

A METHODIST CHURCH NIXON

LEE NIXON

A METHODIST CHURCH
FOR BOZEMAN, MONTANA

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A METHODIST CHURCH
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INTRODUCTION

To introduce this report, I would like to quote Albert Schweitzer. "He comes to us as One unknown, without a name, as of old, by the lake-side. He came to those men who knew Him not. He speaks to us the same word: "Follow thou me!" and sets us to the tasks which He has to fulfill for our time. He commands. And to those who obey Him, whether they be wise or simple, He will reveal Himself in the toils, the conflicts, the sufferings which they shall pass through in His fellowship, and, as an ineffable mystery, they shall learn in their own experience Who He is."¹

The main purpose of the Methodist Church is to house a school that teaches the congregation how to find for themselves "Who He is." The Methodists are a fellowship of men and women who realize they are inadequate, nevertheless become personally involved in the effort to make Christ's kingdom prevail.

It is the purpose of this paper to obtain a background of information from which a Methodist Church for Bozeman, Montana could be properly designed.

¹ Superscript refers to number in Literature Consulted.

LOCAL CONDITIONS OF BOZEMAN

Bozeman is located in the Gallatin Valley in South Western Montana. The Gallatin Valley is a fertile land that supports much agricultural activity. Rising beside the Gallatin valley are the peaks of the Madison and Bridger Mountain Ranges. Bozeman has an elevation of 4,800 feet above sea level. Near Bozeman are lakes, streams, and rivers.

The economy of Bozeman depends primarily on the money received from agricultural sources and from Montana State College. Agricultural sources include farming, livestock raising, and dairy production. Other industries important to Bozeman are logging, cement manufacturing, milling, tourist servicing, and construction. Bozeman is one of the states' major retail centers.

Some interesting facts about Bozeman are that it has the highest adult education level for a Montana town with the average adult having attended 12.4 years of school. The average age for a resident of Bozeman is 27.7 years. Only 0.2% of Bozeman's population is non-white. The average temperature in Bozeman is 42.8° F., and the average rainfall is 17.65 inches. The temperature of Bozeman can vary in extreme cases from 100° F. in the

summer to -50⁰ F. in the winter. The growing season, which starts in the middle of May and ends in the middle of September, is about 100 days in length.

Bozeman, founded in 1864, is one of the oldest towns in Montana. Bozeman was established as an agricultural community instead of as a mining community as were many other early Montana communities. The main routes of transportation for Western Montana went through Bozeman. From this beginning, Bozeman grew to the town that it is today.²

HISTORY OF THE BOZEMAN METHODIST CHURCH

Methodism has been a part of Bozeman almost since the town's start. William and John Alderson, who were brothers, were early leaders in the founding of a Methodist Church in Bozeman.

In the spring of 1864, William and John Alderson, who were living in Illinois, decided to move to the West Coast. Compared to an equivalent journey in distance traveled in our present day transportation systems, their journey was very slow and tedious. The diary kept by William Alderson records that the Alderson brothers entered Gallatin Valley on July 14, 1864. The brothers were very impressed with Bozeman and decided to stop and look around this area.

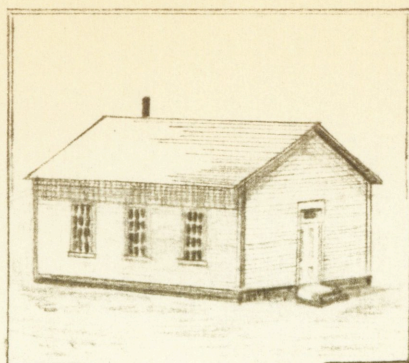
After the Alderson brothers looked over the Bozeman area, they decided to locate their home in Bozeman. Six

weeks before their arrival, Montana had become a territory, and just a week before their arrival, Bozeman City had been staked out by David E. Rouse.

That summer, the Aldersons were busy building a log cabin on their claim. Before Mr. William Alderson came to Bozeman, he had been a licensed preacher for the Methodist Episcopal Church in Illinois. He was mainly responsible for getting a few settlers together for the first religious service in Bozeman on Sunday, June 4, 1865 at the cabin of Mr. Penwell. After this initial meeting, Methodist Church services were held in the log Masonic building at the corner of Bozeman Avenue and Main Street.

August 8, 1866 the people of the Methodist Episcopal Church decided to build their own church in Bozeman. The next day, Mr. Alderson started a subscription list for raising money for a house of worship. Many of the subscribers to the church have parks or streets named after them in Bozeman, for example; Mr. Bird, Alderson, Fridley, Bozeman, Tracy, Willson, Beall, Rouse, Story, and Mendenhall.

By the first of November in the year of 1866, construction was started on the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was the first frame building in Bozeman. The church was located on the corner of Tracy Avenue and Main Street, where the Gallatin Trust and Savings Bank is now located.



The Methodist Episcopal Church built in 1866
in Bozeman, Montana.³

The church served many purposes: house of worship on Sunday, school house on week days, Social hall on certain evenings, and once as a court house.

The people of the Methodist Episcopal church wanted a bell for their church, and in 1869 a bell was purchased in St. Louis. This bell was cast in Cincinnati, Ohio for a Mississippi River passenger boat. Since the church had no belfry to house the bell, a stout frame was built to suspend the bell out in front of the church. This bell was used to call people to worship on Sunday, and children to school on weekdays. The bell was also used as a fire bell, and as a herald of holidays. The Methodist Episcopal Church received its first regular minister in the year 1873.

The village of Bozeman kept growing and so did the church. By 1873, a larger church building was needed. Mr. Alderson started a subscription list for a new church, and donated a lot at the corner of Willson Avenue and Olive Street, the present location of the Methodist Church. \$4,000.00 was raised by subscription and \$3,000.00 was received from the Church Extension Society. The Bozeman church was set up as a mission church when it received funds from the Church Extension Society. In 1873 the cornerstone for the new church was laid in place, and by 1874 the building was completed. The new church, built in 1874 is the nave of the present Methodist Church.

The bell was moved from the old church to the back of the lot of the new church. The old church was sold and used for a drug store until it burned down.

The present Methodist Church is the outgrowth of many remodelings and additions to the church built in 1874. A gallery was built on the east end of the church in 1893. In 1905-1906, a social hall, bell tower, Sunday school rooms, basement, dining room, and rest rooms were added to the north side of the church. In 1935, a Moller pipe organ was purchased and installed in the church.

Parts of the 1905-1906 additions were remodeled, enlarged, or torn down in the 1955 to 1957 addition. The 1955-1957 addition created more classroom space, a new social hall, a small chapel, and space for Methodist Youth Fellowship activities.

I think that many things can be derived from the history of the Bozeman Methodist Church. The Methodist Church, from its beginning, was never an isolated unit in Bozeman history, but was an organization that played an active role in Bozeman. I believe the history of the bell in the past Bozeman Methodist churches would demand a bell tower in any new church built. By looking at functions carried out in the Methodist Church in the past, an idea of functions can be developed for a new church plan. The past Methodist churches in Bozeman show the importance of the functions of worship, education, and socialization of its members in the church. Since the

purchase of the Moller organ, organ music has come to play an important part in the worship services. I believe that these past traditions should be followed when practical and possible in a new church building.³

NEED FOR A METHODIST CHURCH IN BOZEMAN

There are various reasons that Bozeman needs a new Methodist Church. Some of these reasons are: population has increased in Bozeman, membership has increased in the Methodist Church, no off the street parking has been provided for the congregations' cars, the church has no room to expand on the present church lot, and the Sunday school has no outdoor recreational facilities for church school children.

Using the United States Censuses as a source, it can be observed that Bozeman's population has steadily been increasing. From 1909 to 1950, the city population of Bozeman, during each ten year census period, has increased at an average of 27.5 per cent over the preceding ten year census period. In the last ten year census period, from 1950 to the end of 1959, the population of Bozeman increased by 28.4 per cent over the preceding period.² If population keeps increasing, a new church could be filled.

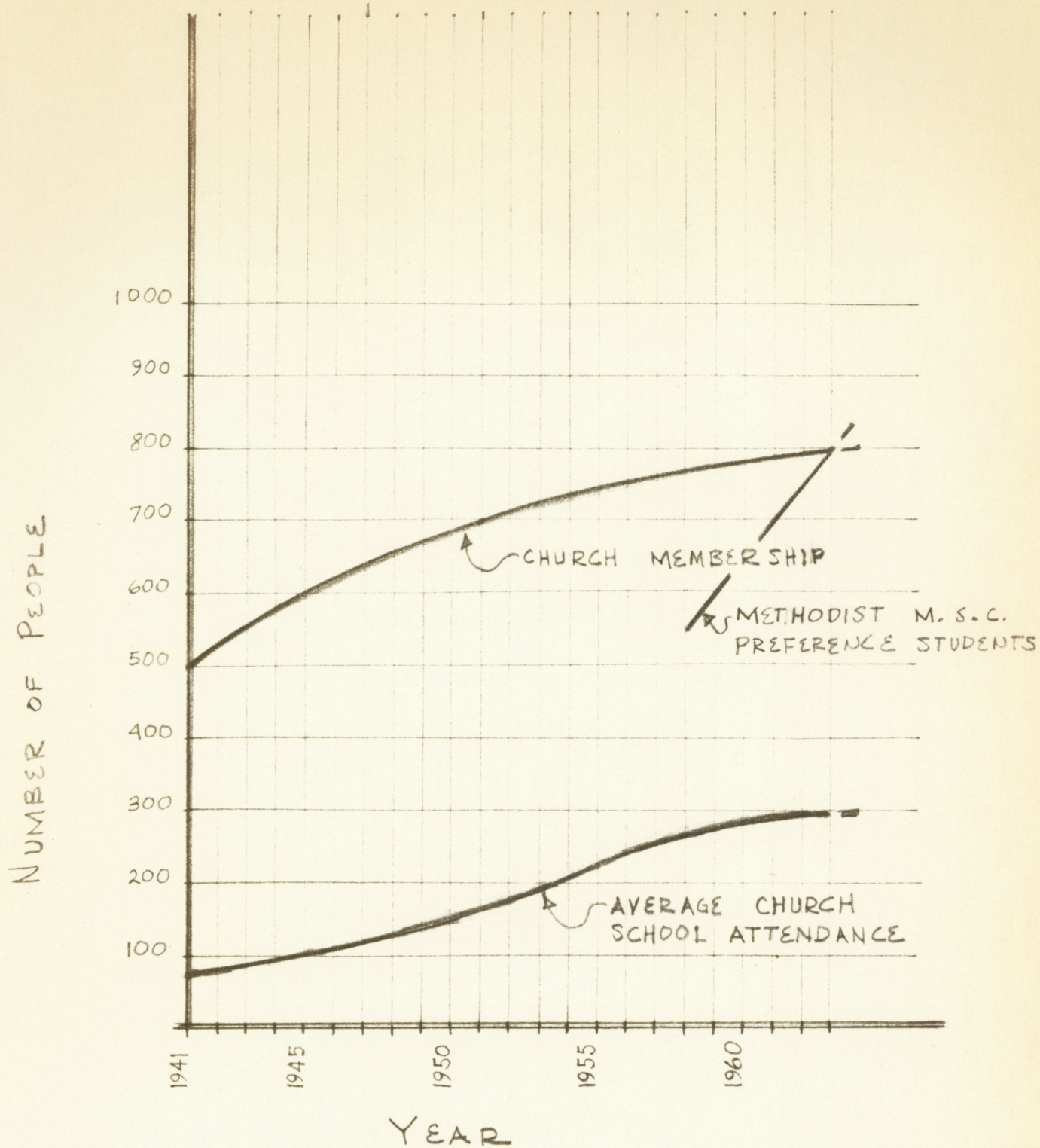
Number of church members, number of Montana State College Methodist preference students, and number of students in Methodist Sunday school classes, has steadily

been increasing in the past years. Reverend Thrush, the Methodist minister for college students at Montana State College, stated that the number of Methodist preference students at M.S.C. has increased from approximately 550 students in 1958 to over 800 students this year.

The graph on the following page shows the growth of church and Sunday school. During the last few years, the lines of the graph for church membership and Sunday school membership seem to be leveling out. This seems odd because the population figures for Bozeman showed an above average increase over the last ten year census period. The leveling out of the lines on the graph indicates to me that the church is presently failing in its program to attract new members. The reason that it is failing could be caused by one or many things.

This may indicate that the church is starting to reach the maximum number of people that it can serve effectively with existing church facilities. It might indicate that some church facilities are not adequate to meet the program of an expanding church. A new program or a change in church facilities must be instituted if the Methodist church wishes to keep expanding with the growing Bozeman community.

Within a one block radius of the present Methodist church, there are five different churches. None of these



METHODIST GROWTH GRAPH⁴

churches have their own off street parking. The Methodist Church member finds it very difficult to find a parking place that is close to the church; so the member usually has to walk several blocks from car to church. Six churches being so close in proximity of location to each other causes a visible traffic congestion of cars and people on Sunday morning. Parents find it very difficult to drive up to the church and pick up their child, who has just attended Sunday school. The parking problem for the Methodist congregation is a very definite inconvenience, since parking usually is not close to the church, and is not easily accessible because of the congested traffic.

The Methodist Church cannot grow on its present lot. City zoning laws require a building to be set back from the street and property lines a prescribed distance. The present Methodist Church covers almost every bit of permissible building space on the lot. The only way the church can expand is to go up or to go down, and with the present church building, neither of these expansion methods are practical.

The way the Methodist Church is cramped onto its present site, there is insufficient area to have any outdoor recreation facilities. Outdoor recreational facilities are an aid to the Methodist Youth Fellowship. Outdoor recreation is recommended to supplement some

of the Sunday school classes for younger children, by the
"General Board of Education of the Methodist Church."

It is believed by this board that outdoor recreation
teaches the children how to play, share, and co-operate
together. Outdoor recreational area could sometimes be
used for social functions among the older members of
the church.

SITE CONDITIONS

The site creates the environment and sets the stage for a building and its activities. Much consideration has to be given when choosing a building site. A few considerations in choosing a site are: traffic patterns should allow ease of access to site; area of site is sufficient for present and future needs and activities of the church; utilities are available or can be obtained to service mechanical needs of church; building regulation or zoning laws allow churches to be built in that zone or area; ground conditions permit building in that area; natural features are not obstacles for the church and/or its activities; and environment of site and visible surrounding area is aesthetically pleasing.

The Methodist Church owns 9.9 acres of land south east of the corner of West Babcock Street and Nineteenth Avenue. The Methodist Church obtained this land for a future site for a new church building. After studying this site, I believe that their property would be an excellent site for a new church building.

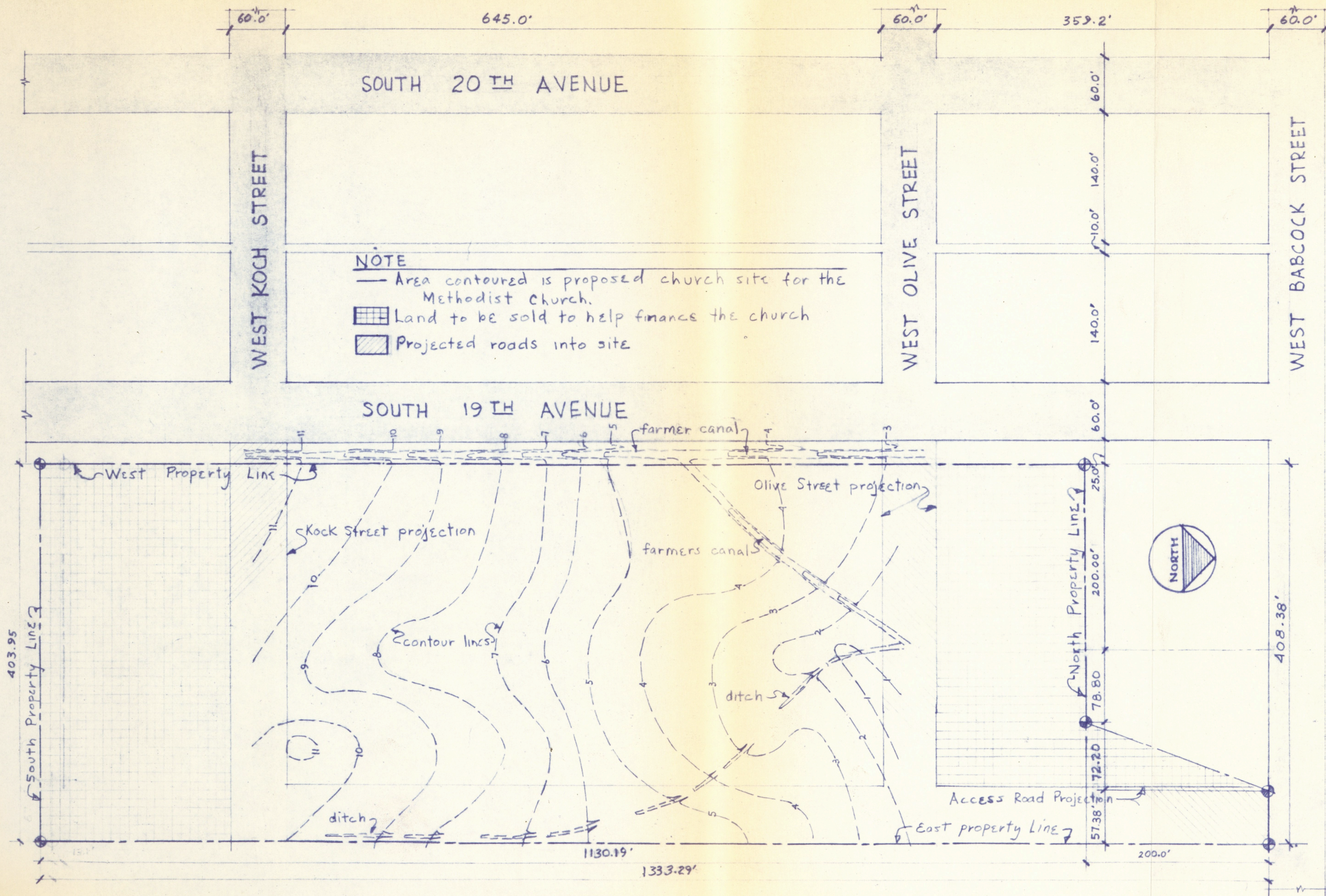
Access presently would be provided to the site by West Babcock Street and Nineteenth Avenue. The city engineer for Bozeman believes that eventually West Koch Street and maybe West Olive Street will be extended from their present west end out to Twentieth Avenue and maybe beyond that avenue. Extension of these streets would

give additional access to the site.

The site is close enough to Bozeman that it is just a few minutes drive by car from the center of Bozeman to the site.

Dimensions of the property are shown on the site plan on the following page of this report. The site is of sufficient size to allow on the site parking, recreation area, space for church buildings and future additions to the church, and horizontal space to separate the church structure from adjoining property.

At present, the Methodist Church property is in an area that is not in the city limits and jurisdiction. This area is surrounded on four sides by land incorporated into the city limits of Bozeman, and it is only a matter of time before this area will also join the city. When this area does become part of the city, it will probably be zoned as a Class "A" residential zone as are the surrounding zoned areas. Since this area may become a Class "A" zone, the church should be designed so that it meets all specifications for a building in a Class "A" zone. Until the church property is part of the city of Bozeman, the city sewage and water system cannot service the site. Water will have to be supplied by well and sewage disposed of in a sanitary sewer until city systems are made available. Electric power is available and would be furnished by Montana Power.



SITE PLAN of PROPERTY of the METHODIST CHURCH

Scale 1/100" = 1'-0"

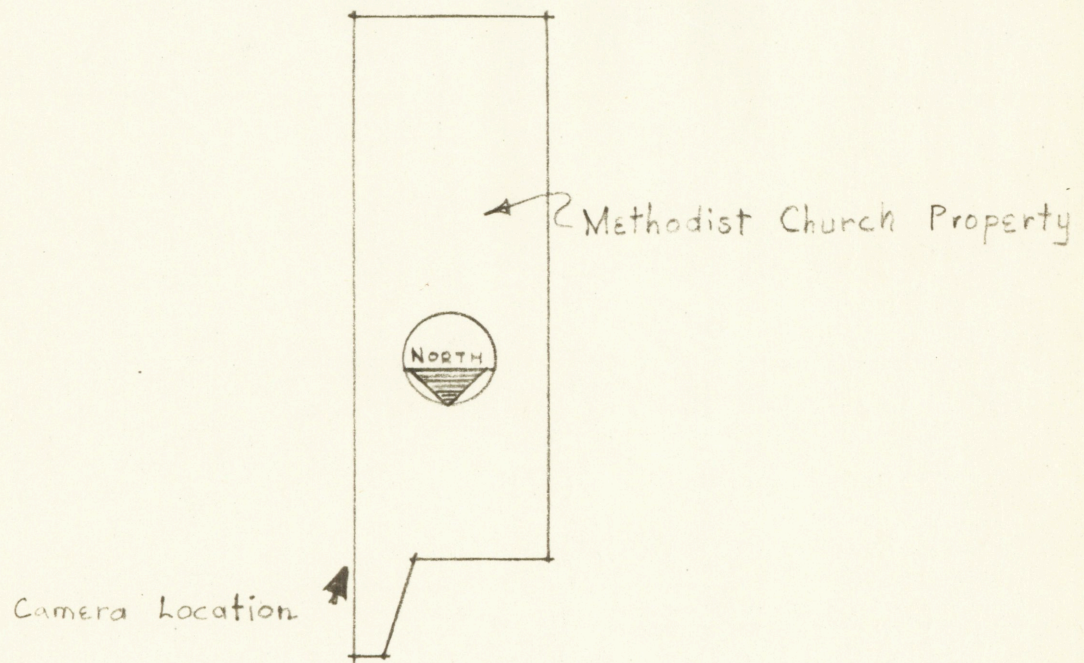
SURVEY Made by R.L. NIXON

The top soil of this site is fertile and supports the growth of grass. Under this top soil there are layers of gravel and sand. The site is subirrigated and the water level is very close to the ground surface during certain times of the year. A basement is made impractical on this site due to high water level in the ground.

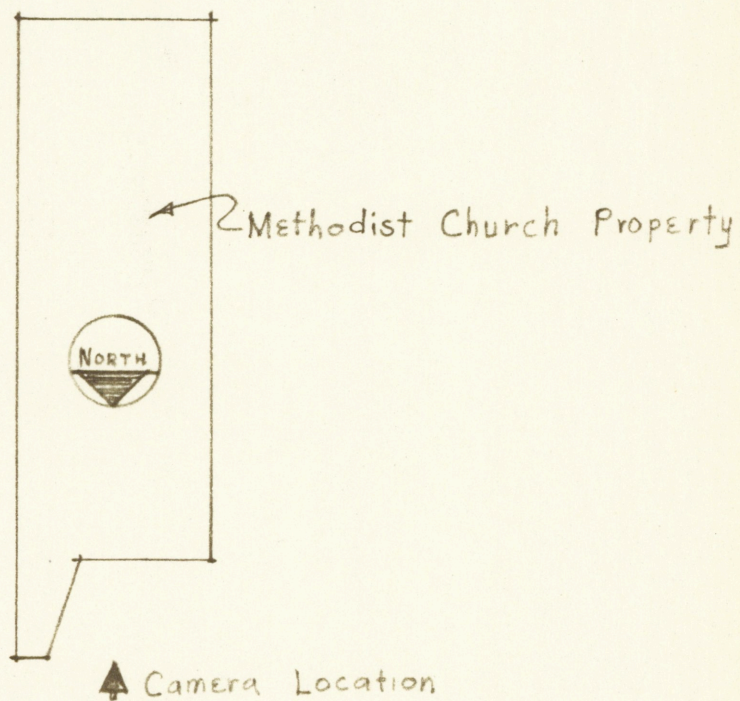
The pictures on the next six pages of this report will show the natural physical features of the site, and will show the views seen from the site. It must be kept in mind that these pictures were taken in February and the leaves are not yet out on the willows along the Farmers Canal and the grass has not yet turned green.

Wind and sun considerations are quite important in church design. Churches usually have a large enough exterior surface that wind forces must be calculated and proper reinforcement placed in the building to resist the forces of the wind. Air currents in this area can have average speeds of about 45 miles per hour with short gusts having speeds up to 65 and 75 miles per hour. In Bozeman, the wind usually blows from the southwest, but can change to the Northwest when a storm has just passed the area. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. Knowing the location of the sun, the designer of a church can either let in the sun's light with windows, or block off the sun with solid walls.

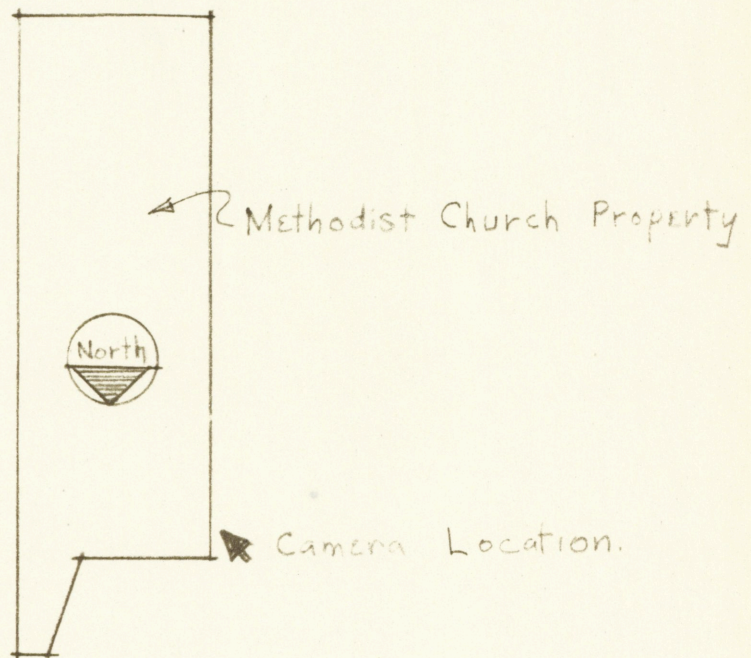
VIEWS OF THE SITE



VIEWS OF THE SITE



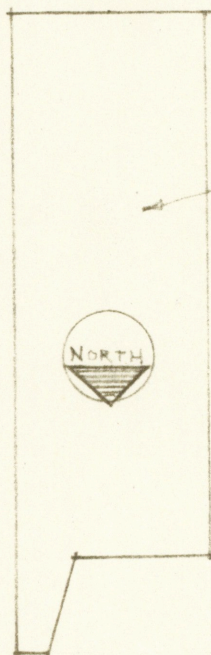
VIEWS OF THE SITE



VIEWS OF THE SITE



Camera Location

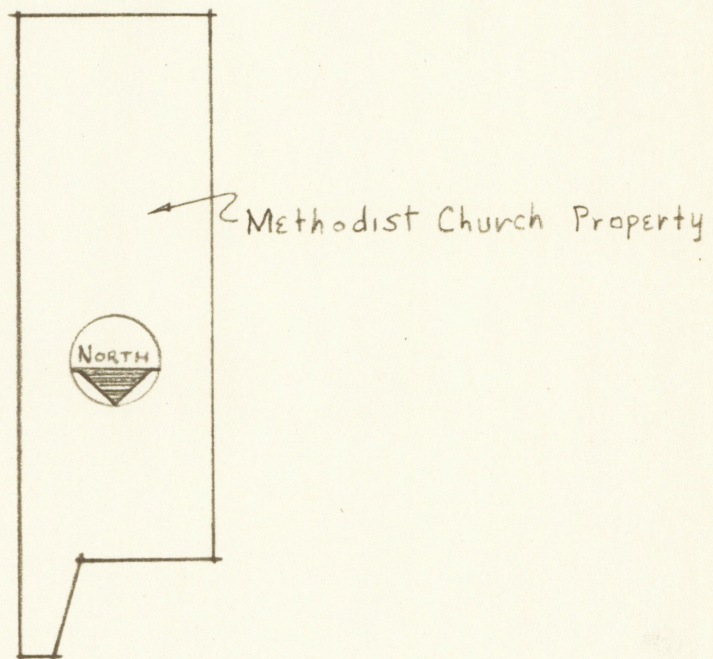


Methodist Church Property

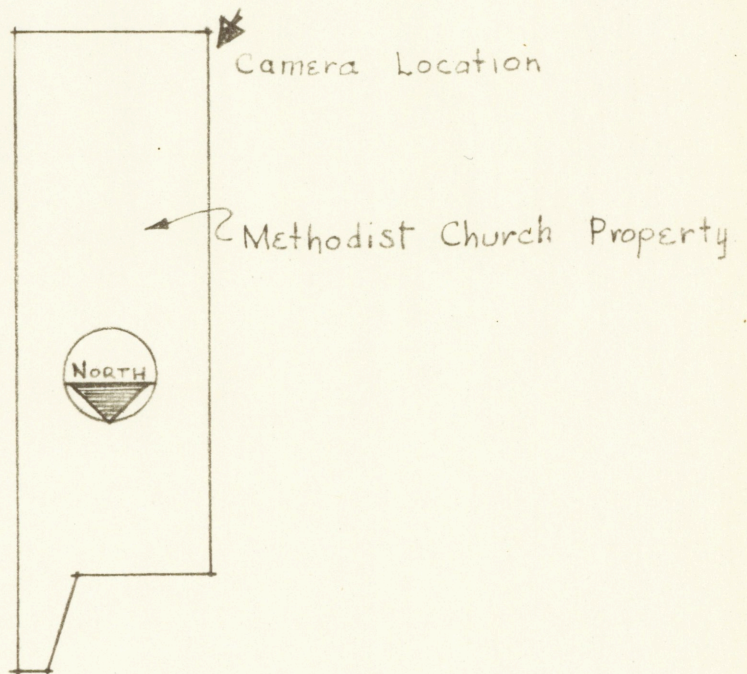
VIEWS OF THE SITE



▼ Camera Location



VIEWS OF THE SITE



Many effects can be achieved by the way the light is modulated by a building's opaque and transparent planes. If stained glass windows are used, they would usually be located in the church so that the sun's rays would shine through them during the worship service, or when people can observe the windows.

HISTORY OF METHODISM

In England during the year 1739, Methodism was established as a society for good works and pure Christian living. John Wesley was the leader of the Methodist reform movement. Wesley had meant the Methodist movement to be a reforming body of the Church of England, but when the Church of England would not appoint priests to minister to the Methodists, the Methodists broke away from the Church of England and formed their own church. Another break between the Methodists and the Church of England occurred when American people and the English were fighting the Revolutionary War; American Methodists would not support the crown as the Church of England demanded.

Even though the Methodists broke away from the Church of England or the Anglican Church, there are many things in Methodism derived from its Anglican background. The government of the two churches is very similar. Methodists also share the Anglican belief that salvation comes through grace, which is a gift of God freely given and uninfluenced by any propitiatory act of the individual. Once God's grace is received, it permeates all the actions of life, directing it toward good.

The outward manifestations of grace have been given much more organized outlets in the Methodist Church than in the Anglican Church or most other churches. It is

the methodical ways that Methodists planned their spiritual life and good works that caused them to be called "Methodist". A Methodist was to allot so much time each day for attending church, visiting the sick, helping the poor, and praying...Methodist members were assigned a specific field of social endeavor, and through the force of these members, the church was able to apply pressure for needed reforms.

The Methodist Church is unique among churches in that it was established as a protestation of the organization for creating a Christian society instead of a protestation of church doctrine. The change in Protestant church building from a single sanctuary to a building complex including church, social hall, and Sunday school, can be given credit to the Methodist Church.

The Methodist produced a new concept in a churches' responsibility of community service. The first Methodist Churches were very ^{bare}~~bear~~ and had no unnecessary frill or decorations. When the Methodists finally did consider artistic decoration, they copied the Gothic style. The plans adapted and decorations added to the churches seemed to contradict the fundamentals that Methodism was based upon.⁵ I say that their choice of architecture was a contradiction because the Methodists chose a type of church that was formal and that dominated the individual. The Methodist movement was never one of formalism, but

was instead a movement that was concerned for the individual and his actions. The church design for a new Methodist church, I believe, should be informal with a care for unity among the congregation.

THE CHURCH COMPLEX

The appearance of the church as the total building complex should impart to the viewer that it is a house of worship and of christian learning. From the exterior the church building should invite or attract the viewer to come inside and should set the mood for the christian fellowship that will occur inside the church.

The church has many separate areas with different functions. The areas that I will analyse and discuss are: (1.) house of worship, (2.) church school, (3.) social hall, and (4.) church business office. Halls link and service each area. Each of these areas are necessary in the operation of a Methodist Church.

THE HOUSE OF WORSHIP

The house of worship consists of the narthex, nave, and sanctuary. The narthex is the room or area that prepares the congregation to enter the nave and is the transition area between the outside and the main worship area of the nave and the sanctuary. The nave is the area of the church in which the congregation is seated. The sanctuary is the sacred part of the worship area; it is the area that is behind the communion rail. In this area is located the altar, pulpit, and lectern.

There will be two areas in the church in which to worship. First is the main house of worship, and second is the small chapel. The only difference in planning for these two areas is that the main house of worship is much larger than the small chapel and that the main house of worship has to have space for the choir while the small chapel only needs space for a piano or a small organ. The small chapel should be left open at all times so that if a individual wants to worship, he can always use the small chapel.

The number of people each worship center will serve must be calculated. The Methodist minister suggested that I use one third of the total church membership as the seating capacity number for the main house of worship. Since the building life of a church building should be at least fifty years, the seating capacity number should be calculated for at least twenty years in advance of the present time. If growth continues in the next twenty years as it did in the past twenty years, the church membership should be between 1,000 and 1,100 people. Taking one third of the projected church membership number gives us the seating capacity number of 350 people in the main worship area. The small chapel shall be designed with a seating capacity of 30 people. The largest group of people using the small chapel at one time is the individual study group.

Study groups usually do not consist of more than 30 people, so the figure of 30 people will be used as the seating capacity number.

To estimate size of the sanctuary and nave, the figure of 15 square feet of floor space per seat will be used. The narthex area should give standing room to all the people attending church. To estimate size of narthex, the figure of 7 square feet per seat in the nave will be used.

I believe that the worship centers in a new church should be designed so that the architecture expresses the heritage and fundamental principles of Methodism. I do not believe that a formal plan and design that makes the congregation feel restricted and dominated by the architecture expresses Methodism. Rather the plan and design should be informal in such a manner as to permit a close and intimate relationship between members of the congregation, the minister, and the choir. Each individual in the worship area should feel that he is part of the working christian fellowship of the church. Services should be based on informing the congregation on meaningful, Methodist, christian doctrine. The Methodist Church should strive to get away from pompous theatrical productions in the services. I believe that meaningful symbols can play an important role in the church worship center.

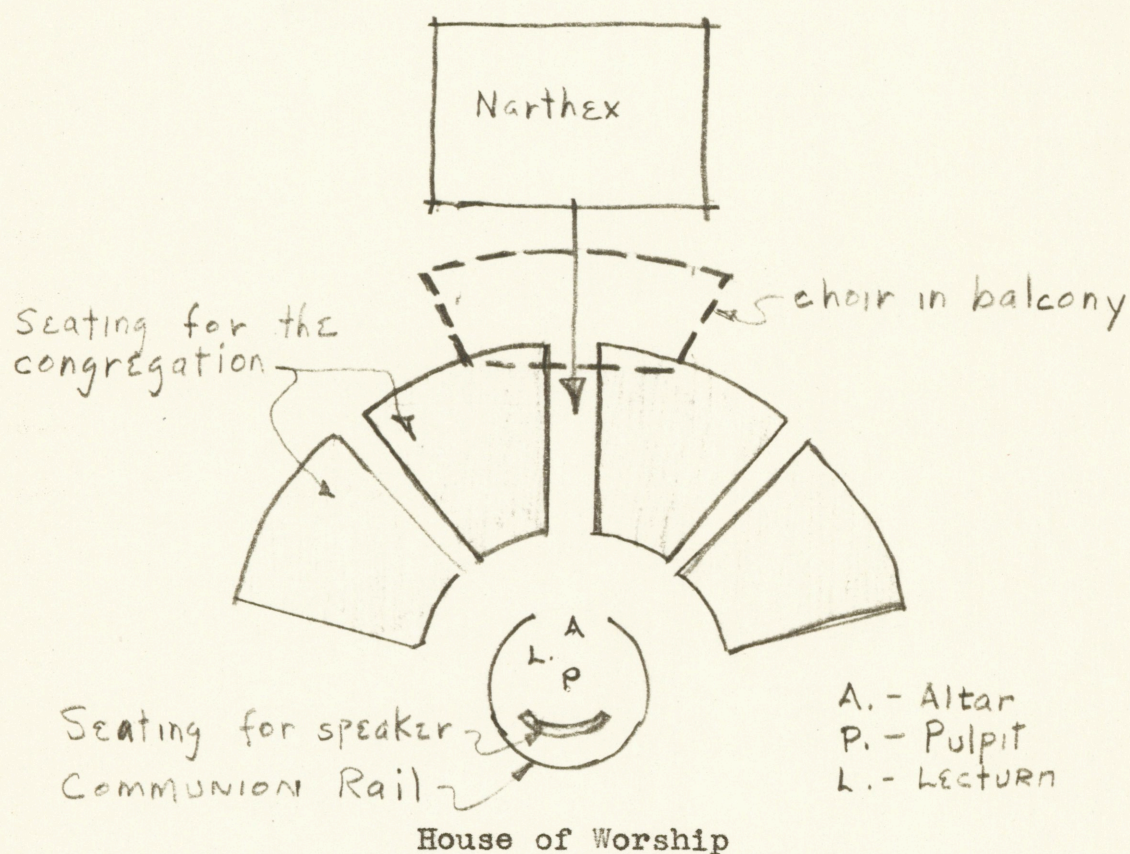
Symbols when used properly remind us of our christian heritage and important christian principles.

The placement and size of elements in the house of worship determines the environment of the religious service. The functions carried on in the narthex determine the elements and their placement. Before and after the worship service, the narthex will be an area in which the congregation will personally carry on fellowship with each other. Therefore the narthex should be an open pleasant area. Large windows and a simple structure should give a feeling of the desired openness. The doors going outside from the narthex should exit the people from church onto a courtyard instead of onto the street as so many of our churches do. The courtyard when used right becomes an outdoor extension of the narthex or an extension of the personal fellowship area. Placement of seats in the nave is very important in the attitude of the congregation. Seats facing the pulpit should aid the informal atmosphere within the worship center. By putting seats on three sides of the pulpit, the congregation is brought closer to the minister when he is speaking from the pulpit; and the minister is brought into the congregation as an integral part. There should be a center aisle to facilitate the wedding ceremony in the church.

The choir is placed in back and above the congregation in a balcony. Many advantages can be obtained by placing the choir in back of the congregation. Some of the advantages are: choir is an aid to the congregation in singing responses; the choir is heard but not seen; music becomes an integral part of the worship service instead of a theatrical production; cost of robes and their maintenance is eliminated because the choir does not need robes; the choir is placed so that they can see the minister and feel like they are a part of the congregation; choir does not detract attention away from the minister during a sermon because the congregation can not see the choir; and the congregation can focus their eyes on meaningful symbolism in the front of the church while the choir is singing. The final area to be discussed in the house of worship is the sanctuary. In this area the pulpit, altar, lecturn, and communion rail are located. The pulpit should be centrally located since sermon takes up the longest period of time and is one of the most important parts in a Methodist worship service. A congregations' comfort should be thought about by placing the pulpit in the congregations direct line of vision. The congregation does not get kinks in their necks because the whole service is located directly in front of them and not off to their side. With all the congregation looking at him, the minister feels that he

has everyone's attention. The altar plays an important role in the offering, in the baptisms, and in wedding ceremonies; so it is very important that the altar is also centrally located. The lectern should be placed to the right of the pulpit and should be visible to the entire congregation. From the lectern are read passages from the scripture which often sets the basis of the topic of the sermon. The communion rail by surrounding the sanctuary sets it apart from the nave. The communion rail is used as a kneeling rail for prayer, and as a tray in a communion service.

Below is shown a diagram of the house of worship.



SUNDAY SCHOOL

Some principles of the Christian religion can be received from the observation of actions of parents and/or christian workers, but other principles of the christian religion have to be taught. There is a factual content to the faith which must be learned by the student in much the same manner as he learns subject material in public schools. Teaching the basic principles of the Christian faith to all church members of all ages is a primary obligation and privilege of church leadership.

The obligation to teach members basic Christian principles has been felt in the Methodist Church since its beginning. John Wesley, who was the founder of the Methodist Church, advised the lay preachers as early as 1748 to instruct the children "by meeting them apart, and giving them suitable exhortations." In Hanover County, Virginia, Bishop Asbury organized the first American sunday school. After this sunday school, individual sunday schools appeared in towns wherever there was sufficient leadership and concern for teaching the children Christian principles. In 1824, the American Sunday School Union was formed by the Methodist Church along with churches of other denominations. This union was formed to promote the sunday schools in churches and to make the sunday school an integral part of the church.

The Methodists left this union in 1827 and the "Methodist Sunday School Union" was formed. In 1840, the "Methodist Sunday School Union" was reorganized and became a working agency of the Methodist Church for the promotion of sunday schools. The "Methodist Sunday School Union" lasted until 1908, and at that time was reorganized and had its name changed to the "Board of Sunday Schools." During this time, graded lesson material was being prepared. The uniform International Lesson System was accepted in 1872 by the Methodist sunday school leaders. In 1894 the Bible study union prepared graded lessons. Complete series of closely graded lessons were made available to the Methodist churches by 1914. About 1,900 churches began to appoint directors of Christian education to run the churches' sunday school. In 1939 the three branches of the Methodist Church were joined together. The agency for sunday school promotion in each of the merging Methodist churches were united or combined to form the "General Board of Education of the Methodist Church".⁶

This brief history of sunday schools will give an idea of how important the Methodists hold church school. To have well-informed church members, the member must be educated in Christian principles.

It is important to recognize the needs of the student when teaching them Christian principles.

Consideration should be given to the ways in which students learn, to their physical characteristics and limitations, to the variety of activities necessary for good learning, and to the objectives for Christian education of the student.

How do children learn to be Christians? Christian educators have discovered that the Christian faith is learned when it is experienced. Church school teachers of children plan sessions so that the children have opportunities to think, talk, play, act, work, and worship in Christian ways. "Children do not learn much as they sit still while a teacher talks at them. They learn as they sing, play, worship, act out stories; as they run in the spring sunshine or through autumn leaves; as they make posters, murals, maps, notebooks, puppets, charts, 'movies', 'television programs'; as they talk with resource persons such as missionaries, people from other countries, the minister, and church school leaders; and as they travel, read, enjoy pictures, and plan gifts for others. They learn as they listen to well-told stories, lovely music, beautiful poetry. The Christian faith is made real to children as they do these things which they understand and enjoy." Adults and older youth learn in much the same manner as the children. Learning that involves the student in thinking, planning, doing, and evaluating ~~is~~ the learning that is best retained.

The student can retain an abstract idea if that idea is shown to have bearing on a student's practical experience. When a student can apply his learning to practical actions, he can usually retain the learning.⁷

The General Board of Education of the Methodist Church is now recommending the use of the team teaching method, the use of one large room designated to a single class for the entire church school period, and the use of interest group activity in the classroom. Team or group teaching breaks away from the single teacher per class theory that is being used in many Methodist Churches presently. The large single room theory breaks away from the large assembly room and small individual classroom theory. Instead of the student spending part of his time in the assembly room with all church school students, and part of his time in classroom with students his own age, the student now spends all of his church school time in one large classroom with students his own age. The large classrooms allow two to three activities to be carried on at one time in the classroom.

Team teaching has many advantages over the single teacher method, which I will now discuss. A single teacher tends to teach subjects in which he has a knowledge or an interest. By using three to four teachers, each teacher can give a different slant on a subject and give their students a broader scope of education. Since

the Methodist Church does not pay their church school teachers, the church schools cannot always find teachers that are competent. An incompetent teacher in the single teacher system finds it hard to get help or to find out what he is doing wrong. This causes many students to quit attending church school classes. When there is an incompetent teacher in the team teaching system, the incompetent teacher can get help from the other two or three teachers and among themselves find solution to problems in teaching. It is easier to work a new teacher into the team teaching system than the single teacher system, because the teacher can get help from teachers acquainted with the class and who know the class problems. When a teacher has to be absent, the other two or three teachers in the team system can take over. If a teacher has to be absent in the single teachers system, a substitute, who usually is not acquainted with the class or its problems, has to be found to fill in for the absent teacher. In team teaching there are fewer students per teacher than in single teaching systems; therefore it is easier for the student to get personal attention and help from the teacher.⁸ These are some of the reasons why the Methodist Church school has switched from the single teacher method to the team teaching method.

In team or group teaching, the teaching staff is built on the basis of one lead teacher for each teaching unit, with assisting teachers added in the following manner:

Cribs, Toddlers, 2 years	4-5	Pupils per teacher		
3 years	6	"	"	"
4 to 5 years	6-8	"	"	"
Primary grades 1,2,3	7-8	"	"	"
Junior grades 4,5,6	8-10	"	"	"
Junior high, grades 7,8,9	10-12	"	"	"
Senior high, grades 10,11,12	10-12	"	"	"
Older classes	15	"	"	"

In the church school, rooms are the background for all the activities in which the students engage. The colors or shapes of the room should not call attention away from the activities the room is housing. All materials in a room should be of a durable quality that are easy to maintain. Since many activities are carried out in the room, the furniture and teaching props should be moveable so they can be used in one activity and not the next activity. Light and heating should be designed so the student is given a correct and comfortable environment to aid teaching. The room should be designed for the pupil and his body limitations. Facts concerning sizing of church school rooms are given on the following page.

Grades of Church School	Number of Pupils Per Class	Recommended Square Footage Per Pupil
Crib	4 to 8	30 to 35
Toddlers	4 to 8	30 to 35
2 Years	8 to 15	30 to 35
3 Years	10 to 18	30 to 35
4 Years	10 to 25	30 to 35
5 Years	10 to 25	30 to 35
1 ST Grade	15 to 25	25 to 30
2 ND Grade	15 to 25	25 to 30
3 RD Grade	15 to 25	25 to 30
4 TH Grade	15 to 25	25 to 30
5 TH Grade	15 to 25	25 to 30
6 TH Grade	15 to 25	25 to 30
7 TH Grade	15 to 35	15 to 25
8 TH Grade	15 to 35	15 to 25
9 TH Grade	15 to 35	15 to 25
10 TH Grade	12 to 35	15 to 25
11 TH Grade	12 to 35	15 to 25
12 TH Grade	12 to 35	15 to 25
Adults	10 to 50	15 to 20 ⁶

SOCIAL HALL

The social hall should be planned for use by adults in many different ways. Some of the activities carried on in the social hall are: folk games, church plays, banquets, and talks. The social hall needs a flexible plan that has no posts or pillars to impede traffic. The stage should have dressing rooms close to it. Since the kitchen is run by non-professional help, the plan must be simple enough that this inexperienced staff can efficiently use kitchen and its equipment.⁹

CHURCH BUSINESS OFFICE

The church business office is mainly concerned with running the day to day affairs of the church. For this reason there should be provisions made for keeping permanent records. There will have to be space for church business supplies. The church leaders should have their offices some where near the secretary so that they can advise the secretary on procedure. A machine room is used to print the church letters to the congregation and interested parties. Space is needed for sorting of prints as they come out of the mimeograph or other type of copying machine.⁹

AN AREA PROGRAM OF A METHODIST CHURCH

<u>Rooms</u>	<u>Square footage area</u>
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Worship Area:

Narthex.....	2,500
Sanctuary and Nave.....	5,500
Small Chapel.....	450
Choir area.....	750

Church School:

A Crib Room.....	250
Toddlers Room.....	250
2 Years Room.....	450
3 Years Room.....	550
4 Years Room.....	600
5 Years Room.....	600
1 ST Grade Room.....	600
2 ND Grade Room.....	600
3 RD Grade Room.....	600
4 TH Grade Room.....	600
5 TH Grade Room.....	600
6 Th Grade Room.....	600
7 TH Grade Room.....	500
8 Th Grade Room.....	500
9 TH Grade Room.....	500
10 TH Grade Room.....	500
11 Th Grade Room.....	500

12 TH Grade Room.....	500
Room for Adult Group - 1.....	500
Room for Adult Group - 2.....	500
Room for Adult Group - 3.....	500
Lounge.....	600

Social Area:

Social Hall.....	4,200
Stage.....	750
Kitchen.....	1,500

Church Business Office:

Office.....	700
Machine Room.....	300
Office of Church School Supervisor.....	200
Library and Reading Room.....	700
Minister's study.....	350

Building Service Area:

Storage.....	2,900
Halls and Restrooms.....	8,000
Mechanical Rooms.....	500
Area for Janitor maintenance equipment..	500

It should be noted that the areas listed are only calculations and may have to be changed some during the design phase of the project.

AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS

I would like to start this part of the report with a discussion of the aesthetic considerations of the site and exterior part of the church. The site should provide an area to park the congregations' cars; to accommodate outdoor recreation, social events, and worship services; to provide a setting for the church structure; to give the congregation access to the church to and from the site; and to create a buffer zone between the church building and adjoining property. The site should function as a whole organized unit, even though the site specifically enables many separate functions. The parking lot should be planned so that it is a pleasant, safe area withing which to walk, a place that facilitates an easy method of parking, and an area that is subdued so that it does not attract attention away from the church building. The church building should be sized and shaped so that it fits and functions upon the site which it is placed. Access ways should prepare the person for church

or be the transition area for the person going from the car to the church. The church should be designed so that a person upon viewing the church building would be drawn to the building and prepared to participate in the activities the building accomodates. A buffer zone should be a pleasant open space, not a physical obstruction, that gives a distance separation between church and adjoining property and buildings. The buffer zone will allow the church to be designed as a unit, and will allow the church to keep its unity since it is separated by space, from its surrounding.

The most important aesthetic consideration inside the Methodist Church is that the different areas used for the functions of worship, education, socialization, access, and mechanical operation are able to effectively function separately, but are connected and united under the total church building complex to operate as a unified whole. There are many considerations for the aesthetics of the worship area. The design should bring the congregation into a worshipful mood or attitude. A close and personal tie should be strived for between the congregation and the speaking minister. The choir should be placed so that it aids or assists the congregation in singing songs. Light can be very effective in helping create the worshipful mood in the congregation, so much consideration has to be given to how the light is modulated

and cast upon the forms within the worship space. The education area should be the background for the teaching activity. Room shape and color should not call attention to themselves, but should instead provide a setting for the teacher and teaching aids. The socialization area should provide a pleasant atmosphere for the congregation to get to personally know each other. It is an area that accomodates a variety of social events, so it must be flexible in design. The access area is the transition from one space to another, and allows a person to go from one area of the church to another. The transition space should prepare the person for the space he is about to enter. The mechanical operation area provides space for lighting, heating, plumbing, and sound amplifying or absorbing. These mechanical needs for a space should serve the space without disturbing its activities.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

It is very difficult to give an accurate estimate on the cost of a church before it is designed. It is usually a substantial time period between when a congregation starts thinking of building and when they actually start building. Wages and prices of material could change enough in this period to affect the estimate. An estimator cannot really estimate a job until he knows how much each material costs and can guess how much time

and labor will be required to assemble material in building.

In the following charts are some average costs of categorized types of buildings. From these figures a rough estimate can be obtained. The part of the church other than the nave will be calculated under the "Elementary and Secondary School Section" because their basic buildings are similar in cost figures. In the church estimates, pews, organ, altar, pulpit, and bells are not calculated. In the elementary and secondary school estimates, chairs and tables are not included in the calculations. Differences in heating plants other than indicated would have to be adjusted in the final estimate. These estimates are for typical building means and methods.

TYPICAL BUILDING LIFE FOR A CHURCH IN YEARS

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>CLASS A</u>	<u>CLASS B</u>	<u>CLASS C</u>
Excellent church	80	80	70
Good and average churches	70	70	60

TYPICAL BUILDING LIVES FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN YEARS

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>CLASS A</u>	<u>CLASS B</u>	<u>CLASS C</u>
Good school plants	60	60	50
Average school plants	50	50	45 ¹⁰

COST CALCULATIONS FOR CHURCHES

CLASS	TYPE	EXTERIOR WALLS	INTERIOR	LIGHTING, PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL	HEAT	COST CU. FT. SQ. FT.
A	Good church	Stone, good curtain walls, leaded windows, ornamental	Ornamental plaster and detail, terrazzo, marble, vinyl tile	Special lighting, P. A. system, good plumbing	Steam	\$1.51 \$24.17
	Average church	Concrete, metal, some leaded windows, stone trim	Plaster, some ornamentation, terrazzo, hardwood, asphalt tile	Adequate lighting and plumbing	Steam	1.27 20.29
B	Good church	Stone, good curtain walls, leaded windows, ornamental	Ornamental plaster and detail, terrazzo, marble, vinyl tile	Special lighting, P. A. system, good plumbing	Steam	1.30 20.72
	Average church	Concrete, metal, some leaded windows, stone trim	Plaster, some ornamentation, terrazzo, hardwood, asphalt tile	Adequate lighting and plumbing	Steam	1.10 17.61
C	Excellent church	Fine masonry, windows, and roof, special trims	Finest plaster and wood detail, terrazzo, vinyl tile	Special lighting, P. A. system, good plumbing, tile restrooms	Steam	1.36 21.69
	Average church	Block or brick, stucco trim, few stained windows	Some plaster, asphalt tile, hardwood, carpet on concrete	Adequate lighting and plumbing	Forced air	.87 13.88
	Good church	Face brick, stucco, stone trim, good windows	Good plaster and detail, vinyl tile, hardwood	Good lighting and plumbing	Steam	1.07 17.15

COST CALCULATIONS FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

CLASS	TYPE	EXTERIOR WALLS	INTERIOR	LIGHTING, PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL	HEAT	COST CU. FT.	SQ. FT.
A-B	Average school	Brick, limestone, concrete panels, poured concrete	Plaster, hardwood or asphalt tile, painted ceiling	Adequate lighting and plumbing	Steam	\$1.80	\$17.98
C	Good school	Steel columns, bar joists, face brick, ornamental	Plaster, ceramic wainscot, terrazzo, asphalt tile	Good fluorescent lighting, tile restrooms	Hot water	1.59	15.87
	Average school	Brick, block, concrete, steel frame or bearing walls	Plaster, acoustic tile, asphalt tile, hardwood	Adequate lighting and plumbing	Hot water	1.34	13.39

DEFINITIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

CLASS "A" - buildings have fireproofed structural steel frame with reinforced concrete or masonry floors and roofs.

CLASS "B" - buildings have reinforced concrete frames and concrete or masonry floors and roofs.

CLASS "C" - buildings have masonry exterior walls, and wood or steel roof structure.

AVERAGE QUALITY CONSTRUCTION - The most common type of building. Workmanship is professional, but extras in craftsmanship not in evidence. Materials are serviceable, but built for a price. These buildings are basically little above minimum uniform building code requirements.

GOOD QUALITY CONSTRUCTION - Above the average but building is not uncommon in quality of material and workmanship.

EXCELLENT QUALITY CONSTRUCTION - Custom built buildings, embodying superior materials and workmanship, the best normally found, though not including special construction with unusual material and labor. 10

The site expenses are very difficult to calculate, until the site plans are done. Not until the site plans are done, can the designer calculate on how much of a certain material or product will be used. Another reason that site expenses are hard to estimate, is that much of the labor and materials for site work is donated by church members. Many churches have their flowers furnished and planted by women's organizations of the church. The men of the church often plant the grass with trees on the site. Sometimes a member of the church has a bulldozer with which he can shape the ground to the correct contours.

I will list some of the costs of materials, products,

and services that are used on a site. The costs listed will include expense of materials' installation, profit, and overhead.

ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL PRICE
TOPSOIL 4 inches deep	Square yard	\$.80
TOPSOIL 6 inches deep	Square yard	1.00
Gravel of 3/4 inch diameter	Cubic yard	4.80
Concrete sidewalk 4 in. thick (does not include fill)	Square yard	4.40
Slab on the ground	Cubic yard	34.00
Concrete straight curb (6 in. by 18 in.)	Lineal foot	1.90
Concrete curb and gutter	Lineal foot	3.00
Blacktop 2 in. thick	Square yard	1.70
Manhole cover and frame with a 24 inch diameter	Each	60.00
Excavation of earth with 3/4 cubic yard power shovel	Cubic yard	1.00
Blackfill of excavated material	Cubic yard	1.30
Tree of 6 to 8 feet in height	Each	25.00

A rough estimate could be obtained by multiplying the area listed on page 40 to 41 by the area prices listed on page 46 and 47. This is useful in getting a rough cost of separate areas of the church.

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