

Roupe, L.W.  
History of

Kos. Co.  
1919

## CHAPTER XVI

### WINONA ASSEMBLY AND TOWN

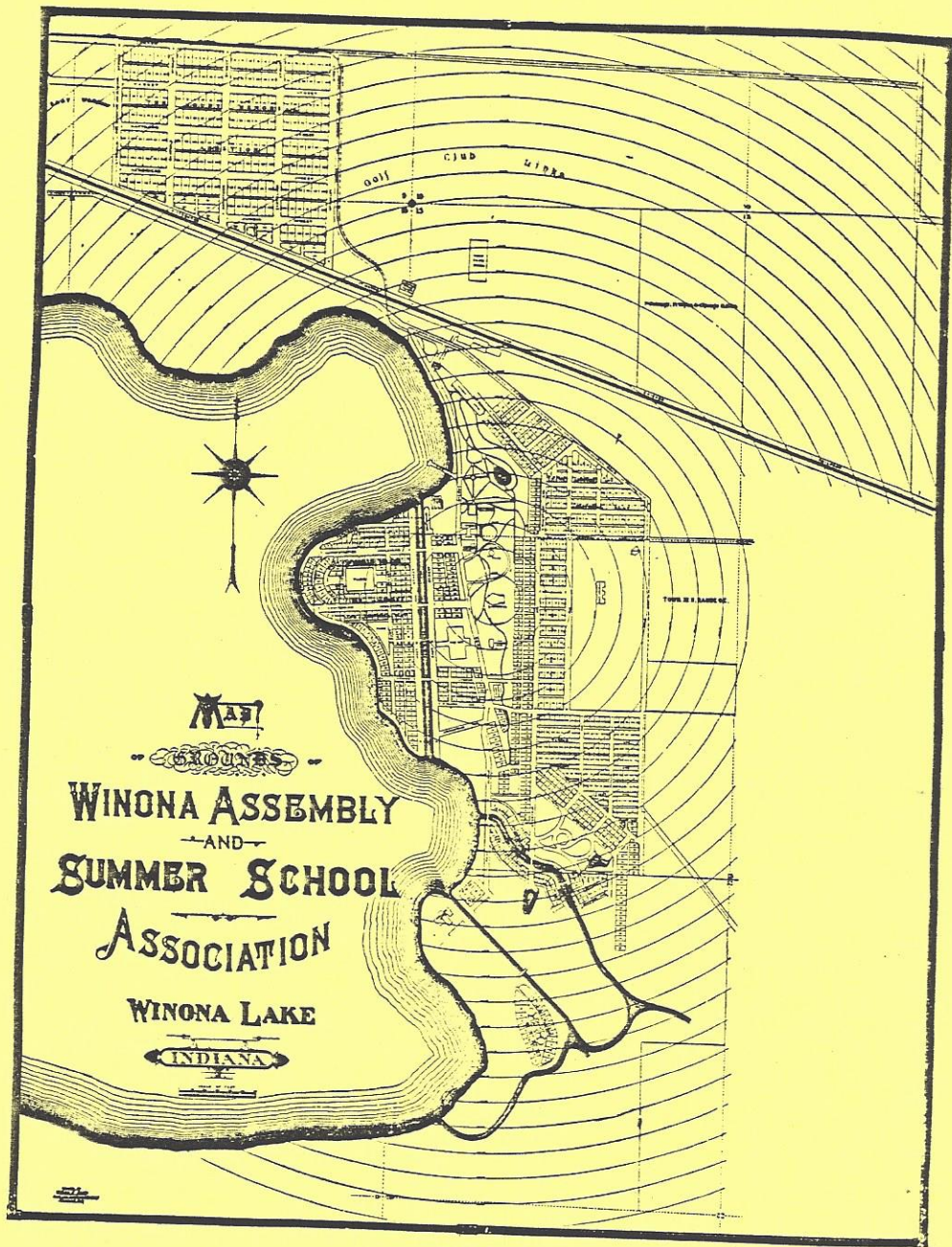
FIRST IMPROVEMENTS FOR SUMMER RESORTERS—BEYER BROTHERS AND SPRING FOUNTAIN PARK—CARNAHAN'S MILITARY PARK—FIRST SPRING FOUNTAIN PARK ASSEMBLY—DR. SOL C. DICKEY APPEARS—ASSEMBLY SITE PURCHASED OF BEYER BROTHERS—WINONA ASSEMBLY AND ITS FOUNDERS—THE INDIAN MOUND—PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS—A PEN PICTURE OF THE WINONA ASSEMBLY BY DOCTOR DICKEY—CAUSE OF FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT—WINONA ASSEMBLY GROUNDS—THE WINONA BIBLE CONFERENCE—SIDE CONFERENCES—CONFERENCE AGAINST CRIME—THE PROPHETIC CONFERENCE—CHILDREN'S MUSICAL PAGEANT—RED CROSS WORK—THE I. A. E.—SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES AT WINONA LAKE—THE WINONA COLLEGE—WINONA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE—INDIANA UNIVERSITY BIOLOGICAL STATION—THE WINONA CHURCH—THE TOWN OF WINONA LAKE.

The beautiful cluster of lakes—Pike, Center and Winona—in which are gathered the headwaters of the Tippecanoe River and around which are grouped so many of the natural and artificial outdoor attractions of Kosciusko County, also constitute the material center of an intellectual, moral and spiritual movement which has brought to this section of Indiana a high and still mounting fame. Some features of the splendid Winona Assembly have temporarily languished, but that fact does not affect the general and the vital success of the movement and its institute.

#### FIRST IMPROVEMENTS FOR SUMMER RESORTERS

The restful, reviving and picturesque region covering the assembly grounds and the incorporated Town of Winona Lake, has no early history; in the southern sections of Wayne Township occurred the pioneer settlements. Thirty years ago the stretch of country and lakes now covered by charming beaches and shores, lined with pretty cottages and alive with pleasure craft and pleasure seekers,





KEY

1. Auditorium in center of central ring, with band stand and Commercial building to north; Inn to the southwest and Marshall Home and Moody building to the south.
2. Biological Station and Kosciusko Lodge to the extreme southwest, and Chicago Hill the farthest point south.
3. Indian Mound, east of Biological Station.
4. The Laguna bounds McDonald Island on the east.
5. Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne R. R. cuts through northern part grounds, south of Golf Links and Golf Club House.
6. Map reduced from large drawing, courteously furnished by the Winona Assembly and Summer School Association.



as well as those who are seeking mental and spiritual uplift amid the healthful inspirations of nature, was naught but a region of farms, herds and industrious agriculturists. Then the birds of the air and the fowls and fish of the waters had pretty much their own way in all the region around Winona (then Eagle) Lake. One of the first organizations which attempted to provide some of the conveniences and recreations required by the average tourists was the Warsaw Summer Resort Association, but their efforts in that direction were directed toward Center and Pike lakes, especially Mineral Beach, a tract of land upon the high bluffs on the east shore of that body of water. Lakeside Park was the result, to which plied a pleasure steamer and trains of the Pennsylvania Company.

#### BEYER BROTHERS AND SPRING FOUNTAIN PARK

The purchases and improvements which laid the basis of the Winona Assembly and the Town of Winona Lake were made by John F., C. C. and J. E. Beyer. They were wholesale dealers in dairy products. These gentlemen bought a large tract of land east of Eagle Lake in 1888, and first erected upon it a creamery and a wayside inn, or hotel. Within a couple of years the Beyer brothers had developed their land into a popular and beautiful resort for people of all classes and widely known as Spring Fountain Park. The park and Eagle Lake were located very near the water-shed of Northern Indiana, separating the waters of the Great Lakes from those of the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The region therefore occupies the highest ground in the state.

By the year 1890, Spring Fountain Park was one of the most popular places for picnic parties and assemblies of a social, educational and religious nature in Northern Indiana. The secret and benevolent societies, the Grand Army, the Spring Fountain Park Assembly and a dozen other associations were making it their summer meeting place. Cottages now lined winding paths and roads, and a large auditorium graced the hillside in the southern portion of the park near what was known as Garfield Park. The latter was laid out in a shady grove around a living spring, which, by means of a huge hydraulic ram brought from the Mentor farm of ex-President Garfield, forced the water to the cottages on the assembly grounds and vicinity.

The elegant Eagle Lake Hotel had been erected, the finest hostelry in any Indiana watering place, with its tall observatory, wide verandas and abundant supplies of water, sunlight and fresh air.



Besides the usual provisions of steamers, boats and bathing accommodations, special picnic grounds, a driving park of fifty-five acres, a switch-back railway, and a baseball diamond, Spring Fountain Park offered several features far from the ordinary.

Near the deer park and at the foot of the hill upon which most of the cottages were then located was a large maple tree and from its trunk burst a clear cold spring water, which was carried through acres of the surrounding grounds. It is one of many living springs in that section of the park, but is the only one which has found its way to the surface of the earth through such a remarkable medium. There were many fountains scattered through the grounds, the most conspicuous being the Sheridan Fountain in the center of the park.

#### CARNAHAN'S MILITARY PARK

Stretching out into the lake was a level stretch of ground twenty acres in extent, known as the Carnahan Military Park, named in honor of the Indianapolis general. It served as an ideal parade ground and such organizations as the Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias and the National Guard took advantage of its good qualities upon several occasions.

The main gateway to the park was the arched entrance erected by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and not far within was the huge cyclorama of the Siege of Chattanooga, or the battles of Chattanooga, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. It was the outcome of five years of labor by the late Professor Harry J. Kellogg, who served under General Thomas with the typographical engineers during the siege.

#### FIRST SPRING FOUNTAIN PARK ASSEMBLY

The first gathering of the Spring Fountain Park Assembly was held in the hall erected for that purpose in the southern part of the grounds, July 16-28, 1890. As the association which organized it and conducted it for three years thereafter was, in a way, the nucleus of the Winona Assembly, a short pause is here due to notice it.

The original teachers of the assembly consisted of the following: Superintendent of instruction, Rev. D. C. Woolpert, M. D., D. D., Warsaw; normal classes, Rev. T. W. Brake, Warsaw; school of philosophy, Prof. T. J. Sanders, A. M., Ph. D., Warsaw; chorus class and voice culture, Prof. D. A. Clippinger, Chicago; young people's interview, Rev. T. W. Brake, Warsaw; ministers' institute, Rev.



M. M. Parkhurst, D. D., Greencastle, Indiana; school of pedagogics, Prof. T. J. Sanders, Warsaw; kindergarten, Miss Ella Clark, Warsaw; Bible school, Rev. M. M. Parkhurst; art department, Miss M. E. Tibbals, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Sunday School synod, Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Greencastle; boys' and girls' convention, Miss Mary Cosgrove and Miss Hattie Long, Warsaw; school of stenography and typewriting, Profs. McDermut and Whiteleather, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Sunday School superintendent, W. D. Page, Fort Wayne, Indiana; conductor of music, Prof. D. A. Clippinger, Chicago; the wit and wisdom of the crayon, Prof. W. M. R. French, Chicago; elocution, Prof. Mark B. Beal, Albion, Michigan.

The first officers of the Spring Fountain Park Assembly Association were: Dr. D. C. Woolpert, of Warsaw, president; J. A. Funk and J. S. Baker, Warsaw, and W. D. Page, Fort Wayne, vice presidents; S. W. Oldfather, Silas W. Chipman, P. L. Runyan and William B. Funk, directors; J. E. Beyer, Warsaw, secretary; J. F. Beyer, Warsaw, treasurer; C. C. Beyer, North Manchester, Indiana, superintendent of grounds.

Prominent speakers were called to address the Assembly from all parts of the country, and with the growth of the movements new departments were added and the scope of those already established greatly expanded. A summer school was opened under the immediate superintendency of Prof. T. J. Sanders of Westerville, Ohio, and a woman's department, under Mrs. Gertrude Sanders.

#### DR. SOL C. DICKEY APPEARS

In the meantime a movement essentially of a religious nature was heading toward the Assembly, the headquarters of which were at Spring Fountain Park. In 1894-96, Sol C. Dickey, D. D., was serving as superintendent of home missions for Indiana, and in the progress of his work he realized the need of a common meeting place for rest, counsel, recreation and inspiration; "a kind of a religious Chautauqua," as it has been well described. The first place selected was Bass Lake, Starke County, Indiana. There 160 acres were purchased and arrangements made with the citizens to build a short spur from the nearest railroad to the lake. The citizens failed to do their part in providing the necessary funds to build the railroad and another location was sought.

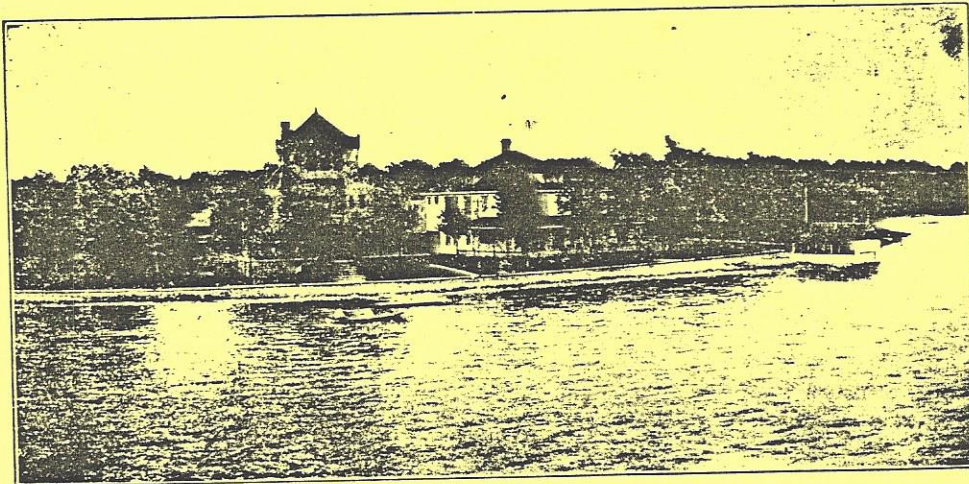
A few days later Doctor Dickey met one of the Beyer brothers on the train and incidentally mentioned his difficulty. "Come and see Spring Fountain Park at Eagle Lake," was the prompt invita-



tion. "We have just what you need and we want to sell." The invitation was accepted, and within a few days the purchase was made. From that day to the present Doctor Dickey has lived and worked for the Winona Assembly.

#### ASSEMBLY SITE PURCHASED OF BEYER BROTHERS

The land originally purchased of Beyer brothers comprised about 160 acres, and extended from the Winona depot on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and along the northeastern and eastern shores of Winona Lake. From the purchase price of \$100,000 the



McDONALD ISLAND

sellers donated \$25,000 to the furtherance of the project and accepted \$20,000 additional in stock.

#### WINONA ASSEMBLY AND ITS FOUNDERS

Winona Assembly was incorporated on January 22, 1895, with Charles H. Conner of New Albany, Indiana, as its first president. He not only contributed the first \$1,000 to the enterprise, but was the first to purchase a summer home at the new location. Mr. Conner's business and financial abilities, joined with his enthusiastic and persistent religious work, made him an invaluable president while the foundations of the Assembly were being laid, and his resignation, because of ill health, was a great loss to its strength.



In the same class is also Rev. E. S. Scott, of Marion, who so long served as recording secretary. President Conner, Doctor Dickey, the general secretary, and Mr. Scott all visited Chautauqua, New York, in order to become familiar with the management of that famous assembly before actually formulating their plans for the Winona institution. There they conferred with Bishop John H. Vincent. Doctor Dickey also visited Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, at Northfield, Massachusetts, and obtained good advice from that great religious leader and organizer.

Another of Winona's useful early friends was Alexander McDonald of Cincinnati. When the site of the grounds was purchased,



CONSECRATION OF INDIAN MOUND

the one unsightly and apparently valueless piece of land was a peninsula of about thirty acres extending into the lake west of the auditorium. On account of insufficient outlet, this land was subject to overflow. Later the lake outlet was enlarged by the county commissioners, and now the water level is entirely under control of Winona by means of a dam at the lower end of the lake.

The situation being explained to Mr. McDonald, he ordered the purchase of a large dredge and the construction of a seventy foot canal across the broad end of the peninsula; also the deepening and straightening of the shore lines. The earth thus obtained was spread over the island, raising the land surface and making the lots on Mc-



Donald's Island salable. From that source about \$75,000 was realized. The use of the dredge also made possible the cutting of two more canals and the creation of so many islands.

#### THE INDIAN MOUND

On the southeastern shore of the lake is a mound of ancient origin and at its summit is the grave of an old Indian trader named Hamilton, who, in 1833, was buried by his red friends. He had won their regard by his fair dealings, and it is said that as a token of their gratitude his grave was placed on this eminence that it might receive the last rays of the setting sun.

#### PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS

Many other landscape improvements were made by the Winona Assembly and Bible Conference, but the chief building additions were in the extensions of the cottage areas, and the erection of such structures as the Bethany Girls' and the Chicago Boys' club houses. Tennis courts were laid out, new beaches opened, and the grounds otherwise beautified and adapted to the coming of a larger and a more varied attendance than was usual in the old days. But such forms of amusement as the driving park, the cyclorama and the switch-back railway, which did not seem to serve any good purpose as an auxiliary to mental or spiritual stimulus, though innocent physical activity, were discontinued.

#### PEN-PICTURE OF THE WINONA ASSEMBLY BY DOCTOR DICKEY

If anyone can write of the Winona Assembly as "one having authority," it is Dr. Sol C. Dickey, its general secretary. In response to a letter of inquiry sent to him by the editor of this work, he drew a pen-picture of the fine and strong movement of which he has been the guiding spirit from the first. It was written in December, 1918, and presents the record, in brief, virtually up to the present. Liberal extracts taken from Doctor Dickey's letter follow:

Emphasizing the fact that the Assembly was started by the Synod of Indiana while he was state superintendent of home missions, he called attention to the other fact that "it is, and has been through most of its history, inter-denominational, requiring of its speakers only two conditions—that they believe in the Deity of Jesus Christ and the inspiration of the Scriptures;" also that it "was founded



on the two ideas of Chautauqua and Northfield." The doctor continues: "I received my main inspiration for the work on a visit to both Chautauqua, New York, and Northfield, Massachusetts, and cheerfully recognize the cordial reception and advice which I received from Bishop Vincent at Chautauqua and from Dwight L. Moody, at Northfield."

#### CAUSE OF FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT

Regarding Winona's financial embarrassment: "The chief cause of financial trouble was the building of the Interurban Railway from Peru to Goshen. Whilst the Winona Interurban Railway has always been a separate institution, yet the funds for the building of the same were furnished by Winona's directors and friends. No one could foresee the increased use of automobiles and the opposition of the Legislature to all railways, including interurban.

"Winona directors invested in the Interurban Railway \$1,500,000 of their own funds, in the fond hope that the railway earnings would be sufficient to not only pay the interest on their investment, but yield a fine revenue for Winona Assembly; the directors holding all of the common stock in trust for the Assembly. A number of our directors and principal givers suffered financial failure and twenty-eight of them died, leaving nothing in their wills to Winona Assembly. The last four years have been years of reconstruction, and have demonstrated Winona's place in the hearts of its friends and its usefulness to the public.

"The new organization will, by its charter, keep free of debt and cannot declare dividends. If there should be earnings above expenses, the same must be used in improvements or educational work. The men on whom responsibility chiefly rests today are conservatively confident that Winona Assembly in the coming years will be able to successfully develop the plans formed for a great institution.

"Winona Assembly proper will confine itself to its legitimate work, and all subsidiary institutions located at Winona will be financed separately and will form no part of its responsibility.

"It should be understood that the directors of Winona Assembly personally furnish three-fourths of all the money necessary for its establishment, and one-half of the funds raised for the Winona Interurban Railway. The directors not only cheerfully bore their loss, but have furnished the necessary funds with which to reorganize. Special interest is taken by the old directors and friends in the



\$100,000 fund which is being raised, and which will be distributed through a committee to former creditors who are in absolute need. About \$60,000 of this fund has already (December, 1918) been subscribed in five annual payments, and \$21,000 has been disbursed.

"We believe that Winona has a great work to do, and that the Evangelical church of the middle West will rally to her support as never before."

#### WINONA ASSEMBLY GROUNDS

The physical home of the Assembly is an harmonious combination of the beauties of nature and the artifices, comforts and restful sur-



ASSEMBLY GROUNDS

roundings provided by men and women. The park grounds cover nearly two hundred acres, extending along the eastern side of Lake Winona and running back from the shore lines an average distance of 1,600 feet. The northern portion of the grounds rises somewhat abruptly and furnishes the sites for most of the finest cottages. Still beyond are the choicest resident sections of the town, and the two colleges.

These pretty slopes, covered in places by groves of oaks, elms and maples, overlook the auditorium, the old military parade grounds (turned into a camp by the exigencies of the late war), the inn, the



Moody Building, the fire engine house, stores and quite an array of cottages. McDonald's Island is cut off from the main body of the park by the canal which cuts across its western sections, while still farther to the southwest are the biological station, the Indian Mound and the Chicago Hill, on the side of which is the Chicago Boys' Club House. Cement walks and good drives wind through pretty grass plats and groves, bordering the lake, and the grounds near the auditorium and Moody Hall are ornamented with several bits of artistic statuary, with a gem of a lily pond thrown picturesquely into the landscape. The girls of the assembly are especially honored by the Bethany Girls' Lodge House, from which every member radiates health, happiness and spirituality. There every Christian girl knows she has a home.

#### THE WINONA BIBLE CONFERENCE

The greatest single movement within the purview of the Assembly is the Bible Conference. William Jennings Bryan is president of this, as well as of the Winona Assembly. This is a session at which religious teachers and lecturers of acknowledged eminence present to the public, in form at once attractive and educational, subjects that relate to the Holy Scriptures. Also Christian statesmen, writers of ability, leaders in reform and sociology, captains of industry, specialists in every field of righteousness and correct living, who have messages based upon experience and Bible analysis, contribute to the general treasury of the Bible Conference at Winona Lake. The annual attendance averages 10,000 Christian workers.

The Conference of August 16-25, 1918, was typical of the general nature of such gatherings, and, added to the usual programme, were the special messages brought by Christian workers from the horrors and spiritual elevations of the battlefields overseas. Besides President Bryan, such speakers as the following took part: Bishop Thomas Nicholson, D. D.; Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, D. D.; Rev. A. T. Robertson, D. D., professor of New Testament Interpretation in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky; Rev. Frank N. Palmer, D. D., director of Winona Summer Bible School; Rev. Paul Rader, pastor of Moody Church, Chicago; Rev. Sol C. Dickey, D. D., general secretary and director of the Bible Conference; and Rev. W. E. Biederwolf, assistant director Bible Conference.



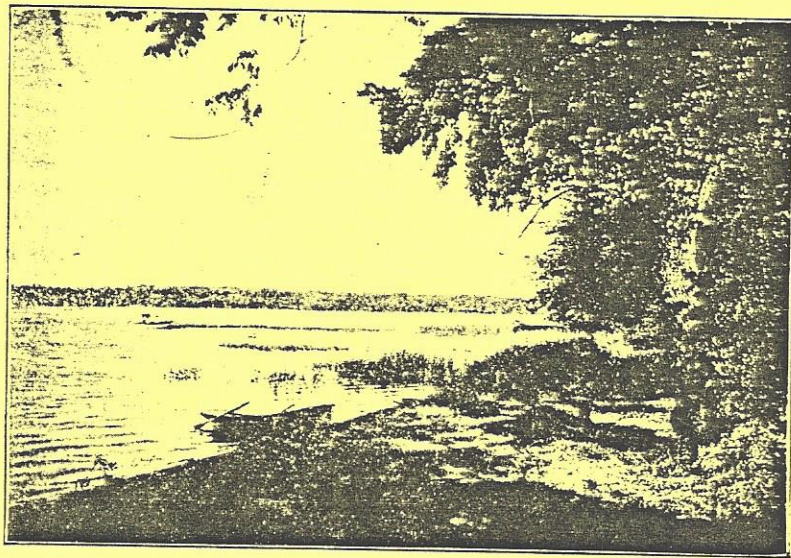
## SIDE CONFERENCES

During the ten days covered by the Bible Conference were also held a number of side conferences, a mere mention of which illustrates the scope of the Assembly activities. Notable among these was the Dry Workers Conference, over which Mr. Bryan presided.

The Conference of Jewish Workers was headed by Rev. Joseph Cohn, secretary of the Williamsburg Mission to the Jews.

There was a Conference of Rescue Mission Workers, with Rev. Mel E. Trotter as leader.

The Winona Older Girls Conference in July was organized for



ON THE SHORES OF THE LAKE

those between thirteen and twenty-four years of age and its purpose was to prepare them for leadership in church, Sunday School and community work. It was under the auspices of the Sunday School Department of Winona.

The Boy and Religious Conference was in charge of Rev. A. Christy Brown, D. D., and the training class was in connection with the boys' work in the Young Men's Christian Association and the boys' clubs in touch with the Assembly.

A number of societies, associations and churches hold their annual conferences on the Assembly grounds, thus adding to the absorbing interest of the general programmes of the Chautauqua and the



Bible Conference. Of these mention may be made of the Christian Citizenship Institute, controlled by the National Reform Association and owning a hall for its meetings on McDonald Island. As indicating the importance of these citizenship institutes, it may be said that their staff of speakers includes such men and women as Dr. James S. Martin, general superintendent of the association; Frank J. Cannon, former United States senator from Utah; Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard and Mrs. Marion Williams, of the far West—the latter a polygamous wife for many years.

The Christian, Brethren and United Brethren churches all held annual conferences in 1918, and special summer meetings were held by the Presbyterian young people and the Winona Woman's Missionary Society.

The Assembly grounds also furnished a meeting place for the Winona Pastors' Association, of which Dr. D. H. Guild was president.

#### CONFERENCE AGAINST CRIME

More widespread attention than was attached to any of the foregoing gatherings, however, seemed to be gained by the Conference Against Crime and the Prophetic Conference. To this Conference Against Crime came not only special lecturers on prison reform, the management of state institutions dealing with all types of crime and all classes of criminals, and on sociological and psychological phases of the subject, but wardens, chaplains and state officers who had come in daily touch with criminals and spoke not so much from study as from experience. The conference brought together all that was best in practice and theory, considered from many viewpoints, and created national interest.

#### THE PROPHETIC CONFERENCE

The Prophetic Conference, although specially intended for ministers and Christian workers, was open to all who desired to attend, and was held from August 8-15. It was pre-eminently a gathering of Bible students who were privileged to present their views of pre-millenarian, postmillenarian and futurist prophecies. They were discussed, but not debated, and the list of speakers included such as Dr. W. H. Griffith Thomas, Dr. George L. Robinson, Dr. Daniel Heagle, Dr. W. B. Riley, Dr. J. C. Masee, Dr. James M. Gray, Dr. P. Y. Pendleton, Prof. A. F. Wesley, and, from abroad, Dr. G. Campbell Morgan and Gipsey Smith.



## CHILDREN'S MUSICAL PAGEANT

During the summer of 1918, Prof. Henry B. Roney, of Chicago, superintended the training of the children's and young people's classes in vocal music. The climax of the course was a grand historical pageant and song festival held on the shores of the lake and in the auditorium and representing 300 years of American history. The exhibition and festival were held on the evenings of August 7 and 10, and in them participated 500 singers, ranging in ages from five upwards. In many respects they constituted the most brilliant and impressive event of the season.

## RED CROSS WORK

The courses given in the many activities to be performed by the member of the American Red Cross, whether man or woman, were approved by the Central and Lake Divisions and the Kosciusko County Chapter of the national society. The training school was under the presidency of Dr. Henry H. Everett, of Chicago, who also gave lectures in first aid. The authorized courses covered not only that subject, but elementary hygiene, home care for the sick, dietetics and surgical dressings.

As so many trained in Red Cross work were soon called overseas to the battle fronts, the courses were made as practical as possible. The demonstrations included bed-making, with the patient in bed; changing mattresses under the patient; moving the patient from bed to bed; the prevention of bed sores; all the steps in first aid for bruises, sprains, fractures, surgical and shock cases, exhaustion, suffocation, gas, drowning and poisoning; lessons in the preparation and care of surgical dressings; and special instruction in food conservation. Details of the course last named are not necessary, as the period is comparatively recent when Herbert Hoover and his department were flooding hotels, restaurants and homes with instructions as to how America could keep Europe well fed-up, to come out of the war not completely exhausted. In this particular course, the American Red Cross Society did not have a monopoly.

## THE I. A. E.

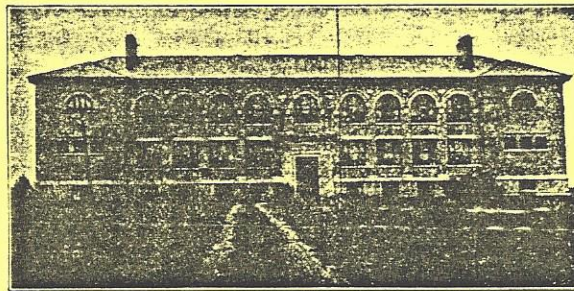
The Interdenominational Association of Evangelists, which was organized in 1904 and incorporated in 1906, has an intimate connection with the work of the Winona Assembly and Bible Conference.



Its officers are Milford H. Lyon, president; William E. Biederwolf, first vice president; William A. Sunday, second vice president; Herbert C. Hart, third vice president; Charles R. Scoville, fourth vice president; John M. Dean, fifth vice president; Parley E. Zartmann, general secretary and treasurer. The headquarters of the association and office of the secretary and treasurer are at Winona Lake. The widely known evangelist, William A. Sunday (popularly spoken of as Billy Sunday), has had a cottage at Winona Lake for many years, and some members of the family are usually enjoying it as their home.

#### SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES AT WINONA LAKE

Of the various summer schools held under the auspices of the Winona Assembly, two have always stood out with special prom-



THE COLLEGE BUILDING

inence—the Summer Bible School, at the head of which is Dr. Frank N. Palmer, and the Summer School of Missions, under the immediate auspices of the Interdenominational Committee of the Central West for Missions, with Mrs. C. E. Vickers as chairman.

There was a regular Training School for Sunday School Work, of which Marion Lawrance, general secretary of the International Sunday School Association, was chairman. The instructors are specialists of national reputation, and the school is one of the most popular features of the Assembly.

#### THE WINONA COLLEGE

The Winona College and the College of Agriculture have occupied well-defined fields of educational work, but have been somewhat handicapped from lack of funds and the fact that the state



system, with the backing of the commonwealth itself, covered their strongest features.

The Winona College originated in a normal school which was established in 1908. In the following year it was reorganized under its present name with four departments, Dr. Jonathan Rigdon as president—Liberal Arts, Education, Business and Music. It has maintained a preparatory department covering a full four years' high school course. A Department of Household Arts was added in 1914.

The summer school of Winona College has presented such distinctive features as courses in agriculture and manual training for teachers, supervisors' courses in music and drawing and courses in primary methods embracing story telling, hand work, songs, plays and games.

Although the institution has broadened its scope and entered the college class, normal work has maintained its prominence. Rev. W. E. Biederwolf, the well known evangelist of Monticello, Indiana, in 1917 became president of the college, and E. O. Excell, of Chicago, chairman of the board of regents.

The Winona College closed temporarily in 1918 because of the war, but has maintained its summer school for two summers.

#### WINONA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

The Winona College of Agriculture, while it furnishes the practical courses based on scientific principles which are presented by the universities of the state, also endeavors to develop moral and spiritual character. It is claimed that it is possible to consider the student's welfare more carefully from the standpoint of individual traits and requirements than if he were connected with a larger institution.

Besides this individual upbuilding of manhood, it has been the chief object of the management to prepare graduates for farm managers, teachers of agriculture, county agents or superintendents of farm bureaus and for civil service work and a high order of citizenship.

This college was also closed on account of the war and has not yet decided to reopen. Rev. J. C. Breckenridge has been its president from the first.

#### INDIANA UNIVERSITY BIOLOGICAL STATION

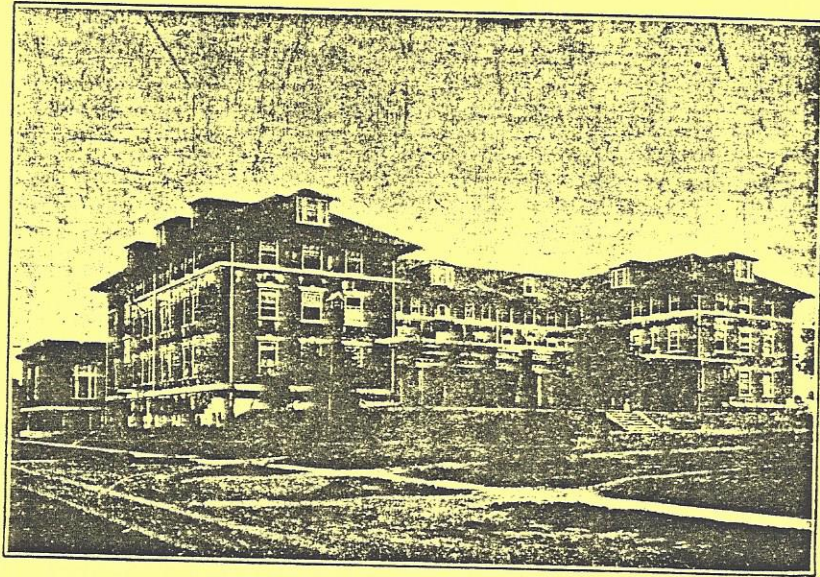
As noted, the building in which are carried on the courses in connection with the biological department of the Indiana University



is located in the southwestern part of the Assembly grounds. The twenty-fourth annual session of the Station began in June, 1918, and lasted nine weeks. Requirements for admission are the same as at the State University. The courses offered were in general zoology, embryology and cellular biology, advanced students being allowed to do individual work under the direction of the staff.

#### THE WINONA CHURCH

The church was an outgrowth of the Winona Assembly, and especially of the schools which made the establishment of a church a



WESTMINSTER CHAPEL

necessity of the community. Accordingly, the Winona Federated Church was founded in 1905.

Dr. Sol C. Dickey and Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman were to supply the pulpit during the summer, and Dr. Frank N. Palmer, Dr. J. C. Breckenridge and Dr. E. S. Scott, who were connected with the Winona schools, were to discharge the pastoral duties during the year.

In September, 1911, Dr. J. W. Clokey assumed charge of the Winona church and thus continued for two years. In June, 1913, the church was taken under the care of the Presbytery of Fort Wayne and enrolled as the Presbyterian Church of Winona Lake. At the



same time, it continued the broad basis of membership open to all evangelical believers and offered affiliated membership to students and others temporarily living at Winona Lake. The first and only pastor of the church thus organized is Rev. James A. Gordon, D. D.; he began his pastorate on December 1, 1913, and is still in service.

The meeting place is Westminster Chapel, with Sunday school rooms in the same building. Lots were purchased adjoining the Westminster building and a building fund was started, when the outbreak of the war stopped the movement, which, with the coming of peace, may soon be resumed.

The membership of the Winona Church was cut down to small proportions owing to the closing of the colleges, and at the end of the war was only about 100, but it numbered among its supporting families a full score of well-known evangelists, Young Men Christian Association workers and ministers, was active in all lines and generous in support of every good cause. It is a community church. On its service flag are twenty-nine stars and on its Young Men's Christian Association banner seventeen triangles.

During the summer season all meetings are held in the Winona Auditorium, and Dr. S. C. Dickey as general secretary arranges for the services of eminent preachers for the Assembly, culminating in the great Bible Conference in August.

#### THE TOWN OF WINONA LAKE

Chiefly for the purpose of furnishing adequate protection against fire for the buildings of the Assembly grounds and those of the immediate vicinity and to effect an organization through which public improvements could be handled and facilitated, the Town of Winona Lake was incorporated June 2, 1913. Its area covers 200 acres, the town limits beginning at the entrance to the Chautauqua grounds on the north and west, including the territory between the King's Highway and the lake and extending as far south as the Kosciusko Lodge, just south of Cherry Creek. The corporation site is divided into three wards. It would be impossible to state the population of Winona Lake, as it ranges from 600 in the winter months to 10,000 during the height of the Chautauqua activities.

As elsewhere stated, the water supply and electric lights enjoyed by the community are furnished by the Winona Electric Light and Water Company. The fire protection is fully equal to all requirements, and both permanent villagers and Assembly visitors have no apprehensions on that score; for not only is an extra water pressure



provided in case of fire, but the town has provided a modern little fire engine (a Howe) at a cost of \$2,750. The engine was purchased in May, 1914, and a neat concrete house erected for it and other apparatus in the following October. It is located in the central portion of the Assembly grounds, within easy reach of the main buildings, and the villagers are justly proud of their stanch little engine and fire department.

Since the incorporation of the Town of Winona Lake, the following have served as presidents and clerk-treasurers of the Board of Trustees:

Presidents—George P. DeHoff, 1913-16; W. E. Lugenbeel, 1916; William G. Fluegel, 1916-18.

Clerk-Treasurers—William G. Fluegel, 1913-18; John O. Motto and Charles Ben. Taylor, 1918.