A Different Point of View

Building on the Past:
A History of Women in Architecture

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Beverly Willis, Huntington Hotel Renovation, San Francisco, 1971 – Photo Courtesy of the Beverly Willis Trust
Dear Friends:

Spring has FINALLY sprung here in Washington, D.C. and not a moment too soon. I imagine many of you will agree this was a long, brutal winter — one we’re happy to leave behind. Yet, in spite of multiple snowstorms and bitter wind chills, we at NWHM continued our efforts to advance the Museum’s mission and legislation. Highlights of our recent speaking engagements, receptions and educational initiatives are included on the following pages.

As I write this letter, momentum behind our legislation continues to build and we’re optimistic that the bills will pass in both the House and Senate this year. In fact, the House Administration Committee voted in support of our bill’s passage on April 2nd. This was the first step to getting our bill passed by the House of Representatives. The great momentum is in no small way thanks to the tireless efforts of Representatives Carolyn Maloney (D-NY) and Marsha Blackburn (R-TN), your letters to Congress, and some terrific media coverage, including a very supportive New York Times editorial.

This issue of A Different Point of View — Building on the Past: Women & Architecture contains fascinating stories of the challenges faced by women architects — then and now! I am profoundly grateful to the founder of the Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation (BWAF) and this issue’s cover girl, Beverly Willis, BWAF’s Executive Director Jim Hanley, Communication Manager Nancy Nguyen and BWAF Board member and professor of Architectural History at SUNY Buffalo Despina Stratigakos for providing much of the historical content and images you’ll find in this issue. BWAF is a remarkable foundation which seeks to change the culture of the building industry so that women’s work, whether in contemporary practices or historical narratives, is acknowledged, respected and valued. A noble mission indeed! I hope you’ll enjoy the issue. As always, we welcome your comments and suggestions for future content. Happy Spring!

We are immensely grateful for your support!

LETTER FROM JOAN WAGES
NWHM President

Capitol Hill
May 8, 2014

Contact Joan Moser at jmoser@nwhm.org or 703.461.1920

NWHM Congressional Hearing on March 25

NWHM President & CEO, Joan Wages, and Representatives Carolyn Maloney (D-NY) and Marsha Blackburn (R-TN) testified in support of HR 863 at a hearing before the House Natural Resources Public Lands and Environmental Regulation Subcommittee on Tuesday, March 25.

Reps. Maloney and Blackburn emphasized the importance of the bill’s bipartisan support as well as its increased support from cosponsors in the past four months especially.

To view the hearing please visit: http://naturalresources.house.gov/live/ (Click on the second video webcast for room 1334 Longworth.)
Joan Wages Addresses 2014 National Conference on Girls’ Education

NWHM President and CEO Joan Wages was a featured speaker at this year’s National Conference on Girls’ Education on February 8th in Philadelphia. Her presentation, “Don’t Know Much About History: The Value of Teaching Women’s History to Girls,” highlighted the importance of women’s history as a source of positive role models for girls.

Game Changers: American Women in Sports

Game Changers: American Women in Sports, the third forum in the NWHM and The George Washington University (GWU) discussion series, was held on February 19th at GWU’s Morton Auditorium. New York Times Washington Bureau Editor Jill Agostino moderated the discussion between Dr. Bonnie Morris (GWU and Georgetown University) and Mariah Burton Nelson (former professional athlete) that centered on the tremendous and enduring impact of Title IX.

Title IX opened the door for girls’ full participation in school-sponsored athletics and is considered a significant factor in encouraging women to pursue equal opportunities in many other endeavors. The ability to participate in organized sports has made a difference in the lives of women and girls who applied the lessons learned from sports and the right to participate to other areas of their lives. Despite the passage of Title IX, implementation was difficult. Ms. Burton Nelson recalled holding sit-ins with her basketball teammates at Stanford, in an effort to secure the same benefits as the men’s team received.

The discussion also touched on media coverage of women’s sports. According to Burton Nelson, in non-Olympic years, women’s sports accounts for only two to three percent of all sports coverage today.

Although Title IX has helped women achieve extraordinary achievements in the sports field, Dr. Morris noted that “society must continue to work to bring women of all ages into daily conversations about sports culture that we assume is the domain of men.”

The entire program can be viewed on NWHM’s YouTube® channel: http://www.youtube.com/user/nwhmwomenshistory

NWHM Unveils Two Exciting Exhibits

NWHM kicked off Women’s History Month by unveiling two new exhibits. Women of Character, Courage and Commitment highlighted trailblazing women like Dr. Dorothy Height, Alice Paul, and Katharine Graham, who broke through political, social, and cultural barriers to improve society. The exhibit was displayed at the John A. Wilson Building in Washington, DC, throughout March.

Pathways to Equality: U.S. Women’s Rights Movement Emerges is part of the Google Cultural Institute, an online institute that helps to preserve and promote culture. The exhibit explores American women’s participation in various reform movements during the nineteenth century, as well as the unique paths they took to become involved in the suffrage movement. According to NWHM Program Director Liz Mauer, “We’re delighted to partner with Google on this wonderful program and hope the exhibit will help to shine a light on women’s significant contributions to shaping our nation.” Go to: https://www.google.com/culturalinstitute/exhibit/pathways-to-equality/gRIl8VFM to view the exhibit.
We’ll Take Manhattan

NWHM hosted nearly one hundred old and new friends at a reception in New York City on March 10th. The reception was held amidst the fascinating exhibit Folk Couture: Folk Art and Fashion. Special thanks to our friend, Dr. Anne-Imelda Radice, executive director of the American Folk Art Museum, for providing such a wonderful venue, to corporate sponsor Hanky Panky for its generous financial support, and, of course, to Representative Carolyn Maloney, whose passionate remarks in support of the Museum truly inspired our guests.

Congresswomen Take to the Floor to Encourage Support of Museum

On the evening of March 13th, Representatives Marsha Blackburn (R-TN) and Carolyn Maloney (D-NY) took to the floor of the House of Representatives to speak about the importance of a national women’s history museum during what is known as special orders. A special order is an opportunity after the House of Representatives has been adjourned for the day for a member to speak on any topic he or she chooses. The proceeding is aired on C-SPAN, which results in the speaker(s) reaching a larger audience. Reps. Maloney and Blackburn were joined on this occasion by fellow Congresswomen Marcy Kaptur (D-OH), Cynthia M. Lummis (R-WY), and Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-FL), all of whom, in addition to speaking in support of the legislation, spoke about some of the incredible women from their home states who have helped to shape this nation. Rep. Blackburn also took the opportunity to announce that Chairman Doc Hastings and the House Natural Resources Committee would hold a hearing on March 25th during which the Museum legislation would be considered. You can watch the entire program online at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=81KKiTky4rM&feature=youtu.be

Standing Up for Change: Women and the Civil Rights Movement

NWHM and The George Washington University (GWU) presented the fourth forum in their discussion series, Standing Up for Change: Women and the Civil Rights Movement, on March 26th at GWU’s Morton Auditorium. Political analyst and The Daily Beast columnist Keli Goff moderated the discussion that featured Dr. Paula Giddings (Smith College) and Dr. E. Faye Williams (National Chair of the National Congress of Black Women). 2014 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The act was a significant achievement that ended state-sanctioned discrimination and racial segregation under the “separate but equal” doctrine. Although women played an integral role in advancing the civil rights movement, few were visible to the public. Without their support at the grass-roots level, the movement would not have advanced as rapidly or comprehensively.

The discussion was both fascinating and enlightening. You can view the entire program on NWHM’s YouTube channel at: https://www.youtube.com/user/nwhmwomenshistory

Revenge of the Women’s Studies Professor

Dr. Bonnie Morris (The George Washington University [GWU] and Georgetown University) performed her one-person play, Revenge of the Women’s Studies Professor, on Thursday, March 20th at GWU’s Funger Hall. The play presents new perspectives on the gender and generation gaps on campus and explores the negative stereotypes that keep many university students from taking women’s studies courses. NWHM was proud to partner with Dr. Morris to present the play. Since 1993, Dr. Morris has traveled the globe, engaging audiences from New Zealand to New York in a frank conversation about the backlash against feminism and women’s studies.

Wages and Maloney Address Women Construction Owners and Executives

Joan Wages and Representative Carolyn Maloney spoke about women’s history and the need for a national women’s history museum at the Women Construction Owners & Executives (WCOE) Women Build America 2014 Annual Leadership Conference on March 31st. The conference was held at the Sewall-Belmont House in Washington, DC.
In May 2011, Architect Barbie made her debut at the American Institute of Architects (AIA) National Convention in New Orleans. The more than twelve thousand AIA members in attendance, an overwhelmingly male crowd (only 16 percent of AIA members are women), must have been surprised to encounter the pink-and-white Mattel booth in the vast exposition hall, which was occupied primarily by companies selling new building materials and technologies. The Mattel booth featured Architect Barbie and her Malibu Dreamhouse as well as a lively workshop area that filled each day with children who came to learn about the history of women in architecture, meet female practitioners, and try their hand at designing a floor plan for their own dream home.

Four hundred girls were exposed to architectural practice that week, and many expressed excitement at the idea that they might grow up to be builders. The homes they envisioned testified to their awareness of their spatial needs and a desire to shape their own environments. One little girl designed a home with a special room for monsters, acknowledging their existence while getting them out from under her bed.

As a profession, architecture does not have a history of welcoming women and continues to struggle with their integration. Although women account for half of American architecture graduates, they represent only 20 percent of licensed practitioners and even fewer partners of architectural firms. The reasons more women than men leave architecture are poorly understood, but the traditionally macho culture of the profession, which idealizes starchitects and dismisses so-called feminine values, such as collaboration, has certainly played a role. So, too, has women architects’ invisibility in popular culture and history books, although they have practiced in the United States for more than one hundred and thirty years. For young women seeking to enter architectural practice, knowing the history of female pioneers offers an anchoring sense of roots.

In 1881, Buffalo native Louise Bethune became the first woman architect in the United States to open her own firm. Buffalo was booming, and its spirit of innovation attracted some of the country’s greatest architects, including H. H. Richardson, Louis Sullivan, and Frank Lloyd Wright. Bethune designed public, commercial, and industrial buildings in the city, among them some of the first structures in the United States to use the new building technology of a steel frame and poured concrete slabs. Many consider the Hotel Lafayette, richly decorated in the French Renaissance style, her architectural masterpiece.

Julia Morgan is arguably the best-known female architect in the United States, thanks in part to having had William Randolph Hearst as a loyal patron. Although millions of visitors have admired Hearst Castle in San Simeon, California, Morgan’s architectural legacy is found throughout the state, where she designed more than seven hundred buildings during her long and prolific career. Morgan also has the distinction of having been the first woman to be accepted for architectural study at the prestigious École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, which she entered in 1898. Morgan’s many accomplishments were recently acknowledged by the AIA, which awarded her the 2014 AIA Gold Medal. Almost sixty years after her death, Morgan became the first female architect to receive the AIA’s highest prize, which has been awarded since 1907.

Mary Jane Colter, raised in St. Paul, Minnesota, brought a great sensitivity for history and landscape to the lodges and hotels she designed in the American Southwest for the Santa Fe Railway and the Fred Harvey Company. From 1905 to the mid-1930s, Colter designed a series of buildings at the Grand Canyon whose bold designs, archaeological references, and use of local materials fired tourists’ imaginations and remain immensely popular sites. She is credited with having been the first woman to be accepted for architectural study at the prestigious École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, which she entered in 1898. Morgan’s many accomplishments were recently acknowledged by the AIA, which awarded her the 2014 AIA Gold Medal. Almost sixty years after her death, Morgan became the first female architect to receive the AIA’s highest prize, which has been awarded since 1907.
with inspiring the style known as National Park Service Rustic, nicknamed Parkitecture, developed by the National Park Service in an effort to blend visitor facilities with their natural and historic surroundings. Others claim Colter’s fusion of cultural influences set the standard for Southwestern design. In Gallup, New Mexico, for example, Colter’s 1923 railway hotel, El Navajo, daringly combined modernist, Spanish, and Native American architectural elements and featured Navajo sand paintings in the lobby. The hotel was demolished in 1957, shortly before the architect’s death, to widen Route 66.

A different sort of experimentation, social and urban in nature, drove Alice Hands and Mary Gannon, two young and dynamic architects in New York City, to form the country’s first female architectural partnership in 1894. Among other ambitions, Hands and Gannon sought to better house the city’s marginal populations, an early example of designing for social justice. To study the problems faced by the poor, Gannon and Hands lived in tenements and experienced their deficiencies first-hand, something that few male colleagues were willing to do. On this basis, they designed model tenements that were praised by housing reformers for being affordable, sanitary, practical, and even beautiful. In 1895, Hands and Gannon designed a series of residences in New York City for self-supporting working women, a new social type that had become highly visible in the nation’s urban centers at the end of the nineteenth century. When Hands and Gannon disbanded their firm sometime after the turn of the century, they slipped into obscurity, as did the story of their unusual collaboration. A similar eclipse has befallen the women architects who worked in Frank Lloyd Wright’s studio. A Girl Is a Fellow Here, a 2009 documentary produced by the Beverly Willis Architectural Foundation (BWAF), focused attention on the forgotten history of the many creative female hands in his firm. At a time when the majority of Americans viewed architectural skills and the female gender as fundamentally incompatible, Wright recognized women’s abilities and employed a surprising number of them over the years. He was not as good, however, at giving them credit for their contributions. Marion Mahony Griffin, who graduated in 1894 with an architecture degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and was hired by Wright the following year as his first employee, played a particularly important role. During the fifteen years she worked in his studio, she helped to develop Prairie School architecture and to popularize Wright’s work through her exquisite drawings of his designs.

In the 1930s, many designers fled Germany to avoid religious or political persecution, thus also spreading modernism to new shores. Bauhaus-trained architect Hilde Reiss was among the female émigrés who served as ambassadors for the new style in the United States. In 1946, she was hired by the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis to serve as the curator of its new Everyday Art Gallery, one of the first museum spaces in the country devoted to modern design. Like Reiss, Elsa Gidoni fled Berlin in 1933, but spent five years in Tel Aviv designing buildings in the International Style before moving to New York in 1938. Although, like many refugees, she initially struggled to find work, she eventually became a project designer at the New York City firm of Kahn and Jacobs and contributed to modernist department stores, office buildings, and industrial facilities along the East Coast.

After the war, the enormous demand for housing propelled experiments in new domestic materials and technologies. In 1948, architect Eleanor Raymond, working with MIT researcher Maria Telkes, constructed the Dover Sun House in Dover, Massachusetts, the first occupied solar-heated home in the United States. During this period, and indicative of other social changes under way in the nation, Norma Merrick Sklarek, born in Harlem, New York, was studying architecture at Columbia University. Despite facing discrimination because of her gender and race as well as a lack of role models, Sklarek rose to senior positions at major architectural

**FEATURE continues on page 11**

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**DID YOU KNOW?**

Mary L. Page was the first woman to earn an architecture degree in the United States; she graduated from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1873.

In 1900, only thirty-nine American women had graduated from formal four-year architecture programs. Nearly one hundred years later (1999), the number of female licensed architects had risen to approximately thirty thousand, or 15.5 percent of licensed architects in the United States.

Today, women represent about 50 percent of students enrolled in architecture programs, but fewer than 18 percent of licensed architects (and fewer in leadership roles).

In 1963, Ada Louise Huxtable became the first architecture critic in the United States with The New York Times. She later received the Pulitzer Prize of “distinguished criticism” in 1970.
Building the Modern City.


This image is referenced in Despina Stratigakos’s book, A Women’s Berlin: Building the Modern City. She is a professor of architectural history at the University at Buffalo. She has published widely on issues of diversity in architecture, including the award-winning A Women’s Berlin. She is a trustee of the Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation and has served on the advisory board of the International Archive of Women in Architecture.

Despina Stratigakos is a professor of architectural history at the University at Buffalo. She has published widely on issues of diversity in architecture, including the award-winning A Women’s Berlin. She is a trustee of the Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation and has served on the advisory board of the International Archive of Women in Architecture.

By 1950, women had established a significant history in American architecture. However, it would be several more decades before the effort to record this history began in earnest. In 1985, the International Archive of Women in Architecture was founded at Virginia Tech to help preserve the material record. The past decade has seen a wealth of new books on the topic, and online resources, such as the BWA’s Dynamic National Archive, a public database of women designers, are helping to expose younger audiences to this national history. Unfortunately, museums have lagged in collecting and disseminating the work of women architects. Exhibitions that make accessible the blueprints, drawings, and models created by these pioneers or that point us to their still-standing legacy beyond the museums’ walls remain rare.

Despina Stratigakos is a professor of architectural history at the University at Buffalo. She has published widely on issues of diversity in architecture, including the award-winning A Women’s Berlin. She is a trustee of the Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation and has served on the advisory board of the International Archive of Women in Architecture.

In 1981, as a twenty-one-year-old undergraduate, Lin won what was, at the time, the largest public design competition in US history (1,422 entries)—the design of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. The Memorial, a black cut-stone masonry wall upon it, was completed in October 1982 and with the names of 57,661 fallen soldiers engraved upon it, was completed in October 1982 and dedicated on November 1, 1982.


Lin holds many honors and distinctions including that of being the youngest architect and first woman to design a memorial on the National Mall. She has been elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Women’s Hall of Fame, served on the selection jury of the World Trade Center Memorial competition, and is a recipient of the National Medal of Arts.

Best known for designing the Woman’s Building at the World’s Columbian Exposition in 1893, Sophia Hayden Bennett was one of the first women architects and helped pave the way for other women to enter the profession. Bennett was born in Santiago, Chile, to an American father and a Chilean mother who sent her (at the age of six) to live with her grandparents in a Boston suburb so that she would get an education.

Sophia began to show an interest in architecture during high school and went on to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT),
Norma Merrick Sklarek (1926 – 2012)

Norma Merrick Sklarek is considered the “Rosa Parks of Architecture” for her pioneering work in architecture. Born in Harlem in New York City to West Indian parents, her mother was a seamstress, and her father was a doctor. She attended Hunter High School, a selective public school for girls, where she excelled in math and design. She then attended Barnard College in New York as a prerequisite to matriculate at Columbia University’s School of Architecture. Graduating in 1950 (one of two women), she became one of the first African American women to graduate with an architecture degree.

Following graduation, Sklarek found it difficult to find a job as an architect, and instead accepted a civil service job in the city's engineering department. The first African American woman to pass the exam in New York, she became a licensed architect in 1954, and one year later, Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, one of the largest firms in New York City, hired her to work with engineering systems.

In 1960, she moved to California and was soon employed by Gruen Associates to work on large-scale government buildings, including the American Embassy in Tokyo and the City Hall of San Bernardino, California. She eventually advanced to the head of the architectural department and stayed with the company for twenty years.

Sklarek went on to become a principal at Jon Jerde Inc., now the Jerde Partnership, where she worked on the country’s largest mall, the Mall of America in Minnesota, until her retirement in 1991. Sklarek died on February 6, 2012, in Pacific Palisades, California.

Marion Mahony Griffin (1871–1961)

Marion Mahony Griffin is best remembered for her work as a member of Frank Lloyd Wright’s architecture team in Chicago. Born in Chicago, Griffin pursued architecture as a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) where she became the second woman to receive a degree in architecture from the university.

After graduating, she worked briefly for her cousin and two classmates from MIT who had not graduated. Barry Byrne, an early associate of Frank Lloyd Wright, recruited Griffin to join Wright’s team in Chicago. Byrne later suggested that Griffin was “the most talented member of Frank Lloyd Wright’s staff,” and doubted the studio produced anyone superior.

Most of Griffin’s work with Wright remains completely credited to Wright. When she designed the Church of All Souls in Evanston, Griffin revised her original, more radical octagonal design to gracefully meet the client’s demand for something Gothic with a limestone exterior and climbing ivy.

Griffin’s work with her husband, Walter Burley Griffin, is well remembered and celebrated today. After their wedding in 1911, the couple moved to Australia and oversaw the construction of Canberra, the new national capital. Enamored with the indigenous plant life, Griffin developed a collection of sketches that became known as the “Canberra drawings.” Her designs influenced the construction of the Capitol Theatre in Melbourne and were reflected in the theater’s crystalline ceiling of four thousand individual bulbs in ornate plaster work. Griffin oversaw the construction of the theater, and spent much of her subsequent time managing the development of Castlecrag, the Sydney suburb she designed. Griffin died in 1961 at the age of ninety, in Chicago.

YOU DO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Thanks to all who have taken the time to contact their representatives in Congress. You DO make a difference!

“This Museum is an important part of our history and long overdue!”
— Elizabeth, Freeport, ME

“Support a home on the National Mall for the NWHM. Our daughters and sons will thank you.”
— Antoinette, Murfreesboro, TN

“It’s time to honor women, the other half of American history, by having a museum on the National Mall.”
— Diana, Hyattsville, MD

Visit http://nwhm.org/get-involved/promote/legislation-sponsors to find out if your representative and senators have sponsored our legislation.
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I am excited and appreciative of all the efforts that have gone into making sure this bill moves forward so we can proceed with the creation of a privately-funded museum to honor our nation’s most influential women—something that has long been needed.

Dr. Catherine Alfrag and Robbies at lecture event "First Ladies: Hidden in Plain Sight."

"I am excited and appreciative of all the efforts that have gone into making sure this bill moves forward so we can proceed with the creation of a privately-funded museum to honor our nation’s most influential women—something that has long been needed."

—Rep. Marsha Blackburn (R-TN)
(Background Image) Building designed by Miss Sophia Hayden, of Boston. World’s Columbian Exposition (1893. Chicago, Ill.).