Center Site Plan  
Lawndale, California  
1986



Courtesy of Siegel Sklarek Diamond, AIA Architects, Archive of Women in Architecture, AIA Archives

Laurinda Spear, AIA,  
(b. 1950)

Arquitectonica, Inc.  
The Atlantis,  
Miami, Florida  
A condominium building  
which cost \$14 million  
to construct  
1978



Courtesy of Arquitectonica, Inc.

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The AIA Archive of Women in Architecture











**T**he AIA Archives, which includes the AIA Archive of Women in Architecture, documents the Institute's history from its founding in 1857 to the present day. The largest collection of source materials on the profession in

America, the Archives also contains data on more than 100,000 architects who have practiced in the United States.

As the Bethune centennial approached, it became clear that the AIA records on women in architecture were less than complete. With the support of the AIA Women in Architecture Committee and funding from the College of Fellows Fund of the American Architectural Foundation, the Institute established the AIA Archive of Women in Architecture. Matilda McQuaid began the collection, first by identifying women members of the AIA since its founding, then by pulling together material on these members from many sources, and lastly by adding data to the archive through active collecting.

Information in the AIA Archive of Women in Architecture varies widely. Some files contain little more than the name and place of practice. Other files contain extensive biographical data, building lists, drawings, photographs of both the architect and her work, published works, articles, and correspondence.

The Archive also contains responses from schools of architecture to queries on women alumnae and notes on the location of additional information. A working collection that does not duplicate material on women in the AIA Archives, the Archive has grown from nothing to more than 60 linear feet of material today.

This list includes those files in the collection as of March 1, 1988. The only criterion for inclusion is to be or to have been a woman in the practice of architecture, whether AIA member or not. If you, or someone you know or know about, should be included in the collection or if you wish to use the collection or add material to an existing file, please contact:

Tony P. Wrenn  
Archivist  
American Institute of Architects  
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
(202) 626-7496

# File List for the AIA Archive of Women in Architecture

- A** Aalto, Elissa M., Hon. FAIA  
Aaby, Rowena Weeks  
Abell, Jan, AIA  
Adam, Katrin  
Addams, Jane  
Affirmative Action for the Integration of Women in the Architectural Profession  
Agman, Miss  
Aiken, Ann M., AIA  
Akamie, Linda  
Alakioutou, Roula, AIA  
Alden, Clara C.  
Alex, Iris S., FAIA  
Ali, Zainab Faruqi  
Alison, Alice Ayer  
Allen, Helen H.  
Alliance of Women in Architecture  
Allott, Kathryn  
Alpha Alpha Gamma  
Almy, Mary, AIA  
American Association of University Women  
AIA Archives — Women in Architecture  
AIA Policy on Women in Architecture  
AIA Women in Architecture Committee  
Ametrano, R.E.  
Andersen, Kristin R.  
Anderson, Dorothy May  
Anderson, Pamela J., AIA  
Andrews, C. Jill, AIA  
Andrews, Lavone Dickensheets, FAIA  
Angelini, Theresa Luthman  
Anthony, Wilfrid E.  
Architects Collaborative, The  
Architect's Tea Set, Women's Division  
"The Architect's Wife"  
Architectural Advertising, Women in  
Architectural & Allied Arts Exhibition, Women at the 1925  
Architecture: A Place for Women  
Architecture Schools, Women in  
Arkansas, University of  
Arizona State University  
Arizona, University of  
Bauhaus Architectural School  
Beaux-Arts Institute of Design  
Boston Architectural Center  
California State Polytechnic University  
California, University of at Berkeley  
California, University of at Los Angeles  
Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture  
Carnegie Institute of Technology  
Catholic University  
Chicago Institute of Architectural Design  
Chicago School of Architecture  
Chicago, University of  
Columbia University  
Cooper Union  
Cornell University  
Cranbrook Academy  
Detroit, University of  
Ecole des Beaux Arts  
Fontainebleau School  
George Washington University  
Harvard University  
Houston, University of  
Howard University  
Idaho, University of  
Illinois Institute of Technology  
Illinois, University of at Chicago  
Illinois, University of at Urbana-Champaign  
Kansas State University  
Kansas, University of  
Louisiana State University  
Lowthrope School of Landscape Architecture for Women  
McGill University  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Miami University  
Michigan, University of  
Minnesota, University of  
Mississippi State University  
Montana State University  
New Mexico, University of  
New York School of Applied Design for Women  
New York School of Fine & Applied Arts  
New York State College  
New York University  
North Carolina State University  
North Carolina, University of at Charlotte  
Ohio State University  
Oklahoma State University  
Oregon, University of  
Pennsylvania State University  
Pennsylvania, University of Archives  
Pennsylvania, University of School of Architecture  
Pratt Institute  
Princeton University  
Puerto Rico, University of  
Rice Institute  
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute  
Southern California Institute of Architecture  
Southern California, University of  
Southern University  
Syracuse University  
Tennessee, University of at Knoxville  
Texas, University of at Austin  
Toronto, University of  
Tuskegee University  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University  
Virginia, University of  
Washington State University  
Washington University at St. Louis  
Washington, University of  
Western Reserve University  
Yale University  
Archive of Women in Architecture, New York  
Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine  
Arbery, Ann  
Armstrong, Leslie, AIA

CHAPTER I  
THE FOUNDING FATHERS  
1776-1789

Armstrong, Louise  
 Art Institute of Chicago  
 Asken, Yvonne Warner, FAIA  
 Association of Business & Professional  
 Women in Construction  
 Association of Women in Architecture  
 Austin Women in Architecture  
 Ast, Gunduz Dagdelen  
 Arwood, Diane P., AIA  
 Aulenti, Gae  
 Austin Women in Architecture  
 Austin, Elizabeth M.  
 Austin-Salvo, Susan, AIA  
 Austin-Smith, Inette, Hon. FAIA  
 Ayer, Elizabeth, AIA  
 Avery Library

Bennett, Rachelle R., AIA  
 Bentel, Maria A., FAIA  
 Bergeim, Hilde, AIA  
 Berger, Marsha, AIA  
 Bergsten, Eileen Marie  
 Beringer, Nancy, AIA  
 Berke, Deborah  
 Berkeley, Ellen Perry  
 Berkoff, Marlene J., AIA  
 Berman, Miriam, AIA  
 Bernheimer, Betty Ray  
 Best, Nellie  
 Best, Rosemary, AIA  
 Bethune, Louise Blanchard, FAIA  
 Betts, Olive  
 Bevington, Christine Benglia, AIA  
 Binder, Rebecca L., AIA  
 Bingham, Harriette G.  
 Birkby, Phyllis  
 Bishop, Florence E., AIA  
 Blackbird, Franc, AIA  
 Blair, Cynthia, AIA  
 Blair, Katherine D.  
 Bliznakov, Milka T.  
 Blood, Marion Frances, AIA  
 Bly, Jimmie  
 Bobrow/Thomas and Associates  
 Boeke, Lynn M., AIA  
 Bombelles, G. Nina, AIA  
 Bond, Margaret M., AIA  
 Bonner, Darcy R., AIA  
 Bonniwell, Norma  
 Bonstrom, Sue Lani, AIA  
 Boston Women in Architecture  
 Boutelle, Sara Holmes  
 Boyle, Susan Dian  
 Brady, Mrs. George S.  
 Braverman, Louise M., AIA  
 Bremer, Hester  
 Bren, Joan M., AIA



Courtesy of Victoria Budd Opperman Collection, AIA Archives

Breslin, Lynne C.  
 Bridgman, Lilian B.  
 Brigham, Patti  
 Brockman, Marilyn, AIA  
 Brodman, Louise A., AIA  
 Brooks, Jane S.  
 Brooks, Katherine  
 Brosio, Magda  
 Brown, Daphne E., AIA  
 Brown, Ebba W., AIA  
 Brown, J. Gale, AIA  
 Brown, Leslie A., AIA  
 Brown, Margaret K., AIA  
 Brown, Marjorie E., AIA  
 Bruner, Barbara Marilyn  
 Bryan, Noushin Ehsan, AIA  
 Budd, Katharine Cotheal, AIA

**Katharine Cotheal Budd, AIA  
 (1860-1951)**

YWCA Hostess House, Taylor Field  
 Montgomery, Alabama  
 Circa 1918

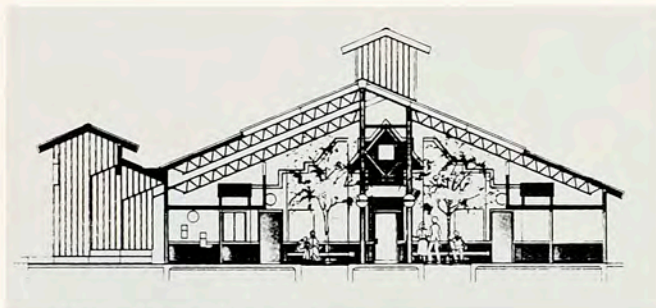


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Courtesy of the Archive of Women in Architecture, AIA Archives

Buildings for Women by Women

"Built by Women"

Bullock, Helen, Hon. AIA

Burbank, Gertrude Shuit

Burkhart, Deborah A., AIA

Burnett, Mrs. Cora Timken

Burns, Norma DeCamp, AIA

Burress, Alice Nixon, AIA

Business and Professional Women's Foundation

Butka, Celile

Butler, Winnifred M.

Byerly, Cornelia

Byers, Christine

Byington, Mrs.

**C** Caffey, Linda

Campbell, Susan M.

Campus Climate Revisited: Chilly for Women

Faculty, Administrators, & Graduate Students

Canavan, Miss

Candela, Rosario, AIA

Capen, Judith M., AIA

Capitman, Barbara Baer

Caplan, Sherry T.

Caples, Sara Elizabeth, AIA

Carlisle, Phyllis Cook

Cartwright, Virginia

Cary, Mrs. W.H.

Cass, Heather Willson, AIA

Chaban, Elizabeth

Chadeayne, Olive, AIA

Chafee, Judith, FAIA

Chambers, Lorraine Stevenson, AIA

Chang, Pao-Chi, AIA

Chao, Teresita, AIA

Chapman, Josephine Wright

Chappell, Mrs. Henry W.

Charles, Ethel M.

Chemers, Deborah Libby

Chevalier, Barbara

Chicago Women in Architecture

Child, Susan

Chimacoff, Barbara

Ching, Priscilla M., AIA

Cho, Diane

Christie, Audrey Koehler, MRAIC

Christie, Margaret Gisborne

Churchill, Susanne M., AIA

Clark, Alice Hartzel

Clark, Kristina H., AIA

Clark, Mary Patterson

Clausen, Meredith L.

Clawson, Jacqueline

Clayberg, Dorothea M.

Clayton, Karen L. Johnson, AIA

Clayton, Pamela, AIA

Clements, Pamela

Norma Burns, AIA

(b. 1940)

Chatham County Social Services

Building

Pittsboro, North Carolina

1983

Clere, Hazel

Close, Elizabeth Scheu, FAIA

Cobb, Jean Washburn, AIA

Coblentz, Dorothy

Coblin, Ethelind, AIA

Cocroft, Nancy J., AIA

Coffin, Marian

Cohen, Carol J.

Coit, Elisabeth, FAIA

Cole, Doris, AIA

Cole, Frieda

Cole, Mary Caroline, FAIA

Coleman, Margaret

Coliver, Susie

Collinson, Lynn

Colon, Żydnia

Colorado Women in Architecture

Colter, Mary E. Jane

Columbian Exposition, Woman's Building

Comfort, Gertrude E.

Connor, Rose, AIA

Conroy, Sarah Booth, Hon. AIA

Conway, Helen

Cooke, Susan M.

Cooley, Helen Jane

Cooper, Jumana J.

Cooper, Margaret Raiford

Cooper, Margaret Robb Shook, AIA

Cotton States & International Exposition

Woman's Building

Covington, Garnett K.

Cowles, Genevieve

Cox, Sharon

Craig, Mrs.

Craig, Mary Osborne

Craig, Mary J.

Cranes, Eva Hayes

Crawford, Mary Ann E., AIA

Creswell, L. Jean, AIA

"Criteria for a Feminist Design Award"

Cross & Cross Architects

Crosswell, Carol Fain, AIA

Cunningham, Mary P.

Custer, Betty Lou, FAIA

**D** Dale, Maud

Daley, June

Dallas Women in Architecture

D'Ascenzo, Nicola

Davern, Jeanne Marguerite, Hon. AIA

Davidson, Beatrice Centner

Davie, Miss

deAvignon, Fay

deBauza, Istra Hernandez, AIA

deBlois, Natalie, FAIA

deJongh, Donna G.C., AIA

deNoriega, Taina Rikala

dePantel, Beatriz del Cueto, AIA

DeVere, Garnetha R.

DeWolfe, Elsie

Deakin, Edna

Dean, Andrea Oppenheimer

Dean, Ruth

Deas, Anne Izard

Debrezini, Elizabeth Joan

Delson, Amy L., AIA

Denmark, Women Architects

Denver Women in Architecture



# Hoteling, Moteling and Traveling

W. H. Greenleaf  
Greenleaf Publishing



Hoteling, Moteling and  
Traveling  
W. H. Greenleaf  
Greenleaf Publishing

Deuster, Mary, AIA  
 Deustua, Olga  
 Diamond, Katherine, AIA  
 Dianati-Jahromi, Soheila  
 Diercks, Janet E., AIA  
 DiGenonimo, Suzanne, AIA  
 Divoll, Leslie, AIA  
 Dixon, Kay  
 Dixon, Sarah Smith, AIA  
 Dolson, Martha  
 Donaphin, Alexa Barnes  
 Donnelly, Pamela  
 Dorgan, Kathleen A., AIA  
 Dornin, Ann  
 Dougherty, Betsey Olenick, AIA  
 Downing, Antoinette Forrester, Hon. AIA  
 Doyle, Deborah  
 Dozier, Henrietta C., AIA  
 Dreiling, Helen Combs, AIA  
 Drennan, Georgia B.  
 Driskel, Jean, FAIA  
 Dubrucq, Virginia Rae, AIA  
 Dunning, Ann M., AIA  
 Durham, Katherine Lee, AIA  
 Dwyer, Miss  
 Dykema, Bibiana Bright, AIA

**E** Eames, Ray  
 Eastman, Mary-Jean, AIA  
 Easton, Cynthia, AIA  
 Easton, Merle Lynn, AIA  
 Ebbeson, Gertrude E., AIA  
 Eckart, Ruth Virginia, AIA  
 Eckert, Cody A., AIA  
 Edelman, Judith H., FAIA  
 Edinger, Dorothy  
 Edwards-Kammer, Pamela, AIA  
 Elam, Merrill Lynn, AIA  
 Eldar, Maria S., AIA  
 Ellis, Charlotte  
 Ellis, Elizabeth Moore, AIA

Ellis, Gena  
 Emmons, Audrey, FAIA  
 Emmons, Patricia K., AIA  
 Epps, Suzi, AIA  
 Erdman, Doris S., AIA  
 Ericsson, Katherine G., AIA  
 Ever Ready Label Corporation Mural  
 Decoration Competition (1934)  
 Exhibitions on Women in Architecture

**F** Fairbank, Sandra, AIA  
 Fallon, Kristine K., AIA  
 Farrand, Beatrix Jones  
 Feldhamer, Thelma, AIA  
 Felt, Vera I.  
 Fenton, Jean Giltner, AIA  
 Ferebee, Ann  
 Ficken, Katherine C., AIA  
 Fielding, Kristina  
 Fifield, Ethel Frances  
 Figuera, Leonor  
 Films-Women in Architecture  
 Filtzer, Hyman  
 Findley, Helen E.

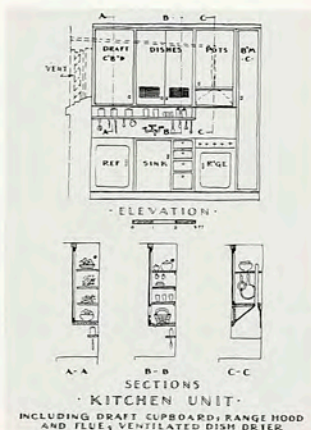
Finn, Daria  
 Fiorvich, Martha Ann, AIA  
 Fitzsimmons, Angela  
 Flanders, Annette Hoyt  
 Fleisher, Elizabeth Hirsh, AIA  
 Fleming, Beula  
 Fletcher, Jean Bodman, AIA  
 Flowers, Deborah R., AIA  
 Fogal, Sheila  
 Ford, Janet L., AIA  
 Ford, Lauren  
 Fox, Carolyn  
 Fox, Dorothy  
 Fox, Karen, AIA  
 Fredette, Diane Kaufman, AIA  
 Freedley, Anne  
 Freeman, Ruth Reynolds, AIA  
 French, Helen D., AIA  
 Friedman, Elise  
 Fritsch, Margaret Goodin, AIA  
 Frommer, Maria, AIA  
 Frost, Rossie Moodie, AIA  
 Fry, Sherry

Fujii, Ellen Parsons, AIA  
 Fuller, Mrs. Frank

**G** Gabrielli, Julie E.  
 Gailor, Charlotte  
 Gajeske, Cheryl C., AIA  
 Gallagher, Joan, AIA  
 Galland, Ellen Rockwell, AIA  
 Gannon, Mary Nevan  
 Garrett, Mrs. George A.  
 Garrett, Rhoda  
 Gaskins, Marjorie Anne, AIA  
 Gayer, Diane Elliott, AIA  
 Geddes, Margaret Burnham, AIA  
 Geddis, Barbara L., AIA  
 Geise, Carolyn D., AIA  
 Gensburg, Sara E.E., AIA  
 George, Vida  
 Gerberding, Holly, AIA  
 Gerth, Ruth L.  
 Gidoni, Elsa, AIA  
 Gigos, Virginia  
 Gillespie, Helen Chittenden, AIA  
 "Girls Shun Architecture"  
 Glasser, Beth L., AIA  
 Glitsch, Val, AIA  
 Goldberg, Regi  
 Goldfarb, Joanne Jacob, AIA  
 Goldstein, Barbara  
 Golter, Barbara  
 Gooch, Ann Bintliff, AIA  
 Goodin, Margaret  
 Goodman, Janet L., AIA  
 Goody, Joan Edelman, AIA  
 Gorawara-Bhat, Rita  
 Gorin, Rosalind E.  
 Gottlieb, Cassandra W., AIA  
 Gottwald, Sylvia  
 Gould Associates  
 Gould, Amy L., AIA

### Elisabeth Coit, FAIA (1892-1987)

Sections for Kitchen Units  
 "Notes on Design and Construction  
 of the Dwelling Unit for the  
 Lower Income Family"  
 1940



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 AIA Archives

...with the school...

...with the school...

...with the school...

...with the school...

Grace, Mary Louise, AIA  
 Grafton, Lennox  
 Graham, Mrs. Mabel A.  
 Graham, Sarah R.  
 Gray, Ellen  
 Greely, Rose  
 Greene, Mrs. Ernest  
 Greenleaf, Miss  
 Greenwald, Susan, AIA  
 Grey, Eileen  
 Griffin, Marion Mahony  
 Grisso, Anna D.  
 Gropius, Ise Franck, Hon AIA  
 Grossman, Elizabeth G.  
 Gutman, Marta

**H** Habrylewicz, Carol  
 Hacker, Julie  
 Hadid, Zaha  
 Hafner, Genevieve Helen, AIA  
 Hagerty, Ann F., AIA  
 Hahn, H.  
 Hahn, M.  
 Haith, Lynda A., AIA  
 Halderman, Anne Bruce  
 Halderman, Marina, AIA  
 Hale, Janet P.  
 Hale, Mary Ann  
 Hall, Jane C., AIA  
 Hall, Jean  
 Hall, Leola  
 Hall, Louise, AIA  
 Hall, Sonya Hastings, AIA  
 Halpin, Anna M., FAIA  
 Halpin, JoBeth  
 Halsband, Frances, AIA  
 Hamlin, Genevieve  
 Handler, Sheryl S.  
 Hanks, Nancy, Hon. AIA  
 Hann, Marlys, AIA

Hansen, Fani Danadjieva, AIA  
 Hanson, Mrs. Ejnar  
 Harding, Elizabeth Lalor  
 Hare, Jeannette  
 Harik, Jihad  
 Harkness, Sarah Pillsbury, FAIA  
 Harney, Henrietta  
 Harrell, Rhonda Shephard, AIA  
 Harrison, Dorothy Gray, AIA  
 Hartwell, Leola G.  
 Hashmy, Khatija A.  
 Hastings, L. Jane, FAIA  
 Hauman, Miss  
 Haussmann, Trix  
 Havey, Ruth  
 Hayden, Dolores  
 Hayden, Sophia G.  
 Hays, Lisa, AIA  
 Hazelburst, Mary F.  
 Hearst, Nan, AIA  
 Heaston, Mary Annette (Ann), AIA  
 Hebrard, Jean C.  
 Heindel, Helen M., AIA  
 Helfand, Margaret, AIA  
 Helmsley, Leona  
 Henault, Odile  
 Hencken, Mrs. William H.  
 Hendrie, Carolyn C., AIA  
 Hermanuz, Ghislaine  
 Hersh, Anne, AIA  
 Herzig, Julia  
 Hess, Kathleen  
 Heyne, Pamela, AIA  
 Hill, Marjorie  
 Hill, Mrs. Robert C.  
 Hillock, Miss  
 Himmel, Deborah I.  
 Hinchman, Margarette S.  
 Hinckley, Dorinda H.  
 Hinton-Lee, W. Chris



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Hitchcock, Charlotte R., AIA  
 Hodgdon, Rosaria F.  
 Hodges, Lucille M., AIA  
 Hoffman, Malvina  
 Hogg, Ima  
 Holbrook, Patricia Ann, AIA  
 Hollis, Audrey  
 Holloway, Marion  
 Holman, Emily Elizabeth  
 Holt, Edith V.  
 Homsey, Victorine duPont, FAIA  
 Honey, Michelle, AIA  
 Hood, Bobbie Sue, AIA  
 Hoog, Marjorie, AIA  
 Hook, Mary Rockwell  
 Hooper, Janet Estelle, AIA  
 Hopkins, S. Dutch  
 Horne, Miss  
 Horstman, Laura A., AIA  
 Horton, Marjorie Norris  
 Hosmer, Clare C., AIA  
 Hotel Irvin for Women — Competition  
*The House That Jill Built*  
 Houston, Ivey  
 Howard, Lucia  
 Howe, Lois Lilley, FAIA

Lydia Straus-Edwards, AIA  
 (b. 1940)

Hammonasset State Park Pavilion  
 Interior  
 Madison, Connecticut  
 1984

Howe, Manning & Almy  
 Howell, Sandra C.  
 Hoyt, Fanny  
 Hunt, Ellen Pulner, AIA  
 Hunt, Sheila A., AIA  
 Hutcheson, Mrs. Martha Brookes  
 Huxtable, Ada Louise, Hon. AIA  
 Hyde, Mrs. A. Musgrave  
 Hynes, Therese Weinheimer

**I** Imas, Lelia E., AIA  
 Imrie, Mary  
 Ingraham, Christine  
 Ingraham, Elizabeth Wright, AIA  
 Ireys, Alice  
 Irvin, Helen Stuart  
 Irvine, Kathleen Connor  
 Irwin, Harriet

**J** Jackson, Alice G.  
 Jackson, Betty Ruth, AIA  
 Jacobsen, Jane M.  
 Janis, Kay Vierk  
 Jansone, Vera E., AIA  
 Jay, Mary Rutherford  
 Jeffers, Carrie  
 Jenne, Elsa Laubach

The  
University of  
California



Los Angeles  
Berkeley  
San Diego

San Francisco  
Santa Barbara

Merced  
Riverside

Jewett, Grace  
 Jewett, Maude Sherwood  
 Johanson, Patricia  
 Johnson, Athiel C.  
 Johnson, Karen Scott, AIA  
 Johnson, Karla S., AIA  
 Johnson, Laura M.  
 Johnson, Ruth  
 Johnston, Frances Benjamin, Hon. AIA  
 Jones, Betty Jo, AIA  
 Jones, Helen Swift  
 Jones, J. Delaine, AIA  
 Justo, Miss

**K** Kade, Linda V., AIA  
 Kahn, Olga  
 Kapila, Malti Rani, AIA  
 Kardan, Guiti  
 Katsikakis, Despina  
 Kausel, Cecilia Lewis  
 Kay, Isabelle Herpin

Keane, Jan, AIA  
 Kellogg, Mrs. E.L.  
 Kellogg, Fay  
 Kemp, M.L.  
 Kemp-Rotan, Renee  
 Kennedy, Marie  
 Kenney, Anne R.  
 Kerbis, Gertrude Lempp, FAIA  
 Kerwell, Madhu  
 Kim, Susie  
 Kimball, Theodora  
 King, Dorothee Stelzer  
 Kingsbury, Allison Mason  
 Kingsley, Karen  
 Kinne, Elizabeth Pennock, AIA  
 Kinnucan, Virginia  
 Kinoshita, Ray  
 Kirkwood, Grace Hight  
 Kiser, Kirsten  
 Kjaer, Bodil

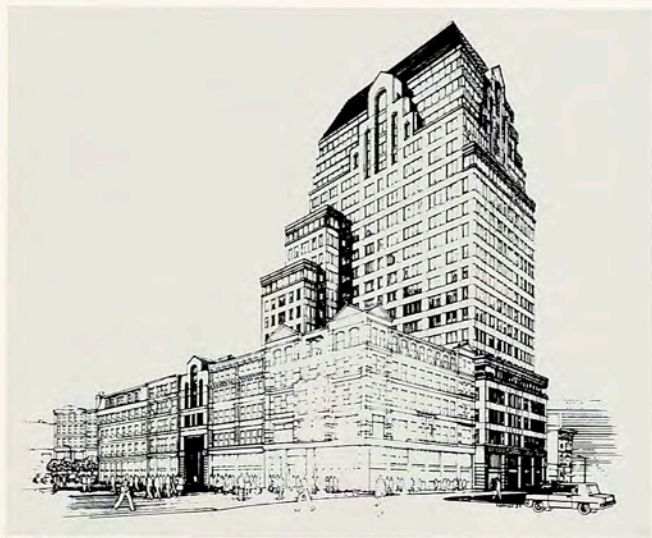
Knee, Mary Frances  
 Knight, Alyce J., AIA  
 Knight, Catherine M., AIA  
 Knight, Geraldine  
 Koeningberg, Lisa  
 Konti, Isidore  
 Kova, Brone A., AIA  
 Kozak, Mary C., AIA  
 Kramer, Eitel Thea, AIA  
 Kraus, Lizbeth P., AIA  
 Kress, Jerrily H.R., AIA  
 Kruger, W.C. & Associates  
 Kwok, Annette

**L** Ladd, Anna Coleman  
 Lamar, Lillie B.  
 Lamb, Mrs. Martha J.  
 Lambert, Phyllis  
 Lamoree, Karen M.  
 Lampert, Christine Marie, AIA  
 Landmark Sites of Women's History

Joan Goody, AIA  
 (b. 1935)

Bedford Kingston Realty Trust  
 Boston, Massachusetts  
 1986

Langdon, Tannys  
 Langhorst, Lois Wilson Worley, AIA  
 Langtree, Maude H.  
 Lari, Sussan, AIA  
 Larson, Susan  
 Lawrence, Megan  
 Layne, Kay E., AIA  
 League, Ellamae Ellis, FAIA  
 Leavitt, Jacqueline  
 LeCuyer, Annette  
 Lederman, Fannie  
 Lee, Elizabeth Bobbitt, FAIA  
 Lee, Melissa  
 Leenhouts, Lillian Scott, FAIA  
 Leers, Andrea P., AIA  
 LeGendre, Laurette, AIA  
 Legge Lohan, Diane, AIA  
 Lehman Smith, Debra, AIA  
 Leitch, Martha Stewart  
 Leivi, Mima  
 Leland, Louise, AIA  
 Lemaire, Eleanor  
 Lencek, Lena  
 Leonard, Edith  
 Lepp, Maxine Brone, AIA  
 Lerner, Jill  
 Leroy, Mrs. Edward A.  
 Levin, Linda S., AIA  
 Levisieur, Elsa, AIA  
 Levy, Florence N.  
 Levy, Toby S., AIA  
 Lewin, Susan Grant  
 Lewis, Ann McCutcheon, AIA  
 Lewis, Kristin A., AIA  
 Lewis, Margaret M.D., AIA  
 Liacas, Natalie Salkowskis  
 Library of Congress  
 Light, Ellen S., AIA  
 Lin, Maya Ying  
 Lindheim, Roslyn, AIA



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Handwritten text, possibly a name or title, written in a cursive script.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or title, written in a cursive script.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or title, written in a cursive script.



Linger, Melody Starr, AIA  
Lobell, Mimi  
Locke, Sonja Johansson  
Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc.  
Lockwood, Mrs. William A.  
Loftness, Vivian  
Lombard, Joanna, AIA  
Long, M.J.  
Longman, Evelyn Batchelder  
Longworth, Nellie  
Longyear, Helen McGraw  
Love, Mildred Nora, AIA  
Love Stanley, Ivanue  
Lovrek, Laurel, AIA  
Lowery, Alleene  
Lowthroe School of Landscape Architecture  
for Women  
Lucey, Lenore M., AIA  
Luis, Rose E., AIA  
Lupton, Debra A., AIA  
Luscomb, Florence Hope  
Lyons, Mrs. B. M.  
Lyons, Isabel M.

**M** McAdams Nancy R., AIA  
McBrearty, Nancy E., AIA  
McBride, Jacquelin S.  
McBride, Michele  
McCabe Miele, Geraldine, AIA  
McCain, Ida F.  
McCawley, Mrs. William M.  
McConnell, Helena  
McCoy, Esther  
McCracken, Laurin  
McCrystal, Deirdre, AIA  
McCulloch, Miss  
McCurry, Margaret I., AIA  
McEntire, Helen S., AIA  
McEwen, Katharine  
McGuinness, Mrs.

McKenzie, Margaret, AIA  
McLaren, Mary  
McQueen, Debra, AIA  
Macklin, Elizabeth, AIA  
Madan, Achla Bahl, AIA  
Maddox, Eva L.  
Mahoney, Colleen, AIA  
Maier, Annette Yates, AIA  
Mallory, Mrs. Robert J.  
Malott, Ann Gauthier  
Manderson, Miss  
Manevich, Martha Bil, AIA  
Manley, Marion I., AIA  
"Manly Art of Architecture, The"  
Manning, Eleanor, AIA  
Manning, Ula Lee, AIA  
Marcus, Lily, AIA  
Margolis, Estelle T.  
Markison, Karen  
Marinovic, Nancy  
Maroldy, Blanche V.  
Marriott, Bessie Kniseley, AIA  
Marshall, Ann  
Martin, Ann Heyman, AIA  
Martin, Arsella B.  
Martin, Beverly W.  
Martin, Dorethea  
Martin, Mrs. Leila Sweet  
Martin, Rochelle  
Martini, Elizabeth A., AIA  
Martinson, Suzanne, AIA  
Maser, Julia S., AIA  
Mateos, Hortensia, AIA  
Matheu, Christine  
Maurer, Laurie Mutchnik, AIA  
Maxman, Susan A., AIA  
Mazzella, M.S., AIA  
Mazzoleni, Donatella  
Mead, Marcia, AIA  
Meagher, Maude

Melamede, Ada Karmi, AIA  
Mercur, Elise  
Merola, Giovanna  
Merz, Mary  
Mesick, Julian C.  
Meyers, Lynn B., AIA  
Meyers, Mildred S.  
Miao, Nancy A., FAIA  
Michael, Linda Harris, AIA  
Milam, Diane J., AIA  
Miller, Joyce, AIA  
Milligan, Carina Eaglesfield, AIA  
Mills, Angie  
Mills, Marlene E. AIA  
Mindnich, Jean F.  
Minjarez, Julie Ericson, AIA  
"Minority Women in Architecture:  
A Sense of Achievement"  
Mistrik, Barbara I.  
"Modern Woman Gives Us a Problem"  
Moffitt, Clare  
Moholy Nagy, Sibyl  
Mohr, Miss  
Mollenhoff, Gjore  
Moller, Anita J., Hon. AIA  
Monroe, Mrs. F. Adair  
Moody, Lady Deborah  
Moore, Carol Anne, AIA  
Moore, Karen, AIA  
Moore, Sandra V.  
Moos, Jane K.  
Moray, Florence M.  
Moreno, Elena Marcheso  
Morgan, Julia, AIA  
Morgan, Margery  
Morgan, Sherley W.  
Morgan, Verona M.  
Moseley-Olaleye, Joyce  
Moser, Moira, AIA  
Mother Joseph

Mothers of Invention:  
Great Creative Women in History  
Muir, Edla, AIA  
Muller, Lisa, AIA  
Muller, Rosemary, AIA  
Murphy, Jean Parker, AIA  
Murtagh, Mary

**N** National Museum of Women in the Arts  
National Women's Studies Association  
Neal, Grace P.  
Nedved, Elizabeth Kimball, AIA  
Nee, Mary Frances  
Nelson, Linda Lee, AIA  
Nemetz, Zena, AIA  
Neski, Barbara, FAIA  
"A New American House"  
New York City Commission on the  
Status of Women  
New York School of Applied Design for Women  
Newbold, Mrs. E.E.  
Newman, Judith York  
Newman, Neva  
Nichols, Minerva Parker  
Nicholson, Laura Foster  
Nicolias, Muriel E.  
Noitra, Patricia  
Nolan, M.  
Nolan, V.  
Nomberg, Monica  
Noor, Queen (Al Hussein)  
Norden, Deborah  
Northman, Edith Mortensen, AIA  
Norwood, Ellie Earl, AIA  
Nowicki, Stanislaw

**O** Oakley, Violet, Hon. AIA  
O'Brien, Jan M., AIA  
Obst, Emily Virginia, AIA  
Ohno, Miyoko  
O'Keefe, Suzanne, AIA



Let's get started on this journey

Let's get started on this journey

Let's get started on this journey

Let's get started on this journey

O'Leary, Mrs. Arthur  
 O'Leary, Ellen, AIA  
 Olin, Ruth S.  
 O'Neil Manion, Sara P., AIA  
 Organization of Women Architects and Design Professionals  
 Organization of Women in Architecture  
 O'Riordan, Joan P., AIA  
 Ornelas, Wendy, AIA  
 Osborne, Consuela  
 Osman, Mary E., Hon. AIA  
 Ostberg, Linda M., AIA  
 Osterlund, David  
 Owen Wilson, Gwen  
 Ozdowski, Joanna Barclay de Tolley

**P** Packwood, Laheesia Paxton  
 Page, Mrs. Edw. C.  
 Pancoast, Kay  
 Pardee, Alice S., AIA  
 Parish, Jean E.  
 Parker, Ann  
 Pattee, Elizabeth, G., AIA  
 Patterson, Mrs. Jefferson  
 Payne, Clarice M., AIA  
 Payson, Louise  
 Peacock, Nancy Lyman, AIA  
 Peddle, Juliet Alice, AIA  
 Pellens, Louise, J.  
 Pelton, Jane Kuhn  
 Pence, Nina L., AIA  
 Pendleton, Isabella  
 Pepper, Mrs. O.H.P.  
 Perkins, Ruth Harriett, AIA  
 Perlas, Marta  
 Perry, Arlene  
 Pestino, Irene  
 Peters, Nelle E.  
 Peterson, Carolyn, AIA  
 Pettersen, Eleanore K., AIA  
 Pettus, Gini L., AIA

Phelan, Carol  
 Pichaske, Joanne  
 Picozzi, Anita Marie  
 Pierce, Irene McFaul, AIA  
 Pierce, Marjorie  
 Pine, Barbara  
 Pionelli, Rosaria, AIA  
 "Pioneer Women Architects from Finland"  
 Pistorio, Irene  
 Pittman, Jan G., AIA  
 Pitts, Carolyn  
 "Planning To Meet the Changing Needs of Women"  
 Plater Zyberk, Elizabeth, AIA  
 Podolsky, Amy  
 Poirier, Myrna J., AIA  
 Pontius, Geraldine C., AIA  
 Pope, Theodate, AIA  
 Postgate, Margaret J.  
 Potter, Elisabeth Walton  
 Prassas, Viola S.R.  
 Pregliasco, Janice, AIA  
 Prigmore, Kathryn Tyler, AIA  
 Prince, Virginia  
 Proppe, Jo Anne  
 Purves, Mary Carroll Spencer

**Q** Quarles, Jennifer A.  
 Quaterman, Ozie R.M.  
 Quasthoff, Donna E., AIA  
 Quebe, Lisbeth  
 Quinn, Angela K.  
 Quinn, Kathryn, AIA  
 Quinn & Searl Architects  
**R** Rahv, Nathalie Swan, AIA  
 Rak Stang, Susan Uehara, AIA  
 Ralph, Barbara Robinson  
 Ramati, Raquel  
 Ramsay, Linda M., AIA  
 Raport, Lucille Bryant, AIA



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Rasario, Ada  
 Rascoe, Marcia  
 Ratner, Barbara Worth, AIA  
 Rausch, Mrs. R.  
 Rawlins, Mary  
 Raymond, Eleanor A., FAIA  
 Redish, Caren  
 Reeder, Belinda  
 Reiser, Deborah K.  
 Reiss, Janet M., AIA  
 Reiss, Ruthetta Kaplan  
 Renshaw, Larch C., AIA

Natalie de Blois, FAIA  
 (b. 1921)

Design team member, SOM  
 Union Carbide Corporation  
 New York, New York  
 1957-60



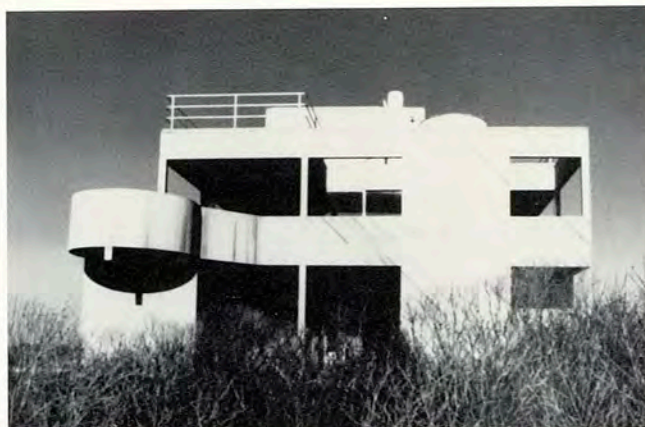
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Repin, Irina  
 Resnicow, Barbara J., AIA  
 Retz, Susan A., AIA  
 Rice, Lilian J., AIA  
 Richard, Carol Marie, AIA  
 Richardson, Hildegard A., AIA  
 Ricker, Ethel  
 Riggs, Lulah Maria, FAIA  
 Ripley, Cynthia, AIA  
 Ripley, Lucy P.  
 Risque, Caroline  
 Ritter, Betty J., AIA  
 Rivers, Deborah, AIA  
 Rivkin, Julie Anne, AIA  
 Rixey, Victoria G.K., AIA  
 Roberts, Candy Fudge, AIA  
 Roberts, Mrs. G. Brinton  
 Roberts, Mrs. Isaac  
 Roberts, Mrs. T. Williams  
 Roche, Bonnie, AIA  
 Rockefeller, Anne G.  
 Rodeck, Melita, AIA  
 Rodriguez, Barbara J.  
 Roebing, Emily  
 Rook, Eleanore  
 Rosan, Shira J., AIA  
 Roseman, Lucille  
 Rosen, Laura  
 Rosengren, Fredericka M.  
 Ross, Eileen  
 Rother, Maria B.  
 Rounthwaite, Shelagh Macdonnell  
 Rowell, Louise  
 Royal Institute of British Architects, Women in  
 Royce, Elizabeth Randolph  
 Rucker, Debra G., AIA  
 Runge, Nancy A.  
 Rupp, Sigrid, AIA  
 Rutledge, Anna  
 Ryan, Ida Annah, AIA



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Ryan, Terry Warriner  
 Rydell, Sheila K.  
**S** Saarinen, Aline  
 Sachs, Lisa C., AIA  
 Sadin, Abby  
 Sadler, B.N.  
 St. Louis Women in Architecture  
 Sakata, Carol S., AIA  
 Salmon, Christine F., FAIA  
 Salomonsky, Verna Cook, AIA  
 San Diego Women in Architecture  
 Sandrisser, Barbara  
 Santos, Adele Naude, AIA  
 Sapinsley, Patricia, AIA  
 Sarlis Morfopoulos, Irini, AIA  
 Sawyer, Gertrude, AIA  
 Sax, Anne  
 Scammon, Joy  
 Schaefer, Bertha  
 Schaenen, Shelly A., AIA  
 Schafer, Candace  
 Scharnberg, Joan, AIA  
 Schenck, Anna P.  
 Schenker, Rebecca

Schiffelbein, Patricia, AIA  
 Schlosberg, Nancy  
 Shmertz, Mildred F., FAIA  
 Schmidt, Mary Louise  
 Schmitt, Frances S.  
 Schmitt, Lynn A.  
 Schneider, Helen T., Hon. AIA  
 Schneider-Criezis, Susan  
 Schwinck, Esther, AIA  
 Scott, Elizabeth  
 Scott, Evelina Massie, AIA  
 Scott Brown, Denise, RIBA  
 Searl, Linda, AIA  
 Sears, Anabel  
 Seavey, Mrs. Frances Copley  
 Sebastian, Beatrix, Hon. AIA  
 "See Jane Build"  
 Semple, Brown, Roberts, P.C.  
 Sennewald, Bea D., AIA  
 Serber, Diane, FAIA  
 Shakespeare Memorial Theatre,  
 Stratford Competition  
 Shao, Po Hu, AIA  
 Shepland, Marjorie Sewell  
 Sherman, Ella Bennett

Barbara Neski, FAIA  
 (b. 1928) with Julian Neski  
 Bruce Kaplan Residence  
 Sagaponac, New York  
 1979

Sherr, Lois  
 Shipman, Ellen  
 Shloss, Frances M., AIA  
*Should You Be an Architect?*  
 Shupe, Hollie W., AIA  
 Siegel, Margot, AIA  
 Siegel, Sklarek, Diamond  
 Siemens, Barbara W., AIA  
 Simcox, Ethel  
 Simkhovitch, Mary K.  
 Simkins, M. L.  
 Simmons, Lynda  
 Simon, Cathy Jensen, FAIA  
 Simon, Joan  
 Simon, Madlen, AIA  
 Simons, Joan E.  
 Singer, Carole  
 Siris, Jane  
 Skala, Susan Kimball  
 Skidmore, Owings & Merrill  
 Skinner, Mary Louise, AIA  
 Sklarek, Norma M., FAIA  
 Sky, Alison  
 Smale, Catherine Currie

Smiley, Carolyn  
 Smith, Carolyn (Mrs. Wilbur)  
 Smith, Carolyn D.  
 Smith, Chloethiel Woodard, FAIA  
 Smith, D. Terri, AIA  
 Smith, Kim Lynnette, AIA  
 Smith, Mary Chapman, Hon. AIA  
 Smith, Sallie T.  
 Smith, Virginia K.  
 Smoot, Mrs. Russell C.  
 Smyrl, Elmira Sauberan, AIA  
 Snider, Sheila, AIA  
 Snow, Martha Love McCagg  
 Soares, Leota  
 Solinger, Janet W., Hon. AIA  
 Solomon, Barbara Stauffacher  
 South Carolina, Women Architects  
 Spear, Laurinda Hope, AIA  
 Spears, Beverly Bruce, AIA  
 Spencer, Margaret F., AIA  
 Spencer, Mary E.  
 Spheeris, Calli  
 Spofford, Florence  
 Spottswood, Linda  
 Sprague, Joan F.  
 Stacy, Ann, Hon. AIA  
 Stamberg, Susan  
 Stanley Brown, Katherine  
 Stansfeld, Jane Mary, AIA  
 Starrett & Van Vleck Architects  
 "Status of Women in the Profession"  
 Stavi, Jacqueline, AIA  
 Stearns, Marjorie  
 Stedman, Rose  
 Steiner, Randy A.  
 Stern, Lois  
 Stern, Madeleine B.  
 Steuer, Kathleen A., AIA  
 Stevens, Mary Otis, AIA

Steward, Debra L.  
 Stickney, Emily P.  
 Stiles, Florence Ward, AIA  
 Stivers, Margaret G.  
 Stockman, Judith  
 Stoffle, M. Wayne  
 Stokes Moser, Nell  
 Stone, Michelle  
 Stoner, Jill  
 Strain, Kay, AIA  
 Strange, Jean Taylor  
 Stratton, Mary Chase  
 Straus Edwards, Lydia, AIA  
 Striner, Erma B.  
 Stroh, Florence  
 Stypka, Linda M.  
 Sui, Pauline  
 Sundell, Pamela E.  
 Supplee, Patricia E.  
*Survey: Women's History Guides and Finding Aids*  
 Sutton, Sharon, AIA  
 Swan, Pat, AIA  
 Swanson, Pipsan Saarinen, Hon. AIA



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Sweeney, J. Quinn, AIA  
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# Abstracts of the Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Psychology

November 11-15, 1997  
San Francisco, CA

Abstracts of the  
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