

APRIL, 1960

INDIANA ARCHITECT



The kitchen in the Hobby Ranch House, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Notice the chef can bake potatoes or meat and pastries in the same electric unit at the same time. This gives the restaurant owner a big savings in time and labor.

Specify an all-electric kitchen!



While hamburgers are frying on this electric grill, steaks can be broiled in the eye-level, wall-mounted electric broiler. Because everything is close at hand, the chef gets more work done in less time. All three of the Char-King Restaurants in Fort Wayne, Indiana, feature compact, efficient, electric kitchens.

Electric cooking equipment does more of the work, saves time... builds profits for restaurant owners.

There is an excellent reason why more architects and engineers are specifying all-electric kitchens for commercial uses. They have discovered that electric commercial cooking equipment does more of the work yet requires less labor time. Electric equipment is completely automatic... the chefs just set the controls and then begin another task.

And the chefs do a better job in a more comfortable kitchen. The heat is used to cook the food, not to overheat the kitchen. Electric units are thickly insulated to prevent heat escape, and heat-wasting flues are unnecessary. Absolute safety is assured, too, because there are no flames or fumes. And fewer exhaust fans are needed. These features mean bigger profits for your clients!

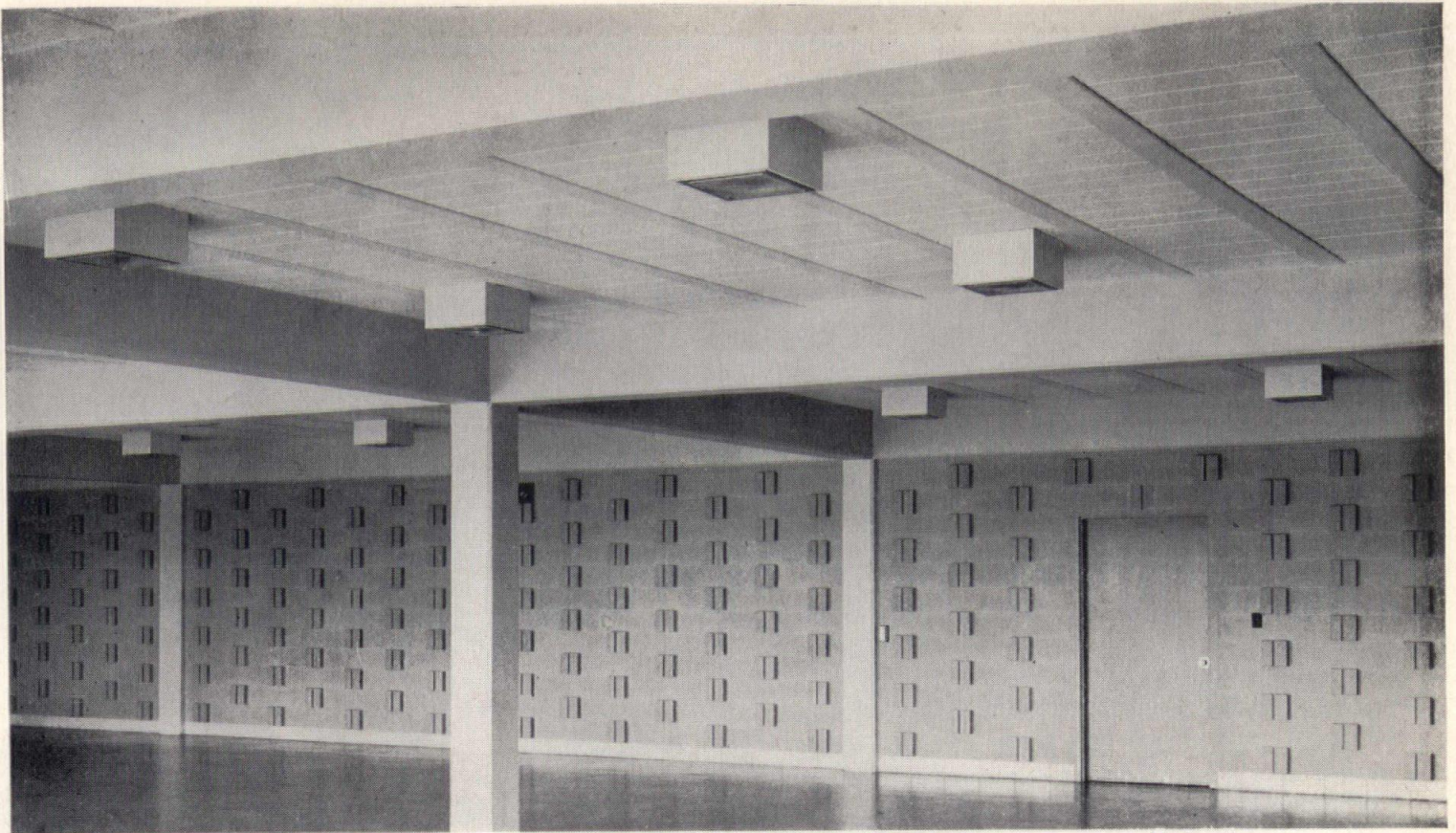
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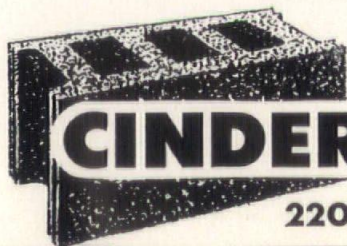
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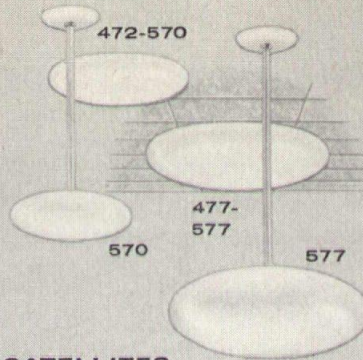
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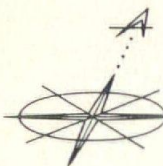
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INDIANA ARCHITECT

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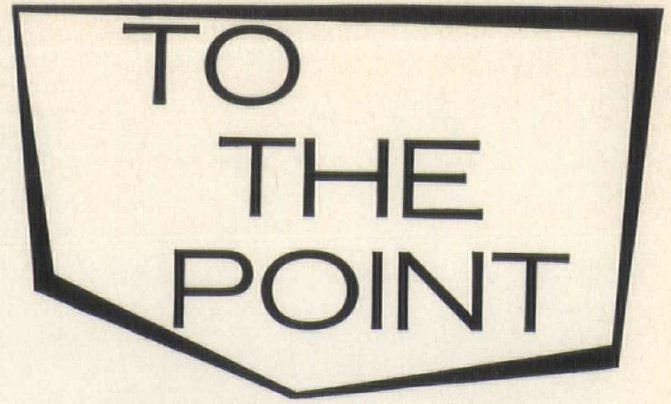
Cover Design

This month's four color cover design is the first in a series of covers for THE INDIANA ARCHITECT under a newly-instituted program. An explanation of the Faceted-Glass-in-Cement Stained Glass Window, from which this month's design was derived, appears on Page 7.

The May cover will be a study of the new architectural shapes in concrete, produced by the Portland Cement Association, and arrangements currently are being made for the June cover.

Suggested cover designs are selected by the editorial staff of THE INDIANA ARCHITECT and all finished designs must be submitted to the staff for approval before they can appear on the cover. Each design must represent some new design or technique in the construction field, but in no instance will advertising or printed copy of any nature be permitted as part of the design.

Any firm or individual interested in submitting a design for consideration is requested to contact the magazine's editorial office for further information regarding color plates, color charges, and copy limitations.



LOS ANGELES SCHOOL BURNING TEST WIDELY MISINTERPRETED

The Recent School Burning in California to test building design and fire protection equipment under carefully controlled conditions has caused a great deal of comment . . . pro and con. Some interpretations of the test findings are highly questionable, and in complete conflict with the objectives and results of the tests. One such statement is that "fire doors didn't retard the spread of fire or smoke." Actually, the test was conducted with stairwells open for three stories.

Fire experts already knew before starting "Operation School Burning" that most fire doors aren't kept closed in ordinary use—and *this is the problem!* Open or wedged fire doors are about as useful as a sprinkler system with the valves closed. The official report, "Operation School Burning," did not say stairwell enclosures (i.e., fire doors, Fire Barriers) are undesirable. No fire door can do its job if it's open. Many states have enacted criminal laws with fines as high as \$300.00 for anyone found wedging a fire door open. There's still nothing more effective than a fire door for stopping smoke and the spread of fire and keeping evacuation routes open.

* * *

A Recent Complaint from one of our hollow metal door customers was quieted somewhat when we explained the function of our new Customer Service Department. While our firm delivery policy is *first in, first out*, we recognize there are occasions when we can meet a customer's urgent needs and still fulfill our other production commitments. Our Manager of Customer Service sees to it that Overly's scheduling is "sales-minded." The best policy any manufacturer can offer is fast, immediate service while maintaining honest service to our other customers. In the long run, this policy favors all our customers.

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"To The Point" is published by Overly 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.

ISA Prepares for 1960 Convention

May 19, 20 & 21, 1960

Hotel Washington

Indianapolis, Indiana

Announcements of the 1960 Indiana Society Annual Convention, complete with return registration blanks, were mailed to all ISA members late last month, and a considerable percentage of the membership already have availed themselves of the special early registration price discount, according to Program Chairman Dick Zimmerly.

The three-day annual affair opens with the Producers Council Golf Outing at Hillcrest Country Club in Indianapolis on Thursday, May 19th, and winds up with a special outing to the Indianapolis Motor Speedway on Saturday afternoon, May 21st, to watch the second week-end qualification trials for the Memorial Day "500 Mile" Race.

Following the Golf Outing on Thursday, which includes cocktails and dinner as guests of the Indiana Chapter, Producers Council, the convention will move to the Washington Hotel in Indianapolis for the first educational seminar on Friday morning, May 20th. This seminar also is under the direction of the Producers' Council and will concentrate on specification writing.

Main speaker for the Specification Seminar will be Mr. Frank William Crimp, AIA, Boston, Massachusetts architect, a director of the Construction Specification Institute, and co-chairman of the Specification Institute-Producers Council Joint Committee.

Following the seminar, convention delegates will adjourn to Hotel Washington Walnut Room for lunch, presided over by AIA Great Lakes Regional Director Lynn Smith. After lunch, Mr. Smith will lead a group discussion on the mandatory ethics of the architectural profession.

Delegates will join with their wives for cocktails Friday evening at 5:30 p. m., as guests of Hugh J. Baker and Company of Indianapolis. Held in the Bavarian Room of Washington, the cocktail party will precede the Annual Banquet and Dance. Dress for the 6:30 p. m. Banquet (in the Walnut Room) will be optional, and corsages for the ladies will be presented by the Unit Masonry Association, Inc.

After-dinner speaker Friday night will be Mr. James Eldridge, public relations director for the Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Company, and music for dining and dancing will be provided by the orchestra of Tommy Moriarity.

The I.S.A. annual business meeting will be Saturday morning, May 21st, starting at 9:30 a. m. in the Bavarian Room of the Washington. In accordance with the By-Laws, counting of ballots for the election of three new District Directors and two new Directors at Large will be done at this time.

District Directors, nominated by their respective Districts and elected by the entire membership, will be selected for the Indianapolis, South Bend and Lafayette Districts.

Following the close of the business session Saturday, chartered buses will take delegates and wives to the "500 Mile" Speedway to watch the second Saturday of qualification trials for the annual Memorial Day 500 Mile Race. A box lunch and refreshments will be served at the race track, and at the close of the day's qualification attempts, busses will return the group to the Washington.

Wives, too, will have a busy schedule. In addition to joining their husbands for the annual cocktail party, banquet and dance Friday night and for the Speedway outing Saturday afternoon, the ladies will have their own events.

On Thursday night, cocktails and buffet dinner will be served for the ladies at the home of Calvin Hamilton, ISA Associate member and Executive Director of the Marion County Metropolitan Plan Commission. Announced time is 5:00 p. m.

On Friday morning, a 10:30 a. m. brunch and program will be held at the home of William C. Wright, AIA, followed by the annual business meeting of the Women's Architectural League.

Joining with Indiana Society members and wives for the entire convention will be members of the Indiana Chapter, Producers' Council, and their wives.

Registration fee for the convention is \$11.25 per person. This price includes all meals (other than breakfasts), admission charges, etc., but does not include individual hotel accommodations.

As an incentive for early registration, the Program Committee has authorized a 15% discount on each registration made prior to April 30th, lowering the entire convention cost to \$9.54 per person. Any registrations received after April 30th will cost the full amount, \$11.25.

The Making of Faceted-Glass-in-Cement

By HAROLD F. HOLLMAN, Owner

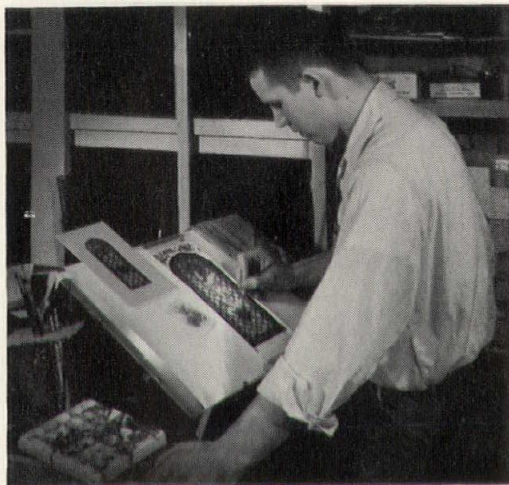
City Glass Specialty, Inc., Fort Wayne, Indiana

Rapidly gaining in popularity among church builders in America is the relatively new, contemporary mosaic or "Faceted-glass-in-cement" type of window. It has been successfully used in France for more than thirty years. Today it is being produced by a number of our own stained glass designers and already has added unique charm and beauty to many of our fine modern churches.

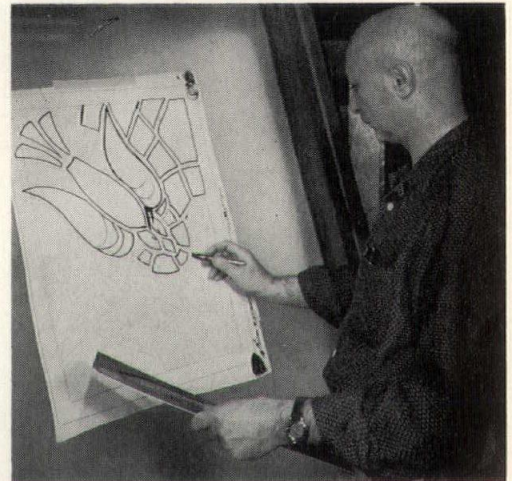
The following features and advantages claimed for this new type of window deserve our special attention: full one inch thick; selection of four hundred colors; set in reinforced cement, not lead; glass is hand chipped for jewel-like effect; no maintenance problems; no storm sash needed; simple to install; reasonable first cost. Reflection of light through the rich colors of this thick faceted glass achieves a soft but sparkling effect not attainable by any other means.

To the uninitiated the method of making a mosaic or faceted-glass-in-cement window appears to be a very crude, rough process. Quite to the contrary, it is a superb work of art which requires the skill of a highly trained stained glass designer.

Production of such a window begins with a careful study of the project by both building architect and the window designer. Usually, numerous rough sketches are made until finally the finished plan develops and a colored sketch is prepared for submission to the client. Upon approval, the artist then enlarges the sketch to a full size cartoon of the finished product. From this cartoon an accurate tracing is made on very strong tracing paper. Paper patterns are then cut to the shapes of the glass areas of the final window
(Please turn to Page 21)



Putting the finishing touches on the design (left)



Cartoon of design is sketched to actual size (right)



Chipping the glass to get jewel-like effect (left)



Shaping and placing glass to match color design (right)

"The Little Church on the Circle"

1837-1857

(Our appreciation is extended to the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Indianapolis for their assistance in making possible this presentation, and to Mr. Eli Lilly of Indianapolis, author of "The Little Church on the Circle," the book upon which this article is based.)

Today the citizens of Indianapolis point with pride to "The Little Church on the Circle," warmed by the religious inspiration Christ Church brings to the commercial and business heart of Indianapolis. Stately situated on some of the most valuable property in the city, the Early English Gothic style church, designed by architect William Tinsley in 1857, precedes any of its present Monument Circle neighbors by many years. And it is one of the very few churches remaining in the metropolitan Mile Square.

But Christ Church was represented on the Circle almost twenty years before the present church was built, for the cornerstone of the original Little Church on the Circle was laid on May 7, 1838 — almost 122 years ago.

Little is known about the actual plans of the original church; it was designed by Architect John Elder from plans for a "Cheap Church" printed in the January 14,

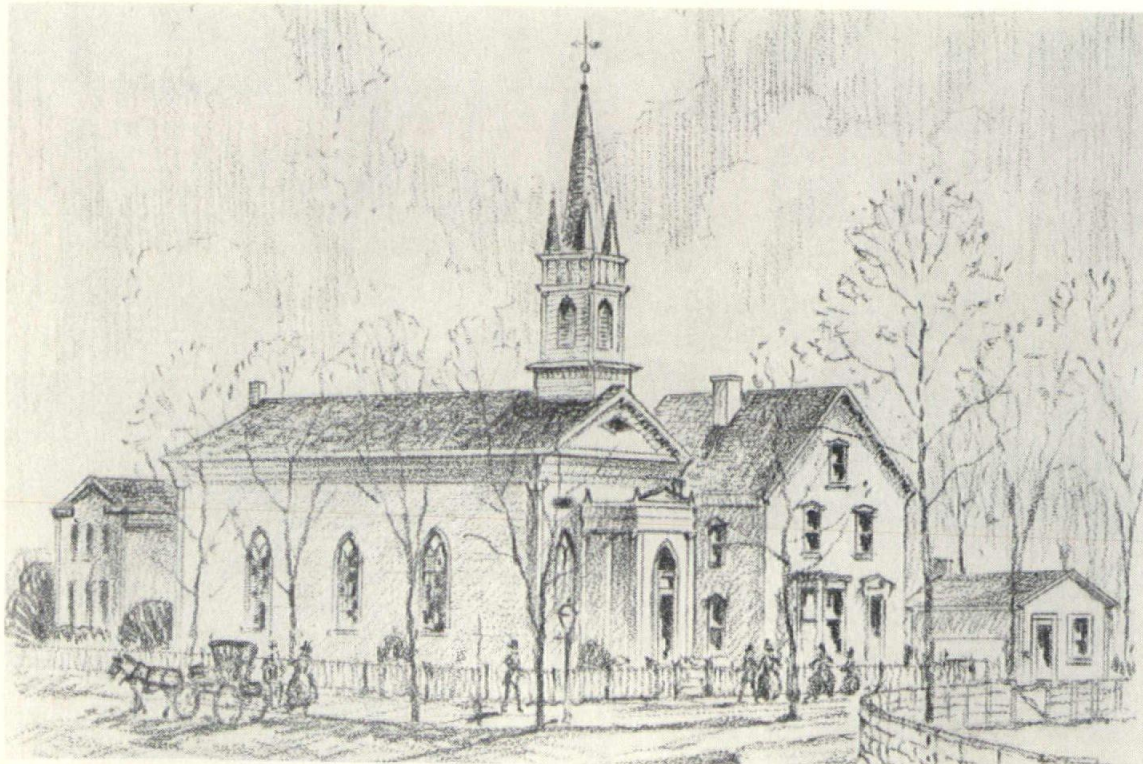
1837 issue of the "Missionary," published in Burlington, New Jersey. Accompanying the article were a basic floor-plan, elevation sketches, and a summary of the bills for expenditures. This summary included in the \$1,303.15½ total construction cost the following items (among others):

4245 feet of timber, at 2c per foot	\$84.90
5600 spruce shingles, at \$9 per 1000	24.09
89 plank, 31½c each, for seats	28.03
18 bbls lime, 2 bbls plaster paris	40.57
2350 bricks for chimney and filling in the sides to the top of the top of the wainscoting	11.70
Glass for the whole building	20.00
4600 foot cedar boards, for siding, at \$18 per 1,000 ..	82.80
Carpenters bill, excluding inside work	405.00
Carpenters bill, inside work, desk, pulpit and pews ..	128.64
Masons bill	79.72
Painters bill	24.50

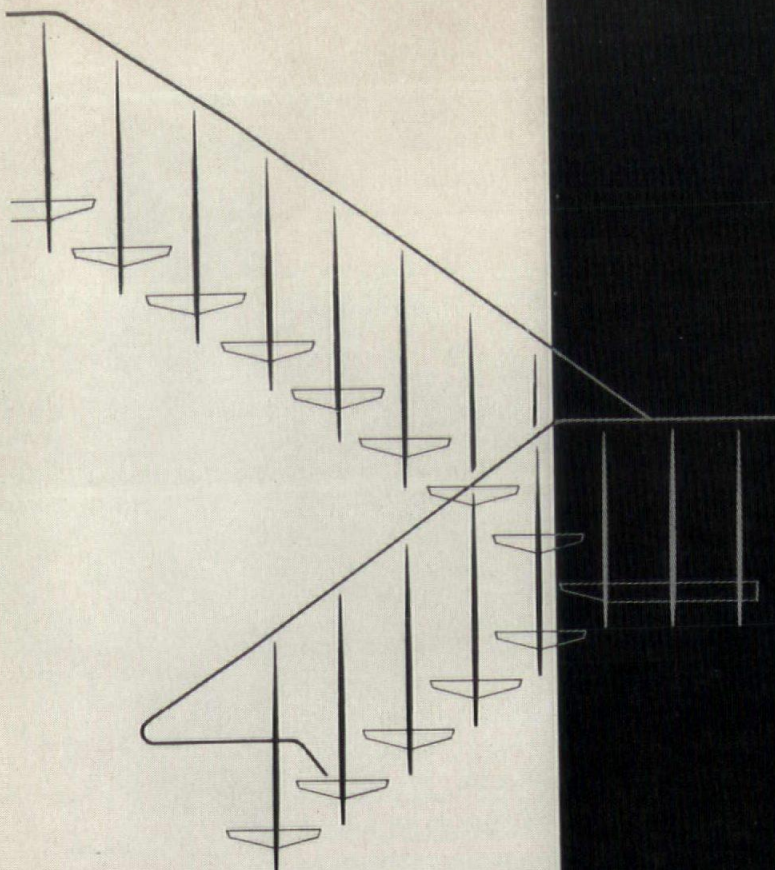
The Notice to Builders appeared in the November 11, 1837, requesting that bids be submitted prior to November 20th and informing prospective contractors that plans and specifications were available at the Drug Store of Scudder & Hannaman.

The plans for the church were well proportioned and altogether beautiful for a modest wooden structure of the Gothic type, and Christ Church was built during a time of gloomy financial depression in Indiana. The structure was 29 feet wide and 43 foot long, constructed of wood

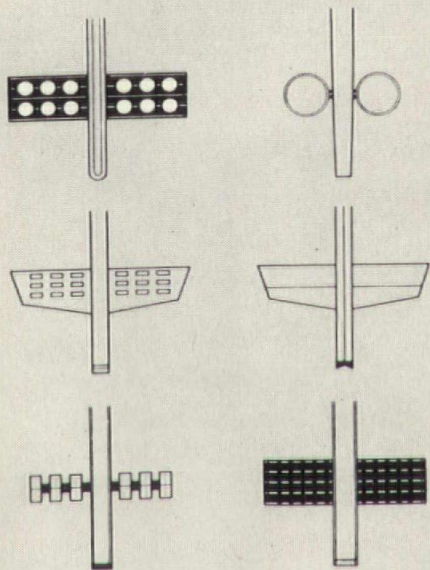
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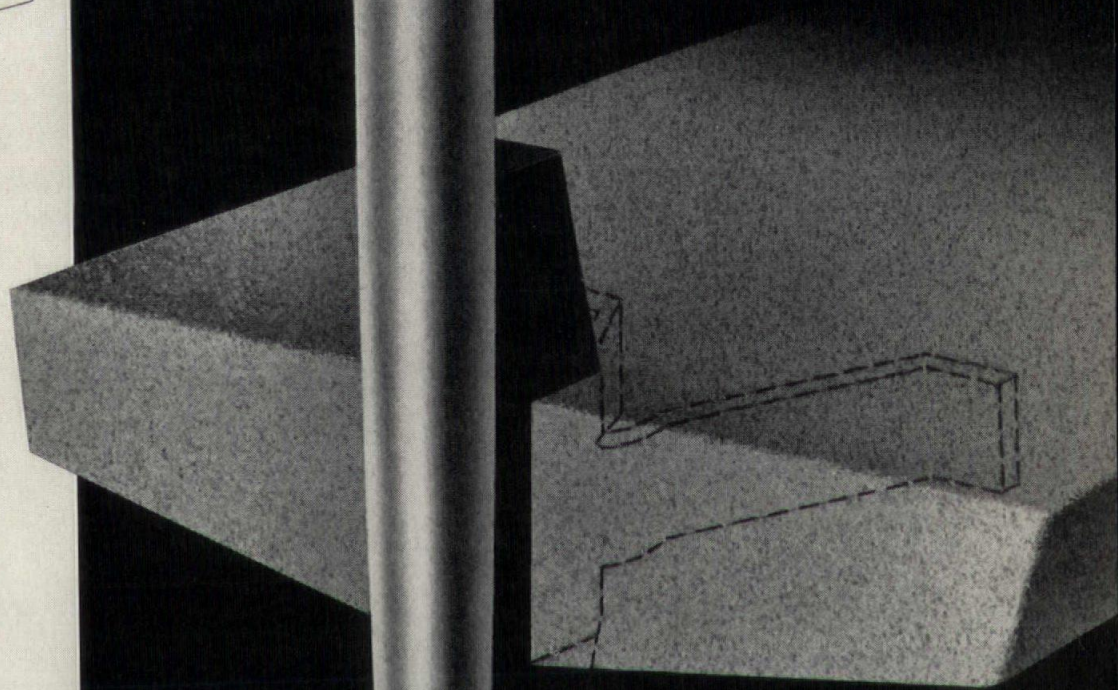
THE EARLY CHRIST CHURCH, 1837-1857, from a pencil sketch by Frederick Polley. Photo courtesy of Christ Church Parish, Indianapolis.



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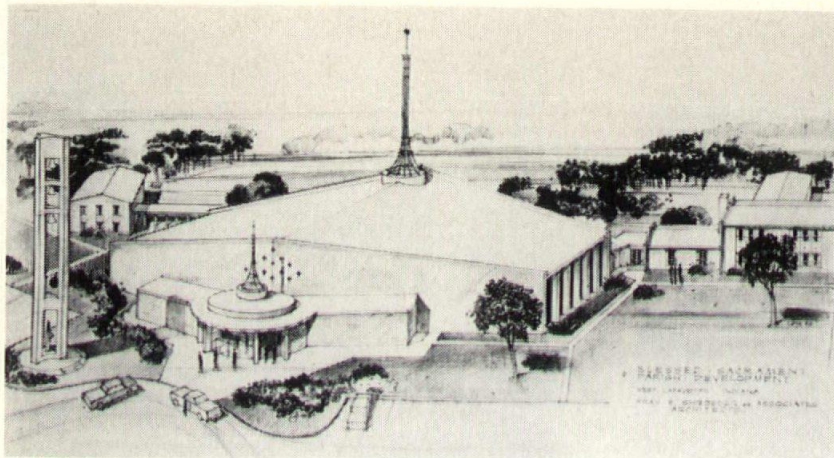


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**CHURCH OF THE
BLESSED SACRAMENT PARISH**

West Lafayette, Indiana

*Architects: Fran E. Schroeder
and Associates, Indianapolis*

The proposed church seating 750 will be of masonry and concrete construction and will contain a full basement for parish activities. The Rectory is shown at the right and the Convent and Campanile are at the left in the rendering.

A twenty classroom building with cafeteria and gymnasium also is planned as part of the completed development.

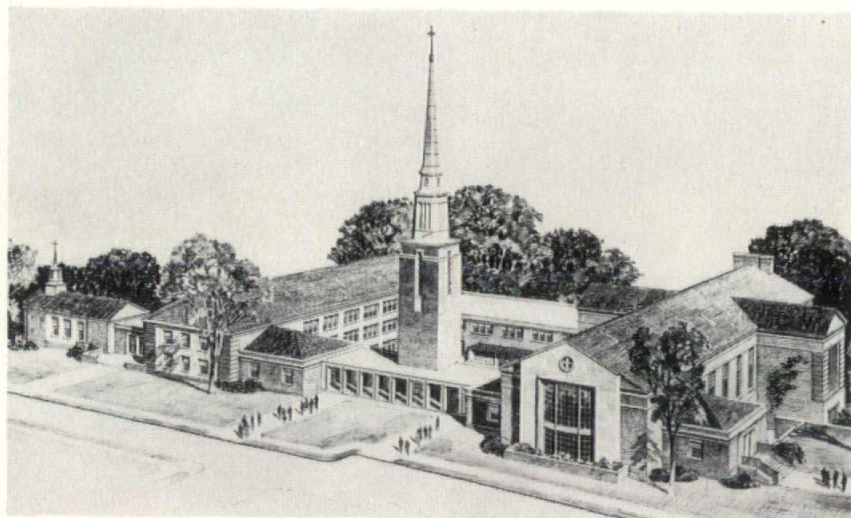
CHURCH OF GOD

Anderson, Indiana

Architect: Arthur B. Henning, AIA, Anderson

Main Sanctuary of this brick Colonial style church seats 960 plus 196 in balcony at rear. Collonade and 150 ft. tower connect educational area with Sanctuary at first floor level; sixteen classrooms, activities room with snack bar and office located in ground floor level of educational wing. Fellowship Hall, small dining room, kitchen facilities, choir practice rooms, robe rooms and Church Parlor in ground level of main church building. First floor of educational unit contains twenty-three classrooms, offices, library and workroom. In addition to the Sanctuary, the Church Lounge, Prayer Rooms, Bride's Room, Usher's Room, and Narthex (with vaulted ceiling) are located on the first floor of the main building. Second floor of education area contains fourteen more classrooms, kitchenette and storage facilities.

Rigid frame construction with masonry exterior walls, slate roof, slate and marble floors. Interior walls plastered with accoustical plaster and tile ceilings.



**ST. ANDREWS EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN CHURCH**

Speedway, Indiana

*Edward D. James and Associates,
Indianapolis*

Master plan model for ultimate church plant with congregation of 900; seven struc-



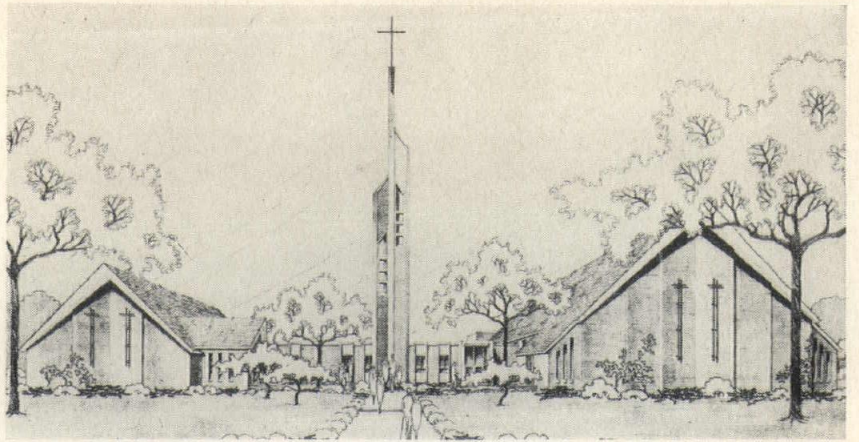
SPEEDWAY METHODIST CHURCH

Speedway, Indiana

Architects-Engineers:

Monical and Wolverton, Inc., Indianapolis

Addition to and remodeling of old sanctuary. Addition includes new sanctuary accommodating approximately 550 worshippers (including balcony) and ten new classrooms. Laminated wood arches, wood deck roof; exterior walls brick; interior walls exposed concrete block and plaster. Precast concrete floor. Old sanctuary converted into Children's Chapel with eight additional classrooms, nursery facilities and offices. Original stone front of old structure removed and new brick facing added to blend with new addition.



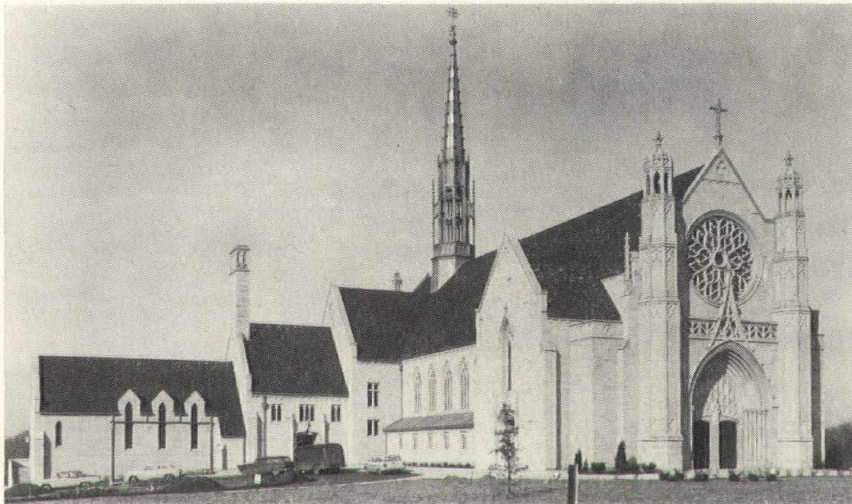
SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Indianapolis, Indiana

Architects: McGuire & Shook, Compton Richey and Associates, Indianapolis

Probably one of the last great structures in America to be built in the classic Gothic tradition. Main nave 99-feet long, 54-feet wide, seats 800 people with space for additional 200 in balcony. Gothic-style Chapel in west transept seats 170. Church Parlor styled and furnished in 15th Century French, with adjoining kitchen. Community room seats 420 persons at tables or 800 in chairs, with all-electric kitchen and serving area at one end. Fully-graded Church School provides for infant nursery and cribs through adult classes.

Normandy Tile roof accentuated at the crossing directly over pulpit by graceful octagon faced tower rising 98 feet above roof. Roof structure supported on stone columns and arches from which rise the rich wooden trusses to a height of 65 feet. Beautiful Ascension stained glass window, created by Tiffany in 1902, moved from previous sanctuary, with new windows designed by Henry Lee Willett.

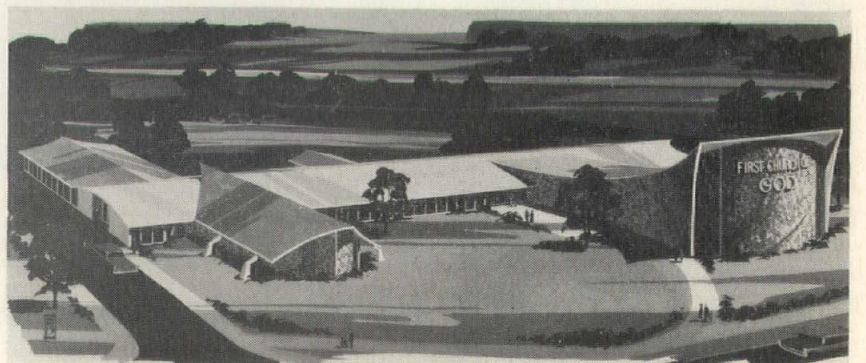


FIRST CHURCH OF GOD

Munster, Indiana

Architect: David J. Katz, AIA, Gary

Extensive use of glass for interior partitions between corridor and seven classrooms and surrounding planting areas lighten this field-stone and exposed laminated beam structure. First planning stage includes Nave accommodating 240; main sanctuary to be built later (capacity 500), permitting use of present Nave as Chapel. Full educational facilities and meeting rooms to be added to seven present classrooms and study. Exterior windows are architectural laminated glass; wood decking exposed in Nave; acoustical insulating deck used in classroom areas.





QUEEN OF ALL SAINTS
PARISH CHURCH
Michigan City, Indiana

Associated Architects:
Norbert Schaaf, AIA, and James Turner, AIA,
Michigan City

Proposed church addition to existing school (at left, rear). Sanctuary will seat 750 worshippers. Additional facilities include Baptistry, Mothers' Room and Social Center.

Laminated wood arches of various sizes provide unusual roof treatment; exposed wood decking. Exterior walls of tan brick will match existing school exterior; aluminum and wood trim; brick interior walls.

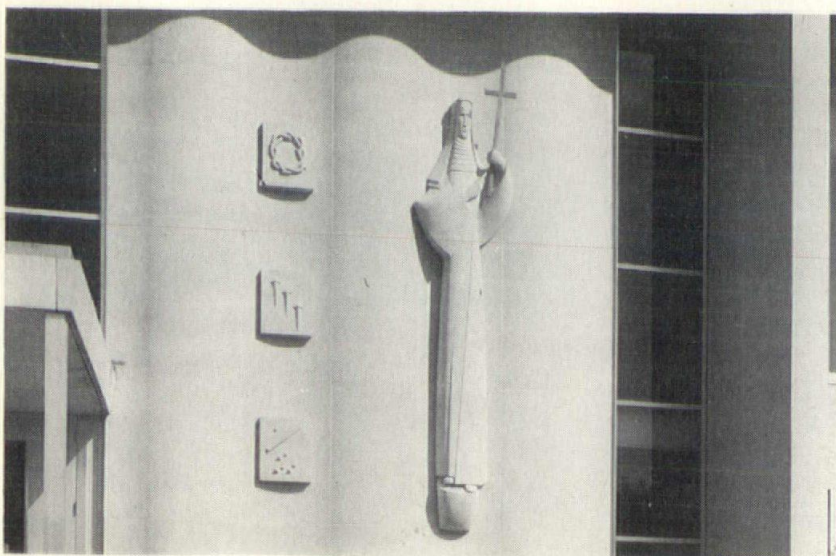


ST. RITA'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

Indianapolis, Indiana

Architect: Charles M. Brown, Indianapolis

Parabolic shaped church has a slightly-curved main front exterior, extending out from which is a 72-foot bell tower topped by a 25-foot cross. Glass paneled doors lead from the narthex into the nave. Interior walls are lined with stained glass windows. The high altar is composed of two pieces of marble which form the base and menza; a liturgical altar design, it is made of naturally blended dark and light shades of marble and weighs four tons. A mural composed of the figures of Elijah ascending into heaven with heads of three



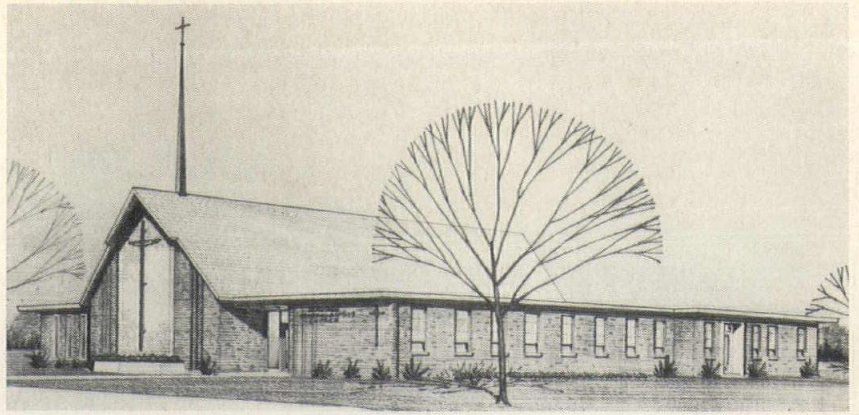
horses beneath is one of the church's most interesting and beautiful details. Erected on the front semi-circular reredos of the newly constructed sanctuary, it is framed by four pylons of imported verde antique marble. Peter Recker, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, created the mosaic. A statue of St. Rita mounted on the front facade was designed and sculptured by the Rev. Anthony Joseph Lauck, SCS, associate professor of art at the University of Notre Dame.

MAUMEE GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH

Johnson, Indiana

Architect: Lester W. Routt, AIA, Vincennes

Main sanctuary seats 250 worshippers plus 50 more in balcony at rear; "cry room" and classrooms at rear can be joined to sanctuary. Sanctuary surrounded on sides and rear by educational unit including Fellowship Hall accommodating 100 at banquets, and fifteen classrooms including nursery. Fellowship Hall can be divided into 3 classrooms by folding doors. Laminated wood arches, brick and stone exterior walls with light-weight block interior walls. Radiant heat in floors and baseboard. Parking areas provided.

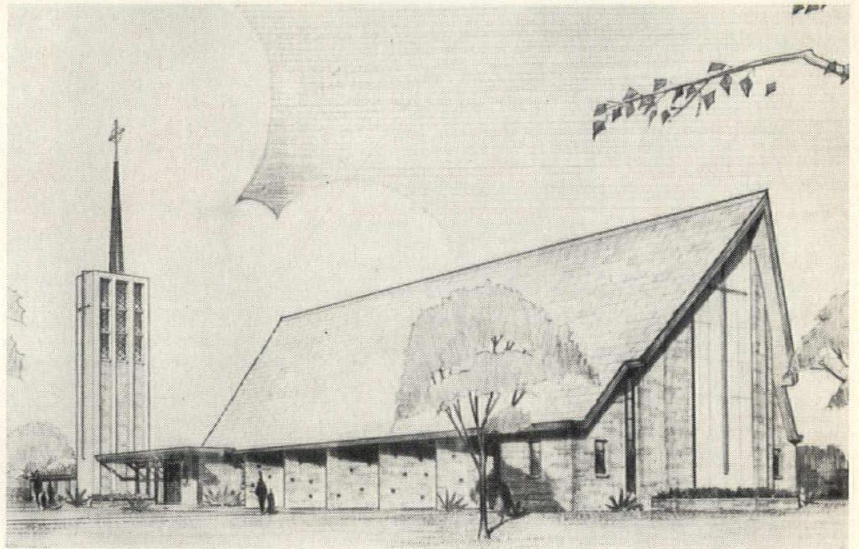


SAINT MARK CHURCH

Terre Haute, Indiana

Architect: Lester W. Routt, AIA, Vincennes

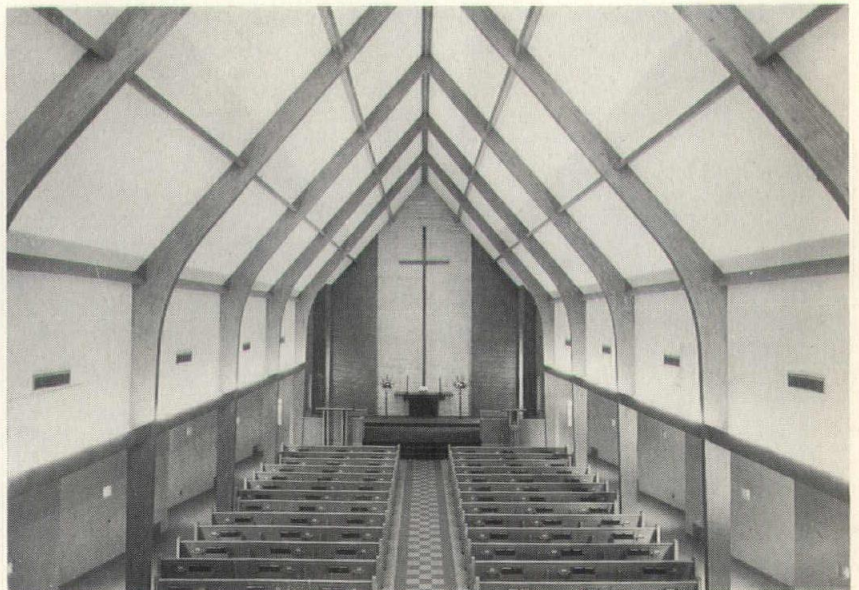
Laminated wood arches combine with brick and stone exterior walls, and light-weight concrete block interior walls in this completed \$200,000 church. Main sanctuary seats 350 persons, but classrom and kindergarten area to rear of sanctuary beyond glass-enclosed Narthex permit expansion to 500 capacity. Choir and organ located in balcony to rear of sanctuary. Pastor's office and church

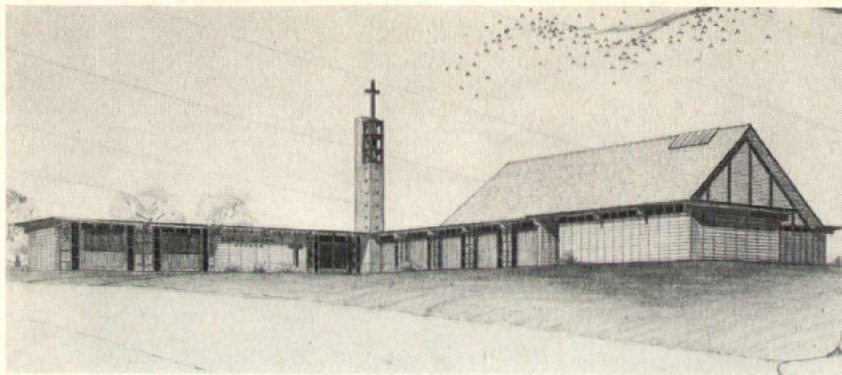


offices located between small chapel (capacity 60 persons) and main sanctuary.

Oak plywood panelling, indirect lighting and accoustical tile ceiling in sanctuary; flat roof over educational units. Air-conditioning and warm air heating provided. Plans call for addition of further educational unit, in addition to existing ten classrooms.

Construction completed.





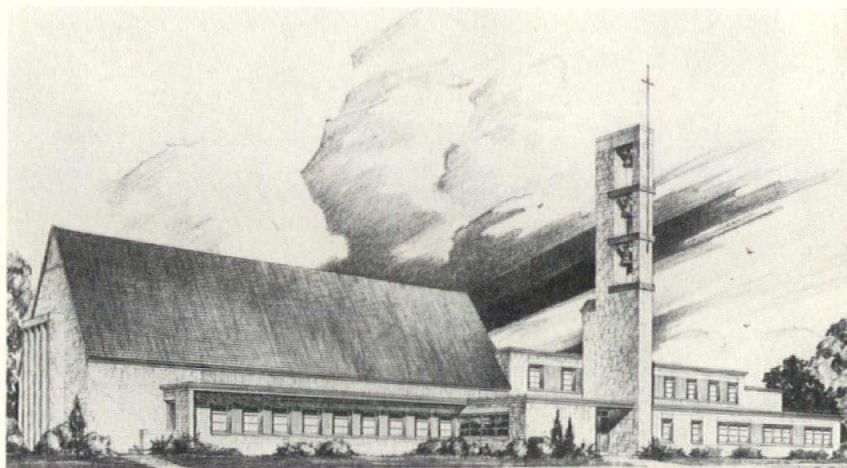
WORLD GOSPEL CHURCH
 Terre Haute, Indiana
 Architects: Miller, Vrydagh & Miller,
 Terre Haute

Central Nave seats 450 with 4 adjoining class rooms which may be opened by folding doors to increase seating to 750; Sunday School wing contains 4 class rooms, large Assembly Room, pastor's office and general office. Entrance Foyer provides access to Nave and Sunday School wing. Roof structure is composed of laminated wood arches and beams with 4" thick tongue and groove wood decking set on concrete walls. Non-bearing walls are 4" tongue and groove wood for exterior and concrete block for interior; floors are concrete slab on grade covered with asphalt tile. Forced air heating and cooling.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN
 Kokomo, Indiana

Architect: Kenneth W. Williams, AIA, Kokomo
 Slab-type design with Sandstone exterior walls trimmed with Indiana buff limestone, aluminum and glass exterior doors, awning-type aluminum windows with marble sills. Interior walls of decorated block. Laminated wood arches in Nave and exposed horizontal laminated beams in Fellowship Hall and classroom areas. Sixteen separate classrooms are included in the educational plant, with provision to enlarge individual rooms by folding doors suspended from beams.

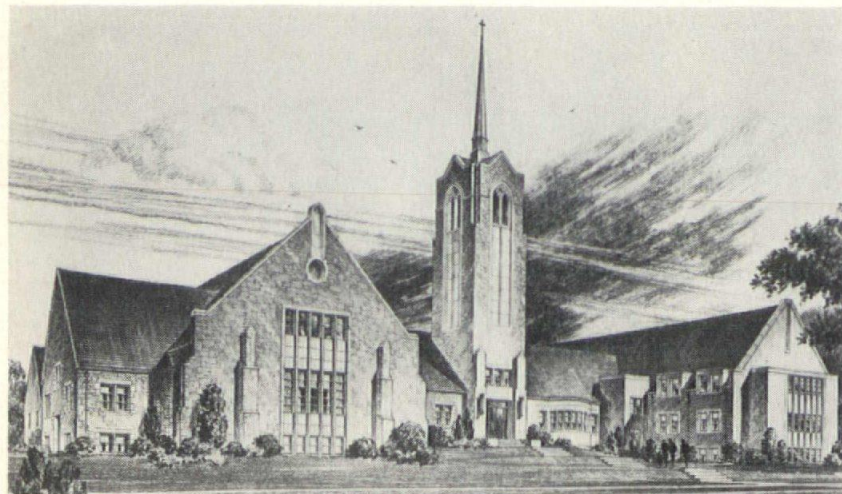
Nave seats 300 people, and Narthex serves as crossover between Nave and Fellowship Hall, enabling both rooms to be used together for up to 600 people. Extended Bapistry located to rear of stage in Fellowship Hall. Electric heating throughout and electric kitchen facilities make this the first all-electric church in the area.



GRACE METHODIST CHURCH
 South Bend, Indiana

Architect: Kenneth W. Williams, AIA, Kokomo
 Limestone exterior walls with laminated wood arch structure in 2-story Nave and fire resistive steel frame in 3-story educational unit; natural slate roof; granite spandrels in tower and gable ends; precast concrete floors, aluminum and glass exterior doors, awning-style aluminum windows with marble sills, steel interior doors. Exposed wood ceiling in Nave only, acoustical tile in educational unit; plastered walls. Nave accommodates approximately 550 persons, Fellowship Hall to right accommodates approximately 300. Facilities include small chapel (for 40) on first floor, large parlor, full departmentalized educational unit with folding doors.

Site faces on three major streets.
 Completed.



PLAINFIELD METHODIST CHURCH

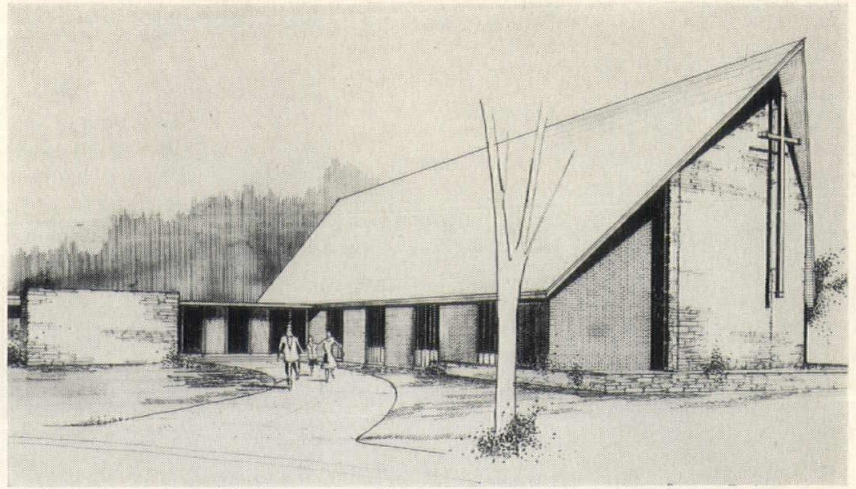
Plainfield, Indiana

Architects: Edward D. James, AIA,
Indianapolis

Total church plant for congregation of 600; worship area for 400 with expansion for 350; fellowship hall seating 350 at tables; 18 classrooms, reception, administration and conference areas.

Laminated wood arches and beams with 4" structural wood deck in worship space and tectum roof plank on bulb tees on all other areas; exposed brick interior and exterior walls, painted concrete block interior partitions, asphalt tile floors, steel sash; complete air conditioning.

Cost: \$225,000, including paved parking lot, landscaping, furnishings, equipment, decorating, air conditioning and general construction.



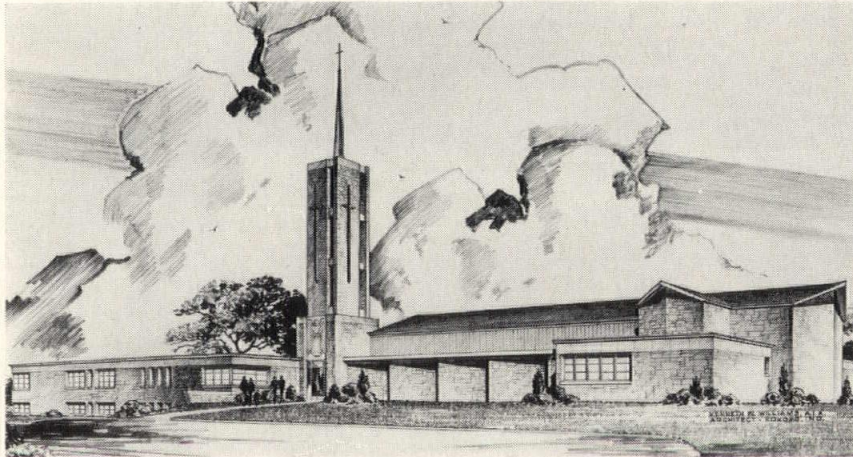
PARKVIEW CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Indianapolis, Indiana

Architect: Kenneth W. Williams, AIA,
Kokomo

Unusual two-level plan takes advantage of sharply sloping site. Fellowship Hall and classroom area on lower grade level; main sanctuary on upper grade level. Sawtooth arrangement of sandstone and Indiana limestone walls in main sanctuary permit soft indirect natural light for Nave, with no windows visible from entrance. Main sanctuary has capacity of 350 worshippers, and Fellowship Hall directly beneath occupies identical space on lower level. Kitchen, stage and dressing room facilities on lower level.

Laminated arches with wood decking, aluminum doors and window frames throughout, and a two-story educational unit are provided.



**HOLY TRINITY
HELLENIC ORTHODOX CHURCH**

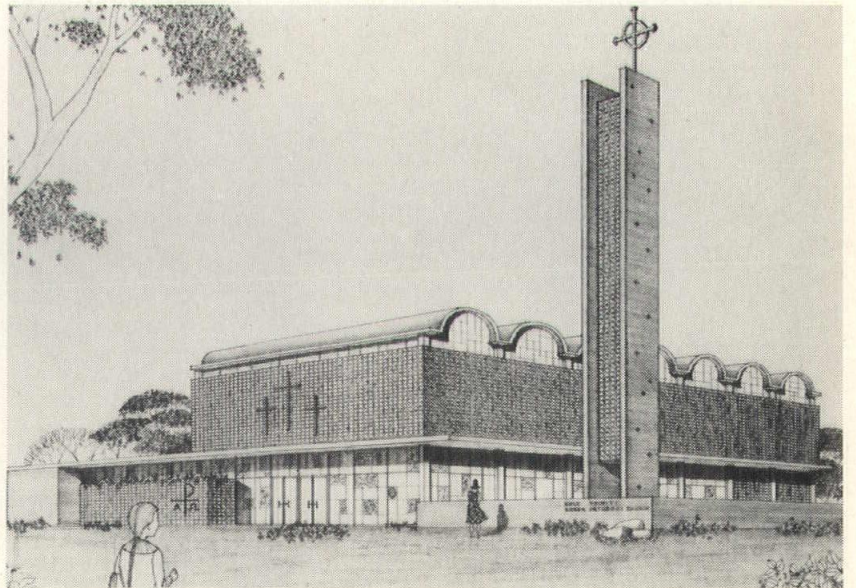
Indianapolis, Indiana

Architects: McGuire & Shook, Compton,
Richey and Associates, Indianapolis

Main church seats 400, with Multi-Purpose area used for overflow by opening wood folding partition; library-conference room; two classrooms; Priest's office; general office; Chapel; and kitchen.

Roof structure of laminated plywood barrel vault shells resting on steel frame. Exterior faced with patterned brick as well as interior of Nave; pierced brick screens located in front of cathedral glass windows. Bell Tower is framed in steel and faced with both solid and and pierced brick. Entire structure air conditioned.

Under construction at present time; to be completed by August, 1960.



New ISA Directors Are Nominated

Nominees have been selected for the five vacancies which will occur this year on the Indiana Society's Board of Directors.

Those nominated for District Director in the three Districts electing directors this year are:

Lafayette District: Walter Scholer, Jr., AIA (Unopposed).

South Bend District: Edward J. Malo, AIA (unopposed).

Indianapolis District: Alfred J. Porteous, AIA (unopposed).

Two vacancies will occur in the ranks of Directors at Large. Three architects have been nominated by the membership for these two directorships, and one nomination will be made by the Nominating Committee prior to the election (since a minimum of two nominations must be made for each vacant directorship-at-large). Present nominees are:

Alfred O. Skaret, AIA, South Bend.

Harry Hunter, AIA, Indianapolis.

Edward D. Pierre, FAIA, Indianapolis.

Election of directors will be accomplished in accordance with the following procedure: Not less than two weeks prior to the 1960 Annual Business Meeting (to be held at the Washington Hotel, Indianapolis, on Saturday, May 21st) ballots listing the directorships to be filled and the names of the nominees will be mailed to all Corporate members of the Indiana Society. These ballots will be executed by the members and returned in special envelopes to the executive office. At the Annual Meeting, tellers will be appointed to open the sealed ballots and tabulate the results of the election.

The newly-elected directors will assume their offices as of July 1, 1960, and at a subsequent Board of Directors meeting, ISA officers for the coming fiscal year will be selected.

Gil Jacobs Speaker For UMA Annual Meeting

The Unit Masonry Association held its Third Annual Membership Meeting on Friday, April 8, 1960, at the Athenaeum Turners in Indianapolis.

Main speaker for the evening program was Mr. Gilbert K. Jacobs, AIA, of McGuire and Shook, Compton, Rishey and Associates, of Indianapolis. Mr. Jacobs discussed the value of the Unit Masonry Association to the architectural profession, increasing UMA programming, new architectural uses for unit masonry, and an explanation of the operation of an architect's office.



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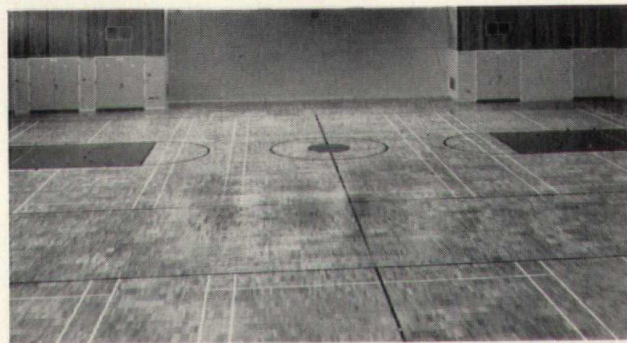
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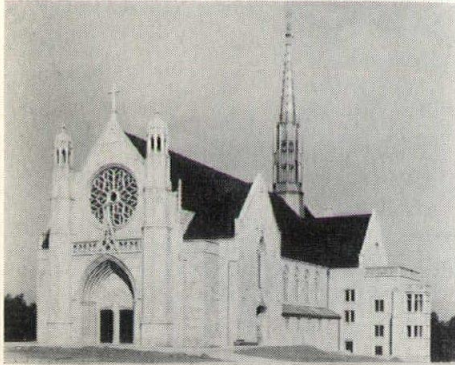
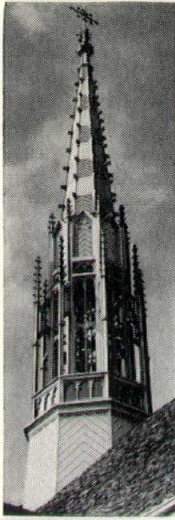
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Gothic Spire, Second Presbyterian Church,
Indianapolis, Indiana
Architect: McGuire & Shook, Compton,
Richey and Associates.
General Contractor: George Bahre Company.

● The spire of the new Second Presbyterian Church at 7700 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, represents a new approach in spire construction. Not so many years ago the cost of such a spire would have been prohibitive even for so fine an edifice as this church.

Because the structure is so beautifully proportioned, the size of the spire is deceptive. It rests on an 11-foot 6-inch diameter octagon base and rises 174 feet above the ground, a full 100 feet above the roof ridge.

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OUR ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE: "The Little Church on the Circle"

(Continued from Page 8)

painted white with a gallery and portico. Three hundred worshippers could be accommodated in the sixty pews on the main floor, and fifty more could be seated in the gallery (which also housed the organ). The tower (which for a while was bell-less) was imposing and varied from its "Cheap Church" inspiration. The floors under the pews were elevated three inches above the floor in the aisles, each pew had its own door, and the choir was stationed in a loft over the front door.

Christ Church also could boast of a most modern (for its time) heating system, composed of a furnace located beneath the church — the first of its type introduced in Indianapolis.

Portions of the original stained glass windows have been preserved (notably those presented to the Church during the ministry of Rev. Samuel Lee Johnson, circa 1846) and today are in use in the present rector's office.

Mr. James B. Britton, minister of Christ Church during the period of building, held the first services in the new sanctuary on November 18, 1838. The population of Indianapolis at that time was 2,700 persons.

The Little Church on the Circle witnessed a great deal of history in the first half of the 19th century. In 1842, Saint Mary's Seminary was founded in Indianapolis, occupying the ground upon which the Second Presbyterian Church was later built at Pennsylvania and Vermont; this church has now been razed in order that the World War Memorial can be completed.

On October 1, 1847, the first train reached Indianapolis and was greeted by Governor Whitcomb, and earlier that same year, on February 13th, Indianapolis was granted its city charter. In the rest of the world, the Gold Rush was on in California, and Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was elected President of France, in 1848.

By 1850, the population of Indianapolis had grown to 8,091 — approximately the same size as New Albany and Madison. Of course, there were no street-lights as yet, and Washington Street came as close to being paved as any street in the new capital.

In those days, the circle upon which Christ Church was located was known as Governor's Circle, since a stately mansion had been erected for Indiana's First Families upon the site now occupied by the Soldiers and Sailors Monument. No Indiana Governor, however, could ever persuade his family to live in the display case.

The second half of the 19th century brought continued change to Indianapolis; Christ Church purchased a new organ (for \$600), the first gas street lights were lighted January 1, 1852, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" opened at Washington Hall in 1853, and the country's first Union Railway Depot was put into service the same year, bringing to Indianapolis the title, "Railroad City".

In 1854, under the guidance of Reverend Johnson, a rectory was built on the east side of the church lot, and later that same year, a stable was built, a cistern dug, and pavement laid.

But Christ Church was nearing the completion of its service to Indianapolis and the Protestant Episcopal Church of Indianapolis. On March 3, 1856, three years after Com-

modore Perry made his historic trip to Japan and one year after the start of the Crimean War, the decision was reached in Indianapolis to build a new Christ Church, using the same site on the Circle.

On August 25th, architect William Tinsley submitted the first plans for the new church, an Early English Gothic structure to cost approximately \$15,000. Mr. Tinsley was one of Indiana's leading architects and had designed the North Christian University at College and 13th Street in Indianapolis; Centre Hall at Wabash College, Crawfordsville; Saint John's Church, Lafayette; the old Court House at Lebanon; and Ascension Hall at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

The Little Church on the Circle was sold to the Bethel A.M.E. Church and in 1857 moved to a site on the north side of Georgia Street between Senate Avenue and the canal. There it was destroyed by fire on July 9, 1862, approximately one year before the Battle of Gettysburg.

Indianapolis is proud that religion has always had its place secure in our commercial heart. When the little wooden building was hauled away to make room for an expanded and more beautiful structure, Christ Church was one of five churches on the Circle: the First Presbyterian Church (where the new American Fletcher National Bank now stands); the Wesley (Methodist) Chapel (site of H. P. Wasson & Company); the Second Presbyterian Church formerly ministered by Henry Ward Beecher (Market Street side of J. C. Penny's); and the Plymouth Congregational Church (Meridian Street side of J. C. Penny's).

Today Christ Church alone has withstood the temptation to move from its commercial neighborhood to the outlying residential areas. For almost one and a quarter centuries, it has been "The Little Church on the Circle."

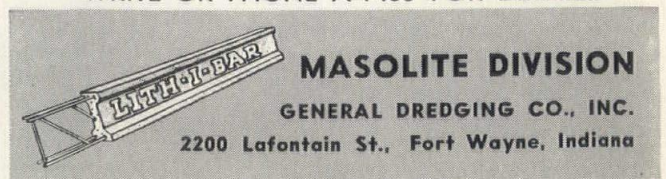


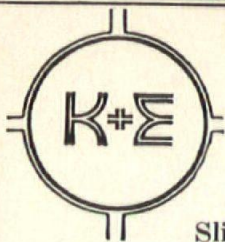
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CONCERNING THE COVER:

The Making of Faceted-Glass-in-Cement

(Continued from Page 7)

design and these are glued into their respective positions on the tracing paper.

The artist then selects the right color for each piece of glass and writes the glass color number on each pattern to correspond to his numbered samples. These paper patterns are used as models for shaping the heavy glass which is an inch thickness. A sharp anvil and chipping hammer are used in the shaping process

But there is more to the chipping than just shaping the glass. To achieve that jewel-like quality characteristic of these windows, the craftsman boldly chips one edge of the thick glass to give it diamond-like facets.

An interior frame is then made for each panel of the finished window. This is composed of heavy wire to which a lattice of wires is attached to conform with the original design. These wires serve as reinforcement for the concrete to be later poured over them. The panel is then transferred to a large glass table and the many pieces of colored glass are placed in their respective positions within the frame. The exposed surfaces of each piece of glass must first be covered with a coating of putty as protection against damage during the concrete pouring and setting operation.

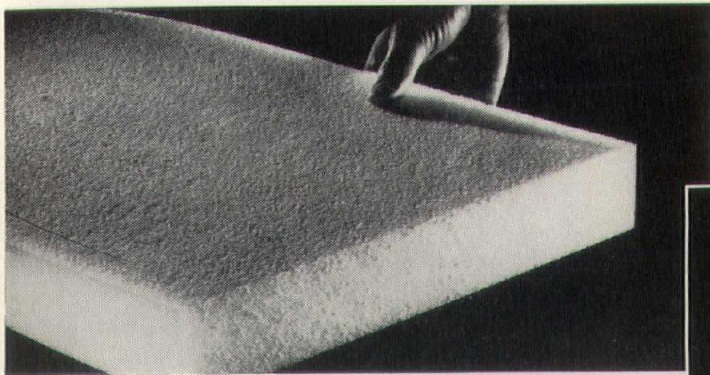
After the concrete has been poured comes the waiting period for curing during which time the panels should be liberally sprinkled with water for uniform setting and maximum durability. After the concrete is cured the window must be thoroughly cleaned on both sides and is then ready for shipment and installation.



*Filling in
with cement
(left)*



*Piece must be
carefully and thoroughly
cleaned (right)*



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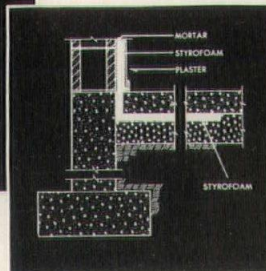
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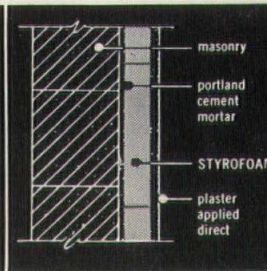
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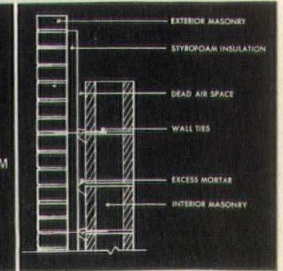
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The Passing Seen

By DON GIBSON

Happy Birthday to Us.

This month's issue of THE INDIANA ARCHITECT, catalogued Volume 3, Number 11, marks the completion of three years of service to the architectural profession and construction industry of the State of Indiana. It is a happy birthday for your publication.

In addition, this same issue heralds the beginning of the second year of publication under its present editing and publishing staff. For us, too, it is a happy birthday.

We hope there have been improvements to the magazine during the past year; we know there has been the will and the drive for such improvements. And this month we're celebrating.

The new cover technique is the first of a series of full—color cover designs, each depicting a new shape in design. The faceted-glass-in-cement stained glass window reproduction on the cover was furnished by City Glass Specialties Company of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Next month, a different design in color will appear on the cover, furnished by the Portland Cement Association and representing some of their new shapes in concrete.

Negotiations currently are underway for future cover presentations by various firms, and it is anticipated that program will be continued throughout the year.

In addition, the interior of the magazine has undergone some basic revisions. The former three-column format has been discharged in favor of the two-column page introduced this month. The width of the printed pages has been reduced, thereby permitting greater freedom in layout, increased open space, and more easily read copy.

The birthday celebration continues with the extravagant (for our limited budget) use of photographs in this issue, most of which are dedicated to new churches in Indiana (in recognition of the Easter holiday). All of these photographs were supplied by respective architects in answer to one of the magazine's occasional pleas for copy (the most resounding reply yet accorded one of these announcements, by the way); unfortunately, not all of the photographs received could be included in this issue.

Perhaps in the coming year, a few architects can be prevailed upon to address some remarks to their fellow professionals through the media of these pages, in addition

to continuing their support of the pictorial portion of the magazine's message.

Some of the other features introduced in the past year, including the series on Our Architectural Heritage and this column, will be continued so long as there exists an expression in favor of their inclusion. Other features, suggested by our readers or by the Publicity and Public Relations Committee, will be added from time to time.

The growth of a magazine is a day-by-day affair, and its ultimate maturity often is slow in being reached. Occasionally those persons immediately responsible for its publication must sit down and re-evaluate the basic reasons for the magazine's existence, thereby insuring that the time, money and effort expended in its publication are not misdirected.

This is the only way any publication can continue to serve not only its reading public, but its sponsoring advertisers as well. We know we're prejudiced, but in our biased opinion, there is no other publication in Indiana serving our profession and our industry with equal care or success. We hope you agree.

And speaking of readers and advertisers, changes are taking place in these fields as well. The circulation of the magazine currently is being revised rather completely. A four-month study of the mailing list by the Publications Committee has been completed and revisions to the list are being implemented as rapidly as possible. The Committee's action was taken to insure that the magazine is reaching the proper individuals and firms in Indiana, most importantly those clients and prospective or possible clients of the architectural profession and the construction industry.

Naturally, in any revision of this scope, errors are committed and possibly some persons inadvertently are dropped from the mailing list without proper consideration. Should the magazine stop coming to any of our present readers who wish to continue receiving it, please feel free to request that the (free) subscription be reentered.

Regarding the advertisers, not enough nice things can be said, of course. Without their continuing support, there could be no magazine, and we hope some of our readers might express their appreciation to the various advertisers for this support.

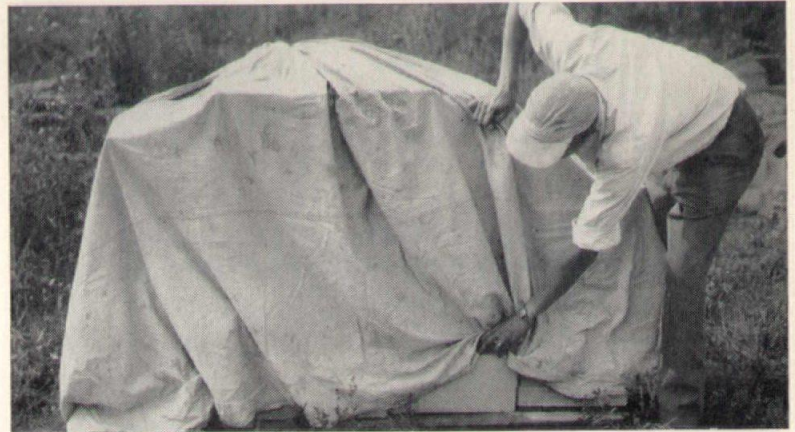
During the coming year, a special advertising representative will be added to the staff in hopes of increasing revenues to offset the rising costs of the additional services provided by the magazine.

All in all, our reflections on the past and our observations of the anticipated future are happy ones today. This is why we wish you, as well as ourselves, a Happy Birthday.

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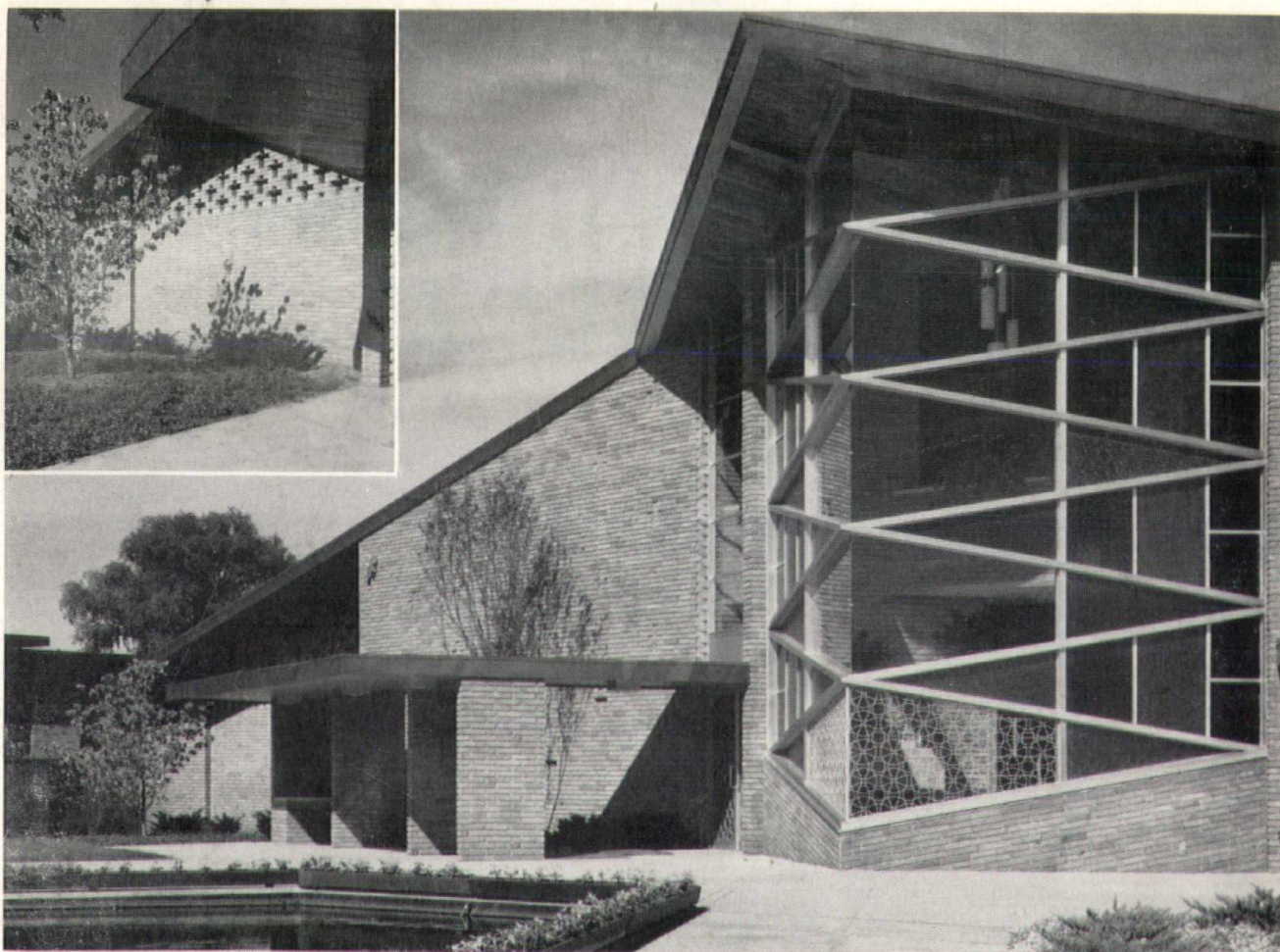
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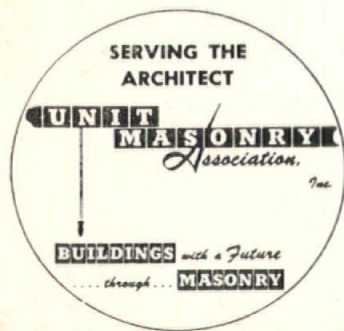


St. Agatha Catholic Church

CHARLES D. HANNAN, Architect

Photos by: JACK STERLING

Used alone, or in combination, the versatility of masonry assures architectural effectiveness and dignity. Note how the exposed masonry interior walls provide a continuous blending of interior with exterior. Interesting too, is the decorative masonry screen illustrated in the inset.



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