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"Why is it," asked a jocular acquaintance the other day, "why is it that there are so few jokes about architects? There are books and books of medical humor; you could bulge a brief case with lawyer jokes. There are jokes about professors, chiropractors, undertakers, professors, accountants, and dentists, but you have to go a long way before you find any good, rib-ticklers endemic to the architectural profession."

"Just look here," he said brandishing a two inch thick tome entitled "10,000 Jokes, Toasts & Stories," "10,065 jokes, toasts and stories in this volume and not one of them is about an architect. There are over 200 about lawyers, 72 about doctors, 29 about dentists and 123 about preachers. Why, there's even one about a boy who studied Latin because it's a dead language and he intended to become an embalmer."

"It's rumored," our acquaintance whispered, "that the last time an architect laughed was at Pisa—and you know what happened there?"

Not so, we assured him. While it's true that architects are sober, serious and responsible men, they have as great a sense of humor as the next fellow. The trouble is that no one has taken the time to collect assorted gems of architectural wit and humor. Architects are busy, busy people.

"So are dentists," he murmured. "Why, it's like pulling teeth getting one to give you an appointment."

Architects are busy, busy people, we repeated, but somewhere, somehow, there must be someone who can steer us to a good source of drawing board humor. As a matter of fact, we said, we're willing to award a certificate suitable for framing to anyone who can supply us with a funny story that (a) has to do with architects and (b) will not result in getting WA banned in Wisconsin.

* * *

Well, we have some pretty sharp-eyed readers of WA, we'll have you know. Last June, we published a photo taken at the 10th Annual Convention of the State Association of Architects held at Madison in September, 1941. Two correspondents have written to identify otherwise unidentified persons in the photograph. Donn Hougen, AIA, of Marshfield, noted that the gentleman at the extreme right of the third row of the photo was his former employer, Gustave A. Krasin, of Marshfield, now deceased. From W. T. Dortsch, manager of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's merchandising division in Milwaukee came this notation: "Top row, between Earl Hess and Harry Bennett, is Arthur N. Williams, formerly with our company and now living in Grand Rapids and engaged in the manufacture of plastics."

Anyone else care to pause for photo identification?

(Continued on page 19)
"HISTORIC WISCONSIN ARCHITECTURE"
by
Richard W. E. Perrin, A.I.A., published by the Wisconsin Chapter AIA goes on sale this month for $1 per copy. The book contains 86 photos of historic Wisconsin structures and is divided into four sections, one devoted to architecture of Southeast Wisconsin, others depicting buildings of the Southwest and Northwest plus a portfolio of Frank Lloyd Wright's work in the state.

"In presenting this guidebook on historic Wisconsin architecture to the public," reads the foreward, "the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects expresses the hope that its use will develop interest in Wisconsin's historic buildings and deepen the appreciation which may lead to the preservation of many of them."

On this and following pages are selections from the book; on page 11 Architect Perrin discusses some of the background of the book. On page 14, another article tells of the activities of a Historical American Buildings Survey team that worked in the southern Wisconsin area this summer.
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The love affair between architect Richard W. E. Perrin, AIA, Executive Director of the Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee, and historic Wisconsin architecture has been going on for more than 30 years. In the early thirties, he was a member of a survey team for the Historical American Buildings Survey, and ever since he has spent a large percentage of his week-ends and vacation days finding, exploring, photographing, and measuring old buildings of historic architectural importance. This month a portion of his extensive research will receive wider popular dissemination with the publication of his "Historic Wisconsin Architecture," a 36 page guide book sponsored by the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA, featuring more than seven dozen photographs of representative Wisconsin architecture together with brief background notations on each building.

"The real problem in putting together the book," Perrin said recently, "was one of selection. I had a stack of some 600 photos from which to choose. I didn't want any freaks, or sports of architecture, but rather buildings which were representative of various styles and periods. In many cases, the examples I selected were examples of a style that was quite prevalent in its day, and perhaps now only one or two specimens survive as a kind of "last of the Mohicans." I don't intend for the book to be comprehensive, but rather to give a cross section of Wisconsin architecture. It includes not only examples of residential architecture, but also churches, and industrial architecture as exemplified by maybe a brewery, winery or a mill."

Altogether the book presents 76 examples of pre-Civil War architecture, a cutting off place chosen by Perrin to avoid getting into the unlisting wished eclecticism of the Victorian area. In addition, there are 12 examples of Frank Lloyd Wright's work in Wisconsin. "Just about every inquiry we get about Wisconsin architecture," Perrin said, "asks something about Wright's houses in Wisconsin. People seem to forget that he did less work in this state than he did in some others. Nevertheless, he's pretty well identified as a Wisconsin product, so we've tried to show the development of his work. We started with his prairie style of the 20's, show some of his post-Imperial Hotel houses with their almost Oriental ornamentation, and include the S. C. Johnson building as an example of his industrial work."

Most uniquely Wisconsin, Perrin said, are the half-timber buildings shown in the book. Built mainly in Washington, Dodge and Jefferson counties by settlers from northern Germany, the buildings are in various stages of disrepair. One of Perrin's pet projects is an attempt to collect the houses into some kind of historical park where they can be preserved as prime examples of Wisconsin pioneer architecture.

The idea for the book, Perrin said, grew out of the illustrated lectures he has given over the years on the subject of architectural history. "Invariably people would ask me after a lecture," he related, "Where are all these buildings? We like to take trips around the

(Continued on page 13)
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countryside now and then, but we don’t know where to look for places like these.” Significantly, inquiries about the book have already been received from out of state tour clubs. Perrin also thinks that the book should be of interest to school children, or to anyone else for that matter, who is interested in history, a point which is also made by Wisconsin AIA president John Brust in his foreword to the work. “The old buildings are disappearing at a rapid rate,” Brust writes. “Yet, these structures are the most significant visible symbols of our native culture and embody historic expressions far more eloquent and exciting than historic books.”

Perrin, who is chairman of the Wisconsin AIA Preservation of Historic Buildings Committee, hopes his book “will demonstrate first, how some buildings have been preserved and, second, that there are some other buildings that need attention. I hope the book will focus attention on them.”

“We hope, since the book does not include everything there is in Wisconsin architecture,” Perrin said, “that we can later bring out companion booklets. Maybe a booklet limited to the architecture in the metropolitan area of Milwaukee or Madison. Or maybe another on the development of the contemporary movement in the state.”

Meanwhile, author Perrin’s guide book is likely to be the best seller in Wisconsin historic architectural circles for some time to come. Priced at $1.00, the book is available at the Milwaukee Journal Travel Desk, or from the office of the Wisconsin chapter, AIA.

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In the year 2060 A.D., a young architectural student reading a yellowish letter written by a 19th century ancestor, who had been among the early settlers of the State of Wisconsin, came across references to buildings made of timber supports with clay or nogging filling the panels between the wood. Fachwerkbau houses, his distant kinsman had called them. What did they look like? How were they constructed? Since he was attending school in the East and could not spare the time for a trip to the midwest, where perhaps or perhaps not some of the half timber buildings had been preserved, he did the next best thing. He turned to the Library of Congress, where amid the endless miles of books and documents, he found an archive of architecture in which were not only photos of the Langholff House and Barn built near Watertown more than two centuries previously, but also carefully measured drawings and detailed descriptions of this unique half timber structure which included quarters for both a farm family and its livestock under one roof. As he studied the drawings, the student found himself reliving a moment in the history of both his family and his nation, thanks to someone unknown who had spent a portion of his time in order to preserve the past for posterity.

In this case, thanks would be due largely to a soft spoken assistant professor of architecture from the University of Florida and three senior architecture students who spent the summer of 1960 A.D. surveying historic buildings in southeastern Wisconsin. Representing the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service, the team arrived in Milwaukee in mid-July and spent the weeks until the opening of school this month examining and measuring old structures, and then reducing them to lines on the drafting board. At the same time other HABS teams were at work in Maine, on Cape Cod, and in the Virgin Islands.

"We came to Milwaukee," the team director Prof. Henry C. Edwards said, "largely because of Mr. Richard Perrin, who had already done so much work for the program. Also, there has been a feeling since the HABS program was reactivated that insufficient attention has been paid to the Middle West."

Perrin, whose guide to historic Wisconsin architecture is to be published this month (see page six), worked with earlier HABS teams active in Wisconsin during

(Continued overleaf)
The Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, designed by Richard Upjohn, erected in 1859 at Nashotah was one of the churches surveyed by the HABS team. Prof. Edwards and his student assistants (above) paid special attention to interior detail. (Waukesha Freeman Photo.)
1934, 1935, and 1936. In the year since, he has voluntarily contributed a number of old building surveys to the HABS, and this summer served as professional advisor to the Wisconsin survey team. "With someone like Richard Perrin to work with," Prof. Edwards said, "our job is much easier. I've been in some places where we have to spend much of our time just looking for historic buildings and where local sources are not much help. Here we could just go through Perrin photographs and select the building worth working on."

"The most important building we have done from the standpoint of quality architecture," said Prof. Edwards, "is the Kuehneman House on Main Street in Racine. A fine old house as good as anything in Michigan, and the owner was very cooperative. Then, we did the Langholf House near Watertown, and a smaller half timber house plus a couple of half timber barns. Very unique, this half timber construction. With the cooperation of Perrin, who took the original measurements, we did the Hauge Log Church near Daleville, and a typical stone Wisconsin farm house of 1850, near Thiensville. Also we did the Cedarburg Mill, a large and impressive water powered pre-Civil War flour mill."

In addition, Edwards took pictures of other structures which were not measured and drawn. In Milwaukee, he photographed three churches, Old St. Mary's, Holy Trinity and St. Stanislaus, the latter, he said, because it has an "unusual combination of high towers showing the middle European influence." "Also," Edwards noted, "I paid some attention to the Mitchell Building on North Broadway, mainly because I had the feeling that buildings in this area might become a part of history in a matter of time, and maybe we should show people how the buildings of the late 19th century looked."

From its summer headquarters in the Central Office of the Housing Authority of Milwaukee, on North Avenue, the survey team operated within approximately a 50 mile radius of Milwaukee. Field trips were combined with drafting work at headquarters, and usually several trips back to the original sites were required to pick up details. The architectural students on the team were F. Kempton Mooney, of Clemson College, John S. Reynolds of the University of Illinois, and John F. Groves from the University of Florida. They were joined for two weeks in August by photographer Cervin Robinson of New York and Boston who took the photos which accompany the survey reports.

The Wisconsin project formed a part of the National Park Service's "Mission 66," a program begun in 1957 providing funds to renew the HABS work after its decline during World War II. In cooperation with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress, HABS has now collected over 30,000 measured drawings and over 32,000 photographs of about 8,000 structures. The buildings included in the survey were chosen on the basis of their architectural interest and merit, as well as their historic associations. In the Wisconsin area special emphasis was placed on the half timber structures because of their uniqueness to the area. "It is hoped," Prof. Edwards said, "that they will be ultimately preserved, in addition to being measured and recorded in the survey."
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I. If you have noted a somewhat doleful atmosphere around the Wisconsin AIA Chapter office of late, the reason is not difficult to ascertain: Ruth Hill is leaving. After almost six years with the chapter, the last five or so as executive secretary, she is reluctantly moving from Milwaukee to take up residence in the Boston, Mass., area where her husband will be the stylist with the Melville Shoe Corporation.

Looking back over her demi-decade plus one with the chapter, Ruth has been most impressed by the growth in membership during that time, from 222 members in 1955 to the present 396. "Another big change," she notes, "was the move from those crowded, horrid offices in an old building into appropriately decorated quarters in a building designed by one of our own members."

Mid-October has been set as her tentative departure date. In the meantime, while the Hills have the problem of disposing of their home here and locating in the land of the Cabots and the Lodges, the chapter has the not so easy task of finding a replacement for Ruth, and, we suspect, there will be a steady stream of AIA friends to the chapter office to bid Mrs. Hill a hearty Glückliche Reise.

SANDSTEDT NOMINATED

Former Wisconsin Chapter president Julius S. Sandstedt, AIA, has been nominated by the chapter for the post of Director of the North Central States Region for the 1961-1963 term. He would succeed Harold Spitznagel, FAIA, whose term will expire at the 1961 convention.

Better known to his cohorts as “Sandy,” Sandstedt is a principal of the firm of Sandstedt-Knoop-Yarbo, Oshkosh. He received his Bachelor of Science in Architecture degree from the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago in 1933 and his Master’s degree in 1934. After working in various Chicago architectural offices, he joined the Badger Ordnance Works at Baraboo in 1942. Shortly afterwards, he joined the navy, serving as a Lieutenant Commander until 1945.

In his various AIA positions, Sandstedt has been member of the Chapter Board of Directors since 1953; chairman and member of the AIA-AGC committee; member of the Relations with the Engineers, Government Relations, Insurance, and Building Code committees; charter Director of the Wisconsin Architects Foundation; and since 1956, a member of the AIA Chapter Affairs Committee.

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BOARD MEETING: At 10 a.m. on August 12 the board of directors met at the Avalon Hotel, Waukesha, with the following AIA members present: John Brust, Julius Sandstedt, Mark Purcell, Clinton Mochon, Nathaniel Sample, William Kaeser, Karel Yasko, Frank Shattuck, and Frederick Schweitzer.

A letter from the Industrial Commission was read. The letter was a reply to a protest over delays in obtaining plan approvals, and its full text follows:

Gentlemen:

The difference in the number of drawings for building projects being received and the number that can be examined by our engineering staff has been of serious concern to the Commission for some time and although we have made some progress in reducing our backlog, we are presently about two months in arrears.

To reduce the backlog of plans on hand, we have adopted two measures. We sought and obtained authorization to employ an additional engineer. It will take a few months of experience, however, for this new man to become proficient in the work. We also brought into the home office of our building inspection staff (3 men) to assist in increasing our output.

We find these measures to be effective, but we find also that during the past few weeks the number of plans being received has increased daily. We anticipate, however, that receipts will level off and that our crash program will reduce the arrearage to about two weeks. According to our estimates we should reach this point about August 15. In other words by August 15 we should be processing plans received on or about Aug. 1.

If this estimate proves to be incorrect we shall attempt to obtain authorization for a further increase in staff.

Yours truly,

M. F. SCHIMENZ,
Chairman

The Board authorized a mailing to presidents of chapters in the North Central States Region requesting the continued support of their members in moves to inaugurate architect identification in dedicatory issues. Following a discussion of the problem at the North Central States Regional meeting at St. Paul, Minn., in September, a mailing to all other chapters in the U. S. will be made. It is planned that a resolution permitting such identification will be introduced by the Wisconsin Chapter at the AIA Convention in Philadelphia next spring.

In reply to a request from Producers Council president Walter Alexander, architect representatives to a newly-formed AIA-PC committee were appointed. They are Sylvester Stepnoski, AIA, Herbert Bradley, AIA, and Arthur Reddemann, AIA. Producers Council members are: Pete Alexander and John Casey.

Roger Herbst, AIA, Sylvester Schmitt, AIA, and Al Saltz, AIA, were named as Wisconsin Chapter members on the Lake Michigan Regional Planning Committee. Alternates chosen were Maynard Meyer, AIA, Albert Ruttenberg, AIA, and Theodore Escheuler, AIA. The Board approved a $150 payment for the Wisconsin Chapter's share of the cost of this committee's expenses.

The Board also authorized a $750-$1000 expenditure to help defray the cost of printing a revised Standard Specification Outline and approved the artwork fee of $150 for the new free booklet "Why . . . When . . . Where . . . How You Retain an Architect," which will be ready for distribution in September.

The meeting was adjourned at 3 p.m.

Richard P. Blake, a junior Associate member of the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA, has opened his own office at 4177 N. Oakland Ave.

Ronald D. Hansche, 1700 W. Road, Sturtevant, is the newest enrollee in the Architect-In-Training program. He is employed by Reddemann-Domann, Inc.

(Continued on page 25)
A sure sign of summer’s decline is the number of meetings and seminars that fill the architect’s calendar soon after the closing of the beaches, and the annual migration from patio to the dining room. These are some of the main events on the program for the Wisconsin architect in the near future.

**AIA-AGC Seminar**

A one day seminar of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Associated General Contractors will be held Wednesday, Sept. 21, at the Holiday Inn, 4402 E. Washington ave., Madison, from 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

A national officer from each of the organizations will lead a panel discussion on topics of mutual interest, including bid depositories, new policy of retained percentage, and the trend toward breaking down contracts.

The officers are: Dean F. Hilfinger, AIA, of Bloomington Ill., member of the AIA Office Practice Committee; and John K. Bowersox, assistant manager of the Building Division of the Associated General Contractors, Inc., Washington, D.C.

**CSI Seminars**

The Milwaukee Chapter Construction Specifications Institute, Inc., has scheduled four evening seminars on the preparation and interpretation of construction specifications. The seminars will be held on Friday evenings, Oct. 7, 14, 21, and 28 from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. at the Wisconsin Telephone Company Building Auditorium, 722 North Broadway, Milwaukee.

George C. Harker, former vice-president of Midwest Concrete Products who now heads his own consulting firm in Beloit, will open the seminar series on Oct. 7 with a discussion of “Specification Writing, in General.”

The subject “General Conditions” will be explored Oct. 14 by Professor William S. Kinne, Jr., of the University of Wisconsin, who is director of University Facilities Research Center of the Big Ten universities and of the University of Chicago.

Robert E. White, executive vice president of Spencer, White and Prentis, Inc., New York, will express “A
Foundation Contractor’s View of Specifications” on Oct. 21.

On Oct. 28, “Heating” will be discussed by Bert Fredericksen, a partner of Lofte and Fredericksen, Milwaukee. Each of the speakers will participate in a question and answer program following his presentation.

Prestressed Concrete

An institute on prestressed concrete, co-sponsored by the Engineers’ Society of Milwaukee and the Prestressed Concrete Institute, will be held Sept 23 and 24 at the Engineers’ Society headquarters, 3112 W. Highland Blvd.

The program will be conducted by Jack R. Janney and Richard G. Elstner, both consulting structural engineers for the Chicago firm of The Engineers Collaborative. Some of the subjects to be covered are: basic properties of material from which prestressed concrete is made and the significance of these properties with respect to design specifications and inspection; the theory of prestressed concrete, fundamental requirements, behavior and strength characteristics; detail design procedures; and significance of code requirements.

The sessions will run from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Friday and from 8 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. on Saturday. Fee for the two day institute is $25 for members of the Engineers’ Society and $30 for non-members. Reservations may be made with the Engineers’ Society, but will be limited to 100.

In Modern Architecture

An institute on prestressed concrete in modern architecture will be held on Nov. 9 and 10 at the Wisconsin Center Building, Langdon and Lake Streets, Madison. The institute will be sponsored by the University of Wisconsin and will include speakers from the University, the Portland Cement Association, and private practice.

The institute will include a tour of a processing plant and a failure test of a standard prestressed concrete floor member. Emphasis will be placed on structural and mechanical details for architects.

One of the continuing contradictions until recently in fire-safety and life-safety standards for interior and exterior fire exits was the fact that the inactive leaf in a pair of doors could not be U/L labeled. Manually operated top and bottom bolts on the inactive leaf could not be opened under panic conditions, and although the doors might have passed fire-safety requirements of U/L they could not meet U/L’s casualty and accident requirements.

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“TO THE POINT” is published by Overly Manufacturing Company for the express interest of the architectural and building professions. Your comments are welcome and will be discussed in this column. Write: H. W. Wehe, Jr., Executive Vice President, Overly Manufacturing Company, Greensburg, Pa. Other Overly plants at St. Louis, Mo., and Los Angeles, Calif.
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Robert S. Chase, Janesville, AIA, has been named a Member Emeritus of the AIA.

* * *

Perc Brandt, AIA, Manitowoc, will represent the Wisconsin Chapter AIA, on the Industrial Commission Advisory Committee to review the Wisconsin Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning rules.

* * *

A. A. Tannenbaum, AIA, Milwaukee, addressed the Compass Club, an organization of Masonic members who are employees of A-C Sparkplug Co., recently. His topic was "The Ingredients of Good Architecture."

* * *

Budde Marino, Chapter Public Relations Counsel, is conducting a series of programs at the September division meetings. He will outline the Chapter's plans and discuss what the individual architect can do to benefit his own office's public relations plans. After his appearances at the Milwaukee Division meeting on September 7, and at the Northeast Division on September 12, he will meet with Madison division members on September 27.

* * *

Murray L. P. Kinnich, an Associate member of the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA, has established his own architectural practice at 150 S. Calhoun Rd., Ruby Bldg., Brookfield. The firms of Kinnich and Gunderson, and Kinnich, Gunderson and Prell have been dissolved.

* * *

Officers for this year for the Producers Council are Pete Alexander, Aluminum Co. of America, president; John Casey, Casey & King, first vice-president; Ray Stickler, Stickler & Downs, second vice-president; Dick McKay, Otis Elevator Co., secretary; and Bob Kreiger, Armstrong Cork Co., treasurer.

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JOSEPH F. ANGERER, new Associate Member. Born October 26, 1926, at Burlington, Wis., he attended Ripon College and served in the U.S. Army and Army Reserve. He is employed as a designer by Sylvester Schmitt, Two Rivers. His hobbies are astronomy and aviation.
ACCREDITED SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE

Since one of the projects of the Wisconsin Chapter AIA, is to promote the establishment of an accredited school of architecture in the state, a number of readers have asked about the number and location of architectural schools already accredited in the U. S. In answer to these requests, WA presents this list, together with the degree conferred on completion of their professional curricula in architecture. This list is as issued by the National Architectural Accrediting Board.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auburn, Ala</td>
<td>B. Arch.</td>
<td>AUBURN UNIVERSITY</td>
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<td>Fayetteville, Ark</td>
<td>B. Arch.</td>
<td>ARKANSAS UNIVERSITY</td>
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<td>Berkeley, Calif.</td>
<td>B. Arch.</td>
<td>CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF</td>
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<td>Pittsburgh, Pa.</td>
<td>B. Arch.</td>
<td>CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY</td>
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<td>Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
<td>B.S. in Arch.</td>
<td>COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY</td>
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<td>New York, N.Y.</td>
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<td>CORNELL UNIVERSITY</td>
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<td>FLORIDA, UNIVERSITY OF</td>
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<td>MIAMI UNIVERSITY</td>
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<td>RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE</td>
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<td>RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN</td>
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<td>B.S. in Arch.</td>
<td>RICE INSTITUTE (Provisional)</td>
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<td>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF</td>
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<td>TEXAS A &amp; M COLLEGE</td>
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<td>TULANE UNIVERSITY</td>
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<td>UTAH, UNIVERSITY OF</td>
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<td>VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE</td>
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<td>WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY (Provisional)</td>
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<td>B. Arch.</td>
<td>YALE UNIVERSITY</td>
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The Accredited list is revised annually and is valid only until the next list is issued. Normally, schools are visited at five year intervals. Accreditation is given for five years, subject to Board approval of an Annual Interim Report submitted by each school. The Term "Provisional" indicates that the school accreditation is for less than the normal five year period.
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