

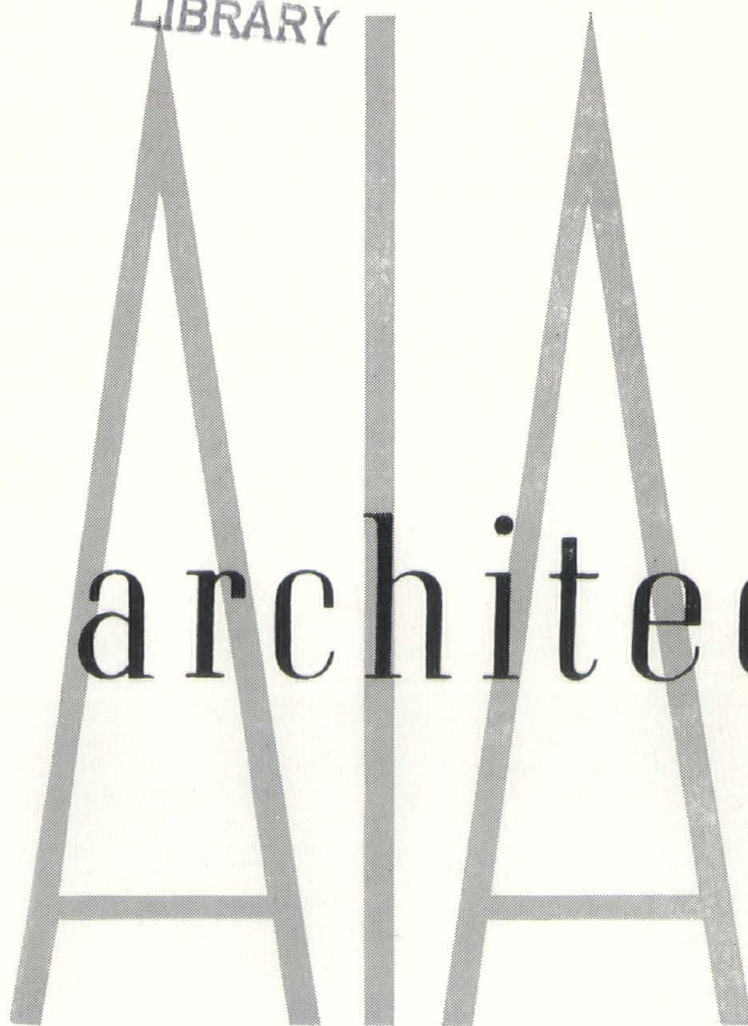
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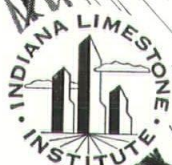
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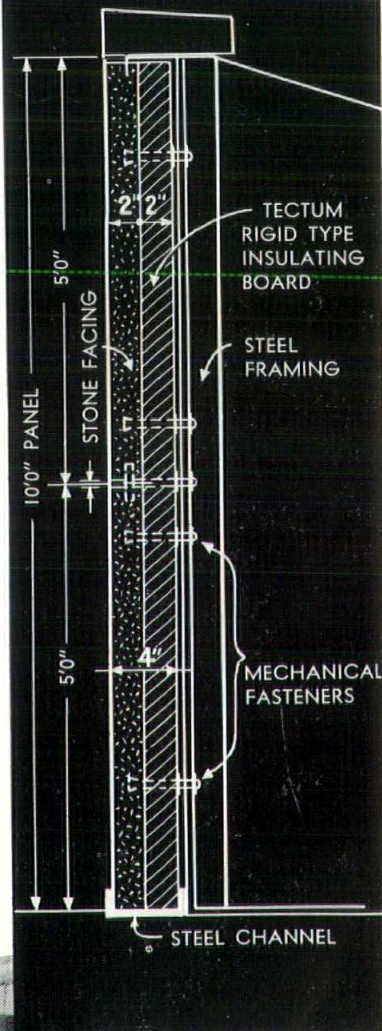
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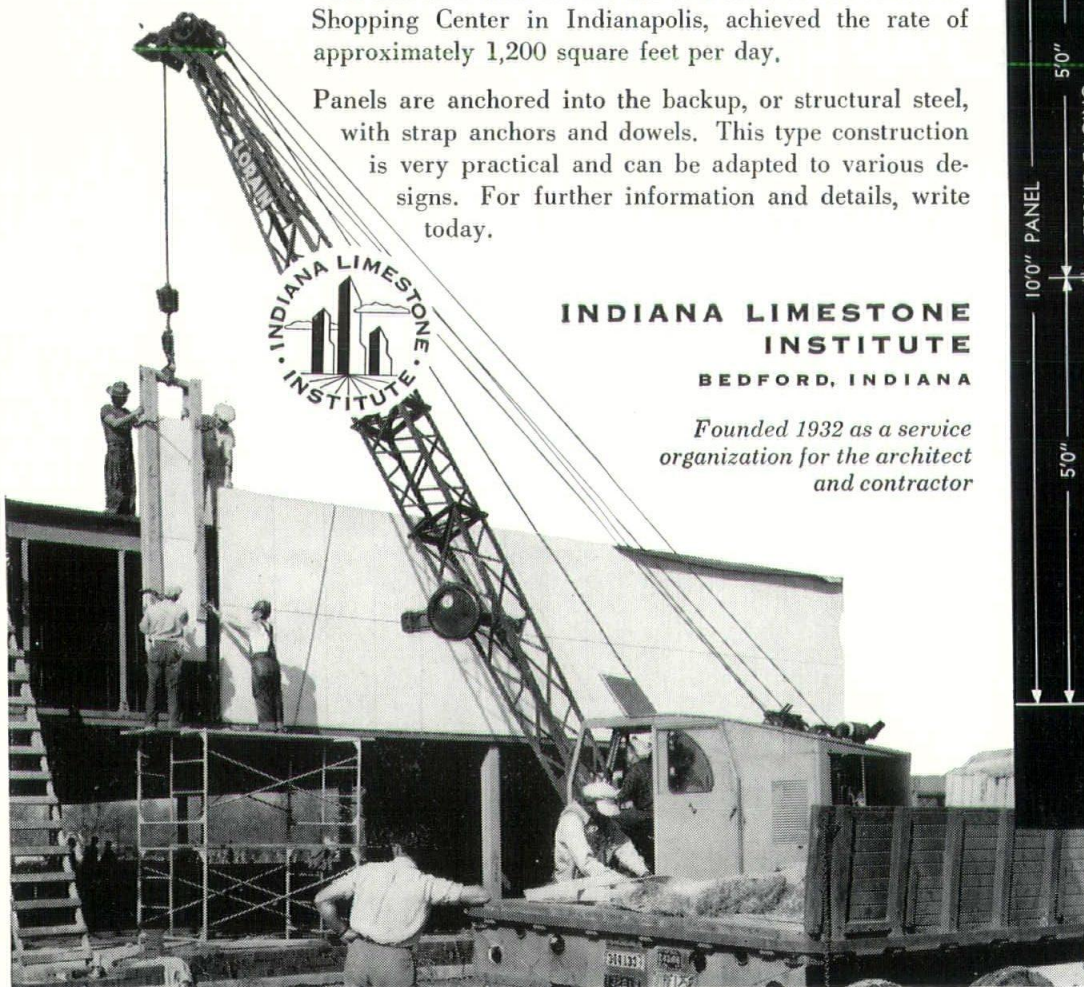


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FEBRUARY, 1958

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The opinions expressed in the Indiana Architect written by various members of the Indiana Society of Architects or persons who are not members of the I.S.A. do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Society unless specifically stated.—The Publication Committee.

Hoosier Church Consultant Traces Roll of Religious Architecture

*Life's Spiritual Side Developed, Kept
By the Design of Beautiful Buildings*

By CHARLES J. BETTS, A.I.A.

Consulting Architect, Board of Church Extension, Disciples of Christ

In general, the progress of civilization can be traced with incredible accuracy by the development of its architecture.

Balzac correctly said, "The events of human existence, whether public or private, are so closely allied to architecture that the majority of observers can construct nations in their habits and ways of life from the remains of public monuments or relics of a home."

It is not strange, therefore, that the first use of the term "architecture" included both sculpture and painting. The reason was that, in the beginning, this art governed all other arts used in the construction of buildings. By the time of the Renaissance in the 15th Century, however, other arts had been so highly developed as to have gained the right to a separate classification.

For centuries church buildings have made their witness to God. They have endured the tortures of storm and war, the strife of men and machines. Many styles of architecture are familiar, indicating to each passerby that the structure is a church where God may be worshipped in peace and quiet.

OF SECULAR ORIGIN

History, moreover, reveals the surprising fact that, for the most part, architecture had a secular origin. Aside from such modifications as were necessary to meet utilitarian demands, there has, in the past, been very little, if any, originality in church architecture. Yet in many nations, the finest structures were built for religious purposes. For example, in western Europe are Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral in England; Notre Dame in Paris and Saint Peter's in Rome. In the Orient we find the Taj Mahal in India, said to be "the most beautiful edifice in any land in the 17th Century and the achievement of Mohammedan art;" the Temple of Heaven in China; the Temple of Nicco in Japan; or Solomon's Temple in Palestine.

Of course we cannot forget the primitive church was wholly unconcerned about architecture. But it was for the simple reason that they were not allowed to worship in public places until after the church and state became one under the reign of Constantine in the Fourth Century. Until that time they worshipped in private homes, in synagogues, in the catacombs and in other secluded places. In Luke's narrative of Paul's call to Macedonia this statement occurs:

"And on the Sabbath we went out of the city by the river side, where prayer was made on a corner.

went to be made, and we sat down, and spake unto the woman which resorted thither." (Acts 16:13) It was here that Lydia, the seller of purple, became a Christian.

For this and other reasons some of our leaders contended that the type of building in which the church functioned was of no great importance. However, there has been an all-out universal belief among the majority of spiritual leaders that there is a very close relation between material and spiritual architecture which ought not to be neglected.

Most logically, architecture came to be affected by religion as well as by climate, materials and personal tastes. In the local church it was also distinctly affected by various theological dogmas, interpretations of the scriptures and the administering of the ordinances. Conversely, architecture has a distinct effect on the worshipper.

DEVELOPS THE SPIRITUAL

It has been said, of the various means to develop and perpetuate the spiritual side of life, beautiful buildings afford one of the most important.

A monumental building, if really beautiful and glamorous, gives a visible and permanent object around which life and loyalty can grow, and to which tradition and sentiment can attach. Unless our world builds new centers of beauty and affection to take the place of the old, the 20th century in spite of material progress, will be essentially poorer than the 19th.

The church is a tool in the hands of God for the building of His Kingdom on earth. Therefore, it requires organizational and educational advantages as well as an adequate place of worship. In providing the most suitable edifice, several things are indispensable.

Today's church is located on the normal traffic pattern of the community where the passerby will see it during the usual day's activities. It is on the main thoroughfare for easy accessibility. The site is large and nor-



CHARLES J. BETTS

Charles J. Betts, who wrote this month's feature article for the Indiana Architect, has combined religion and architecture in a colorful career that has established him as one of the leading consultants on church architecture in the country today. He was born in Danbury, Wis., and received his formal education at the University of Colorado and Antioch College. He has travelled extensively in Europe. Besides Indiana, he is a registered architect in Arizona, Tennessee, Ohio, Alabama, Maryland, California, Colorado, Texas, Iowa, Oklahoma and Florida. Since 1947 he has been the consulting architect for the Board of Church Extension, Disciples of Christ. Mr. Betts is married and the father of two sons and a daughter. He is a corporate member of the Indiana Society of Architects, and currently is one of the I.S.A.'s directors.

It must not be forgotten that even the best architecture may be robbed of its greatest effect by virtue of a lack of space for landscaping or enlargement. Parking spaces are provided for at least one car to each three seats in the sanctuary. An auto entrance is often provided. Outdoor recreational areas are a part of the modern church's program, requires additional space. Most new churches are being built on five acres or more of level ground.

The present day church is designed to function within as well as beauty without. Worship, Christian education, fellowship, recreation and administration are the four basic functions for which provisions is made in a well-planned building.

FORMAL WORSHIP

It is inevitable that an improved architecture would usher in a more formal program of worship. It means a greater emphasis on music as well as on robed choirs. The

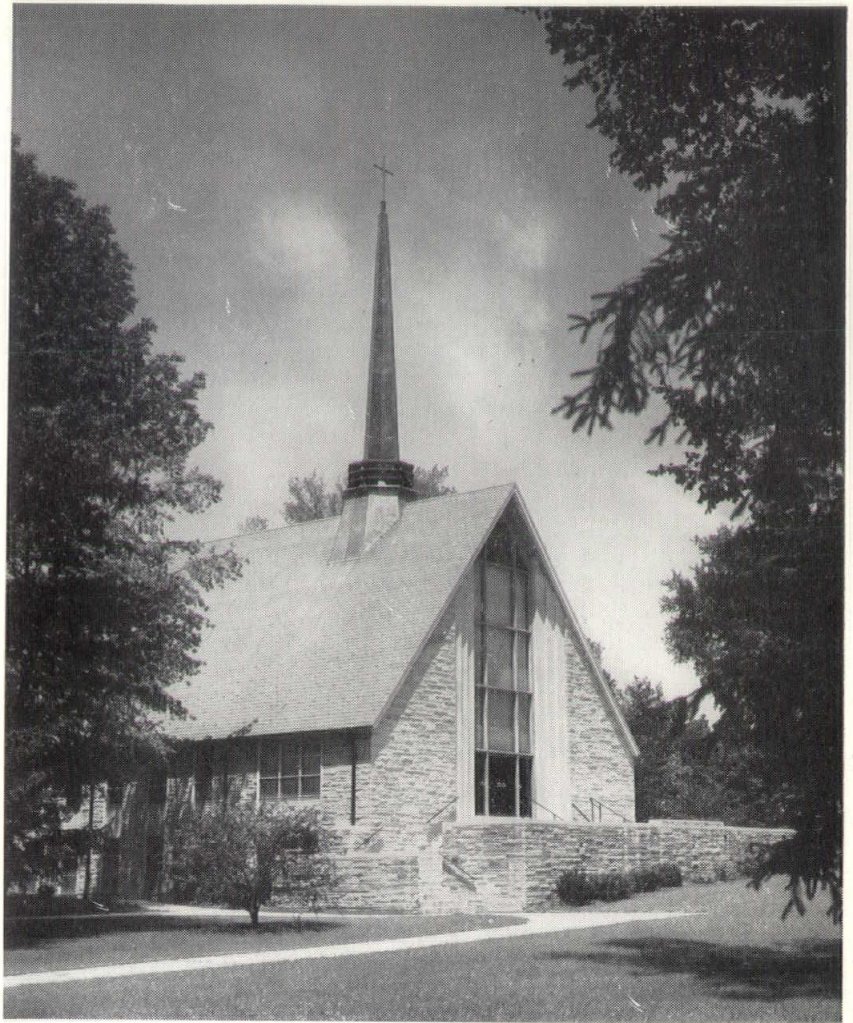
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THE INDIANA ARCHITECT

HOOSIER CHURCHES

by

INDIANA ARCHITECTS

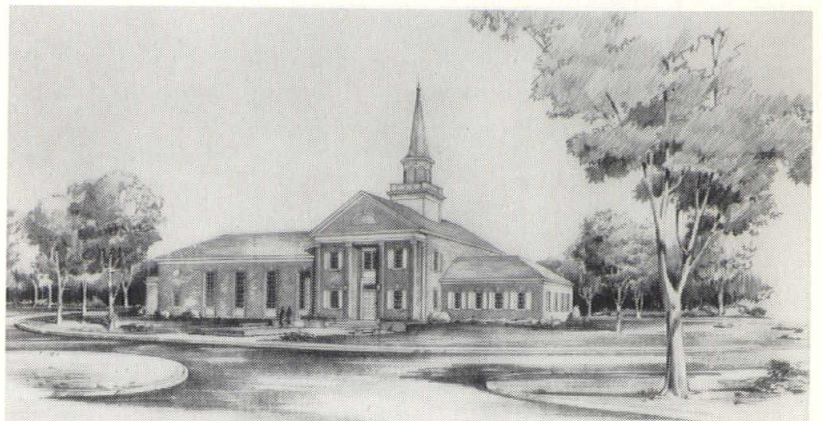


Here is the main sanctuary of the new Hazelwood Christian Church in Muncie which seats 300 and was built at a cost of \$234,000. Architects were Hamilton and Graham, Muncie.



Now under construction in Plainfield is the Plainfield Methodist Church. The main sanctuary will seat 400, cost is \$225,000. Architects are Edward D. James and Associates, Indianapolis.

This recently completed First Church of Christ, Scientist, is located in West Lafayette. Its auditorium seats 325, cost was \$200,000. C. Wilbur Foster & Associates, Indianapolis, were the architects.





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The President Speaks . . .

By FRANK MONTANA, President
Indiana Society of Architects, A.I.A.

On April 18 and 19, in South Bend, the Indiana Society of Architects and the Student Chapter A.I.A. will be the host chapter for the Great Lakes Region.

Paul Jernegan, co-chairman for the Regional Meeting, has worked continuously and has been successful in obtaining top men in the field of planning for the seminar. The program and events are listed elsewhere in the Indiana Architect. Let us all check these dates on our calendar, drop everything, and be in South Bend—let nothing interfere. Urban renewal, city and community planning need the architect. This need is great. Here is our opportunity to learn something about it.



MR. MONTANA

The Civic Design Committee in Indianapolis is doing a great job—I am very happy to see architects in other cities also taking a more active part—it is very important to the architect to be a part of the ever changing picture from the very start.

Public relations under the Regional Chairmanship of Elmer Manson, of Michigan, will also highlight the meeting.

The ladies have not been forgotten—a fine program is being planned for them—so plan on being at Notre Dame in April.

Non-A.I.A. members are most cordially invited to attend all the events.

I.S.A. Calendar of Coming Events

DATE	TYPE OF MEETING	LOCATION
February 13	Executive Board	Indianapolis
March 13	Executive Board	Evansville
April 18	Third General Meeting	
	Student Meeting	South Bend, Morris Inn
	Executive Board Meeting	
	Regional Meeting	
May 8	Executive Board	Indianapolis
June 7	Annual Meeting	Indianapolis
July 7-11	A.I.A. Convention	Cleveland, Ohio



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Great Lakes Regional Conference Set for South Bend April 17-19

*Indiana Society of Architects to Host
Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky Chapters*

"Urban Planning and the Architect" will be the theme of this year's annual Great Lakes District Regional Conference which will be held April 17, 18, and 19 in South Bend, Ind. The Indiana Society of Architects will serve as conference host this year, and headquarters will be at the Morris Inn on the University of Notre Dame campus.

The Great Lakes District comprises the states of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Michigan, all chapters of the American Institute of Architects.

Although the three-day conference program is still tentative and incomplete, with several prominent speakers still unconfirmed, the following schedule outlines the busy agenda:

Thursday, April 17, 1958

7:00 P. M.—Registration

7:00 P. M.—Public Relations Committee Meeting

9:00 P. M.—Informal Ice Breaker

Friday, April 18, 1958

9:00 A. M.—Registration Continues

9:00 A. M. - 5:00 P. M.—Exhibits (Students, Architectural Forum, Architectural Record, Progressive Architecture)

10:00 A. M.—Business Session

Bergman S. Letzler, Regional Director, Presiding

11:00 A. M.—Ladies Program

1:00 P. M.—Luncheon

2:00 P. M.—Address: Dr. Henry D. Hinton, Notre Dame Nuclear Physicist, "The Nuclear Age and City Planning"

3:00 P. M.—Public Relations Work Shop

3:00 P. M.—Ladies Program

6:30 P. M.—Cocktails

7:30 P. M.—Banquet

8:30 P. M.—Address: Albert Mayer, F.A.I.A., New York City, "City and Town Planning"

Saturday, April 19, 1958

9:00 A. M.—Registration Continues

9:00 A. M. - 5:00 P. M.—Exhibits

10:00 A. M.—Seminar Session: Charles J. Marr, F.A.I.A., President Architects Society of Ohio, Moderator, "Urban Design and Planning"

Panel Members

Ira J. Bach, Commissioner, Department of City Planning, Chicago; Harland Bartholomew, Harland Bartholomew & Associates, St. Louis and Washington, D. C.; George W. Barton, Engineering Consultant, Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill.; Carl W. Forsythe, City Attorney, Oak Park, Mich.; Calvin S. Hamilton, Executive Director, Metropolitan Planning Department, Marion County (Indianapolis), Ind.; James A. McCarthy, Professor

of Structural Engineering, Notre Dame; Arthur Rubloff, President, Development Corporation of America, Chicago and New York; Lawrence V. Sheridan, Metropolitan Planners, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind. (plus a possible one or two additional members)

12:30 P. M.—Luncheon

2:30 P. M. - 4:30 P. M.—Campus Tours (Notre Dame and St. Mary's)

Funds Granted A.I.A. By Science Foundation

Funds to conduct a conference to identify neglected areas of basic research in architecture have been granted to the American Institute of Architects by the National Science Foundation.

Plans for the workshop-conference, to be held in Washington next fall, are being carefully prepared by a steering committee composed of authorities in fields most directly related to architectural requirements. Members are: Dr. Robert King Merton, Columbia University sociologist; Dr. Albert H. Hastorf, Dartmouth College psychologist; Dr. C. P. Yaglou Harvard University School of Public Health; Professor Myle Holley, MIT structural engineer; and Mr. Walter E. Campbell, A.I.A., Boston architect and chairman of the A.I.A. Research Committee.

Steering Committee Chairman Campbell reports this important three-day interdisciplinary conference to be the result of initial investigation by the A.I.A. Department of Education and Research which will also coordinate the program with a forthcoming meeting on Building Science Research, to be conducted by the Building Research Institute.

Approximately 30 authorities from all parts of the U. S. will be invited to participate in the A.I.A. workshop-conference, "to determine the relationships of the physical, biological and social sciences in the problems of optimum created environment for human activities." Areas of needed research, present facilities and extent of present basic research, methods of financial support for composite study as well as independent fields, and methods of sharing findings, are among the objectives of the conference.

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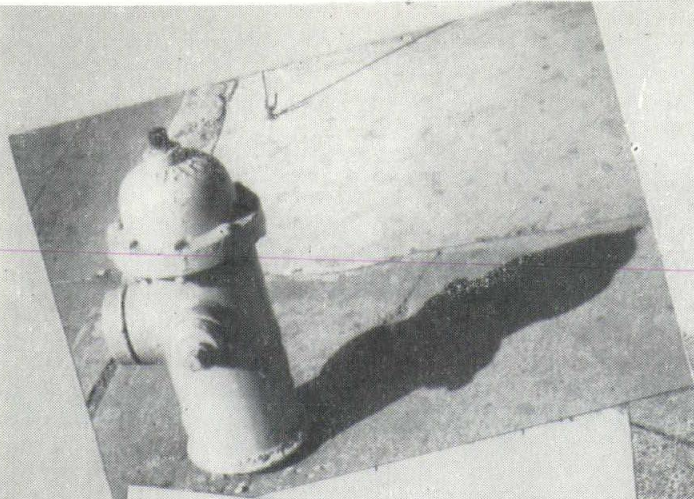
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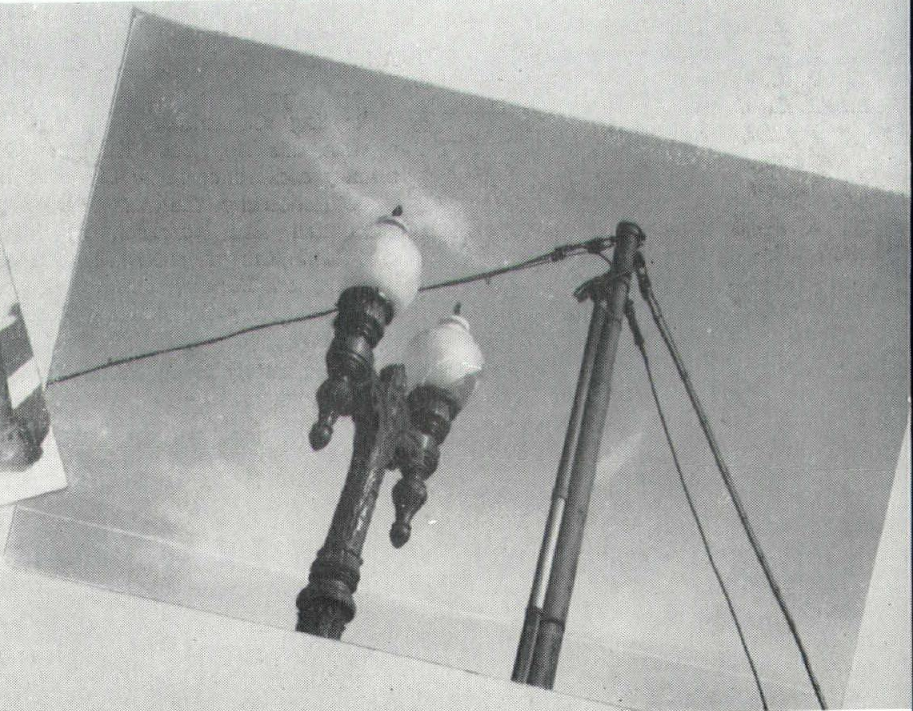
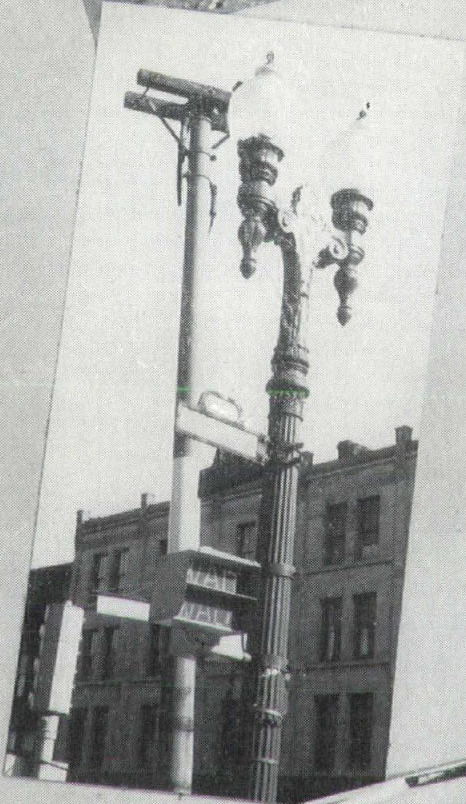
Street Furniture: An Observation . . .

Have we become conditioned to our present urban environment? Many of us look at familiar things every day and yet seemingly do not see them. We have become so accustomed to certain urban sights that we fail to grasp their full importance. Our city-scape has an important unifying element in street furniture.

What is street furniture, anyway? The fireplug, traffic light, overhead wire, sidewalk gratings, these are some of the elements that make up street furniture. Our automobiles, and indeed, ourselves walking along the busy sidewalks of a bustling urban scene make up this underlying fabric of urban design.

When we, as architects and city planners, go about our task of attempting to improve human environment, let us not forget the importance of visual impact, not only on structures, but also, on this collection of forgotten items. It is obvious that our street furniture lacks a sense of design. Let us work to improve this important phase of architectonic design.

At present these elements are completely without a sense of continuity. Our street furniture only indicates chaos and haphazard, arbitrary (lack of) thinking as it appears everywhere throughout our urban communities. Just imagine the potential of a wonderful and unifying element that we could make out of this street furniture. This is our job, too.—E. Crawley Cooper.





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Hoosier Church Consultant

(Continued from Page 4)

changes a variety of styles and colors into complete uniformity of dress. Hymns are closed with the "Amen" as some anthems long have been.

The dress of the minister has changed to conform to the architecture and the robing of the choir. The robe worn by the minister in the Protestant Church has an academic rather than a theological or priestly meaning.

The sanctuary is a place of worship. It has been said that "Worship is an attitude toward God. The sanctuary is the house of God. It is the secret place of the soul. Its eloquent silence conveys a sense of order, peace and truth. Herein are transformed sacraments and doctrines into living experiences." The whole chancel or worship center is an attempt to make expressive interpretation of worship and of the ordinances.

Materials are used naturally for both structure and finish. Exposed brick on the walls and open timber ceilings are common.

These materials are economical for the first cost and maintenance. They are almost ideal for good acoustics. Laminated wood arches are being used increasingly not only in this area but country-wide. These are made by bending and gluing thin pieces of wood together. Exposed brick, stone or block with the wood ceiling reflect the Gothic style and are churchly in appearance and atmosphere.

Almost without exception new church buildings are designed in the contemporary manner. The impact of mass production, the significance of automatic machines and controls—perhaps best expressed by the newly coined word "automation," which is synony-

mous with the mass production of almost infinite quantities of new materials in minerals, plastics, glass and metals—has forced the architect to employ and to incorporate the textures and rhythm of standard units and their approved applications into the expression of his finished creation.

The church is the architect's most difficult assignment. After solving all the complex plan relationships—due to the high development of the church program of activities, and the technical problems of structure, weather tightness, safety, convenience and other requirements found in all building types, he is called upon to give it an architectural character which will "express the inexpressible," to add the plus qualities, the "priceless ingredients" which will make it a worthy place of man's spiritual aspirations and devotion. The church must live in the 20th century and at the same time must manifest enduring values.

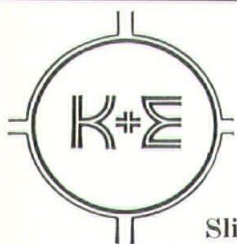
The real architectural tradition and enduring verities of Christian architecture, are in terms of proportion, plan, height, length, vista, harmony, unity of color and form.

The new church architecture which is emerging in recent years seeks to combine the virtues of the Gothic with the simplicity of the New England meeting house. We are seeing the beginning of an encouraging strength in United States church design.

A few years ago the following item appeared in the Christian Century:

The Modern Look in Churches

"Sir: Is there something the matter with me? Oh yes, I know the answer to that. But I mean, not in general but in particular. For instance, is there anything wrong with my thinking that a church ought to look like



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like something that churches have looked like in the past, and not like an air-raid shelter or a Dairy Queen ice cream stand?

"Perhaps I am a hopeless, hidebound traditionalist, a pathetic refugee from a world that has ceased to exist. Call me all the names you can think of, but my spirits get terribly depressed when I see churches and pictures of churches recently created that look like a split-level garage and cost bundles of real United States money.

"Call it modern architecture—which it is—but by any other name it would look as bad. The big idea seems to be to build a church that looks like anything but a church. In the south and southwest a favored model has been the classical Greek temple, a fit home for a pagan religion. Other churches seem to have been designed in a frantic effort to make them look like the First National Bank. (Perhaps there is a symbolism in that.) Now we have a plague of churches ultramodern. Frank Lloyd Wright paid tribute to a new one in Wisconsin by saying that it "has all the airy grace of a country club." (Let us hope that it does not promulgate "country club religion.")

Divine Institution

"One sure proof that the church is a divine institution is that it has survived so many horrible buildings erected in its honor. No purely human institution could have done that. About 70 years ago the churches were in the gingerbread and scrollwork era. If an architect or, usually, just a builder could make three gables grow where only one had grown before, he was a benefactor. Many of the churches of that era reminded us of the tribute paid by Dean Meeks, of the Yale art school, to Grant's tomb: 'No conceivable change could be made without improving the proportions.' A standard type was the ugly red brick fort. Many a Georgian type, a thing of beauty designed to be a joy forever, was smothered in 'improvements' till it became a nightmare in brown.

"Thank heaven, church people for the most part have been restored to their right minds and their architectural sins have been corrected and, we hope, forgiven. They have discovered again that beauty resides in proportion rather than in ornament. But now a new rash of modish modern structures has broken out, and new churches encumber the earth, looking like machine shops or tobacco warehouses with windows.

"Let us all pray, Build ye more stately mansions, O our building committee!"—Yours, Simeon Stylites.

Thus the new architecture represents the union of two great architectural traditions and in Western civilization it represents a vital adaption of a great architectural tradition to the ethos of a technical age.

At its best the new style seeks to preserve the suggestions of aspiration and of concern or the ultimate with chastity of form, and may suggest the ascetic tendencies in the Christian life.

I.S.A. Committee Wages State-Wide Plan Campaign

One of the most active committees of the Indiana Society of Architects is the Committee On Civic Design which for the past several months has been conducting a state-wide campaign to stimulate the awareness of and need for proper planning in city and community development.

The following is a report to the I.S.A. Executive Board by Paul Frank Jernegan, Mishawaka, chairman of the I.S.A. Committee On Civic Design:

"The Committee has been actively pursuing the establishment of sub-committees of this committee in all the metropolitan areas of the state of Indiana. This sub-committee is being described as a Committee on Urban Design, or Architects Urban Collaborative. Response has been varied. On the whole the architects themselves have indicated willingness to serve and certain of the public officials have responded indicating their interest in accepting the help of such a professional committee.

"As is to be expected, this is a long and hard pull and can be successful only by continuous and persistent effort. Counties and metropolitan areas in which prospects are good are Lake County, St. Joseph County, Elkhart County, Allen County and, of course, Marion County where there is an active committee now functioning. Other areas have a potential, but require an educational program before minimum acceptance can be expected. This is in the nature of a progress report and specific accomplishment at this stage can be measured only in the favorable responses which, on the whole, have been satisfactory.

"Calvin Hamilton of our committee was the lecturer at the last Urban Planning Seminar in the series being conducted at Notre Dame and gave an excellent presentation. Mr. Hamilton also provided his analysis and comments on the manner in which the urban design sub-committee of Marion County is functioning. His comments and suggestions will be reproduced and mailed to all other area sub-committees and public officials.

"The ultimate objectives of making the public conscious of the need for and opportunities in urban planning and simultaneously calling attention to the important part which the architectural profession can and will play in this vital civic need are, we feel, being realized to a degree which should have beneficial effects on the entire profession throughout the state."—Paul Frank Jernegan.

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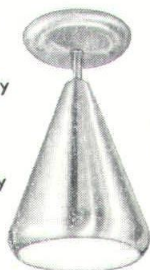
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Chatelain Gives A.I.A. Stand on Slum Clearance, Urban Renewal

(Editor's Note: Following is the verbatim statement of A.I.A. President Leon Chatelain Jr. on Slum Clearance and Urban Renewal before the House Sub-Committee on Banking and Currency January 8 in Washington.)

My name is Leon Chatelain, Jr. I am the President of The American Institute of Architects, the national professional society representing the majority of practicing architects of the United States. Our organization comprises nearly 13,000 members assigned to chapters in every state and has, for more than a century now, actively concerned itself not only with improving our architectural standards but with improving the general environment in which we all live.

At its Centennial Convention in May 1957, The American Institute of Architects passed the following resolution:

RESOLUTION ON URBAN RENEWAL

"WHEREAS, The Urban Renewal Program has been enacted by the Congress as a national policy in the public interests; and

"WHEREAS, The American Institute of Architects made a signal contribution to the formulation of the original legislation through an A.I.A. Committee headed by Louis Justement, F.A.I.A.; and

"WHEREAS, Members of The American Institute of Architects are directly concerned with the clearance of slums, the redevelopment of cities, and the building of better American communities; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That The American Institute of Architects declares its full support of the national urban renewal program now in danger of being curtailed by reduced authorizations; and be it

"RESOLVED, That The American Institute of Architects endorses the further authorization of \$250 million for each of the next two years as recommended by The President of the United States in his budget message; and be it

"RESOLVED That the Officers of The American Institute of Architects transmit to the appropriate committees in Congress copies of this Resolution."

A national A.I.A. Committee on Community Development last year promulgated a policy statement on Community Planning and Housing. That statement was approved by the Board of Directors of the A.I.A. at its annual meeting in February 1957 and appears in the current edition of Policy Statements of The American Institute of Architects as follows:

APPENDIX D

Community Planning and Housing

Community Planning. The architect has been associated with the design of cities throughout history.

The growth of communities in this era of rapid expansion, social advance, and technological progress presents particular challenges and new opportunities to the architect. The face of the country is undergoing drastic changes as a consequence of urban renewal, the mushroom development of new communities, and the building of roads under gigantic construction programs. All design professions and the entire building industry share a common responsibility in planning and building better environment to human life.

Architects are called upon to offer service on projects of increasing magnitude and growing complexity. They are confronted with large and more involved tasks in the practices and a consequent demand for a broader range of services. Cooperation within the design profession by architects, planners, landscape architects, engineers and other specialists is required to offer the kind of broad professional services the magnitude and ramification the projects of this age demand.

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The American Institute of Architects believes in such cooperation and encourages inter-professional discussions aimed at defining the role of the architect in community planning.

The Role of the Architect. The American Institute of Architects holds the position that architects are essential to the creation of improvement to the human environment within the cities, towns, and countryside. The American Institute of Architects maintains that its members have an obligation to bring appropriate architectural services and benefit of their professional competences into the whole field of urban renewal, community and regional planning. The American Institute of Architects urges its members and chapters to fill the foregoing responsibility, and through them and its national organization, to collaborate with governmental agencies, public groups, and the construction industry. In this endeavor it will be guided by the ideal of bettering social and economic conditions and will direct its aims toward improvements in the efficiency, libability, and appearance of communities, neighborhoods, and buildings.

Slum Clearance and Urban Renewal. The American Institute of Architects recognizes the Housing Act of 1954 and subsequent amendments the financial and legal mechanism need to aid slum clearance and urban renewal, and the opportunity for the replanning of cities. The American Institute of Architects looks to an effective partnership between private enterprises and local, regional, state, and national agencies in creating American cities which are more desirable both as centers of production and places for living, and which make adequate use of the resources in men, materials, technology, and creative ability.

The American Institute of Architects feels that a regard for social and cultural values, obtainable through urban renewal, is at least equal to or even greater than a high return on the land cleared and is definitely a matter of sound public interest.

Advance Planning. The American Institute of Architects favors programs for the advance planning of public works which are a definite part of community or regional plans. The Institute believes that architectural services for advance planning should be rendered by private architects and should be compensated for. The Institute would, therefore, support the theory of loans to communities and political subdivisions to enable those agencies to acquire comprehensive planning services prior to the voter's decision on the bond issues.

Housing and Home Building. The American Institute of Architects recognizes its obligation to concern itself with all aspects and issues of housing and home building. It will develop its policies as the issues arise and hold itself ready to support in Congress housing legislation which is consistent with its policies or oppose measures which are con-

trary to its aims. The American Institute of Architects is opposed to any temporary housing except as may be constructed as defense housing under the greatest emergencies to overcome otherwise insoluble housing problems.

The American Institute of Architects recognizes its responsibilities in the field of homebuilding and, therefore, will pursue and intensify its efforts for architectural service in all parts of the homebuilding field. The American Institute of Architects believes that in all instances a home of any

size should be professionally designed, soundly built, and attractively placed on a well planned site. This is in the public interest and in the interest of maintaining the economic and social value of a community.

The American Institute of Architects reaffirms the following policies adopted in 1949:

1. The Institute advocates a study of all of the factors including costs and long range financing which might produce a workable alternative to subsidized housing.

2. The Institute favors subsidized low in-

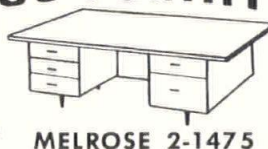
(Continued on Page 14)

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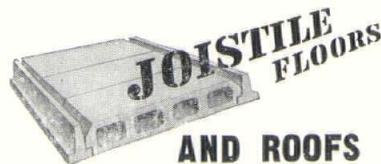
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Stand on Slum Clearance

(Continued from Page 13)

come housing, urban renewal, and rehabilitation until such time as a workable alternative is found.

3. The Institute believes that cost limita-

tions on low income housing should be re-appraised from time to time.

Road Building Program. The American Institute of Architects sees in the Federally aided road building program an opportunity for improving congested urban areas and creating relief from traffic difficulties. Mind-

ful of the need for adequate planning and controls, the Institute will take an active interest toward achieving an integration of the road building program with urban renewal programs and community planning efforts.

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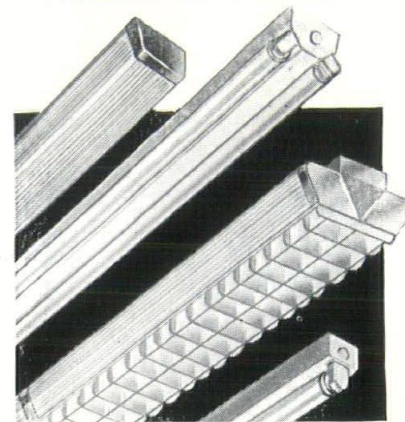
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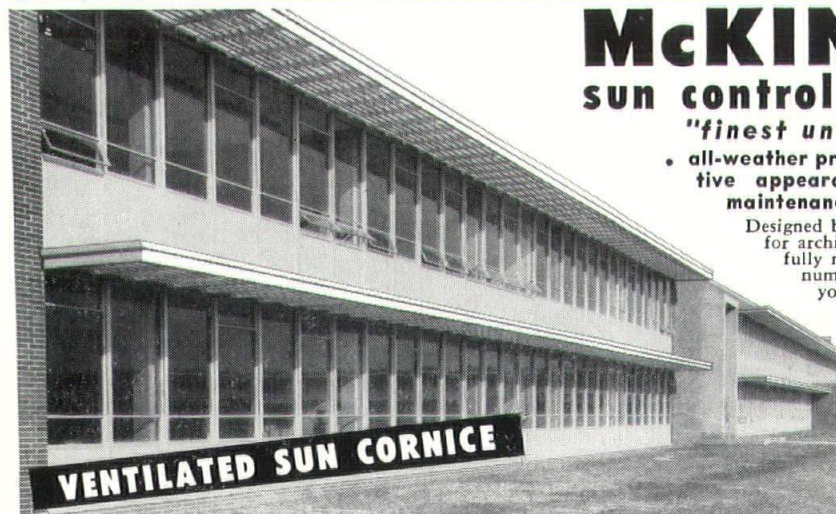
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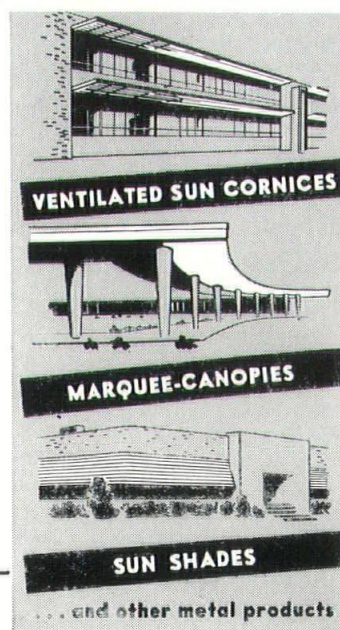
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