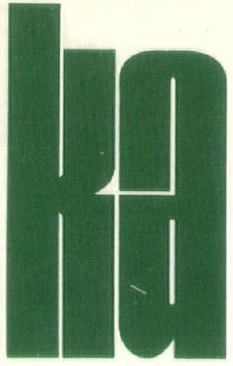


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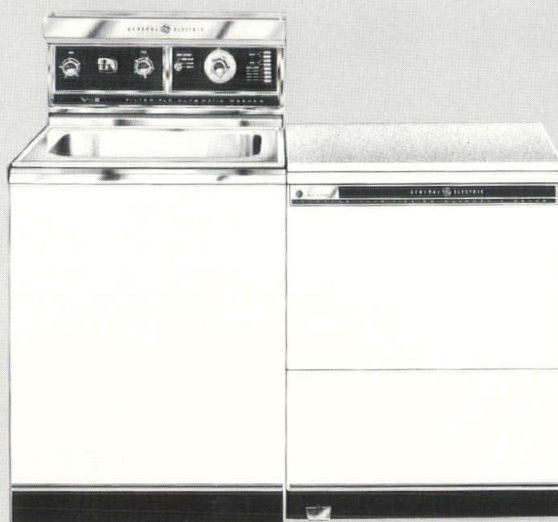


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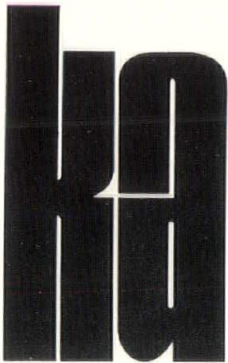
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The Kentucky Architect

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LETTERS

THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT:

We have read with great interest at Villa Madonna College the first issue of THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT.

It is a pleasure to offer our commendations on this very worthwhile publication and our sincere wishes for your success. We feel that there is a serious need and a great opportunity for this magazine which can further general awareness of the importance of the wise and creative development of our physical environment.

Richard F. Gibeau
Director of Development
Villa Madonna College
Covington, Kentucky

THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT:

We were so pleased to see the October issue of THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT with the Award of Merit for the Southern Hills Methodist Church building pictures.

If it is possible, we would like to purchase 200 copies of this issue, to give to our families. Please send these and bill us if they are available, or if we cannot have that many, we would like as close to that figure as there are available. Thank you so much.

Susan Robertson (Mrs. B. W.)
Secretary
Southern Hills Methodist Church
Lexington, Kentucky

THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT:

I just received the first issue of THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT, and was certainly impressed with the format . . . with my very best wishes for your continued success in this new venture, I remain,

Claude S. Eddleman, Jr.
Attorney
Louisville, Kentucky

THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT:

Congratulations on your first issue

of THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT! It was a definite success. This issue was so excellently done we look forward with anticipation to the future issues.

We feel the material contained in this professional publication was exceptionally well presented and will be a definite asset to the architects of Kentucky and the building industry.

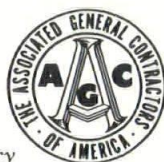
M. B. Hofmann, President
The Murphy Elevator Company

§ § §

THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT:

I do not question either the motives or integrity of Sheriff William E. Cranfill in his desperate search for a solution to the jail problem. It has become obvious that a solution has to be found and pretty soon. I do feel free, however, to question the methods used in going about building this new facility.

It would seem to me that the proper order for such a project would be as follows: determine (Continued on Page 15)



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EDITORIAL

The Editorial Council, the officers of the East and the West Kentucky Chapters, the executive secretary, and everyone connected with THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT wish to express a heartfelt "thank you" to all those who commented on our first issue either in person or by letter.

Response to this editorial endeavor was tremendous. Comments ranged from discussion of contents, layout and format, to the real need that many have long felt for a magazine of this nature.

We were told that this is a "very worthwhile" publication, that it was a "success" and that it was "excellently done". Of course, all this put our head in the clouds for awhile. However, there is a general tone of request and desire for THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT to carve out its niche as carefully and expressively as possible in its chosen field. This is our commitment, and the pressure and awareness of it automatically brings our head down from the clouds and puts our shoulders to the wheel.

There seems to be a general agreement that we have "started on the right foot", so to speak, in our overall planning of the magazine. We will sincerely appreciate your further comments, which will have a tendency to keep us on the right path.



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SHOP TALK

KENTUCKIAN RECEIVES TOP AWARD IN NATIONAL COMPETITION

Don Williams of Louisville, in partnership with Stuart Neumann of Chicago, was awarded on July 30 a grand prize in the fourth annual \$25,000 design competition sponsored by The Ruberoid Co. Both



men received their bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Illinois this past June.

The subject of the competition this year was "Improved Human Environment Through Urban Renewal". The program outlined a specific renewal area, with specific existing buildings that were to remain and stipulated:

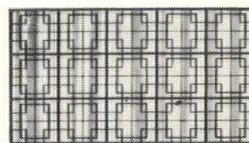
1. That this area become a de-

lightful, highly utilized "heart of the city".

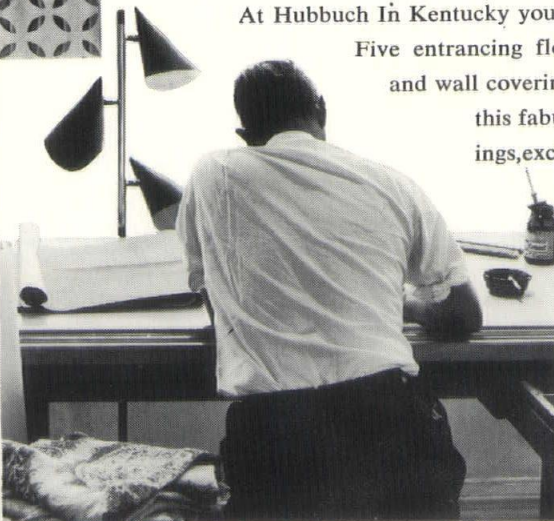
2. It provide all major facilities and appropriate environment for living, working, culture and recreation in balanced quantities, for the people who will reside within its boundaries, and in addition, provide a variety of activities which will benefit people throughout the region as a whole.
3. It create permanent values; human, social and economic to the city.
4. The following minimum facilities are to be provided: (a) Residence for at least 5,000 families. (b) Offices. (c) Local and area wide shopping. (d) A community college. (e) 100% expansion of existing hospital. (f) Parks, playground and other outdoor recreation.

The jury especially praised the Williams-Neumann solution for its treatment of housing in living types from apartment houses down to row houses. They termed it a *design that could be staged*. Because the
(Continued on Page 6)

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CHAPTER REPORTS

EAST KENTUCKY CHAPTER

There will be a joint meeting, held on November 16 with the *West Kentucky Chapter, A.I.A.* This will be at the Phoenix Hotel in Lexington, and will begin at 10 a.m. with a business session, James A. Clark presiding. On the agenda will be final election proceedings and the formation of the State Association.

The Awards Luncheon, with Jean Farley presiding, will be held at noon, and will feature presentation of certificates to the state A.I.A. honors award winners; and presentation of scholarships and prizes to students of U. of K.

From 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. E. V. Johnson will preside at a panel discussion featuring the legal aspects of the practice of architecture. Audience participation will be emphasized. William L. Matthews, dean of the Law School, will be panel moderator, and Attorney Gen-

eral Breckinridge has been requested to attend. Other panel members are to be selected. Some of the discussion will center around the new statute relating to incorporation by professionals; contracts; and other subjects.

Cocktails will be from 6 to 7 p.m. and dinner, with James A. Clark presiding, will feature Governor Combs as our speaker.

The regional council will meet the following Saturday morning, on the 17th, at the Phoenix Hotel. Out-of-state members of the council will be invited to attend the Friday sessions.

WEST KENTUCKY CHAPTER

"Building for Safety" was the subject of Mr. A. J. Steiner, featured speaker at our October meeting. Mr. Steiner, of Chicago, Ill., is a

fire protection engineer with the Underwriter's Laboratories. He gave special emphasis to pre-cast and pre-stressed concrete products, and how they are being exploited by many business interests.

Mr. Steiner pointed out that this field has great possibilities, but presents problems that must be understood as well.

The October meeting was a joint one with the *Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers*, and was also election night for the West Kentucky Chapter, A.I.A. Those elected to serve as chapter officers for 1963 are:

President Arnold M. Judd
Sweet & Judd
Vice President . . . A. Bailey Ryan
Braun & Ryan
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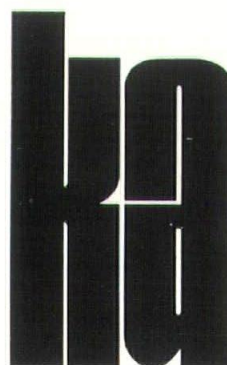
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KENTUCKY SOCIETY BY-LAWS READY FOR SUBMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP

Proposed by-laws for the Kentucky Society of Architects have been drafted and reviewed by the special studies committees and the executive committees of both the East and West Kentucky Chapters of the A.I.A. They are now ready to be submitted to the general membership of both chapters for their approval.

Following is a brief resume' of the composition and duties of this society:

Every corporate member of the Institute, registered and residing in the State of Kentucky will be a member of this Society.

The affairs of this Society will be conducted by a board of directors. The membership of this board will consist of the president and two other members of the executive committee from each chapter in Kentucky, and one member elected by the entire membership of the Society. The latter shall be president of the board of directors.

The Society will meet annually, and the board of directors will meet semi-annually.

The objects of this Society are to represent and act for the Institute and the chapters within the state principally on state matters only.

A state-wide association has long been requested of all states by the Institute. It is hoped that these by-laws will be adopted swiftly, so that we may again be among those architects who have fulfilled the obligations required of them as Institute members.

#

O'NEIL FORD TO SPEAK AT CONCRETE SEMINAR

Specialists in concrete and its many proper uses will be on hand

at the first concrete seminar to be held at the University of Kentucky, December 7 and 8. They will deliver lectures and papers ranging from the esthetic qualities to strength characteristics of concrete.

Among the featured speakers will be Architect O'Neil Ford of O'Neil Ford and Associates, San Antonio, Texas. Ford has handled many projects in foreign countries and currently has one going in Switzerland. He has worked with Felix Cantilla of Mexico and has long employed imaginative uses of concrete and concrete space framing. The Texas architect was one of the early users of the concrete tilt-up and lift slab methods of construction.

Ford will be the after dinner speaker the first day of the conference. He will discuss architectural design consideration in use of concrete as a construction material. Presiding at the dinner will be James Allan Clark, a principal in the firm of McLoney, Tune and Clark, Architects, of Lexington. He also is a regional director of the East Central Region of the A.I.A.

The American Institute of Architects is one of the participating organizations for the conference. Others are the University of Kentucky Chapter of the A.I.A. and the U. of K. chapter of the A.S.C.E.; Portland Cement Association; Kentucky Ready Mix Association; Kentucky Association of Consulting Engineers; Associated General Contractors, and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Registration for the conference will be at 8:30 a.m., December 7. R. E. Shaver, dean of Civil Engineering, U. of K., will open the conference. The first morning session will include Mix Design by L. C. Pendley, associate U. of K. professor; Aggregates by David L. Arnall, Kentucky State Highway Department Chief Geologist of Materials; Admixtures, John Hamilton of the E. W. Zimmerman Construction Chemicals Co., Inc., Chicago. David K. Blythe, head of the department of Civil Engineering

at U. of K. will lead a discussion period.

Dr. Frank Dickey, president of U. of K., will speak at the first day's luncheon. Following, Daniel P. Jenny, chief engineer, Expanded Shale, Clay and Slate Institute, will speak on lightweight concrete. Other topics and lecturers will be Quality Control, Herman Hedderick, Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories; Epoxy, Milton Evans, manager of Epoxy Resin Application, H. B. Fuller Co., Cincinnati. Charles P. Graves, head of the U. of K. Department of Architecture, will lead a discussion at the end of the first day's sessions.

New developments in formwork and reinforcing steel will be discussed by J. H. Banker, consulting engineer of Elmhurst, Ill. Banker recently retired from the Portland Cement Association as a structural specialist. Banker's Saturday discussion will be followed by a period on Slabs on Grade, lecturer A. H. Gustaferrero, supervising engineer, structural bureau of the Portland Cement Association. Color in concrete will be the topic of Ted Hunt, decorative concrete specialist of Portland Cement Association. The final discussion period of the conference will be led by William R. McIntosh, head of the department of Civil Engineering, University of Louisville.

#

THIRD ROTARY KILN AT KENLITE

Kenlite, a division of Ohio River Sand Company, Inc., has announced the recent completion of a third rotary kiln for the production of Kenlite lightweight aggregate at its plant in Bullitt County, near Louisville, Kentucky.

This expansion program consisted of installing a new 11' x 175' Traylor kiln with a 6' x 33' Fuller horizontal-grate cooler, and related automatic feed equipment, instruments and controls, bringing the total Kenlite plant investment to nearly \$2,000,000. This kiln more
(Continued on Page 15)

SHOP TALK

(Continued from Page 3)

jury felt there were three solutions of equal merit, they awarded three grand prizes of equal amount in the category open to all contestants, amounting to \$5,833.33 each.

Don Williams graduated in engineering from the University of Kentucky in the upper quarter of his class and, while there, was elected a member of the Arnold Air Society, a military honorary society. In June 1962 he graduated from Illinois as "Honor Student in Architectural Design". Other awards received by Don at Illinois were: Bradley and Bradley Award (1962); Biddle Scholarship to Fontainebleau, France (1962); Deeter-Ritchey Traveling Fellowship (1962); National A.I.A. Scholarship (1962) and Lydia Bates Scholarship (1961).

Williams is current national president of the Association of Student Chapters—American Institute of Architects. As its president, he gave a well received report to the delegates at the national A.I.A. convention this past May. He is a member of the Gargoyle Society, (honorary architectural) and member of Scarab Professional Society.

Born in Louisville, Ky. in July, 1935, he is married and has two children. He worked for Scruggs and Hammond, City Planners and Landscape Architects, Lexington, Ky. in 1956 and 1957; as a structural engineer for Convair Corporation in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1957; as navigator-electronic warfare officer with the U. S. Air Force 1957-1960; and as part time assistant, Structures

Section, Department of Architecture, University of Illinois, 1961-1962. He returned from study at the American School, Fontainebleau, France, September 1, and is now with McCulloch and Bickel, Architects, Louisville, Kentucky.

A.I.A. PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEETING

The National Public Relations Committee meeting was held September 27 and 28 at the Octagon. James Bailey, A.I.A. state executive, gave a report of the 1962 Octagon public relations activities, and Robert R. Denney, A.I.A. P.R. Counsel, made comments on the A.I.A. public relations program.

The P.R. Publications were discussed to try to determine why they are not used by more architects. It was agreed that most architects would not take the time to educate themselves and take advantage of the raft of publications prepared for their use.

The 50-frame film strip "Architecture and Your Life" was shown and accepted with much praise. This film strip is designed to be used in secondary schools in the social studies departments. As a pilot project, 3,000 of these films will be distributed to schools throughout the country. This film shows the student the importance of architecture to the individual and his responsibility for making decisions on design.

The seminar for journalists which was held October 1-3, at Columbia University was dis-

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cussed. Thirty reporters from the largest daily newspapers across the country attended. The subject was "the Press and the building of cities". On the last day of the seminar, Grady Clay, Louisville Courier Journal, took part in a panel discussion on "the role of the reporter and critic".

After a luncheon at the Octagon reports were made by each committee member on P.R. activities in his region. This served to show how far behind this region really is.

On the second day there was a discussion and also approval of the 1963 P.R. program. The following is a schedule of projects, by priority, as approved by the committee. The actual budget must be approved by the board:

P.R. counsel expense	\$16,500
Regional P.R. workshops	1,200
Another press seminar	14,000
Architectural education in high schools	9,400
Booklet on writing press releases	2,050
Distribution of printed sum- mary of press seminar	1,350
Promotion of A.I.A. committees work	3,500
A third press seminar (for editors)	14,000
First of a series of short motion pictures	20,000
Total	\$82,000

Each of these projects will be explained in later issues of THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT.

LLOYD G. SCHLEICHER, A.I.A.
A.I.A. Public Relations Committee

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N TERMS OF the human situation I would claim little authority, although I am seasoned somewhat by ten years as a parish priest and certainly, the misconception that a minister lives in an "ivory tower" cannot be justified. In ten years I've heard most of the problems that arise in the human situation. Nor am I considering myself anything of an expert in terms of religion. With regard to architecture — I am an expert, because we are in the process of building at Christ Church! I would also impress you by saying that I've talked on the phone to Pietro Belluschi. Seriously, however, it seems to me that these three areas are areas of the utmost concern.

When we turn to the religious answer to the human situation I think we have to look at religion in two phases. Religion means being ultimately concerned about one's own being, about one's self, and one's world, about its meaning and its estrangement and its finitude. Religion in the larger sense of the word is addressed against man-worship, against anything other than the ultimate questions about one's existence. Religion in a more narrow sense is the second category of which I would speak. That is, as having a set of symbols normally of divine beings or of a divine being, having symbolic statements about activities of these gods or this god, having ritual activities and doctrinal formulations about their relationship to us. When we speak about religion and architecture in relation to the human situation (or any other discipline) we must speak in terms of both concepts.

Two Religious Concepts

"Religious architecture" usually means churches, Sunday school buildings and so forth. But this is just one meaning in the narrower sense of the word "religion." This is the concept of taking a building, putting it together and placing a cross on top of it and saying that it is religious architecture.

The other side of religious architecture, following from the larger concept of religion, is architecture as an expression of an ultimate concern. Frank Lloyd Wright once wrote: "Architecture is that great living, creative spirit, which from generation to generation, from age to age, proceeds, persists, creates according to the nature of man and his environment."

Rev. Estill is Rector of Christ Church, Lexington, Ky. This article is a digest of a talk he presented to the School of Architecture: University of Kentucky, on May 2, 1962.

THE HUMAN SITUATION AND THE ANSWER OF RELIGION AND ARCHITECTURE

By. THE REV. CANON ROBERT W. ESTILL

Coming back for the moment to religious architecture in the narrower sense; certainly, one finds a definite linking of religion and architecture in our own day. There is, however, no widespread agreement about religion. There are hundreds of divisions, over 300 different denominations in the United States alone. There are hundreds more divisions in terms of ceremony, all the way from the high ceremony of the Roman Catholic to the simple, spartan quiet of the Quakers. So too, in architecture, there are many schools but no over-powering style.

Philosophy Not Religious

Dr. Samuel Miller, in an address to the Conference on Church Architecture sponsored by the A.I.A. says, "Just as there is an embarrassing lot of religious insanity in America, so is there similarly a great deal of architectural vaudeville, comic renditions of what should be religious sanctuaries. One of our difficulties," he says, "is that our philosophy of material things is itself not religious."

"So in religious architecture," he concludes, "it is not stone and steel we are trying to reveal, unless we are sheer materialists, or innocent naturalists, but the transcendent, the invisible reality, even God."

Since this conference at which Dr. Miller was speaking is so much to the point of this article, let me risk quoting two more passages from his address. He wrote: "We want them to create a space in which there is a semblance of sanctity. The way space is used becomes

(Continued on Page 9)

CHURCHES AND RELATED BUILDINGS BY KENTUCKY ARCHITECTS

By MARVIN GRAY

This magazine is committed to the publication of "significant expressions of the enclosure, the use and the control of space." To lend an even nobler purpose to our theme, it seems especially appropriate to devote an early issue to expressions by Kentucky architects of religious architecture.

In the building of churches, man goes far above the ordinary. He makes an expression not only to the present congregation, but to future ones. His work must be filled with "appropriateness" for a particular sect, which is one of hundreds, each professing subtle variations and shades of meanings on a central theme. He also contributes, in his time, a mark which transcends man and expresses something to his Creator.

Following are examples of nine particularly significant churches or buildings of religious interest, which are scattered throughout Kentucky and part of Indiana. All are by Kentucky architects.

Immanuel United Church of Christ, Louisville, Kentucky. *Architect* — W. S. Arrasmith, A.I.A. Contractor was the Schickli Contracting Company. The church was constructed of light weight concrete, with copper flashing, masonry walls of brick, inside as well as outside. Shown in the *top photograph* is the west elevation. A hyperbolic paraboloid roof spans from pier 100'-0" to pier on east side. Concrete roof is 3½" thick.

Other details: Fenestration-aluminum curtain wall; Pittsburgh Plate Glass 82X, glass 1/8" white arts glass; floors-vinyl asbestos with carpet runners; pews-oak; entire building air-conditioned, using air as a medium, from a central plant. Approximate cost per square foot was \$15.

Lighting in the nave is quite unique. See *bottom photograph* which is a view of the chancel from the middle of the nave. Detachable standards (trumpet shaped) attach on end of pews and are plugged in, throwing light up to the ceiling, and made so they can also be used with candles for candle-light services.

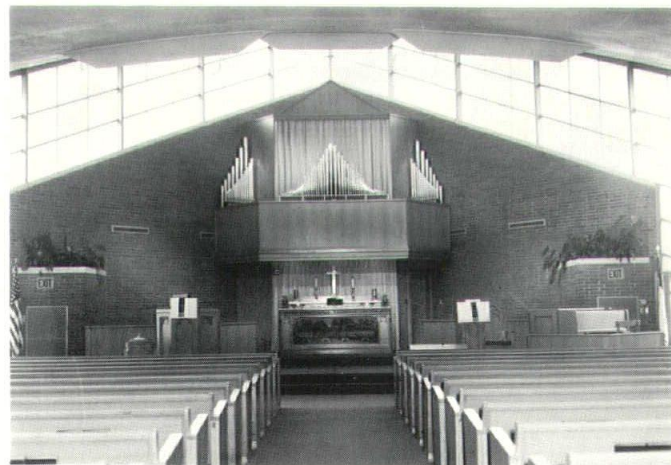
Crestwood Christian Church, Crestwood, Kentucky. *Architects and Engineers* — Braun & Ryan. Mechanical Engineers were E. W. Neel & Associates; Contractor was McMahan Construction Company. The new church building is the first phase of an ultimate three-phase program. The first phase just completed includes the remodeled education building built in 1952, eight new



WEST ELEVATION

IMMANUEL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

VIEW OF CHANCEL FROM NAVE



THE HUMAN SITUATION

(Continued from Page 7)

the mirror in which it ought to be possible to see how truth is thought. Obviously, space in a Greek Temple speaks a different message from space in a Gothic Cathedral. The way space is enclosed, articulated, organized within itself, related to the outside, distorted by emotional demands, is definitely burdened with significance for religious architecture.

A church is not simply a beautiful building; it implies a philosophy about the nature of reality, and either asserts or denies such common religious doctrines as those of transcendence, man's sin, God's grace, the sacraments, etc."

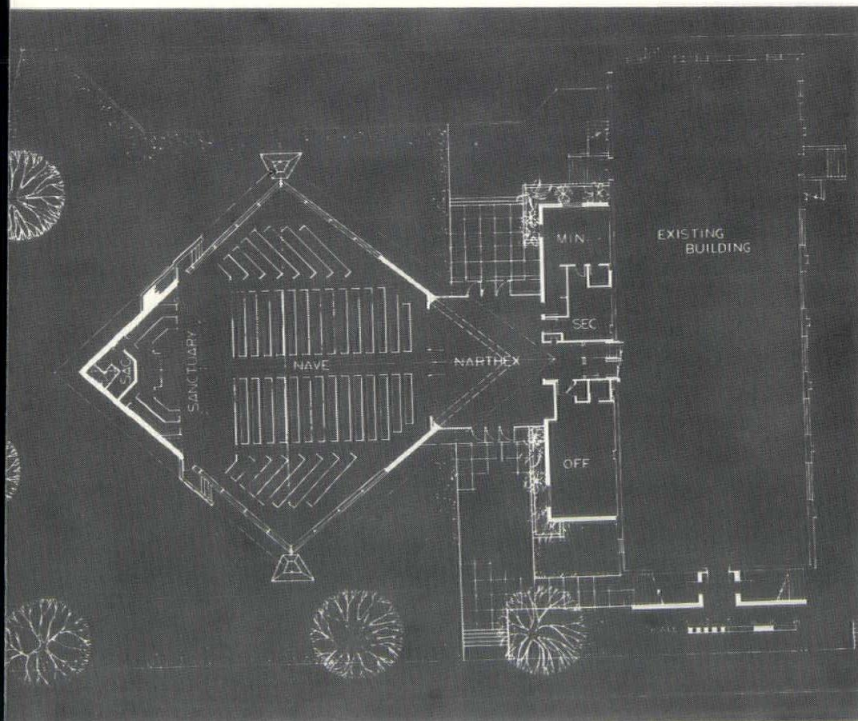
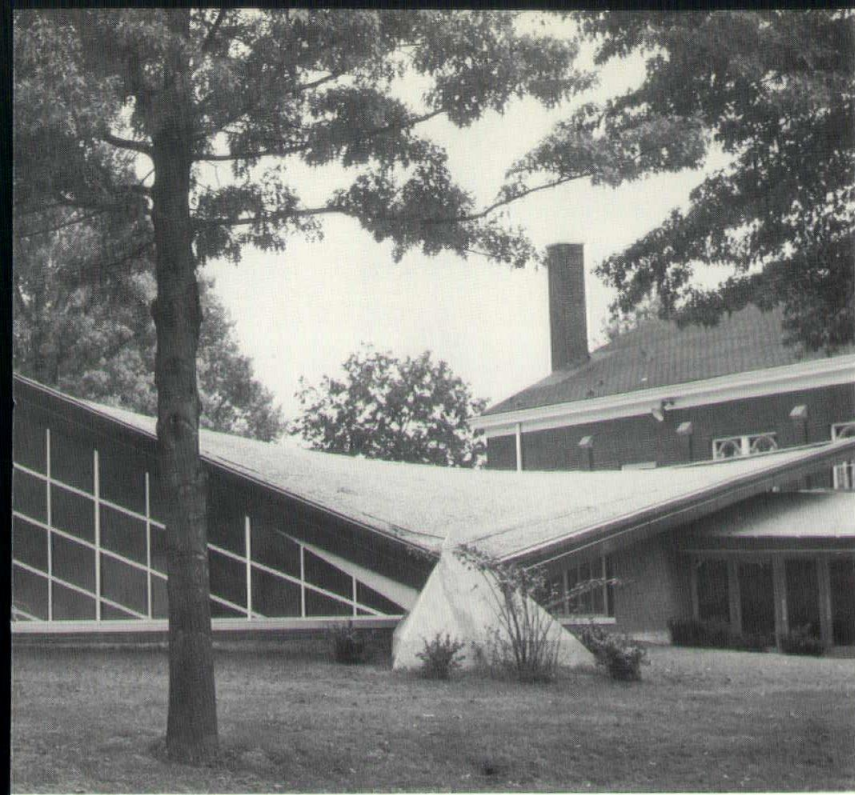
Altar-Centered Churches

Somehow, in my opinion, the best Church architecture is being done where there is an altar-centered Church. This is especially true of the Roman Catholics in the Liturgical renewal taking place in that communion. The Lutherans are close behind and the Episcopalians somewhat behind both of them. In terms of this, Matisse's Chapel or Le Corbusier's Ronchamp Chapel are outstanding examples of good Church architecture, done, incidentally, by non-believers in the narrower religious sense. So it is that in "Orate Frates", an editorialist wrote: "Architecture, if it is to be true religious architecture must be theo-centric, not for the glory of the architect, but for the glory of God and the good of one's fellowmen."

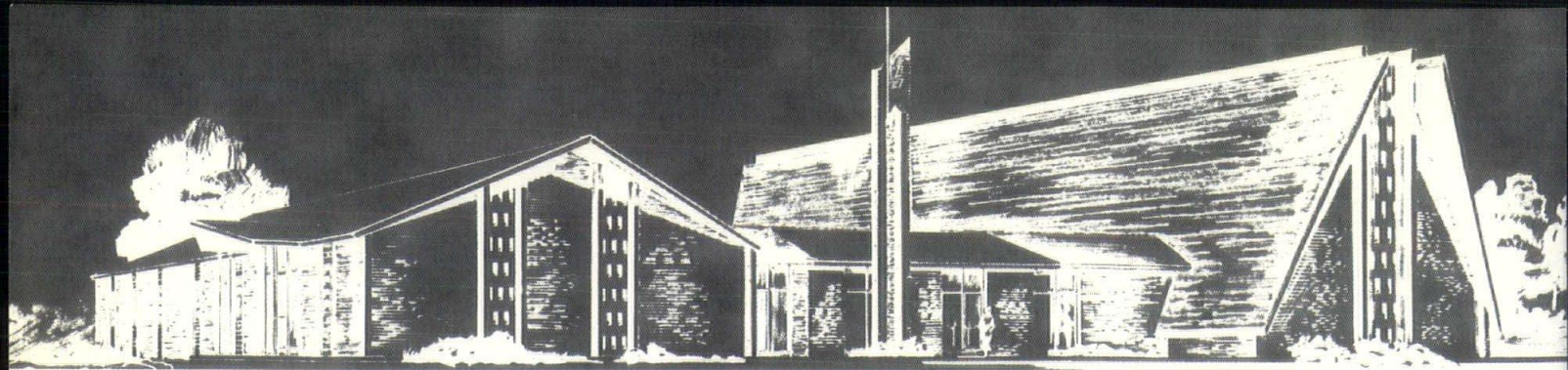
Here again, Samuel Miller has something to say in the speech we have been quoting. He says, "I should like to think that we could say to architects: We do not want you to be under any let or hindrance in making a church; this—our gift to God—if anything deserves to be extravagant. Do not skimp its beauty, blunt its glory, or muffle what it might say merely to save us money.

"After all, this life of ours is full of mystery, a tangled web of indefinable longings, of ancient dreams, of forgotten tragedy, and of insistent hope. Our days are a strange mixture of chill routine and unexpected miracles; we laugh and cry and love; we are ashamed of ourselves and we surprise ourselves by standing out beyond the narrow limits

(Continued on Page 16)

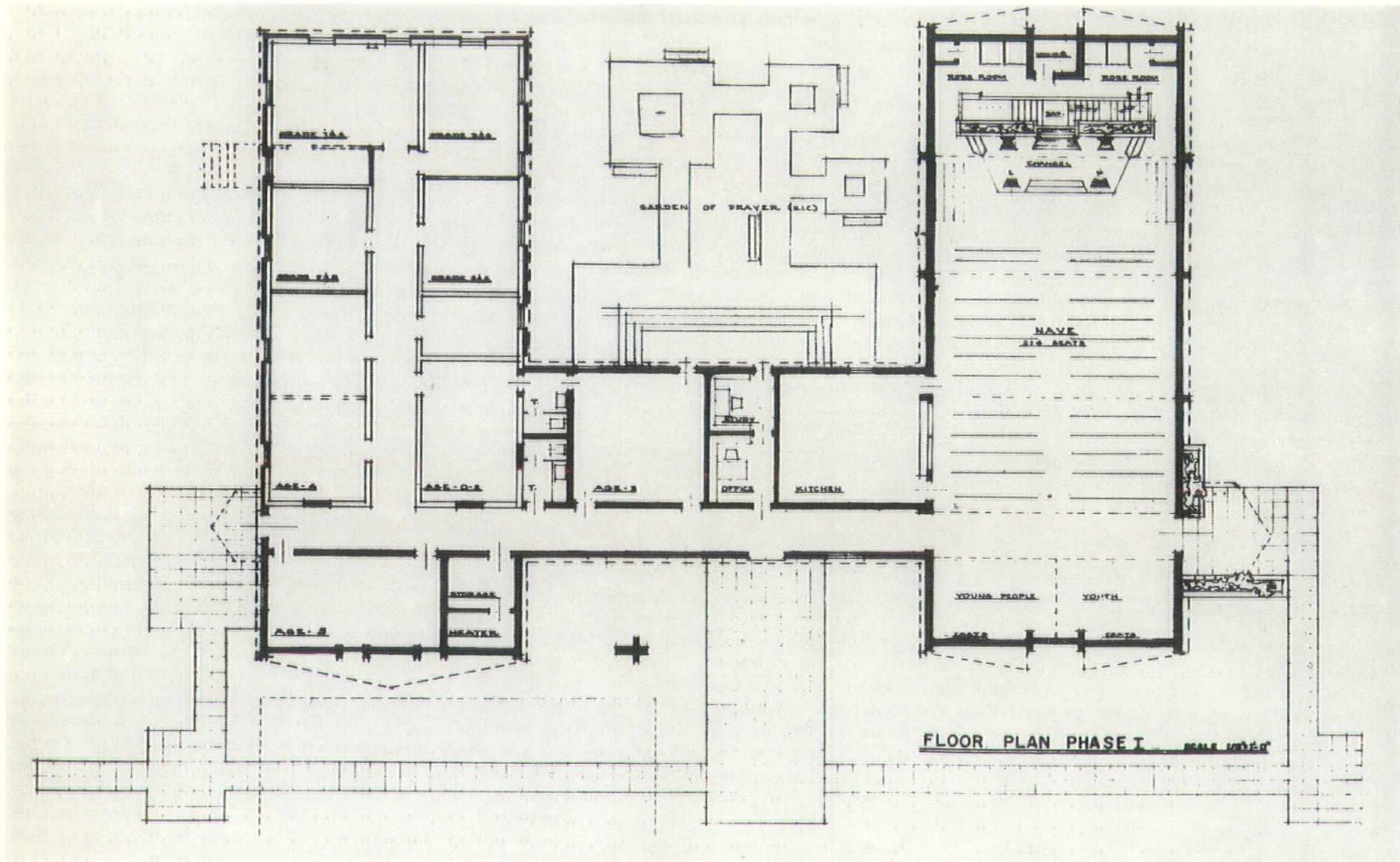


FLOOR PLAN



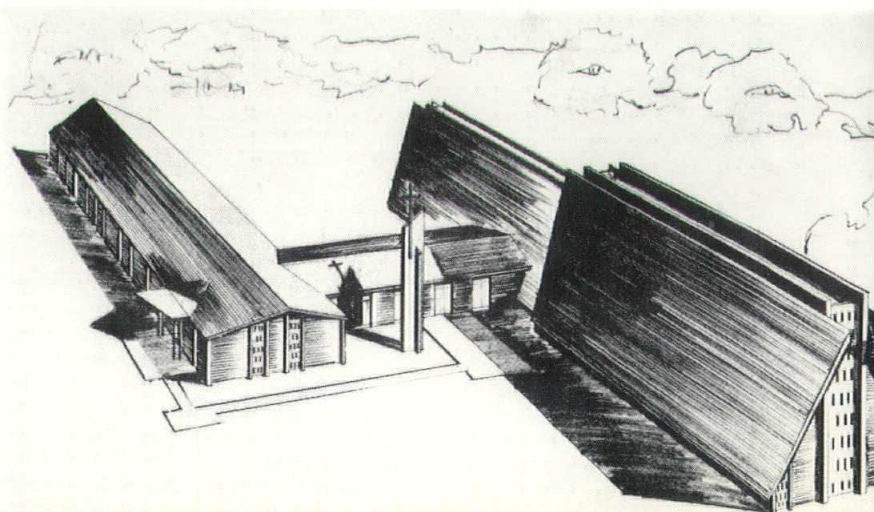
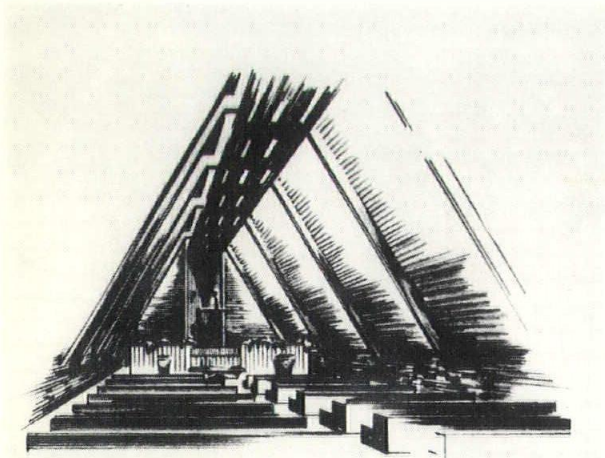
FIRST PHASE

CRESTWOOD CHRISTIAN CHURCH
CRESTWOOD, KENTUCKY



INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE

FINAL PHASE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SCALE

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PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY CENTER
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

INTERIOR
WOOD GRILLES

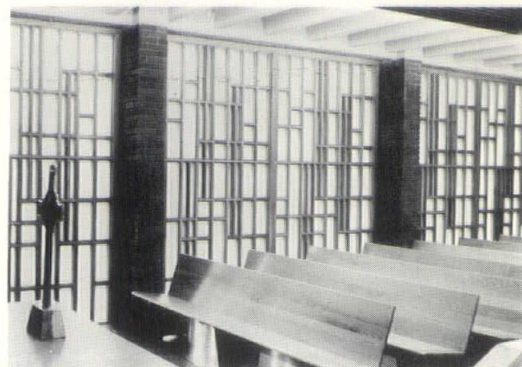
classrooms, church office, pastor's study, kitchen and fellowship hall, which is now serving as the sanctuary. See Phase "1" floor plan, *middle, far left illustration*, and the exterior view, *top illustration*. Also see the interior perspective, at *bottom*, and perspective showing ultimate development of church. Phase "2" will be the main sanctuary and Phase "3" will be additional classrooms.

The basic design concept is in the "Form" of the fellowship hall-nave complex and the method of lighting. The structure is "A-Shaped" laminated wood bents with an exposed wood deck spanning laterally between the bents. Panels in the end walls are matched by a suspended ceiling panel under a continuous skylight which admits light through stained glass openings in the panels. This causes the light within the church to vary as the sun passes behind clouds, etc., creating a pleasing effect.

The total cost of this structure, without furnishings, was \$80,000.

Presbyterian University Center, Lexington, Kentucky. Architect — Norman Chrisman, Jr., of John T. Gillig & Associates. Contractor was Fain & Johnston, Inc. This center for religious study and social activities promoted by the Presbyterians of Kentucky among the faculty and students at the University of Kentucky was erected in 1961.

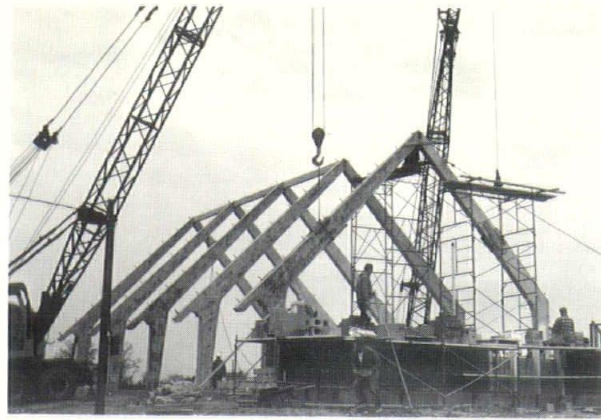
Special construction features of the two-story building (see first and second floor plans *at left*) include the precast exposed aggregate 5' x 14' grilles for the second floor chapel wall, and the matching wood grilles on the interior as shown in *photograph below*. Pre-stressed concrete double tee slabs 50' long were used on the major part of roof, covered on bottom inside with decorative Zonolite spray.



Suburban Christian Church, 7515 Westport Rd., Jefferson County, Kentucky. *Architects — Lockett & Farley, Inc.* This building consists of a combination church and fellowship hall, with kitchen, offices and class rooms. The building committee wanted as near a fire safe building as could possibly be had and still stay within a very limited budget. They wanted an attractive structure with provision for future expansion.

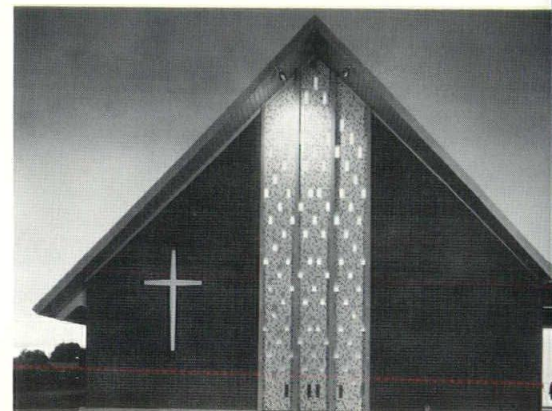
Investigation proved that precast concrete arches were less expensive than laminated wood arches for the roof of the hall. These arches were the first precast concrete arches erected east of the Mississippi and erection took only eight hours. *A photograph at right shows erection of these arches.* The roofing over this area consists of western cedar. Exterior walls are of concrete block and red brick veneer. The roof over the educational building is precast concrete.

The front of the fellowship hall is accented with stone fins with colored glass blocks set in mosaic tile panels. Lights inside the wall show the color of the blocks at night. *Photograph at right shows a night view.* Total cost of this building was \$73,000.



ERECTION OF ARCHES

SUBURBAN CHRISTIAN CHURCH
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY



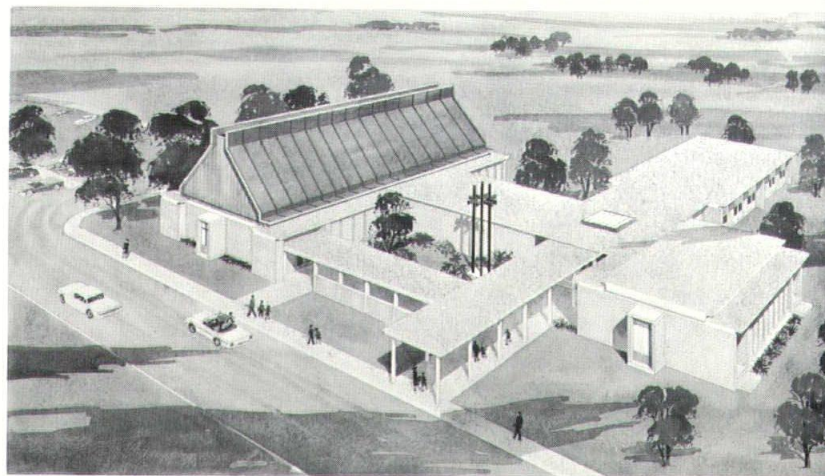
NIGHT VIEW

American Lutheran Church, Lexington, Kentucky. *Architect — John W. Hill.* This church will be built in the Garden Springs Subdivision at Lexington.

The project is unusual for a church in that this denomination builds these "mission" churches in new residential areas or towns before the people arrive, and staff the church with a minister when the building is complete but before there is a congregation. The church is thus waiting for the congregation and the minister is on hand at the very beginning. Because of this situation the architect had considerable design latitude.

The structure will be of bearing-wall concrete block, painted, with pre-cast double-tee roof over the Phase 1 construction and a timber roof structure over the future sanctuary.

The concept here was to create within the confines of a low budget a permanent structure of tranquility and repose whose plan structure and roof forms reflected the importance and character of the spaces. *On the right is shown a photograph of the architect's rendering.*



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING — AMERICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

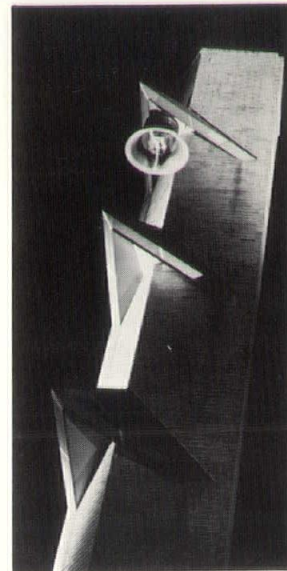
Zion Lutheran Church, Seymour, Indiana. Architects — McCulloch & Bickel, A.I.A. Structural design by Clyde K. Warner, Jr., A.I.A.; consulting engineers, E. R. Ronald & Associates; contractor, Gwaltney Bros., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind. The church is built of laminated wood beams, exposed wood deck, cavity brick walls. The education wings are brick veneer, wood trussed

rafters and acoustical tile ceilings. See photograph below.

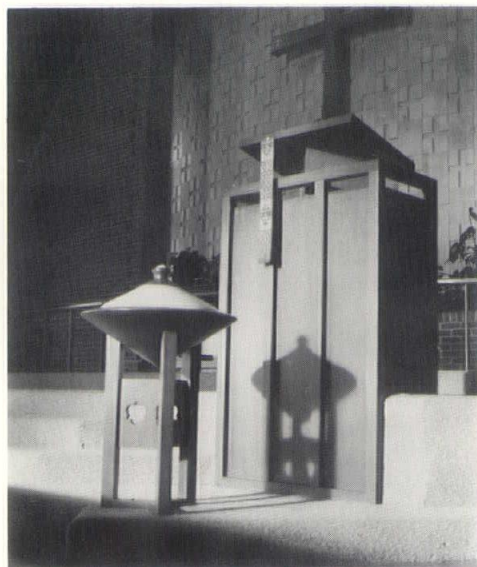
The church was placed on the low rise part of a nearly flat 19-acre site. The initial elements of nave, education wing, fellowship hall, and covered walk form a court within which is a freestanding combination chimney-belltower, see photograph, below.

The main window, the primary

feature of the front elevation both day and night, is predominantly in deep blues with bright green diamonds. (See front cover photograph) The architects designed all furnishings for the nave and chancel. Ceramics by Mary Alice Hadley and Sara Slaughter, were employed on the baptismal font, photograph below, pew ends, pulpit and vases.

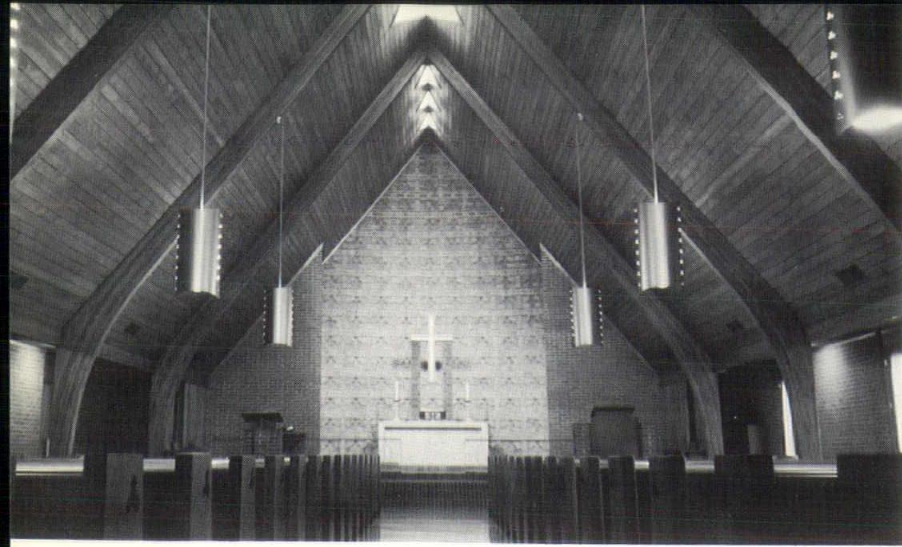


BELLTOWER



LECTURN AND BAPTISMAL FONT

ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

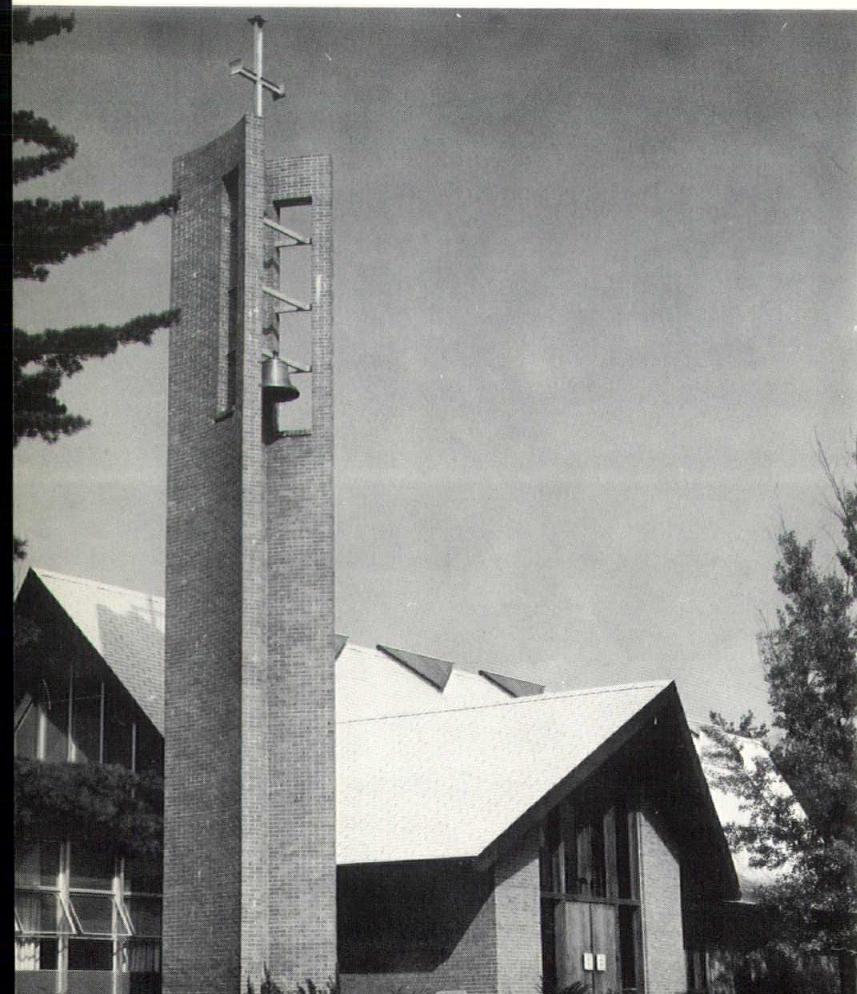


EPISCOPAL CAMP AND CONFERENCE CENTER

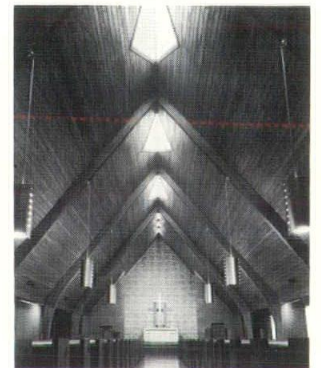
Episcopal Church, Leitchfield, Kentucky. Architect — *Jasper D. Ward, A.I.A.* The building, pictured at the left, is the Camp and Conference Center for the Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kentucky

The fire resistant construction costs more initially, but pays for the difference in construction cost in under ten years with savings on fire insurance. The building complex consists of a large, all-weather, heated dormitory for thirty-two people, four summer dorms for twenty-two each, a dining hall, seating 90 and a kitchen equipped to serve 180 meals. General contractors were Garst-Receveur Construction Co. and Charles Bratcher.

CHRIST LUTHERN CHURCH



NAVE



Christ Lutheran Church, Jeffersontown, Kentucky. Architects — *McCulloch & Bickel, A.I.A.* This 156' by 118' building includes a church and also religious education facilities. The total cost was \$196,366, not including organ, furnishings or sitework. Structural design was by Clyde K. Warner, A.I.A., consulting engineers were Harold Carr, heating and air-conditioning and T. Maseng, electrical. Contractor was Platoff Construction Co.

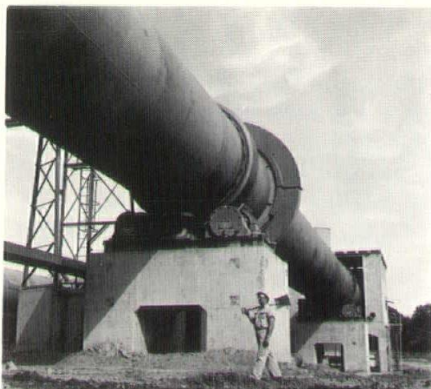
The church is built with laminated wood arches, exposed wood deck, cavity brick walls; the education wings are of brick veneer, wood beams and wood deck, steel beams and bar joists.

The social hall is arranged to provide overflow seating from the nave. When the folding partition between the narthex and social hall is drawn aside, an additional 140 worshippers are afforded a good view of the chancel and nave with sound transmitted by over-head speakers. See photograph above of nave.

THIRD ROTARY KILN

(Continued from Page 5)

than doubles the output of the two existing 8' x 125' kilns and gives



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LETTERS

(Continued from Page 2)

need, determine location and then determine the structure. All these steps used to require money to pay experts to help out. The possible exception might be making use of another government agency to give free advice and, maybe, even free plans. So far we have gotten free advice from the federal government.

I have to assume that the government has nothing to gain but making federal supervision of the facility easier. However, we now seem to have gotten free advice from others outside of government. I would assume that these people have to work for a living and that they

might be casting bread upon the waters. If you are not sure the bread will return other than soggy, perhaps, you would not use the best bread. The old question "What do you get for nothing?" and the old answer "Nothing".

I am convinced that Judge Cook and the Fiscal Court will exercise good judgment in their decision as to what should be done. The word of a public relations man who represents a firm making enough profit to send him here for nothing is not the kind of expert testimony which Perry Mason would accept. Let's get this thing done, but let's do it right.

Jasper D. Ward
Prospect, Kentucky

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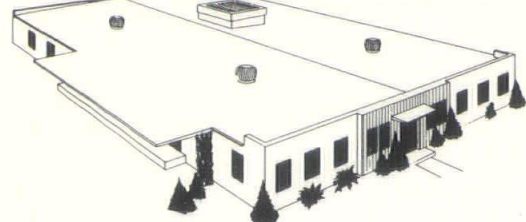
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THE HUMAN SITUATION

(Continued from Page 9)

of self to reach for truth or to meet another man's need.

Somehow we want a sacred place where these things are remembered. Everything in it reminds us of what is so often lost in the attraction of this fast-moving technical age of ours. Remind us of the mystery of human life, and of that glory that inexplicably shines through it, and we shall have a church in which we may worship."

Art Through Which Life Flows

Looking then at religious architecture in the broader sense, let me quote again from the conference of which I was speaking, from the speech of Philip Will, Jr. (president of the A.I.A.) Mr. Will said, "Architecture cannot be fully understood through words. As the only art through which life actually flows, it must be experienced in its full context of human use."

From the First Century B.C. when the Roman architect, Vitruvius, gave the means of measuring the greatness of building: utility (function), strength (excellence of construction), grace (beauty), the standards have been the same. The modern architect, in a truly religious sense, has an obligation in these three areas in anything he does.

In an article which appeared in the Sunday New York Times, Ada Louise Huxtable wrote, "Measured by this definition (that of the Roman architect, Vitruvius), we are not doing very well. Most of the large new office structures (she was speaking of those in New York) set no standards and are, in fact, no more than copies of better buildings. The greatest overriding concern has been to produce the greatest amount of rentable space at the least cost, for the largest profit." This is what she calls (wonderfully), "the mink-dyed muskrats of the architectural world."

Miss Huxtable points out, that in her estimation, only a very few buildings that have been built in the last ten years in New York are

worth mentioning. In terms of these she mentions the Chase Manhattan Bank, which she calls a "superior building, with a startling exterior combined with proper relationship to the surroundings," and the Equitable Building, "which is a success of a different kind in stressing a no frills efficiency in simple dignity."

She allows that the new Philharmonic Hall, which is part of Lincoln Center, "may have the dignity and scale appropriate to an important public building." But she casts a vendetta at the Pan American Building because of its bulk and location and adds that many believe its "grossness precludes beauty." This came as a blow to me, in that two of the best men in the business, Walter Gropius and Pietro Belluschi, were its distinguished architectural consultants. She casts another vendetta at the Summit Hotel, which she says is "a hotel of glittering gaudiness and confusion conceived by the creators of some of Florida's never-never-land hotels."

A Brave New World

Again let me quote Philip Will, who writes, "We are, in fact, a Brave New World, and must seek to create within ourselves and our own society the attitudes and circumstances from which a great church and a great church architecture can rise—an expression of faith appropriate to our time."

We need then, I think, a basic understanding, an understanding (as I have tried to say) of the human situation. We need understanding, too, of religion, both in its broad and in its more narrow sense. An understanding of architecture and its place in the whole scheme.

Secondly, we need conviction, "from knowledge comes understanding, from understanding comes conviction, and from conviction comes dedication. With dedication of purpose," writes Will, "achievement in the creation of a great Church and a great religious architecture becomes possible in our time."

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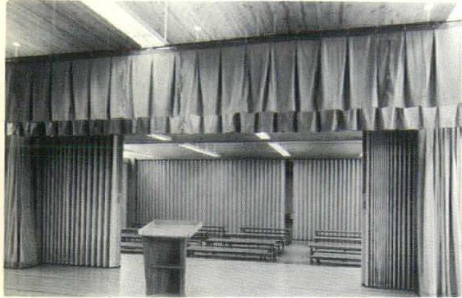
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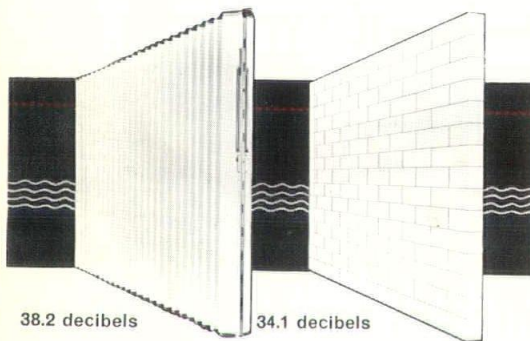
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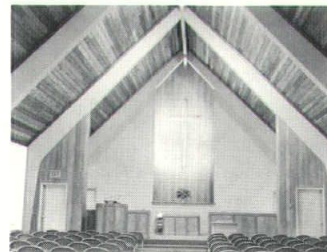
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