

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

FILE  
FINAL

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 Monon Park Dancing Pavilion  
other names/site number 089-370-8210

2. Location

street & number 13701 Lauerman Street N/A  not for publication  
city or town Cedar Lake N/A  vicinity  
state Indiana code IN county Lake code 089 zip code 46303

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 36CFR 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.)

[Signature] 11/3/00  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
State or 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:

- 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Monon Park Dancing Pavilion \_\_\_\_\_

Lake \_\_\_\_\_ IN \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Property

County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

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

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

TRANSPORTATION: Rail-Related  
 RECREATION/CULTURE: Music Facility  
 EDUCATION: Education-Related

RECREATION/CULTURE: Auditorium

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Stick/Eastlake

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD

GLASS

roof ASPHALT

other

**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.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- TRANSPORTATION \_\_\_\_\_
- ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION \_\_\_\_\_
- RELIGION \_\_\_\_\_
- ARCHITECTURE \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1897-1950 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1897 \_\_\_\_\_

1915 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A \_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A \_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Stiles and Stone (attributed) \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Major Bibliographic 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: \_\_\_\_\_

Monon Park Dancing Pavillion \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

Lake \_\_\_\_\_ IN \_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property \_\_\_\_\_ less than one acre \_\_\_\_\_

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	6	4	6	3	2	4	0
Zone	Easting			Northing			

3 

Zone	Easting			Northing			

2 

Zone	Easting			Northing			

4 

Zone	Easting			Northing			

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 Scott Bocoock/ Cedar Lake Town Historian

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date 2/25/00

street & number 13206 Parrish Ave. telephone 219-374-6438

city or town Cedar Lake state Ind zip code 46303

## 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 Cedar Lake Conference Association

street & number 13701 Lauerman St. telephone 219-374-5941

city or town Cedar Lake state Ind zip code 46303

**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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The Monon Park Dancing Pavilion stands about one hundred feet from the shores of Cedar Lake in central Lake County, Indiana. Cedar Lake is a natural body of water and is the most dramatic landscape feature in this part of Lake County. The pavilion is sited on the west central edge of the lake, and is surrounded by other retreat buildings. A large, recently constructed dining hall is to the east (between the lake and the pavilion), a lodge to the west is across the street, a small shop stands to the north, and various types of camping cabins and cottages are to the south, west and north. Some of these buildings are recent, while others are pre-1950. A similar building, the old dining hall, stood north of the dancing pavilion. It was demolished in the summer of 2000. Mature trees also shade the pavilion.

The building is roughly 55' x 110' in size. Railroad architects designed the structure in a similar way to depots of the time period, but in this instance, they planned for the building to be an open-air shelter with knee walls. Glazing was added later. The structural system consists of a perimeter of heavy posts with diagonal braces. The posts bear on brick piers. These in turn support wooden trusses that bear the open span of the massive gable-on-hip roof.

The open nature of the building and its deeply overhanging eaves give the building its character. The brick piers are exposed to view, with the open foundation spaces between filled with vertical board skirting (photos 5 and 6). The sill plate and edges of the tongue-in-groove flooring are exposed. Beaded board panels form knee walls, spanning between the heavy posts. The boards are installed at a forty-five degree angle. The diagonal board panels are arranged mirror image, so that the panels express each structural bay.

Carpenters chamfered each heavy post. Principal posts alternate with secondary ones (see photos 2, 3 and 9). Structural braces are lag-bolted to each principal post in four directions: on the exterior, a short minor strut runs connects to the rafter tail. On the interior, a heavy main brace is lag-bolted to the post and to one of the roof trusses (photo 13). Another set of braces runs ninety degrees to these, supporting the main perimeter top plate. Secondary posts have the top plate braces and rafter braces, but lack the heavy braces facing into the pavilion, as they do not tie into any truss. Each brace member is decoratively chamfered or carved with a lamb's-tongue end. The trusses resemble the Howe Truss: bolted, sandwiched members form the top and bottom chords, which are bolted to solid wood heavy diagonals. Iron or steel bars provide the vertical element. The main difference between a Howe Truss in bridge use and this arrangement is the fact that the top chord is angled due to the roofline.



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The Moody Bible Church changed the pavilion after they acquired it in 1915. The church glazed in the pavilion, removed steps, which once formed a stylobate all the way around the building, and added an office section to the south elevation. Most of the flanks are glazed with a double tier of two pane storm windows. The upper tier is fixed, but the lower tier can be replaced with screens. The northern one-third of the building has tall double-hung one-over-one sash windows between the posts. The east flank of the pavilion, toward the south corner, has a single door entrance with a short run of wood steps and stoop. This entrance was added at some point. Originally, sections of the diagonal board knee walls were designed to allow entry. Another entrance was added to the west elevation, toward the south corner, at some point. This entrance now has a wooden handicap access ramp.

The north elevation has two entrances, dating from 1915 (photo 4). The entrances have horizontal paneled, double-leaf doors, each with four nearly square lights. The doorways flank a centered brick chimney, which is nearly flush with the wall. This chimney continues through the roofline as a square flue. The Moody Church added this fireplace in about 1915. The north wall is glazed in double hung windows. This side of the building has stairs across the entire front, and a shallow patio.

The roofline provides much of the architectural interest of the pavilion. On each flank of the pavilion, the posts and diagonals provide a steady rhythm. The roofline focuses attention toward the center. A large, hip roofed, semi-octagonal dormer is centered on the roofline (photo 5). Its cheeks and lower walls are wood shingled, and wood slat vents fill the faceted openings of the dormer. Two dormers flank the central one; each is hip roofed, but these are straight-sided, regular dormers. They also have wooden slat vents. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. On the north and south ends, the roof becomes gable-on-hip, with a series of wood slats filling in the gable ends.

The 1915 addition covers the south side of the building (photos 1 and 2). The addition has wood siding and a hip roof, which partially tucks up underneath the main gable-on-hip roof. Most windows on the addition are wooden, double-hung, two-over-two sash. The south face of the addition has a cross gable. The gable has a cluster of windows to one side and a recessed porch to the other side.

The interior of the addition has little character left. Some of the offices in this section have exterior walls and therefore original windows. Suspended ceilings, carpeting and other modern office finishes have been added to this section of the building.

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The interior of the pavilion has much of its character intact. The Bible Conference added theatre-style seats, arranged in two arcs divided by an aisle, in about 1960 (photo 7). Each chair has a curved wooden back and "Moderne" style metal pier legs. The Conference used folding chairs before this. The original hardwood floor remains intact. The north end of the interior space has a dramatic brick chimney with a series of crow-steps, niches, and other Arts and Crafts-inspired detail. The south end of the space includes a raised stage area. The Bible Conference shifted the back wall of the stage area during a recent remodeling, gaining space for the offices behind. The ceiling of the space is mostly open to the rafters and truss work. At some point in the recent past, the owners added a grid of roughly 2"x 6" boards placed on edge underneath the bottom chord of the roof trusses. The grid seems to serve the purpose of allowing the mounting of ceiling fans and other fixtures in a uniform manner.

***Section 8 - Statement of Significance***

The Monon Park Dancing Pavilion meets National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture, entertainment, religion and transportation. The Monon Dancing Pavilion is a vivid reminder of the golden years of the railroad in northern Indiana. The Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville Railroad built the Dancing Pavilion in 1897 as part of a major track side attraction known as Monon Park. Aside from the depot of the same time, it is the only structure left in Cedar Lake that was part of the development. In the 'teens, the Dancing Pavilion became part of a conference grounds operated by Moody Memorial Bible Church. The conferences were significant religious gatherings for the region. The Pavilion has housed conferences and educational sessions since that time. The religious use of the Dancing Pavilion meets Criteria Consideration A because the use of the building and surrounding grounds was part of a significant historical trend.

The Monon Railroad was one of Indiana's first rail lines. It is often called "the Hoosier line" because nearly all of its mileage lies in Indiana. Its origins lie with the Salem and New Albany Railroad organized in 1847. By 1854, the railroad had reached all the way to Michigan City. Surveyors led the line around, to the south and west of Indianapolis, from New Albany, to Salem, to Bedford, Bloomington, Spencer, Greencastle, to Lafayette, then straight alongside the old Michigan Road, to Michigan City. This provided Hoosiers with rail access to two major water ports at either end of the state, the Ohio River and Lake Michigan. The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, as the Monon was known in the late 19th century, wanted more direct access to

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Chicago, and a line to Indianapolis. L.N.A.&C. officials would have to wait until the 1880s to acquire a line that met these goals.

Investors from the canal town of Delphi, Indiana organized the "Air Line" Railroad, the Indianapolis, Delphi, and Chicago line, in 1865. They contracted to build the first segment north to Chicago, and by the 1870s, workers had reached Dyer, Indiana, just outside of Chicago. In 1881, the L.N.A.&C. Railroad bought out the I.D&C. line. Following re-laying of tracks to standard gauge, the Monon entered Chicago in 1882. Workers were reaching south as well, to Indianapolis. The two lines crossed at little Monon, Indiana, in White County, just north of Lafayette. The southern branch reached the end of the line at Union Station in Indianapolis.

With the Chicago population now within their grasp, L.N.A.&C. directors now quickly sought a way to increase passenger travel on their new line. They recognized the scenic qualities of Cedar Lake, as the line skirted the west side of it, only several hours by rail south of Chicago. In 1882, L.N.A.&C. officials approached local landowner John DeBreuill. He owned most of the land along the center portion of the western shores of Cedar Lake. The two parties agreed that if DeBreuill would develop a park, the railroad would lease the land and maintain the attractions. DeBreuill built picnic grounds, piers, purchased forty row boats and either acquired or had built a steam launch. The railroad also requested other lakeside land owners to build parks or attractions. Today, a subdivision of lakeside cottages stands on the site of the DeBreuill development.

The development of an attraction to boost usage was typically American. Many of the first railroads in the United States used scenic or man-made places as a lure to rail travel. It was perhaps more common along trolley and interurban lines in the Midwest than along steam rail lines. Cedar Lake had a significant impact on rail traffic on the line. Up to as many as four or five passenger trains came to town daily by 1895. Cedar Lake was a "major source of passenger traffic" for the Monon line (Lewnard, p. 5). The dramatic effect of the railroad on the growth of the town is also illustrated by other facilities built to handle the visitors to town. Tiny Cedar Lake had fifty different hotels operating between the years of 1890 - 1930. Entrepreneurs built restaurants, taverns, cottages, and other buildings to cater visitors. Travelers on the Monon often used the Sigler Hotel, built in 1898. One sizable hotel building from this time period remains standing, but most other buildings have been demolished or substantially altered. The railroad literally made a town of Cedar Lake.



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The board of the L.N.A.&C. reorganized the company, under the name Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville in 1897. By this time, the nickname "Monon" was in common use. Perhaps as part of the pending reorganization, Monon officials decided to expand their influence at Cedar Lake. They bought twenty acres just north of the DeBruille lands, and began to plan new facilities. The archives of the Monon Railroad contain a number of elevations and plans for a new depot, a refreshment stand, a bowling alley, and a beer stand (Lewnard, pp.6-9). The depot survives, but was altered somewhat to serve as a restaurant in recent years. A bowling alley building survives; this seems to be the one that the railroad built. It has been converted into a cottage.

The only other surviving building built directly by the railroad is the Dancing Pavilion. The depot elevations and sections were dated June, 1897, and were designed by draftsmen in the office of the Chief Engineer of the C.I.&L. Railroad. The sheet showing a "refreshment stand" and "bowling alley" bear no date, but are marked as being from the office of Stiles and Stone, architects. The firm had offices in the Hartford Building in Chicago. None of the elevations are labeled as a "dancing hall," however; the "refreshment stand" elevation is very similar to that of the Dancing Pavilion. The "refreshment hall" was the recently demolished Dining Hall, which stood perhaps 100 feet north of the Dancing Pavilion. The similarities in design between the Dining Hall and the Dancing Hall are sufficient to ascribe the building to Stiles and Stone. An article in the *Lake County News* for May 20, 1897 describes both a dancing hall and a dining hall and indicates that both are close to completion. About 300 construction workers were in town in 1897 to raise the various railroad-sponsored buildings.

The Monon Dancing Pavilion is typical of its time in terms of its design. Its architects used standard railroad design and construction elements for the pavilion. Not only does the overall plan and massing of the pavilion reflect railroad depot design, but the details do as well. For example, the broad eaves carried on heavy braces, the use of trusses to carry the open interior span, and the use of diagonal board panels are often seen on depots of the era. It is one of the best examples of "railroad design" in central and southern Lake County. It is the only dance hall left in Cedar Lake. At least one more large open-air dance hall existed in Cedar Lake. It was part of the Lassen Hotel property and no longer stands.

The late 1890s and early 1900s were peak years for Cedar Lake resort traffic. Fishing, boating, swimming, and baseball were popular activities in Cedar Lake. The Monon

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built a ball diamond nearby. The railroad company also built a small racetrack for bicycle or horse racing. The midway adjacent to the Dancing Pavilion offered many stands with fresh popcorn, peanuts, and sodas. Local businessman Sam Smith ran a small photographic booth for Eastman Kodak Company of Chicago. Visitors could have a tintype of themselves made there. In the Dancing Pavilion itself, couples could hear live music and maybe enjoy a waltz, two-step or other dances of the age. Groups large and small came to Cedar Lake. Churches, fraternal groups, and companies used the grounds. During one season, 10,000 people came for an Odd Fellow's picnic. In 1907, Marshall Fields held their annual employee picnic at Cedar Lake. The firm set up bleachers around the ballpark and brought down the Chicago Cubs and White Stockings for an exhibition game.

For one and one-half decades after the turn of the century, Cedar Lake and Monon Railroad were highly profitable. As the teens wore on, problems began to plague Cedar Lake. Pickpockets were a problem. Many contended that alcohol sales fueled the fire behind occasional fights. Several drinking incidents led the Monon management to import Chicago police to handle the crowds. The Lake County Sheriff protested the conflict of jurisdiction. Although these incidents were problems for the railroad, it may also have been declining profits that brought about the sale of the Cedar Lake lands. Lewnard points out that the Monon imposed a speed limit on train traffic to the lake, which meant that the forty-mile journey from downtown Chicago took two hours (p. 5). Autos could nearly match or surpass that time. Changing habits due to the draft and wartime efforts probably had an impact on Cedar Lake as well. But before war set in, by 1912, Monon leaders were ready to sell off their Cedar Lake holdings.

In 1914, E.Y. Woolley, an associate pastor of the Moody Memorial Bible Church, was riding the Monon back to Chicago as the train made a routine stop at Cedar Lake. Woolley realized afterward that Cedar Lake was the ideal spot for one of his ideas; a church summer camp and conference. The same year, Woolley and his colleagues at Moody met with Monon Railroad president Fredric Delano. Management of Cedar Lake was turned over to the Moody Memorial Bible Church, under several provisions. Moody had to allow Monon passengers access to the grounds, and prove that they could turn a profit. The church made improvements to the grounds, and drew as many as 400 - 500 visitors per day. In 1919, the Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville Railroad deeded over the Cedar Lake grounds to the Moody Memorial Bible Church for \$1.00.

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The religious use of Cedar Lake and Monon Dancing Pavilion are significant to local history. In a broader sense, Cedar Lake was typically American in its religious uses. It was not unlike any of the thirty chautauquas in Indiana that sprang up at the time, which were essentially religious gatherings (though later chautauquas strayed into pure entertainment). Religious conferences, like chautauquas, had roots in pioneer era religious revivals. Rome City and Winona Lake had large, permanent chautauquas, but the activities at Cedar Lake were undoubtedly the largest religious events of this sort in the Calumet region. It reflects a strong American protestant tradition of open-air religious gatherings combined with outdoor recreation.

Visitors to the Monon grounds in 1914 and 1915 found a vastly different atmosphere from earlier times. Gone were the beer kegs and out came a chautauqua-like collection of lectures, music, inspirational talks, and Christian evangelical sermons. Reverend Paul Rader, the new leader of the Moody Church, and Woolley made Cedar Lake a place for Christian religious education and recreation.

The second season in the summer of 1915 gives an idea of the programming at Cedar Lake during this time. "The Victorious Life" conference lasted from July 1st to the 4th; and the Moody Evangelistic, Missionary and Bible Conference was held from August 26th to September 4th. Rader led both conferences and Arthur W. McKee conducted the music. More than fifteen speakers were involved in the various programs at Cedar Lake that season.

The Moody Church altered the Dancing Pavilion in 1915 to suit these activities. The north end of the pavilion was a library and lounge, and with the added fireplace, it made a suitable study area. The rest of the pavilion was actually used as a dormitory. The church held services in a large tent just east of the pavilion.

Moody offered similar outdoor recreation activities to those of the railroad; baseball, tennis, roque (a hard court croquet variant), rowboat rentals, a launch, and bathing beaches.

The Moody Memorial Bible Church continued to operate Cedar Lake until the spring of 1923. Finding themselves in financial straights, the Moody board decided to create a separate organization to manage and own the Cedar Lake facility. The Moody board requested three Moody Church elders, Mr. Bowles, Mr. Erickson and Mr. Swanson, to lead the Cedar Lake Conference Association. On April 23, 1923, the association was incorporated. The group would purchase the site from Moody by selling summer

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homes and stock. Per the agreement, Moody did not deed the lands over to the association until they raised \$80,000.00, a portion of the total cost of the land.

Although the Moody Memorial Church was no longer in control of Cedar Lake, protestant Christian evangelical work continued at Cedar Lake, and Moody continued to use the grounds. In fact, Moody organized an annual Midwest Bible Conference at Cedar Lake beginning in the summer of 1923. Churches or denominations were encouraged to create activities that would fill the grounds for a week at a time. Some the better-known speakers at Cedar Lake conferences at this time included Governor Ed Jackson in 1928. The conference began other programs such as a boy's camp (1929) and a girl's camp (1930).

During the 30s, visitors reached Cedar Lake primarily by auto. But, the railroad offered a way in for those without cars, especially during the gas rationing of World War II. In 1948, the Monon Railroad constructed a by-pass around Cedar Lake, to the west. This avoided a constant problem in that the rail lines passed too close to the bathing beach, endangering those who crossed the tracks. The by-pass also enabled trains to reach Chicago more quickly. The Monon discontinued service to Cedar Lake from Louisville in the late 40s. In 1959, service from Indianapolis was cancelled. Cedar Lake is now an automobile destination only.

The Cedar Lake Bible Conference is a non-denominational organization, and the various summer programs they began in the 20s have remained in place to the present day. The nature of Cedar Lake has changed. Residents converted summer resort cottages to year-round homes, and the content and duration of workshops has changed to meet current needs. The Monon Dancing Pavilion, like Cedar Lake itself, changed to suit these needs. In 1915, the Moody Church glazed the pavilion and used it for sleeping quarters and a lounge, and in the 50s and 60s, the Bible Conference converted it into an auditorium. Although it is now a glazed-in, year round auditorium, the Dancing Pavilion also recalls its early years as an important part of major railroad attraction.

***Section 9 - Bibliography***

Abstract of Title, Section 27, Township 34 N, Range 9 W. Prepared by Allman-Gary Title Company.

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***Section 10 -Geographical Data - Verbal Boundary Description***

The east boundary line is formed by a line parallel to, yet 30' to the east and equidistant from, the east wall line of the Monon Dancing Pavilion. The west boundary is formed by a line parallel to, yet 30' to the west and equidistant from, the west wall of the Dancing Pavilion. The north boundary is formed by a line parallel to, yet 20' to the north and equidistant from, the north wall of the Monon Dancing Pavilion. The south boundary is form by a line parallel to, yet 20' to the south and equidistant from, the south wall of the Monon Dancing Pavilion. These lines extend to meet one another, forming a discrete rectangle surrounding the building.

***Boundary Justification***

The original physical context of the Monon Dancing Pavilion has been compromised. At one time, it was part of a "district" of resources associated both with the railroad and with religious activity in Cedar Lake. The Dancing Pavilion was intended to provide a view of the lake, however, newer structures have severed this relationship. The loss and alteration of other buildings within the original twenty-acre Monon Park has left the Monon Dancing Pavilion an isolated relic of its time and place. No other legal parcel defines the building. The boundary includes only the building, and extends to include the building's immediate environment: a handicap ramp attached to the building, a few trees to the east and west which appear to be 50-60 years old, and adjacent lawns.