

## **Our Story**

Prairie Street Mennonite Church, Elkhart, Indiana, is a congregation of Indiana-Michigan Mennonite Conference and part of Mennonite Church USA. The first meetinghouse was built in 1871 on the outskirts of town. The church building today, at 1316 Prairie Street, stands on the original site.

### **A leader rises among nineteenth century North American Mennonites**

*(photo caption)* John F. Funk, lumberman, publisher, pastor, bishop, change-minded force among Mennonites in the 19th century.

The Mennonite world would see widened horizons with the move of John and Salome Funk and family from Chicago to Elkhart on April 6, 1867. The family left a thriving lumber business in Chicago, 100 miles away, to further their fledgling publishing enterprise in this northern Indiana village of 3,100. The move took place on John's 32<sup>nd</sup> birthday. The Funks were the first Mennonite family to live in Elkhart.

John Fretz Funk, familiarly known as J. F., was founding editor of *The Herald of Truth*, the first religious periodical in the Mennonite Church. He started the publication in both English and German while still active in the lumber business. The first issue appeared January 1864, printed by a firm at 93 Randolph St., Chicago.

In Elkhart, J. F. set up a printing business of his own and drew people from across the church to work as editors, typesetters, printers, translators, salespeople and so on. In the April 1867 issue he wrote, "Having purchased a new printing press and types the publisher has determined to move the office of the *Herald of Truth* to the town of Elkhart, Indiana."

At first the company operated as John F. Funk & Bro., a partnership with Abram K Funk. In 1875 the company secured a charter as a stock company and took over the assets and work of the firm. The stock company functioned for all of its 50-year charter.

In addition to the Herald of Truth, the firm published other literature for the Mennonite Church, and did job printing of books, textbooks, catalogs and other materials for local, national and international customers.

When the Funks moved to Elkhart, most of the village's churches had yet to be organized, though the Presbyterian church was begun in 1844. The Congregationalists and the Presbyterians worked together until 1869. When the city began to grow, both groups felt that the Congregationalists should organize their own church. The first Roman Catholic church, St., Vincent DePaul, was organized in 1855 and built on their present site at the corner of Main and Prairie Streets in 1868. St. John's Episcopal Church, 226 West Lexington, was organized in 1867. The Mennonites in Elkhart moved into its own building, a block from St. Vincent DePaul Church, on November 26, 1871.

Our church's trustee records note: "The first religious services were held during the winter of 1867-68 in an unfinished room of the J. Funk and Bros. Book Store. On the first Sabbath in December 1870 these meetings were resumed and continued every two weeks to the present time. They were held in private homes until the Fall of 1871 when the meeting house was completed and services held in it on November 26 in the same year."

Communion was held on Dec. 25, 1871. The charter members were John F. Funk (pastor), Salome Kratz Funk, Michael Keagy, Henry B. Brenneman (deacon), Matilda Blosser Brenneman, A. K. Funk, Joseph Summers, Barbara Sommers, Martin D. Wenger and Malinda Blosser. The trustee minutes record: "Services are held every Sabbath evening in the English language, and every two weeks at 10:30 A.M. in the German language. A Sabbath School is held in connection with the Church, and meets every Sabbath morning at 9:00 o'clock." The original building was 32 x 36 feet.

*(photo caption)* On November 28, 1892, the congregation made plans for enlarging the building by adding an extension of at least 20 feet to the east end and installing a furnace in the basement. In 1901 the entire building was raised and a new entrance built on the west (front) end. The home of Malinda Blosser Mumaw and Dr. Henry A. Mumaw and family is visible on the left. The Mumaw home became

the church parsonage and before being razed in the 1970s, served as a classroom of Elkhart Child Day Care Center.

H. A. Mumaw was among the many whom Funk drew to Elkhart. He came to head up the job room at the Mennonite Publishing Co. On his own he started the publication, Words of Cheer and later transferred it to the MPCo. In 1886 he graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago and set up a medical practice in Elkhart. In 1894 he founded the Elkhart Institute which in 1906 became Goshen College. In 1898 he opened the Elkhart Normal School and Business Institute, later know as the Elkhart Business College.

*(photo caption)* Young People's Social and Literary Association, 1922.

*(photo caption)* Sunday school picnic, September 1, 1915, Edna Grosh, teacher.

*(photo caption)* Sunday school picnic at Studebaker Park.

*(photo caption)* "Old People" of Prairie Street Church at a Fourth of July picnic at Studebaker Park.

## **Fire!**

Dorothy Horst in 2015 still remembers the Sunday morning, February 15, 1931, when her father, Cleo Mann, took a telephone call and announced to the family that the church was on fire. The cause was later established as an overheated furnace. Five-year-old Dorothy was crushed: "Has God abandoned us? Where will we go to worship?"

The building was damaged to such an extent that it seemed wise to erect a new one. After a prayer service in the burned building on March 23, 1931, congregational members assembled to tear down the structure. From February 22 to July 26, 1931 worship services were held in the nearby Roosevelt School Auditorium.

By July 26 the basement of the new church was sufficiently completed so that services could be held there

*(photo caption)* Construction after the 1931 fire, looking west.

*(photo caption)* The first service in the main sanctuary was held on December 17, 1933 when John E. Gingrich, who had been ordained to the ministry the preceding Sunday, preached his first sermon. Photo taken in 1938.

## **Membership**

For the first 15 years membership did not exceed 16 persons. In 1909 membership stood at 109. The increase continued until membership reached its peak of 370 by 1940. Sunday schools and church plants in various locations in Elkhart County led to the founding of Belmont, Pleasant View and Roselawn Mennonite Churches. Membership on the centennial anniversary in 1971 was 350. Current attendance is 100-125.

## **Expansion includes a fellowship hall, classrooms and kitchen**

*(photo caption)* In 1959-60, a 50 x 90 foot annex with basement was built and the sanctuary improved at a cost of \$125,000.

## **Addition provides offices and handicap accessibility**

An addition in the 1990s on the east side of the building provided offices for pastors and administrative assistant and a covered drive-through canopy. An elevator was installed to provide access to three floor levels. Adaptations were also made to a number of benches to accommodate wheelchairs and electric scooters.

## **Leadership highs and lows**

Pastor John F. Funk (and other leaders) made myriad positive contributions to the ongoing Mennonite story in North America and globally. With others, Funk promoted Sunday schools, evangelism, missions (Mennonite Mission Network today), Mennonite history, higher education, young people's meetings, women's mission and service organization, fire and storm mutual aid association, relief must look work, immigration of Mennonites from Russia, unity and peace witnesses.

Late in life Funk faced some opposition to the bold innovations he and others had brought to the denomination. Indiana-Michigan Conference found reason to suspend his bishop credentials. His troubles, in part, were brought on by his own idiosyncrasies, noted church historian Leonard Gross. "Furthermore," Gross said, "there was a reason for Funk's seeming recalcitrance. Funk, namely, had a hard

time understanding, through no fault of his own, that the substance and spirit of the Mennonite idea and reality had shifted, mightily, from a Christianity, founded upon history and faith, to a form of Christianity, defined by doctrine.” A shift back again to congregationalism took hold in the mid-1940s and following.

Harold S. Bender, who grew up in the Prairie Street church, in *The Mennonite Encyclopedia* wrote: “Fortunately Funk’s great work was done by 1902, when through unwise methods of working as a bishop, and through mismanagement of his publisher-church relations he was forced into an unworthy retirement at the age of 67 (1902-8). Fortunately also his publishing work was salvaged by the organization of a conference (MC) Publication Board (1908) and Publishing House; the school which he had first encouraged (then opposed), Goshen College, stepped into the place of progressive leadership, and the General Conference (MC) which he long and vigorously advocated (though later failed to support) became the unifying factor in his church.” John F. Funk died January 8, 1930.

### **A forward look**

In a brief history of the congregation written for the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Sunday school at Prairie Street in 1930, Harold S. Bender wrote, “May the spirit of devotion and consecration to the work of the kingdom of God continue to grow stronger that this congregation may ever be found faithful to the Lord’s work.”

Geneva Alexander in a paper for a Mennonite history class, written in 1945, itemized some of the congregation’s chronology and milestones. She concluded: “Since many great things had their beginnings at Prairie Street, we may be tempted to be proud of them, but God forbid that we should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.”

In the centennial booklet, 1971, then Pastor Russell Krabill wrote of a Christian way of viewing the past. “As Christians we do not live in the past nor worship it. We seek to learn from it and then press forward.” When the Apostle Paul looked into the future, Krabill noted, “He saw people. He saw people in Athens, in Rome, in Spain. He saw Jews and Gentiles, civilized and heathen, educated and uneducated, rich and poor, slave and free. Paul felt a burden for them all. He did not shrink from declaring all of God’s message to them.”

In recent years the congregation has held an annual Funk Fest to both probe and celebrate the five leading facets that brought the congregation into being, including mission, music, migration, mentoring and media. Each of these echos with Funk's sermon-opening quotation of Psalm 103:1, "Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, bless his holy name." To God be the glory.

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