

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Winona Lake Historic District

other names/site number 085-662-49000

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Kings Highway, Chestnut Avenue, Twelfth Street and Park Avenue not for publication N/A

city or town Winona Lake vicinity N/A

state Indiana code IN county Kosciusko code 085 zip code 46590

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick R. Roberts

11/2/93

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
60	23	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
38	3	objects
98	26	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

(please see continuation sheet)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

(please see continuation sheet)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

(please see continuation sheet)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD: weatherboard

BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other STUCCO

METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
- EDUCATION
- RECREATION
- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
- RELIGION

Period of Significance

1887 - 1943

Significant Dates

1887; 1895; 1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

William Ashley Sunday

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Grace College Library

Winona Lake Historic District
Name of Property

Kosciusko/Indiana
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 48 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	5 9 8 5 4 0	4 5 6 5 0 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 6	5 9 9 2 4 0	4 5 6 4 5 8 0

3	1 6	5 9 9 2 6 0	4 5 6 4 1 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 6	5 9 8 5 8 0	4 5 6 4 1 0 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia J. Brubaker
organization Portfolio Design Inc. date April 5, 1993
street & number 540 River Avenue telephone 219/232-4534
city or town South Bend state Indiana zip code 46601

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name (please see continuation sheet for a complete list)
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number 6 Page 1

Winona Lake Historic District

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: hotel
DOMESTIC: camp
RELIGION: religious facility
RELIGION: church school
RECREATION: outdoor recreation
RECREATION: work of art
LANDSCAPE: object

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC: camp
GOVERNMENT: correctional facility
RELIGION: religious facility
RECREATION: auditorium
RECREATION: outdoor recreation
RECREATION: work of art
LANDSCAPE: object
VACANT

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Winona Lake Historic District

Architectural Classification

Second Empire

Queen Anne

Classical Revival

OTHER: Chautauqua cottage, Swiss Chalet, Greek Temple

Bungalow/Craftsman

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Winona Lake Historic District

Architectural Description

The Winona Lake Historic District is the central historic core of Winona Lake, Indiana a summer lakeside resort community developed by the Winona Assembly and Summer School Association. The district includes several types of architecture related to its recreational function as a summer resort with related housing, entertainment and educational facilities. The primarily wood frame, two-story buildings are spread out along a ridge rising above the side of Winona Lake and stretching along the full length of the district. The lake is one of over a hundred lakes in Kosciusko County that make lakeside recreation an important part of this north central Indiana county's economy. The Town of Winona Lake is located on the east side of the lake and is two miles east of the Kosciusko County Courthouse in Warsaw. In contrast to the district's platted and densely developed building lots, the district incorporates a large landscaped park area along and below the longitudinal ridge. The park retains some of the formal gardens, pathways, retaining walls and sculptural objects, which were once prolific.

There are one hundred twenty-four (124) total resources in the district. The ninety-eight (98) contributing resources include fifty-two (52) dwellings, two (2) hotels, two (2) garages, one (1) church, three (3) other buildings and twenty-five (25) contributing structures, and thirteen (13) contributing objects. The contributing structures include twenty-three (23) contributing walls, the Hillside Amphitheatre, and a stone arch bridge; the contributing objects include a hedge, statuary, benches, fountains, horseshoe pits and shuffleboard courts. A list of resources is found at the end of section 7. The twenty-six (26) noncontributing resources include seventeen (17) dwellings, two (2) garages, four (4) other buildings and three (3) objects. The district is surrounded by commercial and industrial facilities to the north, northeast and west, by newer houses (and a church) or houses with insufficient integrity to the east, south and west, by the Grace College campus to the east, by the lake to the west (photo 1) and by parking and vacant lots to the southeast (photo 18) and southwest.

COTTAGES

Many of the single family dwellings in the district were constructed as summer cottages. Most are two-story, wood frame construction with concrete block foundations, hipped roofs and built on the side of the ridge, so that two-stories are visible on the downhill or lake side and one-story is visible on the uphill or street side. Porches built on both levels of the lakeside elevation allow the greatest exposure to the lake view. The lots are very narrow with the cottages filling up the lot so that very narrow spaces separate the cottages from north to south. On the opposite side or street elevation, the cottages are sited very close to the street with little or no yard area, giving the impression of an alley or service entrance elevation. The arrangement of tightly spaced houses very close to the street gives a very intimate, urban-village feel to Chestnut Avenue and Sunday Lane (photos 9 and 12).

Most of the cottages were given names. Some of the cottages retain name plates with the original or updated names however, most of the names were learned from the Sanborn Company fire insurance maps. A complete list of addresses with the corresponding names from the April 1928 Sanborn map follows at the end of this Section. Although most of these cottages were built as seasonal summer residences, many have been "winterized" and are now occupied year 'round.

One of the most intact examples of the cottage style is the Columbia at 708 Chestnut Avenue (photos 13 and 24). Shaped concrete block is used in the construction of the foundation, the entire first floor, the pillars that form the first floor porch and support the second floor porch and the retaining wall and corner piers on the lakeside elevation. The shaped concrete blocks are also used for the porch pillars on the streetside elevation. The

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Winona Lake Historic District

second floor (the only floor above ground on the streetside elevation) has wood clapboard siding and the second floor porch columns, porch railing, cornice and window and door trim are all of wood. Decorative cut patterns are used on the porch rails, porch columns, brackets at the tops of the porch columns and the cornice. The lakeside elevation fronts on the extension of Sunday Lane, that is merely a pedestrian concrete walk in the blocks north of Ninth Street (photo 12). Below the cottage, on the other side of the concrete walk, is another row of cottages, that are low enough so that now only mature trees prevent a lake view from the porches of the Columbia.

Another outstanding example of the cottage style is the **Baldwin at 909 Sunday Lane (photo 17)**. The Baldwin has a unique central bay of its two-story porch that extends out to form a circular tower with a conical roof. The wood vertical board-skirting under the porch has a geometrical cutout pattern, the porch column brackets are cutout quarter-circles and a dentiled cornice runs around the perimeter of both levels of the porch. All of these architectural details are of wood, as is the clapboard siding of the second floor, and a short section of wood shingles is found between the two levels on the porch. The first floor is of shaped concrete block. Unfortunately the wood is currently in poor condition. The integrity of the architectural detail and perhaps the structure itself is threatened.

One-story examples of the cottage style are found at the **Seven Oaks at 500 Chestnut Avenue and Inglenook at 506 Chestnut Avenue (photo 8)** and at **1105 Sunday Lane (photo 22)**. Two-story examples where the porches front on the streetside are found at the **Illinois at 1108 Chestnut Avenue** (that was actually moved and rotated 180 degrees from the Billy Sunday Home site behind it at 1111 Sunday Lane), and its neighbor the **Oregon at 1112 Chestnut Avenue (photo 20)**.

The **Doric at 608 Chestnut Avenue (photo 9)** is a large impressive version of the cottage style that uses the Greek temple form as an architectural theme. Four large fluted columns support end gable-pediments on both the two-story porch street elevation and the three-story porch lake elevation. Two additional fluted columns are on each of the other elevations of this multiple-unit house. Architectural themes were employed throughout Winona Lake in the building of summer cottages. Another example is next door to the Doric, the **Highland Lodge at 606 Chestnut Avenue (photo 9)**. Although the house is somewhat altered, the steeply pitched roof of a Swiss Chalet is evidence of the original desired effect. The Swiss Terrace is a group of three buildings, discussed below, that also employed an architectural theme.

While the cottage style was used extensively along the edge of the ridge overlooking the lake, bungalows were built on the flat lots at the top of the ridge. Some were built for summer use only (and later converted), others were built originally for year 'round use. An outstanding example of the bungalow style is **Sucasa at 100 Third Street (photo 4)**. The low-pitched roof, wide eaves, large eave brackets, battered porch posts and attached pergola are all characteristic of the style.

HOUSES

There are a number of single family dwellings in the district that were originally constructed as year 'round homes. They are generally larger homes, built of more substantial materials and incorporate more conveniences such as garages.

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Winona Lake Historic District

One of the most important houses in the district is the **Beyer Home** at **502-504 Chestnut Avenue (photo 8)**, also known as 503-505 Ludlow Avenue (Ludlow was later renamed Sunday Lane after Billy Sunday). The Queen Anne style house was built in 1907 by the two brothers (J.E. and J.F.) who owned the land on which Winona Lake was built. The house was purposely built as a winter cottage to illustrate the desirability of living in Winona Lake year 'round. Over ten different types of decorative concrete block manufactured by the Winona Building Materials Manufacturing Company was used for the exterior facade. The firm was located northwest of the district across the Kings Highway. The symmetrical plan of the house is balanced with conical-roofed turrets and round wraparound porches at both corners of the main facade facing the lake. A central arched entry to the porch has a plaque with "Beyer Home" in raised, painted letters. The exterior is further adorned with pressed sheet metal ornamentation and finials and electric lights around the perimeter of the porch eaves.

The interior was laid out as two identical halves, one for each brother. The woodwork on the first floor is a light oak in the Colonial Revival style with Delft tile around the fireplaces; the style of the second floor is in the French Rococo with Art Nouveau tile around the fireplaces; and the third floor is done in the Arts and Crafts style with mortise and tenon fireplace mantels and coffered beamed ceilings. The back room on the first floor was a garage for the brothers' matching electric cars, that were plugged in for recharging while inside. All of the latest electric appliances and conveniences were incorporated into the home.

In the late 1910's, after one brother moved out, one of the kitchens was converted into a parlor, the auto room was converted into a sunroom and a garage was built across Chestnut Avenue. The clay barrel tile roof that remains on the garage was also originally on the main house. The retaining walls built to create a terraced landscape on the lakeside of the house are counted as a contributing object.

Up the street from the Beyer Home at **101 Fourth Street** is **Felsenheim (photos 4 and 5)**. Also a Queen Anne style house built of various types of decorative concrete block from the Winona Building Materials Manufacturing Company, this house was built by W.G. Gluegel around 1910. The asymmetrical composition, rounded turret, large wraparound porch and use of colored leaded glass are all characteristic of the Queen Anne style however, the house also displays the popular mix of Classical Revival details including the bracketed eaves, Palladian window opening and paired columns. The interior has been beautifully restored with original wood flooring, window and door trim and staircase.

Across the street at **100 Fourth Street** is **Hartfield**, a similar house also built of the shaped concrete block around the same time, but with less architectural detail than Felsenheim. Hartfield has a garage with a hipped roof and matching concrete block walls. The home of evangelist Milford H. Lyons, **Faerholm**, was built on the foundation of a former house that burned on the site in 1914. This house, located at **304 Chestnut Avenue (photo 6)**, has a large rectangular plan (much like an American Foursquare) with a hipped roof with dormers facing the street and the lake, a stuccoed facade and a fieldstone foundation and porch walls. The fieldstone retaining wall at the lake side of the house is counted as a contributing object. The **Virginia** at **200 Chestnut Avenue (photo 3)** is a small bungalow with Colonial Revival details built by Dr. Campbell Morgan around 1925. Exposed roof rafters, eyebrow dormers, multi-paned window sash and paired engaged porch columns are all character defining details of this bungalow.

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Another important house in the district is the **Mount Hood Bungalow** or **Billy Sunday Home** at 1111 Sunday Lane (photo 21). Built in 1911 by the evangelist Billy Sunday and his wife, the house is a bungalow with shaped concrete block foundation and porch walls and a front (or lake) facing gable. The interior is largely intact and features decoratively painted canvas wall coverings and wood wainscoting in the main parlor and dining room and stenciling on some of the plaster walls in other rooms. The house is operated as a house museum and is open to the public. The retaining walls along the front of the house are counted as a contributing object.

HOTELS

The **Winona Hotel** (photo 2) at the north end of the district is the oldest structure in the district built in 1887. Built by the Beyer brothers for their Spring Fountain Park, that predates the development of Winona Lake, the Second Empire style hotel is three and one half stories with a basement fully exposed on the lake side. The brick foundation and basement are intact however, the wood clapboard siding of the upper floors was covered with aluminum siding in the 1960's and the mansard roof was altered at the same time with some aluminum siding and removal of window dormers. The original wood frame wraparound porch was also removed and windows replaced with steel casement sash of squatter proportions than the original tall narrow windows. The overall form of the hotel is maintained as is the gambrel roof form of the northernmost wing with its center front gable and flanking dormers, and the rounded turrets halfway back the hotel's extremely long central wing. Mosaic tile floors, pillars and partitions from the Turkish baths remain intact in the basement as does the floor plan on the uppermost floor with its narrow corridors and baths down the hall.

The **Westminster Hotel** (photo 15), originally built as the Presbyterian Building in 1905, is a massive Craftsman style/Colonial Revival hotel built on the plateau at the top of the ridge. The U-shaped plan opens out onto Ninth Street with a trellised walkway connecting and surrounding the inside of the "U" to form a lovely inner court. The three-and-one-half story hotel with raised basement has cut stone foundation, brick facade, cut stone sills and jack-arched lintels with raised keystones and a hipped roof with hipped roofed-window dormers. The trellis columns, lintels, symmetrical composition and six-over-six window sash give the hotel its Colonial Revival feel, while the open wood trellis, low-pitched hipped roof with wide eaves and large eave brackets define the hotel's Craftsman association.

GUEST HOUSES

Summer guest cottages with private bedrooms, public dining rooms and more of the comfortable atmosphere of home than the hotels were also built in Winona Lake to capitalize on the lucrative tourist trade. The majority were located "in the midst of the activity of the Park" along Terrace Drive (quote from an advertisement for the Swiss Terrace in the 1904 *Winona Year Book*). Many of these remain, although they now offer year 'round rooms or apartments or were converted to single family homes.

The **Swiss Terrace** was a group of three houses built around 1902 in a Swiss Chalet architectural style. The three included the **Geneva** at 801 Terrace Drive, the **Interlaken** at 803 Terrace Drive (photo 14) and the **Lucerne** (now demolished). The Interlaken was the featured center piece with a three-tiered porch system across the front, lakeside elevation with decorative porch railings, a ground level arcade, and an elaborate three-part panel in the gable on the top level with cutout patterns in the center panel and shingles on the flanking panels. The decorative gable panels remain as do the open porches of the second and third levels and the gambrel roof with the short hip in the front. The bottom level is now enclosed; there is wider aluminum siding on the house, and newer porch

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railings and the terraced landscape in the front has been cropped by the paving of Terrace Drive. The Geneva to the north has had similar alterations including the addition of asphalt siding, newer porch railings and an enclosed ground level. Both buildings retain their overall scale, size and massing and sufficient design elements to continue to portray their association with the history of Winona Lake.

Other summer guest cottages located along the "first terrace," as the lower level along Terrace Drive was called, were the Hillside at 701 Terrace Drive (photo 12), the Buckeye at 809 Terrace Drive, the Franconia and the Franconia Annex at 905-907 Sunday Lane (photo 17). All were built between 1899 and 1905; the Franconia Annex was added between 1905 and 1910. All are large two-and-one-half or three-and-one-half-story wood frame structures with two and three-story porches facing the lake. Because of its end location on the first terrace, the Hillside has a two-story porch that wraps around the north and west (or lakeside) elevations. The Franconia Annex has a concrete block facade and porch columns with both rough-faced and smooth-finished concrete block. These large cottages are in fair to poor condition and have suffered deferred maintenance; the Franconia has been condemned for structural deficiencies.

The Twin Gables was built in 1905 and opened with electric lights, rooms, baths and meals at reasonable rates in the 1906 season. The small Tudor Revival style cottage has twin gables on the east elevation and once sported a half timbered-facade from roof ridge to foundation; the facade is now covered with wide aluminum siding. The fieldstone foundation and porch walls with small round stones still remains as does the rounded front porch and columns although the porch is partly enclosed.

MOUNT MEMORIAL COLLEGE

The Winona Assembly and Summer School Association completed the Mount Memorial College Building (photo 16) in 1905 for use as a recitation hall and summer school. The large two-story Classical Revival structure with raised basement was built with a red brick facade trimmed in limestone at the terminus of Ninth Street or Mount Boulevard at the top of the ridge above Winona Lake. A large landscaped campus surrounds the building, which has since been added onto with one-story brick additions to the south and east. Two other one-story noncontributing buildings, one is the Winona Lake Fire Station, are located in the southeast corner of the portion of the campus located within the district's boundaries. The original campus extended south to Thirteenth Street however, that portion has several large newer buildings and does not contribute to the continuity of the district.

The squat H-shaped plan of the original Mount Memorial building has an arcaded central section on the main or west elevation. The original groups of three double hung windows on both floors between the piers of the arcade have been down-sized however, all of the brick and stone decoration remains. Round stone arches at the top of each bay are spaced with elaborate stone cartouches. Carved stone swags are hung under the sills of round stone arches on the flanking sections of the main elevation. A modillioned cornice runs around the perimeter of the main building under the wide eaves of the low-pitched hipped roof. The building, later the home of the Free Methodist Publishing House and the Free Methodist World Headquarters, is currently vacant and for sale.

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OTHER CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

The **First Presbyterian Church of Winona Lake (photo 11)** was built at the corner of Seventh Street and Chestnut Avenue in 1923. The Gothic Revival church has a brick facade with limestone sills, shouldered lintels, watertable, buttress caps and parapets. Art glass is used in the windows grouped in threes with six-panel transoms above. The **Winona Lake Police Station (photo 25, far left)** is a simple two-story structure built around 1915 in an American Foursquare style with a square plan and hipped roof with wide eaves. The **Administration Building** is a two-story Colonial Revival style building that took on its current cross-shaped plan in the early 1920's. Although the house has wide aluminum siding over its original wood clapboard siding and windows have been replaced, the large classical porch columns and small second floor balcony on both the lakeside and east elevations remain.

LANDSCAPE AND CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS

An integral part of the Winona Lake experience was the landscaped park that stretched from the entrance building at the north end of the district (now demolished), along the lakefront and Park Avenue all the way to Twelfth Street. The park was the center of the activity: recreational, religious and educational. Several versions of large wood frame auditoriums (now demolished) were built in the park to house the thousands of people who came for the Chautauqua programs, evangelist's sermons and other events. The **Billy Sunday Tabernacle (photo 25)** was the longest-lived auditorium in Winona Lake. Built in 1921 with a wood frame structure and stucco facade, the tabernacle was regrettably only demolished in 1992.

Outdoor programs were conducted in the park at the **Hillside Amphitheater (photo 8)**, counted as a contributing object, that consists of several sections of wood slatted benches on terraced concrete with a concrete stage or platform at the bottom. The amphitheater was built in 1910 from funds donated by a Chicago woman. Down the hill from the Hillside Amphitheater are the remains of the **Sheridan Fountain (photo 7)**, a circular stone wall, now devoid of water or a fountain, surrounded by a concentric concrete sidewalk within eight feet and another concentric concrete sidewalk forty feet out. Four concrete sidewalks connecting the two circles bisect them into quarters.

Historic maps included in this nomination show the variety of concrete walks, landscaping and plantings that existed at different points in the history of the Winona Lake park. Some of these elements still exist in the park as shown on the large map of the historic district. Specific contributing objects include: the landscaped knoll at the northern entrance to the district with **Winona Lake** spelled out in the hedges (**photo 1**); **The Student** statue southwest of the Winona Hotel near Park Avenue (the statue was presented by H.J. Heinz, an Assembly board member and the famous Pittsburgh relish company businessman); five (5) concrete and wood picnic tables; shuffleboard courts; horseshoe pits; the **Solomon C. Dickey bust (photo 25)** that stands on a limestone base in front of the site of the Billy Sunday Tabernacle; a **Foreign Missionary Society** plaque that is mounted on a small concrete base behind the Administration Building; a **stone arched bridge** with a pipe handrail near Twelfth Street; and the **J.M. Studebaker Spring (photo 23)** in the side of the hill below the house at 1007 Sunday Lane (the spring was donated by J.M. Studebaker, an Assembly board member and the famous South Bend wagon--later car--manufacturer).

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The Studebaker Spring is adorned with a plaza created by a colored granite three-sided retaining wall with raised red mortar joints. In the center is an arched opening with a recessed marble-veneered wall with another central arched opening in the center of which is a sculptured dolphin. The spring water once flowed from the dolphin's mouth and there were metal hooks in the marble wall for tin drinking cups. On both sides of the arched opening there are planting beds and the plaza is completed by paving stones that radiate out in a semi-circle from the spring. At the top of the wall behind the spring there was originally a name plaque that has been removed. There were several other springs in the park at one time. Most had the water pumped to the surface from a close water table however, some came to the surface naturally.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

The noncontributing buildings in the district include historic cottages or houses that have been altered with aluminum siding, replaced windows, altered roof forms, floor plans or additions and/or enclosed porches (706 Chestnut Avenue, photo 13; 707 Terrace Drive, photo 14; 1007 and 1101 Sunday Lane, photo 23) and buildings built since the period of significance (Homer Rodeheaver Auditorium, photo 24; the poly-sided Lakeside Chapel on Park Avenue; the parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church of Winona Lake; two garages; the Winona Lake Fire Station; and a warehouse building). Three noncontributing objects in the park include a miniature golf course (photo 7) and basketball court between the Sheridan Fountain and Park Avenue and a playground north of the golf course; all were built since the period of significance.

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Winona Lake Historic District

LIST OF RESOURCES

CHESTNUT AVENUE

Winona Hotel

100 Chestnut Avenue - NC
104 Chestnut Avenue - Idlewild
106 Chestnut Avenue - Fountain View

200 Chestnut Avenue - Virginia
202 Chestnut Avenue - Lake Terrace
206 Chestnut Avenue - Wayne
wall(s) at 206 Chestnut Avenue
208 Chestnut Avenue
wall(s) at 208 Chestnut Avenue

304 Chestnut Avenue - Faerholm
wall(s) at 304 Chestnut Avenue

400 Chestnut Avenue
wall(s) at 400 Chestnut Avenue
402 Chestnut Avenue - Chadmek
wall(s) at 402 Chestnut Avenue

500 Chestnut Avenue - Seven Oaks
wall(s) at 500 Chestnut Avenue
502-504 Chestnut Avenue - Beyer Home
garage across the street at 502-504 Chestnut Avenue
wall(s) at 502-504 Chestnut Avenue
506 Chestnut Avenue - Inglenook

600 Chestnut Avenue - The Woods
wall(s) at 600 Chestnut Avenue
602 Chestnut Avenue - Sunset
wall(s) at 602 Chestnut Avenue
604 Chestnut Avenue - Alanthus
wall(s) at 604 Chestnut Avenue
606 Chestnut Avenue - Highland Lodge
608 Chestnut Avenue - Doric
NC garage at 608 Chestnut Avenue

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Winona Lake Historic District

702 Chestnut Avenue - Kilkare
wall(s) at 702 Chestnut Avenue
704 Chestnut Avenue - Tree View
wall(s) at 704 Chestnut Avenue
706 Chestnut Avenue - Dickison
wall(s) at 706 Chestnut Avenue
708 Chestnut Avenue - Columbia
wall(s) at 708 Chestnut Avenue

800 Chestnut Avenue - Lehigh
wall(s) at 800 Chestnut Avenue
804 Chestnut Avenue - Dunmovin
wall(s) at 804 Chestnut Avenue
806 Chestnut Avenue - Bebb
808 Chestnut Avenue - Hiawatha
wall(s) at 808 Chestnut Avenue
810 Chestnut Avenue - NC

904 Chestnut Avenue - Breckenridge
906 Chestnut Avenue - Brownhaven
908 Chestnut Avenue - Everett
910 Chestnut Avenue - NC

1002 Chestnut Avenue - NC
1008 Chestnut Avenue - NC
1010 Chestnut Avenue - Victoria
1012 Chestnut Avenue - Bonnie Castle

1106 Chestnut Avenue
1108 Chestnut Avenue - Illinois
1112 Chestnut Avenue - Oregon

SUNDAY LANE

905-907 Sunday Lane - Franconia and Franconia Annex
909 Sunday Lane - Baldwin
911 Sunday Lane - Lee

1001 Sunday Lane - Pines - NC
NC garage
1007 Sunday Lane - NC

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Winona Lake Historic District

1101 Sunday Lane - Wabash - NC
1103 Sunday Lane - Tippecanoe
1105 Sunday Lane - Eigenmann
1107 Sunday Lane - Woodlawn
1111 Sunday Lane - Mount Hood - The Billy Sunday Home
wall(s) at 1111 Sunday Lane

TERRACE DRIVE

701 Terrace Drive - The Hillside
wall(s) at 701 Terrace Drive
703 Terrace Drive - Beulah Heights - NC
wall(s) at 703 Terrace Drive
705 Terrace Drive - Medilla - NC
wall(s) at 705 Terrace Drive
707 Terrace Drive - Sidney - NC
wall(s) at 707 Terrace Drive
709 Terrace Drive - Winetka

The Swiss Terrace:

801 Terrace Drive - Geneva
803 Terrace Drive - Interlaken
wall(s) at 803 Terrace Drive

809 Terrace Drive - Buckeye

THIRD STREET

100 Third Street - Sucasa
102 Third Street - Rodeheaver

FOURTH STREET

100 Fourth Street - Hartfield
garage at 100 Fourth Street
101 Fourth Street - Felsenheim

FIFTH STREET

100 Fifth Street - Sunrise

SIXTH STREET

101 Sixth Street - Hoosier Rest
102 Sixth Street - Wagner
103 Sixth Street

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Winona Lake Historic District

SEVENTH STREET

101 Seventh Street - El Don
103 Seventh Street - Reveal
105 Seventh Street - Drumtochty
107 Seventh Street - Twin Gables
102 Seventh Street - First Presbyterian Church of Winona Lake
First Presbyterian Church Parsonage - NC

NINTH STREET

Westminster Hotel
Mount Memorial College
Winona Lake Fire Station building behind Mount Memorial - NC
NC building behind Mount Memorial

PARK AVENUE

Winona Lake hedge
The Student statue
Miniature Golf Course - NC
5 concrete and wood picnic tables
Horseshoe pits
Basketball court - NC
Shuffleboard courts
Playground - NC
Sheridan Fountain
Hillside Amphitheater
Lakeside Chapel - NC
Winona Lake Police Station
Solomon C. Dickey bust
801 Park Avenue - Administration Building
Foreign Missionary Society plaque
907 Park Avenue - Homer Rodeheaver Auditorium - NC
J.M. Studebaker Spring
Stone arch bridge with pipe rail

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Winona Lake Historic District

Statement of Significance

A beloved summer retreat for thousands, "a magnificent park of 200 acres, [with] unsurpassed natural attractions, [a] world famous Chautauqua, [the] greatest Bible Conference [and] home of schools," Winona Lake is a unique resource, the Historic District a remnant of its historic past (quote from circa 1905 promotional literature). From its ambitious beginning in 1895, throughout its brilliant career into the 1920's, to the demise of its feature programs in 1943, the Winona Lake Historic District was part of a summer lakeside resort community founded by the Winona Assembly and Summer School Association. The district is significant for the developments in community planning, education, recreation, religion, architecture and landscape architecture that took place here. The cottages, houses, former hotel and guest houses, landscaping and other resources in the district survive with a level of integrity that continues to establish the importance of the district and its history as a unique religious Chautauqua community.

Historical Background and Significance:

The Winona Lake Historic District is significant under criterion A for its association with the activities and programs of the Winona Assembly and Summer School Association and the Winona Assembly and Bible Conference. As part of this association, the district has significance in community planning and development, education, recreation and religion. The district can be evaluated within the historic context of Chautauqua institutions, primarily the original institution at Chautauqua Lake, New York.

John Heyl Vincent (1832-1920) was a Methodist preacher in the 1850's when he made pioneering developments in Sunday School materials and the training of Sunday School teachers. In 1874 he, together with a friend, Lewis Miller, held a Sunday School teacher's assembly for two weeks in August at Fair Point on Lake Chautauqua in western New York state. Fair Point was a camp-meeting grove and the first assembly was held in tents. Vincent and Miller developed the assembly into a summer learning experience with an emphasis on study, lectures and the arts in the context of a permanent summer resort community. In 1878, Vincent developed the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C.L.S.C.), a four-year home reading course, that became vastly popular across the country and was the forerunner of home study and correspondence schools in this country. Between 1878 and 1888, Vincent continued to plan and direct the Chautauqua summer programs, which were the forerunner of summer school at colleges in this country.

In 1886, Vincent wrote The Chautauqua Movement, which, along with the C.L.S.C. and the success of his summer programs, further popularized his ideas about learning, culture and the summer recreational experience. Daughter assemblies began to spring up around the country, which were similarly located near bodies of water and developed as summer resort communities. In addition, 1000's of local "Chautauquas," two-week summer programs, were held in halls or in tents. These programs drew large audiences and presented scholars, lecturers, artists, musicians and drama. Those who were commonly a part of Chautauqua programming (and also appeared in Winona Lake) included William Jennings Bryan, Russell H. Conwell, Robert M. LaFollette, Will Rogers, John Philips Souza, "Billy" Sunday and Sergeant Alvin Cullum York.

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Winona Lake Historic District

Many of the acts were booked by the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, founded by James Redpath in Boston in 1868, and later run primarily out of the Chicago office for the thousands of midwest bookings. The Winona Assembly booked the acts for their summer programs through the Chicago Redpath Lyceum Bureau. The Redpath Collection at the University of Iowa library includes signed contracts for Winona Lake for 1912, 1913, 1914, 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1931 and 1942 for the following summer's attractions. The summer program of 1943 was the final summer assembly program in Winona Lake. The Winona Assembly was also responsible for the Florida Forum and Assembly held during the winter months in Daytona Beach, Florida during the 1920's, with acts booked through the Redpath Bureau.

Between 1886 and 1892, C.C., J.E. and J.F. Beyer purchased property on the east side of Eagle Lake, two miles east of the Kosciusko County Courthouse in Warsaw, Indiana. On this land the Beyer brothers established Spring Fountain Park, a summer resort and amusement park. The park offered lakeside recreation, fresh spring waters and rooms in the Eagle Lake Hotel, built in 1887. The hotel was later renamed the Winona Hotel and expanded and renovated several times. The Winona Hotel (photo 2) is the district's oldest resource and the only one dating to before the establishment of Winona Lake and the Winona Assembly.

The Beyers had come to America from Germany in the early 1870's and established a dairy business by 1878. They were attracted to the Spring Fountain Park land because of its natural springs, that were doubly beneficial for naturally cooling their dairy products as well as, becoming an attraction for vacationers. In 1888, the Beyers produced a \$2,000 fireworks display in the Park, which helped to promote their enterprise.

In 1894, Solomon C. Dickey, who was the Superintendent of Home Missions in Indiana for the Presbyterian Church, approached the yearly synod of the Presbyteries of Indiana at Fort Wayne about developing a Chautauqua-type institution with a special emphasis on Bible study and religious training. The Church gave approval for Dickey and a committee to proceed with the proposal. Dickey organized other Presbyterian ministers and prominent Presbyterian businessmen into the directors of the Winona Assembly and Summer School Association, which was incorporated in 1895. The directors wanted to include an assembly, patterned on the Chautauqua assembly with the typical educational and cultural offerings, and a Bible conference. Winona was chosen as the name for this new endeavor, which was to be a business venture, wherein all aspects of the environment would be owned, operated and/or controlled by the Assembly.

The Winona Assembly purchased a large tract of land in 1895 from the Beyer brothers, platted it into lots, called the plat Winona Park and renamed the lake Winona Lake. The Assembly made additional purchases of land in 1897, 1898 and 1900 and platted additions to the original plat in 1902 (the 2nd), 1903 (the 3rd and 4th) and 1904 (the 5th, 6th and Campus Additions). The Campus Addition was platted as the "Campus of the Winona Horticultural Institute." Hotels, a restaurant and an auditorium were built by the Assembly and thousands of dollars were spent on landscaping the park and gardens. Much of the land was platted into parcels to be sold for building lots with restrictive covenants. These covenants and the rules of conduct for Winona Lake forbid alcohol, gambling, dancing, recreating on the Sabbath and other sinful activities.

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Winona Lake Historic District

Winona Lake was carefully laid out and planned as a summer resort community. Its significance under the category of community planning and development is evident by the survival of the cottages, houses and guest houses built on the platted lots governed by the Assembly and the buildings, landscaping and gardens designed and built by the Assembly. The level of control in the development of Winona extends to the areas of transportation and utilities. The Assembly also owned and operated The Winona and Warsaw Electric Railway, which transported visitors to and from Winona, and The Winona Electric Light and Water Company, which provided utilities for the residents of Winona as well as, neighboring Warsaw.

Solomon Dickey consulted John Vincent on the establishment of the Winona program and patterned the six-week summer school closely on the Chautauqua summer program. By 1910, the summer educational programs were expanded to include year 'round schools including The Winona Technical Institute in Indianapolis and in Winona Lake: The Winona Agricultural Institute, the Indiana University Biological Station, The Winona Park School for Young Women and The Winona Academy, a preparatory school for boys. Agriculture, technology and the liberal arts were emphasized. The district's significance in the area of education is embodied in the **Mount Memorial College Building (photo 16)** built in 1905 to house the Assembly's educational and training programs and in **The Student statue** southwest of the Winona Hotel near Park Avenue. A commemorative bust of **Solomon C. Dickey (photo 25)** stands on a limestone base in front of the site of the Billy Sunday Tabernacle.

The lake itself provided much of the recreation for Winona Lake, as did the extensive landscaping, gardens, springs and walkways and the places people stayed to enjoy these things. The district's significance in the area of recreation is supported by the survival of many of these elements. The places people stayed to recreate were the individual summer cottages, the guest houses, such as the **Swiss Terrace**, a group of three houses built around 1902 in a Swiss Chalet architectural style, which consisted of the **Geneva at 801 Terrace Drive**, the **Interlaken at 803 Terrace Drive (photo 14)** and the **Lucerne** (now demolished), and the **Westminster Hotel (photo 15)**, originally built as the Presbyterian Building in 1905. The landscape elements include: the **Sheridan Fountain (photo 7)** with its attendant concrete walks; additional concrete walks throughout the park; the landscaped knoll at the northern entrance to the district with **Winona Lake** spelled out in the **hedges (photo 1)**; a **stone arched bridge** with a pipe handrail near Twelfth Street; and the **J.M. Studebaker Spring (photo 23)** (Studebaker was a director of the Winona Assembly) in the side of the hill below the house at 1007 Sunday Lane.

The district is significant in the area of religion for its Bible Conference, which was uniquely associated with the Chautauqua-type program here at Winona Lake. Dickey turned to D.L. Moody and his Institute at Northfield, Massachusetts for consultation on establishing the Bible Conference. The Conference was a ten-day program that followed the summer school. The nondenominational program brought together speakers, ministers and evangelists from around the country and abroad. Other religious programs included the Sunday School Training School, the Summer School of Missions and the Winona Bible School in New York City.

Properties in the district that are associated with its religious significance include the **First Presbyterian Church of Winona Lake (photo 11)** built in 1923 as the Winona Federated Church. The **Billy Sunday Tabernacle (photo 25)** was the last of several auditoriums built to house the religious and educational programs. It was built in 1921 and demolished in March 1992. Many church conferences of various denominations including Presbyterian, Brethren and Mennonite were also held at Winona Lake. The **Foreign Missionary Society plaque**

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Winona Lake Historic District

is mounted on a small concrete base behind the Administration Building and states "on this knoll September 4, 1900 the Foreign Missionary Society of the Brethren Church was organized to testify the gospel of the grace of God."

The Winona Assembly and Summer School Association was forced into bankruptcy in 1915 as a result of poor financial management of the many enterprises of the Assembly. A new organization, the Winona Assembly and Bible Conference--some of the new directors were creditors of the bankrupt organization--purchased the Winona Lake property and continued to run many of the programs including the Summer School and the Bible Conference until 1943.

Winona Lake experienced a slow transition from its heyday in the 1910's and 1920's as a Chautauqua community to the year 'round residential community it is today. In 1935, the Free Methodist Publishing House moved to Winona Lake from Chicago and took over ownership and use of the Mount Memorial Building. In 1938, the Warsaw-Winona trolley service ended. In 1939, Grace Seminary of the Grace Brethren Church moved to Winona Lake. In 1942, a former guest house, the Otterbein Building, was sold at a tax sale to the Free Methodist Church, who moved into the building. The last Chautauqua program was held in 1943. In 1945, Youth for Christ International was founded in Winona Lake and used many of the former Winona Assembly facilities to host nondenominational summer programs for teenagers. In 1948, Grace College of the Grace Brethren Church was founded in Winona Lake. In 1959, the **Homer Rodeheaver Auditorium**, (photo 24) was dedicated to provide a more modern facility for the summer programs still held here. Finally, in 1968, Grace Schools (the College and Seminary) took over the Winona Assembly and gained ownership of all of their extensive property. All of the summer programs are now discontinued.

By comparison, the original Chautauqua Institution is still in operation as are several of the daughter Chautauquas including Bay View, Michigan, Lakeside, Ohio, Montreat, North Carolina and Fountain Park, Indiana. The overall quality and integrity of the architecture at Chautauqua Lake and Bay View is better than that at Winona Lake. Both of those communities are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Chautauqua Lake being a National Historic Landmark. However, there are definite architectural influences found at Chautauqua Lake that are present at Winona Lake (as well as at other Chautauqua communities). These influences include obvious property types such as summer cottages, hotels, guest houses, auditoriums and recreational facilities. Beyond this, there is a distinct architectural style of summer cottage that has been called the Chautauqua cottage, embodied most beautifully at the **Columbia at 708 Chestnut Avenue** (photos 13 and 24). The style consists of a two or more story, wood frame structure with a hipped roof and an open porch on each floor facing the lake. There are many examples of this cottage form at Chautauqua Lake and many at Winona Lake.

Significant Person:

The Winona Lake Historic District is significant under criterion B because the home of evangelist William Ashley Sunday (1862-1935), popularly known as "Billy" Sunday, is included in the district. Sunday was born in Iowa in 1862, orphaned young and experienced poverty and hard work as a youth. In Marshalltown, Iowa he played baseball on a local team, was discovered by Adrian C. Anson, captain of the Chicago "White Sox," and joined the team in 1883. He played professionally in Chicago for five years, then for three years in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. In 1887, he was converted to Christianity and became known as a Christian ballplayer. In 1891, he

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left the game to work for the YMCA in Chicago. He assisted the Presbyterian evangelist Reverend J. Wilbur Chapman (1859-1918) as an advance agent and preacher until 1896 when he became an independent preacher and evangelist and was ordained by the Chicago Presbytery in 1903. Initially preaching in churches and tents, he became increasingly popular, drew large crowds and began to have special tabernacles built, some holding as many as 10,000 or more, for his services.

Sunday traveled the country and was known as a conservative evangelist, who triumphed the cause of temperance and the common man. At the end of his programs, he called for the converted to come to the front of the tabernacle and because the aisles were lined with sawdust, this became known as "hitting the sawdust trail." He is said to have made over 300,000 converts. Sunday would hold a series of meetings in each location, charging no admission, and at the last meeting he would take up a "free will offering." In the larger cities he would collect tens of thousands of dollars. Musicians and choirs were a part of his program and Homer Rodeheaver, who also made Winona Lake his home, was his music director.

J. Wilbur Chapman introduced Sunday and his wife, Helen A. Thompson, of Chicago, whom he married in 1888, to Winona Lake, where by 1900 they were renting a house on Park Avenue. In 1910 the Sundays bought the Illinois at 1108 Chestnut Avenue (photo 20), then facing the lake and sited on the west side of Ludlow Avenue (now Sunday Lane). They wanted to build their own year 'round bungalow, so in 1911 they rotated the Illinois 180 degrees and moved it to its present site to make way for a new house. They built the **Mount Hood Bungalow** at 1111 Sunday Lane (photo 21) the same year. Billy Sunday lived in the house, when he wasn't on the road, until his death in 1935. His wife, who became known as "Ma" Sunday, lived in the house until her death in 1957. The house is now owned by Grace Schools and operated as a house museum.

The demolished **Billy Sunday Tabernacle** (photo 25) was built in 1921 as a permanent auditorium using the same construction and design as Sunday's temporary tabernacles built on the circuit. The wood frame structure was made more permanent with the addition of a stucco facade.

Another, lesser known, evangelist, Milford H. Lyons, lived in **Faerholm**, built in 1914 at 304 Chestnut Avenue (photo 6).

Architectural Significance:

The Winona Lake Historic District is significant under criterion C for the various examples of recreational architecture represented and for the extensive landscape architectural influence present. These resources include wood frame cottages built for summer occupancy, year 'round homes built by the more avid supporters of the Winona development, hotels and guest cottages built to house the summer guests, buildings associated with the programming of the Winona Lake Association and the landscaping and elements of the landscape that contributed to the relaxed atmosphere of the Winona experience.

The Chautauqua cottage style, found at the mother Chautauqua Institution in New York, was used by many builders and designers of the summer cottages in Winona Lake. The two-story, wood frame construction with hipped roofs and porches on both floors facing the lake is characteristic of this style. The common variants of the style found in Winona Lake are concrete block foundations and siting on the side of the ridge, so that two-stories

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Winona Lake Historic District

are visible on the downhill or lake side and one-story is visible on the uphill or street side. The best example is the **Columbia at 708 Chestnut Avenue (photos 13 and 24)**. Much decorative cut woodwork was employed on the cottages at Chautauqua Lake. On the Columbia, decorative cut patterns are used on the porch rails, porch columns, brackets at the tops of the porch columns and the cornice. Another outstanding example of the cottage style, where there is also decorative woodwork, is the **Baldwin at 909 Sunday Lane (photo 17)**. The Baldwin has a unique central front bay of its two-story porch that extends out to form a circular tower with a conical roof.

Fanciful architectural styles are employed on cottages in the district such as the use of the Greek temple form at the **Doric at 608 Chestnut Avenue (photo 9)**. The **Swiss Terrace**, a group of three guest houses, use a Swiss Chalet architectural theme. The three included the **Geneva at 801 Terrace Drive**, the **Interlaken at 803 Terrace Drive (photo 14)** and the **Lucerne (now demolished)**. The bungalow style is also used among houses built in the district that were originally built as summer residences. An outstanding example is **Sucasa at 100 Third Street (photo 4)** with its low-pitched roof, wide eaves, large eave brackets, battered porch posts and attached pergola.

There are several outstanding single family homes in the district built as year 'round residences. These include: the **Beyer Home at 502-504 Chestnut Avenue (photo 8)**, a Queen Anne style house built by the two Beyer brothers with an amazing array of locally-manufactured decorative concrete block, many typical Queen Anne features and the first electric lights in Winona Lake; **Felsenheim at 101 Fourth Street (photos 4 and 5)**, also a Queen Anne style house built of various types of decorative concrete block; and **Faerholm at 304 Chestnut Avenue (photo 6)**, a large Prairie style American Foursquare with a hipped roof, a stuccoed facade and a fieldstone foundation and porch walls.

The two hotels in the district, the **Winona Hotel (photo 2)** and the **Westminster Hotel (photo 15)**, represent two very different architectural styles, both representative of their period. The former is a Second Empire style with a mansard roof, originally with wood weatherboard siding. The latter is a Craftsman style/Colonial Revival with a cut stone foundation, sills and lintels and a brick facade.

The most impressive of the district's summer guest cottages was an ensemble of three individual buildings unified with a single architectural style. The **Swiss Terrace** was built in a Swiss Chalet style and included the **Geneva at 801 Terrace Drive**, the **Interlaken at 803 Terrace Drive (photo 14)** and the **Lucerne (now demolished)**. The **Interlaken** was the featured center piece with a three-tiered porch system across the front, decorative porch railings, a ground level arcade, and elaborate gable panels, some of which remains. The **Hillside at 701 Terrace Drive (photo 12)** is a large version of the Chautauqua cottage style with its three levels of porches on two of its elevations. A smaller guest house, the **Twin Gables at 107 Seventh Street** was built in a quaint Tudor Revival style with twin gables on the east elevation and, originally, a half timbered-facade from roof ridge to foundation.

Other types of buildings in the district include the **Mount Memorial College Building (photo 16)** a large two-story Classical Revival structure with raised basement and a red brick facade trimmed in limestone. A large portion of the campus grounds still surrounds the building, although the southern section now has several large, one-story buildings. The **First Presbyterian Church of Winona Lake (photo 11)** is a Gothic Revival style church with a brick facade, limestone sills, shouldered lintels, watertable, buttress caps and parapets and art glass windows.

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An integral part of the Winona Lake experience was the landscaped park that stretched the full length of the district. This area was heavily landscaped with various systems of walkways, gardens, several versions of large wood frame auditoriums (now demolished) and the Hillside Amphitheater (photo 8) that provided an open-air assembly area. Fountains, pools and springs also graced the park, some of which remain. The Sheridan Fountain (photo 7), a circular stone wall, now devoid of water or a fountain, surrounded by concentric circles of walkways, still gives the impression of the pastoral grandeur that once existed in the district. The J.M. Studebaker Spring (photo 23) is another key remnant of the landscape. Built on the side of the hill, the spring is adorned with a plaza created by a colored granite retaining wall with a central arched opening and recessed marble-veneered wall with a sculptured dolphin spout within.

Criteria Consideration:

A majority of the land mass included in the Winona Lake Historic District is owned by a religious institution and used for religious purposes, both historically and currently. The district has achieved significance in the areas of architecture, community planning and development, education, recreation and landscape architecture as well as, religion, as outlined in detail above. The district's association with the national Chautauqua movement is also an important consideration.

Integrity:

The noncontributing resources in the district are either historic buildings that have been altered or buildings built since the period of significance. These resources do not affect the district's ability to convey its sense of historic feeling and association as they are spread throughout the district, maintain the overall scale, massing and materials, and continue the relationship of the buildings to the streets, walkways and terrain.

There have been many renovation projects in the district. Some are responsible for an otherwise contributing building to receive a noncontributing rating due to the addition of aluminum or vinyl siding, replacement windows, enclosed porches, additions and/or altered roofs. The district's largest buildings, the two hotel buildings and the Mount Memorial College building, are vacant and threatened with demolition or other inappropriate alterations found to be necessary to convert them to a new use. Many of the former guest cottages are now divided into apartments or rented out as single rooms and are not maintained to the highest standards necessary for preservation. One former guest cottage has been condemned for its lack of structural integrity. The properties that have been preserved through proper ongoing maintenance or restored or rehabilitated tend to be those that are owner occupied, year 'round residences reclaimed by those who see the inherent value in Winona Lake's pleasant surroundings and significant heritage.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point intersected by the south curblineline of Kings Highway and the west boundary of Section 15, Wayne Township, Kosciusko County, proceed southeast along the south curblineline of Kings Highway and then the southwest curblineline of Chestnut Avenue as it begins off of Kings Highway, to a point intersected by the southeast curblineline of Third Street; thence northeast along said curblineline to the northeast property line of 102 Third Street; thence southeast to a point intersected by the east property line of 100 Fourth Street; thence south to the north curblineline of Fifth Street; thence west to a point intersected by the west property line of 100 Fifth Street; thence south to the north property line of 103 Sixth Street; thence east to the west property line of 103 Sixth Street; thence south to the south curblineline of Sixth Street; thence east to the east property line of 102 Sixth Street; thence south to the south curblineline of the alley north of Seventh Street; thence east to the west curblineline of College Avenue; thence south to the south curblineline of Seventh Street; thence east to the west curblineline of Kings Highway; thence south to the north curblineline of Publishers Avenue; thence west to the east curblineline of College Avenue; thence north to the north curblineline of Ninth Street; thence west to the west curblineline of Chestnut Avenue; thence south to the north curblineline of Twelfth Street; thence west to the east curblineline of Park Avenue; thence northwest and north to a point intersected by the south curblineline of Fifth Street; thence west to the lake; thence north along the shore line of the lake to a point intersected by the west boundary of Section 15, Wayne Township; thence north to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Winona Lake Historic District include most of the original Winona Assembly Plat, the separately platted Campus of the Mount Memorial College and portions of the Campus Addition and the Third Amended Additional Plat, all platted by the Winona Assembly and Summer School Association between 1895 and 1904. The boundaries enclose a contiguous, critical mass of historic cottages, hotels, institutional buildings and landscaping and decorative objects, which are directly associated with the growth and life of the Winona Assembly, and which retain significant integrity. The district is separated from its surroundings due to a readily apparent difference in character defined as follows:

northwest - Winona Lake

north - commercial properties and a major busy thoroughfare

northeast, southeast, south, southwest and west - residential properties that represent a decline in concentration of contributing resources (some are historic with a significant loss of integrity, some are new buildings)

east - Grace College campus and Grace Brethren church institutional buildings

southwest - vacant land, former site of the Minnewahwan Inn

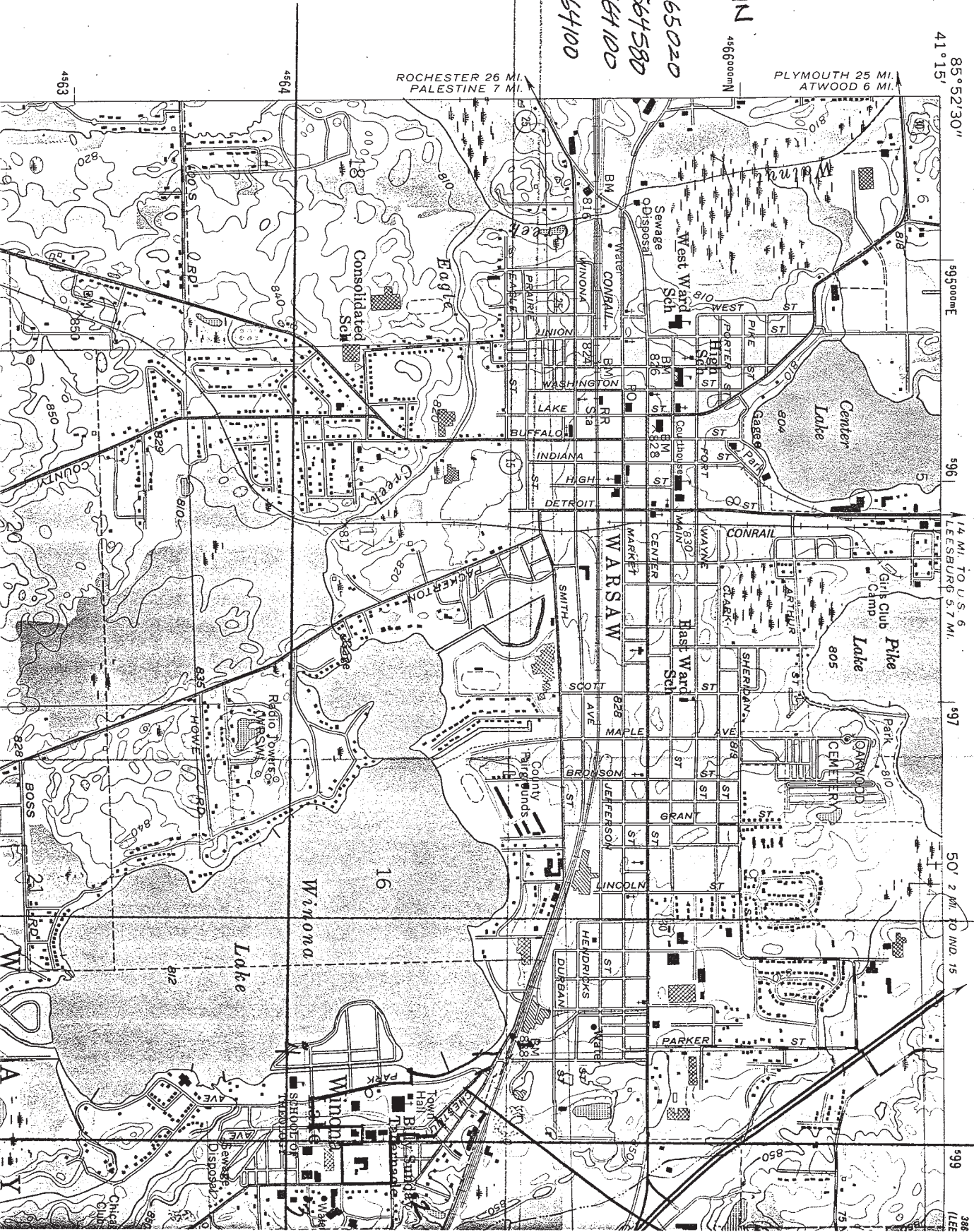
west - commercial buildings.

388 (ATWOOD)
SW 11 599

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

WINONA LAKE
HISTORIC
DISTRICT
KOSCIUSKO Co., IN
UTMs
1) 16 598540 4565020
2) 16 599240 4564580
3) 16 599260 4564100
4) 16 598580 4564100



85°52'30"
41°15'

5950000E

14 MI. TO U.S. 6
LEESBURG 5.7 MI.

597

50' 2 MI. TO IND. 15

599
388
11E

ROCHESTER 26 MI.
PALESTINE 7 MI.

PLYMOUTH 25 MI.
ATWOOD 6 MI.

4563

4564

4566000N

