Board Meeting Before Convention

Fourth Annual Convention

District News

A Good Gesture

Hardened Copper

Vol. 3 November, 1935 No. 11
Board Meeting Before Convention

Minutes of the joint meeting of the Executive Board and the Advisory Council of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects, held at the Loraine Hotel, Madison, Wisconsin, Friday, October 18, 1935.

The Meeting was called to order by President T. L. Eschweiler at 7:30 P.M.


Represented by proxy were Messrs. Auier, Buemming and Schober. Of the Advisory Council Messrs. Feldhausen and Safford of Dist. No. 3; and Kienappel of Dist. No. 7.

Absent members of the Advisory Council were Messrs. Johnson, Dist. No. 1; Irving Obel, Dist. No. 4; Urban Peacock, Dist. No. 7; and F. J. Hoffman and R. S. Chase of Dist. No. 8.

District No. 5 was represented at the meeting by Messrs. Steponski and Raeuber.

The reading of the previous joint meeting minutes was dispensed with.

Reports of the various districts were called for:
Dist. No. 1. No report.
Dist. No. 2. A. W. Bayer reported that in his district there were only 4 architects, only 2 being active in the profession at this time. In general, everything was moving smoothly.
Dist. No. 3. No report.
Dist. No. 4. C. Madsen reported that in his district one meeting was held during the year, attended by 3 members. His district has added two new members who have just been registered by examination.
Dist. No. 5. William Raeuber reported that his district had no special report to make. Held four meetings during the year, 1 each at Oshkosh, Manitowoc, Fond du Lac and Sheboygan.
Dist. No. 6. Ellis Potter reported that his district held 8 or 9 meetings during the year, having an average attendance of about 20 out of a membership of 37. Had speakers at the meetings to make them interesting, also held a picnic. Held a special get together meeting at which 22 were present. Added a new member to their district. Mr. Herbert S. Parkinson.
Dist. No. 7. T. L. Eschweiler reported that monthly meetings were held, having fair attendances.
Dist. No. 8. The secretary reported on having attended one of their meetings in April. Roger Kirchhoff reported on the general activity of the Architects in Racine, on the City Ordinance passed, and the appointment of a city Architect.

The President urged the members of the Board and the Advisory Council to have their districts hold more meetings so as to create and hold a better spirit of good fellowship and cooperation among the architects, to make the meetings better and worth while, so that the members will feel they are missing something if they do not attend.

A general discussion was held on ethical procedure and upon the Advisability of reprimanding continuous violators. Article VIII of the Constitution and By-laws was read: "The classes of membership shall be as the by-laws shall prescribe and members may be discharged or expelled by a majority vote of the Board of Directors of this corporation."

A motion was made by Peter Brust and seconded by Wm. Raeuber, that a resolution be presented to this meeting for adoption, to be presented at the annual convention, that violators of the Code of Ethics be brought before the Board to clear themselves of accusations, and that if found guilty, the Board may suspend or expel them. Motion adopted.

The following resolution by Peter Brust was adopted. Resolved that violations of the Code of Ethics of the Association by any member will be investigated by the Board and after a hearing or hearings, if found guilty, such member shall be reprimanded, suspended or expelled at the discretion of the Board, and the fact that the member was reprimanded, suspended or expelled be published in the magazine of the Association.

It was moved by Leigh Hunt and seconded by Peter Brust that the local district practice committee and officers investigate charges against members of their districts, charged with violations of the Code of Ethics, get affidavits from the one or ones making the complaint, and if they find cause for action, present them to the State Practice Committee. When more than one district is involved, joint reports shall be presented. Motion was adopted.

It was moved by Leigh Hunt and seconded by Ellis Potter that where an out of state architect is guilty of violations of the Code of Ethics, a report of same be sent to the State Society or Association of the state in which the Architect resides, also a report be sent to the Wisconsin State Board of Examiners, the Wisconsin Industrial Commission and the offending Architect. Motion adopted.

There was a general discussion of methods for collecting dues. It was moved by Mr. Edgar Berners and seconded by Edgar Stubenrauch, that the state secretary shall notify the district secretaries of the unpaid dues of their members. The district secretaries shall endeavor to collect these unpaid dues and send amounts collected to the state secretary. Motion adopted.

Edgar Stubenrauch reported on the activities of the P. W. A. program. Statistics were quoted, showing that much of the money appropriated for P. W. A. had been diverted into the W. P. A.

Roger Kirchhoff explained that the ruling from Washington was, that work which affects health and sanitation be placed in a class receiving first consideration for funds and that building work be placed in the second class, consequently much of the original appropriation was diverted to this work.

The question was brought up by Fitzhugh Scott on what constitutes a free sketch. After considerable discussion on the question by the members. Leo Briemmaier explained his version as follows: A sketch is a free sketch if no specific agreement is entered into between the architect and the client, except when it is specifically understood that the architect is to be retained.

After a general discussion on ways and means of bettering the architects' future position, the meeting was adjourned at 11 P.M.

Arthur L. Seidenschwartz, Secretary.
Fourth Annual Convention, Madison, Wisconsin, October 19, 1935

The annual convention of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects was held in the Engineering Building, University of Wisconsin, at Madison on October 19, 1935.

The meeting was called to order by President T. L. Eschweiler at 9:35 P. M. President T. L. Eschweiler introduced Mr. James R. Law, Mayor of the City of Madison, who delivered an address of welcome to the members. Mr. Law urged the architects to become more interested in civic activities and more especially in the matters of taxation and in city planning.

President T. L. Eschweiler then delivered his annual address which was very comprehensive and well received.

The Secretary read his annual report. The report was approved, as read, by the convention. The annual reports of the chairmen of the standing committees were submitted.

Constitution and By-Laws. H. W. Buemming, chairman, reported that no changes in the Constitution and By-Laws were suggested since the last special meeting of the State Association held on May 18, 1934.

Practice Committee. Edgar A. Stubenrauch reported for the Committee on Practice.

Resolution No. 2. Henry Auler, chairman of the Resolution No. 2 Committee, gave his report. Mr. Auler stated that in the past year only three cases of manufacturers entering into the business of architecture were reported to his committee compared to 150 in the previous two years.

Legislation. Fitzhugh Scott, chairman of the Legislation Committee, reported that the only legislation enacted in the past year was the change in the engineers' portion of the Registration Act.

Publicity. Leigh Hunt, chairman of the Publicity Committee, reported on the activities of the year.

Competitions. De Gelleke reported that no meetings were held during the year.

Building Congress. A. L. Seidenschwartz, representative of the Building Congress, reported their activities.

For the Public Works Committee Leo Brielmaier reported that no meetings were held.

Leo Brielmaier, delegate to the pre-convention meetings of the American Institute of Architects convention of the State Societies and State Associations of Architects held May 27, 1935, at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, reported on the convention. Mr. Brielmaier stated that the Wisconsin delegates, Mr. Kohn, representing the New York society and Mr. Friedlund, representing the Minnesota society, fought vigorously against the setting up of different classifications of architects in the American Institute of Architects. It was contended that under these classifications memberships held in the A. I. A. and State Associations would just be dues-contributing members with no voice in the affairs of the A. I. A.

Two resolutions were presented to the convention by Mr. Brust, chairman of the Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 1. That a telegraph resolution be drawn protesting the diversion of funds from P. W. A. to W. P. A. and that the telegram be sent to the President. Moved by Mr. Leigh Hunt and seconded by Henry Foeler. A. C. Eschweiler, Jr. offered an amendment referring the matter back to the committee for amplification. The amendment was adopted. The resolution drawn up by the committee and sent to the Presi-
District News

Fourth District

I have very little news to report for District No. 4. Our associates are very busy. Our district secretary, elected before our annual convention has, I am sorry to say, sent me his resignation. We will have a district meeting in Stevens Point this month and I hope to be able to report that District No. 4 will be 100% active members before December 1.

C. Madsen, Chairman Dist. No. 4
Stevens Point, Wis.

Fifth District

We held a meeting at Sheboygan a few weeks ago and had a fairly good turn-out and several good discussions on various matters pertaining to architectural practice. Our next meeting is scheduled at Fond du Lac sometime this month.

It might be well to call to the attention of members of this district that Architect Frank L. Wright, will deliver an interesting lecture entitled "What Is Architecture?" to be given on the evening of Tuesday, November 19th, at eight o'clock, at the Twentieth Century Club House here in Oshkosh. All architects and others interested in Mr. Wright and his interesting deliberations are welcome. There will be, however, a small fee of forty cents charged. This is under the auspices of the American Association of University Women. I presume there are quite a number in this district who have not had an opportunity to hear Mr. Wright.

Wallace H. Brown

Sixth District

District No. 6 is slowly recuperating from the catalectic state which usually results after a convention has emptied the vitals of the organizers. Not that we hibernated into a rushing and whirling office but that we merely planted our bulk into a large soft chair to ponder and think things over.

Our one regret is that the architects were not called upon to carry the ball over Michigan's goal line for the Wisconsin team because we could have added another pleasure to a perfect convention day. As it stands we have only apologies to offer. We do appreciate the spirit of fellowship that was predominant among the architects present and especially toward your humble and erring servants of District 6. By the way, did any of you men see Ellis Potter at the punch bowl? Rumor has it that Ellis has developed a new theory on the stability of liquids.

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District No. 6 will hold its next regular meeting the last week of November with Ellis Potter, our re-elected president, at the helm. There will be no lack of meetings in this district because the convention has shown us that the district meetings are the embryonic stage of the state convention, only more localized.

We greet the other districts and wish them success in professional and in district betterment.

Grover H. Lippert
A Good Gesture

On Monday, October 28, the Milwaukee chapter of the Producers' Council invited architects of the local chapter of the A. I. A. and the S. A. W. A. for dinner at the Cudworth Post Club House.

This was an exceedingly happy gesture on the part of our hosts and a most enjoyable evening was the outcome.

The Producers' Council is the result of a meeting of manufacturers of building materials and appliances called in 1921 by the Board of Directors of the A. I. A. to consider ways and means of improving the services rendered by the manufacturing industry to the architectural profession. After careful consideration by both bodies for two years, "The Producers' Council affiliated with the A. I. A." was incorporated as a non-profit sharing membership organization.

The broad objectives of the Council are to promote better mutual understanding between architects, engineers, contractors and producers of building materials, whereby the services rendered by each in relation to the others and to the public may be more effective; to promote in various ways the legitimate interests of producers and uphold standards in building which will encourage the production of dependable materials, good construction, meritorious architecture and sound practices.

Members of the architectural profession should lend this movement most whole-hearted support and in so doing will benefit not only themselves, but render a great public service.

This meeting of local architects and the local chapter of the Producers' Council was most graciously planned and served a splendid purpose in a very entertaining manner—particularly so—as there was no shop talk at any time and no reference was made to business. The speaker of the evening, James Masker, the well known football referee related some of his grid-iron experiences in a most entertaining manner.

The object of the meeting was to promote good fellowship among those vitally interested in the building industry and surely in this direction the meeting was a complete success. It is to me hoped that similar gatherings will take place in the future.

HERMAN BUERMING

Hardened Copper

The so-called "lost art" of hardening copper is no secret from present day metallurgists, and no reward for its discovery has been offered by the Government. Rumors to that effect have been circulated and the Bureau has received many inquiries concerning it, such requests for information being usually prompted by newspaper stories such as that of the rediscovery of the art by an automobile mechanic and its subsequent sale for a fabulous sum.

There is nothing new or "mysterious" in "hardened copper"; immense quantities are in commercial use and more is being added daily. Any well-informed metallurgist today knows how to produce an edged tool of hardened copper as good as any made in prehistoric times, but the knowledge does him no good because of the superiority of the steel tools now available. This result, which has been the goal of many an amateur inventor, can be attained by any one of three well-known processes, or by a combination of them. Briefly, the three hardening processes depend upon (a) cold working, (b) alloying and (c) heat treatment (after alloying).

Hardening (or "tempering") may be produced by cold rolling or hammering, cold-drawing, etc. Hard drawn copper wire and cold drawn tubing are examples. To supply the needs of a single industry alone, vast quantities of copper hardened by this means are used in hard drawn trolley wire.

The second method of hardening copper is to alloy it with a small amount of another metal or perhaps more than one metal. Zinc, tin, aluminum, and iron are the common additions. The alloyed metal, of course, should not be referred to as "copper", but should be named according to the chief alloying constituent, i.e., brass, bronze, etc. This name may be further restricted according to other additions, e.g., zinc-bronze, nickel-brass, etc. Vast quantities of copper hardened in this general way are in commercial use. Many of the samples of "hardened copper" submitted to this Bureau for examination have been found to contain small amounts of one or more of the elements named above.

One of the favorite methods of "hardening" copper appears to consist in manipulating the melting (perhaps unwittingly on the part of the experimenter) so that the resulting melt is impregnated with oxide. Cuprous oxide is soluble in molten copper and alloys with it in exactly the same sense that a metal does.
per hardened in this way is considerably harder and more brittle than the pure metal, but is unsuited for most of the purposes for which copper is used. The term "hardened copper" has been used above in its general sense to refer to copper in which the mechanical properties have been modified in the manner usually understood by the term "hardening", i.e., an increase in toughness, a decrease in ductility, etc. The popular conception of "hardened copper", however, is that of a metal similar to hardened steel and usually implies the "ability to carry a cutting edge."

The search for new and better alloys of copper may combine strength and resistance to corrosion, or strength and good electrical conductivity, is being unremittingly carried on by scientists. In ancient times weapons and cutting tools were sought; today the needs which the non-ferrous metallurgist seek to fill are, rather, those for better materials to resist corrosion, as in the manufacture of chemicals or the carrying out of chemical processes: for strong, cheap and weather-resistant roofing materials: and for better cables, trolley wires, and other electrical conductors.

While newspaper headlines referring to these newer alloys of copper may refer to them as "hardened copper" and imply that ancient secrets are being rediscovered, the metallurgists who have developed these alloys would be the last to make such statements or to perpetuate the erroneous idea that these alloys can compete with modern tool steels for edged tools.

Relative to the so-called "lost art of hardening and tempering copper or bronze", the following quotation from Wm. Gowland (J. Inst. Metals, VII, 23 (1912) is of interest: "Professor Gowland formerly of the Royal School of Mines, London, was an authority upon the metallurgy of copper and its uses in antiquity.

"The castings (knives, swords, etc.) generally were hammered at their cutting edges, and it is to this hammering and to it only, that the (increased) hardness of the cutting edges of both copper and bronze weapons is due, and not to any method of tempering. Much has been written about the so-called art of tempering bronze, supposed to have been practiced by the men of the Bronze Age in the manufacture of their weapons: the hardness is also said to be greater than can be given to any bronze of the present day. I should like to correct this error, as it can only have arisen owing to its authors' never having made any comparative practical tests of the hardness of bronze. Had they done so, they would have found that the ordinary bronze of today can be made as hard as any, in fact harder than most, of prehistoric times, by simple hammering alone."

It is, of course, not impossible that some of the ancient bronze implements may have owed part of their usefulness as weapons to the presence of certain impurities which served to harden the alloy and give it a fair cutting edge when heat treated in some fashion. Nickel is found in many of the ancient bronzes (Gowland, J. Inst. Metals, VII, 23 (1912); Chickasigeh, Trans. Chem. Soc., 117, 917 (1920), and silicon, though seldom reported in analysis of ancient copper alloys, might have been present in some. It appears most probable, however, that the hardening effect of tin which was often present, was the chief source of the hardness of the weapons and it is unlikely that hardness was obtained by quenching and tempering. P. B.

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Fourth Annual Convention
(Continued from page 3)

meeting, but took an interesting part in the discussions of the affairs of the Association.

The next order of business was the report of the members of the Advisory Council as to who they had elected as members of the Executive Board for the following year. Arthur Kienappel, who acted as chairman, announced the following members elected: Messrs. Leigh Hunt, A. I., Seidenschwartz, T. L., Eschweiler, Urban Peacock, E. A., Stubenrauch, Fitzhugh Scott, Peter Brust, Ellis J. Potter.

The following were nominated from the floor: Messrs. Herbert Tullgren, Henry Auler, Leo Brielmaier, Frank Stepnoski, A. W. Bayer, Roger C. Kirchhoff, H. W. Buemming, Wm. A. Herbst, Grover H. Lippert, Frank Drolshagen, Edgar Berners. It was moved that the nominations be closed and carried. The President stated that the convention should vote for eight of the members nominated. The four members receiving the highest number of votes would be elected for a term of two years, and the next four would be elected for a term of one year. The tellers, Messrs. Frank Drolshagen and Henry P. Plunkett, made the following report: Messrs. W. G. Herbst, Roger C. Kirchhoff, Henry Auler and Leo A. Brielmaier received the largest number of votes and were elected for two years. Messrs. Herbert Tullgren, H. W. Buemming, Edgar Berners and Grover Lippert were elected for one year.

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The business meeting was adjourned at 12:30 for lunch which was served in the same building. After lunch quite a number attended the Wisconsin-Michigan football game. The rest were taken on a sight-seeing tour about Madison. The architects gathered in the Pompeian room in the Loraine Hotel around the punch bowl at 5:30, while the new Board met to elect officers. The following members were elected: President, Theo. L. Eschweiler; First Vice-Pres., Henry Auler; Second Vice-Pres., Herman Buemming; Treasurer, Roger C. Kirchhoff; Secretary, Arthur L. Seidenschwartz.

It was agreed that the convention shall be held in Milwaukee every other year.

The Toastmaster of the Banquet which started at 6:30 was Professor Cool of the University of Wisconsin who in his droll way introduced the speakers. His wit will long be remembered. Col. Horatio B. Hackett was unable to speak and sent in his place Alfred Fellheimer, a New York architect and architectural consultant of the Housing Division F. H. A. Mr. Fellheimer very ably sketched the history of the Housing Division and what it expected to do, urging the architects to make a careful study of this new art. Mayor Law and Arthur Peabody, State Architect, were the other speakers. The 5th District was host to the convention, and deserves the highest praise for a most successful convention.

The report of the Registration Committee for the convention was as follows: Eighty-five members registered for the convention and seventy-four members attended the banquet in the evening.

There being no further business to come before the convention, it was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR L. SEIDENSCHWARTZ, Secretary.
FEATURES FOR THIS MONTH

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