

WOMEN ARCHITECTS

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ABSTRACT: In the 19th century, architecture began to be systematically taught at universities. The École des Beaux-Arts in Paris is considered to have the earliest comprehensive modern curriculum. A department of architecture was officially established there in 1819, and the school became a model for other architecture schools. Although architecture had been taught in Prague since the early 18th century, it was not until 1864 that it was separated from engineering disciplines at the Prague Technical School. Soon, schools of architecture began admitting women. Among the first women architects to graduate were Mary Louisa Page (University of Illinois, 1878), Sophia Hayden (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1890), and Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky (School of Arts and Crafts in Vienna, 1920). In Czechoslovakia, Milada Petříková Pavlíková graduated as an architect from the Czech Technical University in Prague in 1921; she was the only female student in her class. Today, female architecture students exceed 60% of the student body at the CTU in Prague, and overall, they outnumber male students worldwide. Yet, architecture is increasingly the domain of men. Only 20% of architects in senior positions in studios are women. The underrepresentation of women in the architectural scene is highlighted, for example, by the platform Architektky.

The paper aims to highlight the pioneering women architects whose efforts have made contemporary architecture more open to women. It also reflects on why architecture attracts so many female applicants, despite the fact that women still do not dominate the field. A unique comparison of data from EU registers and information systems with those of the Czech Technical University in Prague is also provided.

KEYWORDS: architecture; study of architecture; women architects; Mary Louisa Page; Sophia Hayden; Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky; Milada Petříková Pavlíková; Stanislava Nowicki; Alena Šramková; Zaha Hadid

INTRODUCTION: WOMEN'S PATH TO ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION AND THE PROFESSION

Although women undoubtedly left their mark on many historical buildings in antiquity and the Middle Ages, their role remains obscure because, unlike men, it has not been recorded due to social conventions. Women from the upper classes could have had considerable influence over the commissioning and financing of building projects, thereby affecting the final form of architecture. They could influence aesthetic and functional requirements. In some cultures and periods, women may have played specific roles in religious buildings or within households, overseeing the construction or modification of spaces. They may have had knowledge and experience of the building trade, but they could not apply it in the same way as is possible today, i.e. through a career in architecture.

Lady Elizabeth Wilbraham (1632–1705) is widely regarded as the first female architect in modern history. She was a prominent patron of architecture and, according to some scholars [1], is credited with as many as 400 architectural works, although these were commissioned by various men. Some findings suggest that she may also have tutored Sir Christopher Wren, who may have commissioned her to design some of his London churches. However, her authorship has been questioned by other scholars [2]. Although she left little evidence of her work, a few dozen of her designs have been discovered [1].

Since the mid-19th century, the profession of architecture has been perceived as distinct, and the university environment has responded accordingly, with architecture becoming an academic discipline that has gradually become more accessible to female students [3]. The earliest comprehensive modern curriculum is considered to be that of the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, where the Department of Architecture was officially established in 1819, setting a precedent for other schools of architecture [4]. The first female graduates of architecture schools and their subsequent professional careers can be traced back to North America and Northern Europe at the end of the 19th century, and later to the Habsburg Monarchy and Czechoslovakia.

Mary Louisa Page (1849–1921) was the first woman to graduate from a technical college, earning a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Illinois in 1878. Following her graduation, she founded the firm Whitman & Page. Her partner was Robert Farwell Whitman, a surveyor and civil engineer, who was also a fellow student. Page was responsible for the drafting. For a woman at that time, choosing a male partner was a strategic business practice [7].

Sophia Hayden (1868–1953) graduated with honours in 1890, becoming the first woman to earn a degree in architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). MIT's four-year architecture curriculum emphasised both practical knowledge and the theoretical design methods established by the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. On 2 February 1891, the Building Department of the World's Columbian Exposition announced a competition to design the Woman's Building, one of the exhibition halls to be built for the 1893 Chicago International Exposition. Hayden won the competition, and despite major changes and time pressures, she successfully completed the building. The response was both laudatory and critical. Two years of living under great stress took a toll on her health. This was the first and last project she completed, sparking a debate about whether women can succeed in architectural practice [8].¹

In Europe, women were assigned a kind of 'amateur architect-philanthropic' role. In the United Kingdom, for example, designing social housing for workers was considered a "suitable pastime for upper-class ladies", but as the building process moved away from its craft origins and became more industrialised, architecture was considered a "male" profession. By the end of the 19th century, women were permitted to draw plans and write specifications at most. While this permitted at least some personal and financial independence, the work was mundane and held little prestige. Women were generally restricted to working at the drawing board due to the anticipated difficulties they would face when inspecting buildings on site. Even in office environments, men and women were often seated in separate rooms [10].

Finland was the first European country to allow women to study architecture and obtain academic qualifications, although initially they were considered special students. The earliest recorded case is that of Signe

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¹ The Pioneering Women of American Architecture project, initiated in 2012 by Wanda Bubriski and Beverly Willis, presents the work of fifty selected women architects from the early 20th century [9].

²The "Women in Architecture" research project is dedicated to mapping and interpreting the work of female architects in the Czech lands between 1945 and 2000. It showcases the diverse range of activities of women in architecture. As well as the perspective of architectural history, it incorporates interdisciplinary themes such as the practice of architecture, the education of female architects, the balance between professional and family life, and the recognition of women architects' work. One hundred and five women architects and their four hundred and thirty-eight works are presented [13].

Hornborg (1862–1916), who attended the University of Art, Design and Architecture in Helsinki from spring 1888, graduating as an architect in 1890 with a special permit [10].

Margarete Lihotzky (1898–1979) was one of the first women to study at the Vienna School of Applied Arts (now known as die Angewandte) from 1915 to 1919. She remained active in design until the 1960s and also wrote a number of scientific texts [11].

Christian Josef Willenberg taught architecture in Prague from 1718. Architecture only separated from engineering disciplines at Prague Technical University in 1864 [5]. Towards the end of the 19th century, the newly emerging women's movement took up the issue of women's education. Before women were granted full access to architecture and related subjects at secondary schools and universities in the Czech lands, some of them travelled abroad to study. From 1914 onwards, women were permitted to attend lectures at the technical university in Prague, albeit as guests. That same year, Milada Petříková Pavlíková (1895–1985) became the first female student of architecture and civil engineering. Following the outbreak of the First World War, an increasing number of exceptional female students joined the dwindling ranks of students leaving for the front, while applications for transfer to regular studies were rejected. Change was not brought about until the establishment of the independent Czechoslovak Republic and its new constitution, which formalised the equality of women and men. Hospitalites were converted into full-time students and their studies were recognised. In 1921, Milada Pavlíková graduated as the first female architect from the Czech Technical University in Prague. Architecture was only taught at the Brno University of Technology (VUT) from 1919 onwards, by which time there were no longer any restrictions on admitting female students. Jagiela Blažková was the first woman to graduate in 1929. Architecture was not taught in Slovakia until 1946 [12].²

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More than a century has passed since women were officially granted the opportunity to study architecture at university and practise as architects. However, their journey has not been easy. How has the proportion of female architecture students changed? How many women have actually succeeded in architecture? Do they still have to 'hide behind men', or is society now willing to recognise their abilities and value their work? Can we predict whether architecture will become a predominantly female field in the 21st century?

METHODS: WOMEN ARCHITECTS IN KNOWN AND LESS KNOWN DATA

The basic method involved searching literature and sources to gain an understanding of the problem and its broader context. This was followed by data collection from CTU registers and their subsequent comparison. Data was also obtained from other databases and sources to show how female architecture school graduates are involved in practice and academia, and whether they have won awards for their work. Empirical experience was also involved. Using analysis and

synthesis, we predicted the future situation of women in architecture.

RESULTS: WOMEN ARCHITECTS TODAY

In 1914, Milada Pavlíková was the only Czech student of architecture. By the beginning of the millennium, one third of students at the Faculty of Architecture (FA) of the Czech Technical University in Prague were female. At the Faculty of Civil Engineering (FCE), up to 40% of students were female in the field of Civil Engineering and Architecture, which educates engineers with advanced architectural knowledge. In 2003, structured studies were introduced, and the FCE began implementing the Architecture and Building Sciences degree programme, which culminates in an Eng. degree. Arch. In the first year, 44% of students in lecture halls at FCE were female, compared to 40% at FA [14]. The number of female architecture students has continued to increase steadily, reaching 50% of students on the Bachelor's programme at FCE in 2005 and on the Master's programme at FA in 2008 [14]. By 2024, 64% of students on the Bachelor's programme and 62% on the Master's programme were female, with the proportion of female architecture students already surpassing 65% in the Bachelor's programme at FCE in 2024 and in the Master's programme at FA in 2021 [14]. The number of female students is steadily increasing. This is not only the case at CTU. According to the Eurostat database, 57.7% of women graduated from Bachelor's degree programmes in Architecture and Urbanism (ISCED-F 0731) in the European Union (EU) in 2023. The highest number of female graduates were in Bulgaria (88.9%), Poland (69.4%), Croatia (69.2%) and Slovakia (68.1%), and the lowest were in Malta (25%) and Spain (28.2%). The Czech Republic was in the top quarter of countries surveyed with 64.5%. Among Master's degree programmes, 59.4% of graduates were women across the EU. The highest proportion was in Iceland (81.3%), Slovakia (72.7%) and Poland (72.4%), while the lowest was in Switzerland (45.9%) and the Netherlands (46.6%). The Czech Republic had a 60% female graduate proportion, placing it approximately in the middle of the ranked countries [15].

Although the study of architecture has become much more popular among women over the last hundred years, this trend has yet to be reflected in architectural practice and senior academic positions. According to statistics from the Architects' Council of Europe (ACE), a body representing the interests of over half a million architects across 36 European countries, 45% of architects in Europe will be women by 2024, up from 31% in 2010. Higher proportions of female architects are practising in Serbia (63%), Estonia (58%), Lithuania (58%), Croatia (55%), Sweden (55%), Italy (54%), Norway (54%) and Finland (52%), while the lowest proportions are in Slovakia (19%), the Netherlands (20%) and Hungary (24%) [16]. As of 1 January 2025, the Czech Chamber of Architects (CCA) recorded a total of 4,226 authorised architects (3,042 men and 1,184 women), i.e. 39% women [17].

Zaha Hadid was the first woman to win the Pritzker Architecture Prize in 2004 (she graduated from the Architectural Association School of Architecture in London in 1977). In 2010, Kazuyo Sejima was awarded the prize alongside her collaborator Ryue Nishizawa (SANAA). In 2017, Carme Pigem (who graduated from the Escola Tècnica Superior d'Arquitectura del Vallès in 1987) won the prize with her collaborators Rafael Aranda and Ramón Vilalta (RCR Arquitectes). In 2020, the prize was awarded to Shelley McNamara and Yvonne Farrell (Grafton Architects), who both graduated from University College Dublin in 1974. The most recent winner, in 2021, was Anne Lacaton (Bordeaux Montaigne University graduate, 1984), with her collaborator Jean-Philippe Vassal (Lacaton & Vassal) [18].

The largest Czech architectural competition, which recognises the best designs, was founded in 1993 by Alena Šrámková. She was the first woman to win the Lifetime Achievement Award in 2000, a feat later matched by Věra Machoninová in 2006, Zdeňka Vydrová in 2023, and Vítězslava Rothbauerová in 2024 [19]. In 2007, Alena Šrámková became the first woman to receive an honour from the Czech Chamber of Architects, followed by Věra Machoninová in 2014, Eva Jiřičná in 2021, and Zdeňka Marie Nováková in 2023 [20].

Women have only very slowly made their way into senior academic positions. Stanisława Sandecka-Nownicka (1912–2018) was the first woman in the United States to be appointed as a full professor of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania in 1963 [21]. Flora Ruchat-Roncati (1937–2012) was the first woman to hold a full professorship at ETH Zurich, serving from 1985 to 2002 [22]. Until 1989, there were no women in leadership positions in the department or the faculty at the FCE or FA of CTU. The first woman to become vice-dean of the FA did not take office until 2003, and currently, there are two female vice-deans in the FA leadership and one female architect at the FCE [25]. In teaching, women have appeared in assistant professor positions. Until 1989, Milada Radová Štíková, Dagmar Rybářová and Vlasta Řežníčková were awarded associate professorships at CTU. Zdeňka Nováková was habilitated at the Academy of Fine Arts (AVU) in Prague in 1980. At the VUT, Dagmar Matoušková, Libuše Kostelková and Růžena Bartková were awarded associate professorships in 1967/1968, 1969/1970 and 1973/1974 respectively. In 1987, Růžena Bartková became the first woman to receive a professorship at the same institution. Helena Zemánková was appointed professor at VUT in 1997 [13]. Alena Šrámková was appointed Professor of Architecture at the Academy of

Fine Arts in Prague in 1999/2000 [23]. Irena Šestáková was appointed Professor of Architecture at the Faculty of Architecture (FA) of the Czech Technical University (ČVUT) in Prague in 2014, and Zuzana Pešková was appointed Professor of Architecture and Civil Engineering at the Faculty of Civil Engineering (FCE) in 2018 [24]. In 2025, 44 people with the academic title doc. Ing. arch. work at CTU in Prague, of whom 11 are women (25%), and 24 prof. Ing. arch. and 3 prof. Akad. arch., of whom four are women (15%) [25].

DISCUSSION: WILL THE ARCHITECTS OF THE 21ST CENTURY BE WOMEN?

During the first quarter of the 21st century, the proportion of women studying architecture has essentially overtaken that of men. This issue of the feminisation of architecture students is a topic of strong resonance not only in academic circles, but also on Czech and European platforms. What are the main reasons for the growing interest among women in studying architecture? This is certainly a sign of social change. The profession of architecture became socially acceptable during the 20th century. Stereotypes are changing. Architecture is no longer exclusively considered a 'male technical profession'. The new millennium has brought a new view of architecture as a multidisciplinary field, which is a consequence of the increasing complexity of design and construction practices. Architects are no longer the sole creators, but members of a broad team. The creative aspect of the work and the social nature of the field are undoubtedly attractive features. There is a greater emphasis on equality of opportunity, and education has become more inclusive and supportive. Additionally, strong female architectural role models have emerged since the beginning of the millennium, achieving extraordinary recognition and

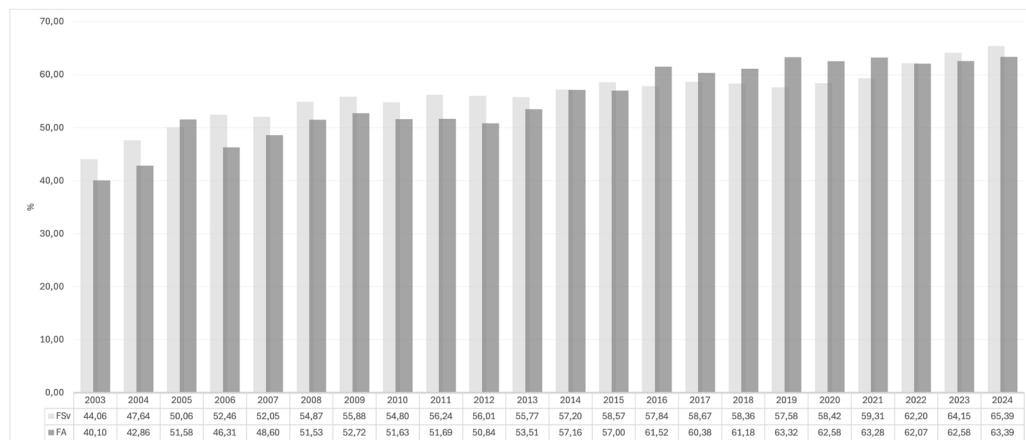


Fig. 1: The chart shows the percentage of female students enrolled in architecture bachelor's degree programmes at the Faculty of Architecture (FA) and Faculty of Civil Engineering (Fsv) of the Czech Technical University in Prague between 2003 and 2024., author Zuzana Pešková. (Source: author)

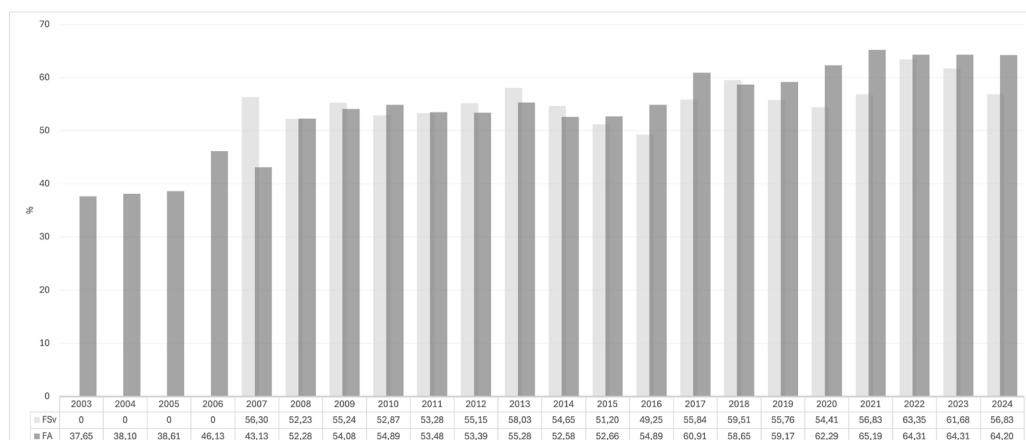


Fig. 2: The chart shows the percentage of female students enrolled in architecture master's degree programmes at the Faculty of Architecture (FA) and Faculty of Civil Engineering (Fsv) of the Czech Technical University in Prague between 2003 and 2024., author Zuzana Pešková. (Source: author)

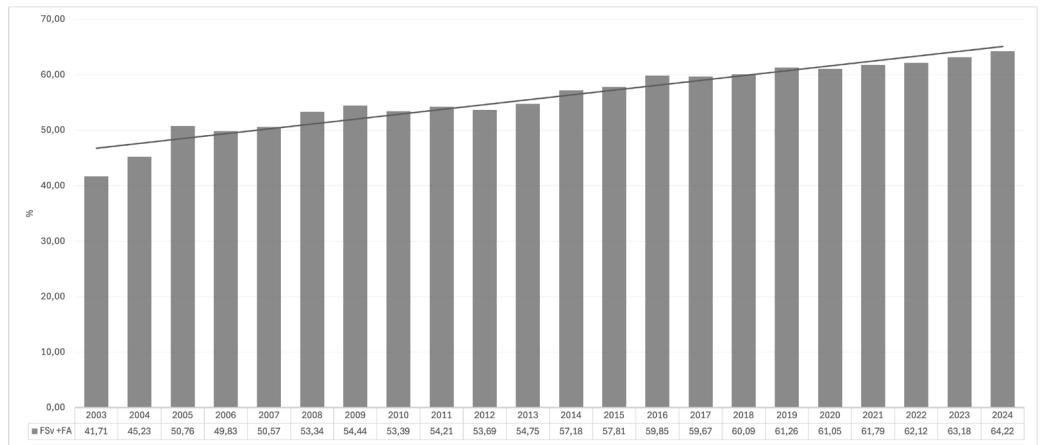


Fig. 3: The chart shows the percentage of female students enrolled in architecture bachelor's degree programmes at Czech Technical University in Prague in total (FA+FSv) between 2003 and 2024., author Zuzana Pešková. (Source: author)

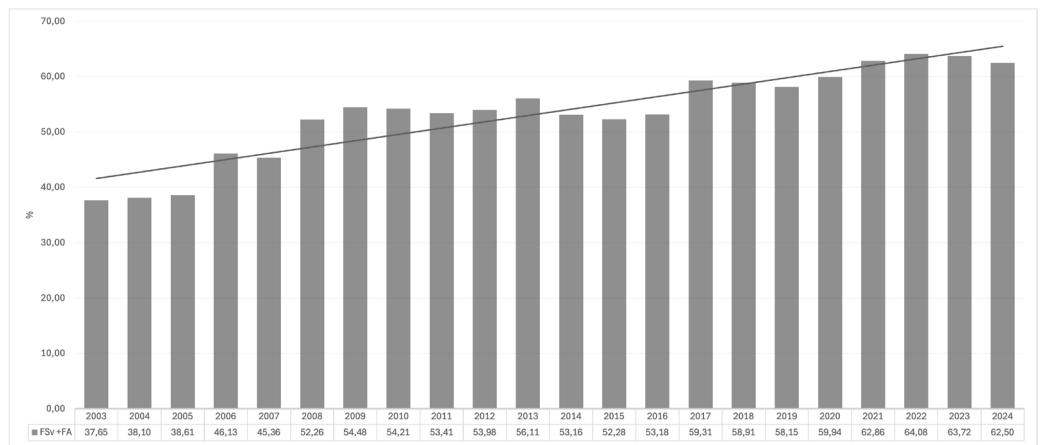


Fig. 4: The chart shows the percentage of female students enrolled in architecture master's degree programmes at Czech Technical University in Prague (FA+FSv) in total between 2003 and 2024., author Zuzana Pešková. (Source: author)

becoming more widely known. Meanwhile, new opportunities have opened up for men in technical studies and lucrative careers in information technology. It can be assumed that the number of female applicants interested in studying architecture will continue to increase. Over the next decade, the proportion of female architecture students in the Czech Republic is likely to exceed 70%. Unless architecture schools implement a reverse gender policy, the number of female students could potentially rise to 80% by the middle of the 21st century. However, it is unlikely to rise much further than this, as there will always be a certain percentage of men attracted to the profession of architecture.

Although architecture schools are producing more female graduates than ever before, only a fraction of them are employed in architectural practices. This is mainly due to the demanding nature of the profession and its low social status, which can make it difficult to combine with motherhood and family life. Consequently, many women choose administrative and academic positions, or leave the field altogether. This issue has been highlighted by the RIBA in collaboration with the University of the West of England, Bristol [26], the Architect Women platform [27], and the research report Working Conditions of Young Architects [28]. Nevertheless, the market share of practising female architects is slowly but surely growing. There is also a gradual generational change in architectural practices, bringing with it a shift in stereotypes. Younger generations already perceive women's abilities differently, and men's attitudes towards childcare and traditional gender roles are slowly changing too. Therefore, it can be assumed that the proportion of women in architectural practices will continue to rise, and they will gradually become more prominent in key and leading positions, as seen with Viktoria Souček at Bogle Archi-

tects and Eva Le Peutrec at Casua. It usually takes 20 years of hard work to receive recognition after graduation. Pritzker Prize winners received the award 27, 30, 46 and 37 years after graduating. Senior positions are generally not attained until the age of around 40–50. The same is true in academia. It is estimated that the second half of the 21st century will be the period when women start to dominate architecture. However, they are more likely to be part of architectural teams, albeit more feminised ones. Only the most exceptional are likely to emerge from the shadows of their colleagues and establish their own brand.

CONCLUSION: WOMEN ARCHITECTS: YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW

The 20th century saw opportunities arise for women to study architecture and work as architects. However, the path to achieving this social acceptance and ensuring that architecture was not perceived as an exclusively "male field" was not easy. Without the global efforts of a number of determined, persistent and indomitable women, this would not have happened. The new millennium brought changes. The work of the first female architects was recognised, whether through professional awards or the highest academic degrees. Architecture schools experienced a significant increase in the proportion of female students, and this trend is expected to follow in architectural practice with a certain delay. This article looks back at the pioneers: the first women to graduate from domestic and foreign architecture schools; the first women to win prestigious architectural awards; and those who achieved professorial positions. Statistical analyses examined the representation of women in architecture studies and practice in a European context, as well as in more

detail at the Czech Technical University in Prague. The data suggests that, unless there is a fundamental change in external circumstances, the trend of increasing numbers of female architecture students and practising architects in academia will continue steadily. In the second half of the 21st century, women will be predominantly represented in architecture and will also hold key management positions.

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