

LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Saint Casimir Parish

Significant as a Polish working class enclave near South Bend's industrial behemoths, the Saint Casimir Parish district developed around close ties to the neighborhood Catholic churches of Saint Casimir and Saint Mary's Polish National Church. In 1914, a dispute over Church politics and the St. Casimir Parish pastor ended in a riot and the founding of Saint Mary's Polish National Church in 1915. In addition to the churches and small taverns, the neighborhood is filled with vernacular workers' cottages that date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. *Designated in 1997.*



West Washington

The West Washington National Register District, the first National Register district in South Bend, includes some of the oldest and most prominent buildings in the city. The historic structures range from an 1850 Federal-style residence to a 1906 Prairie-style house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. Influential entrepreneurs, such as Studebaker, Oliver, Birdsell, and O'Brien, as well as their employees, called the West Washington neighborhood home. *Designated in 1975.*



Chapin Park

The Chapin Park National Register District, listed on the National Register of Places in 1982, features the Gothic Revival Horatio Chapin residence (407 W. Navarre), built in 1857. Chapin Park, also known as the Park Avenue District, consists of a variety of architectural styles sited along curving brick streets lined with early twentieth-century streetlights. *Designated in 1982.*



Leeper Park

First established as a pumping station for the South Bend Water Works, the area along a bend in the Saint Joseph River became Leeper Park in 1900. The early development of the park into a City-Beautiful location occurred between 1897 and the 1920s. The park became an attraction for promenades and picnics with visits to its zoo, duck pond, and gardens. In 1911 to 1912, George Kessler, a noted landscape architect, created a plan for Leeper Park to become the jewel of South Bend's park system. He organized the park's areas for various types of recreation and gardens and laid out improved circulation routes. Kessler's plan guided development of the park into the 1920s. Remnants of the late 1930s Works Progress Administration's impact upon Leeper Park can also be found in the Leeper Island stone retaining wall. *Designated in 2000.*



HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION OF SOUTH BEND & SAINT JOSEPH COUNTY

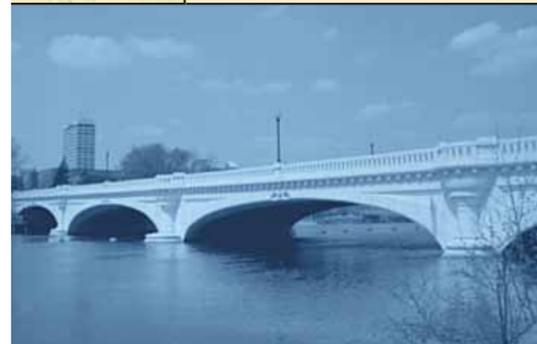
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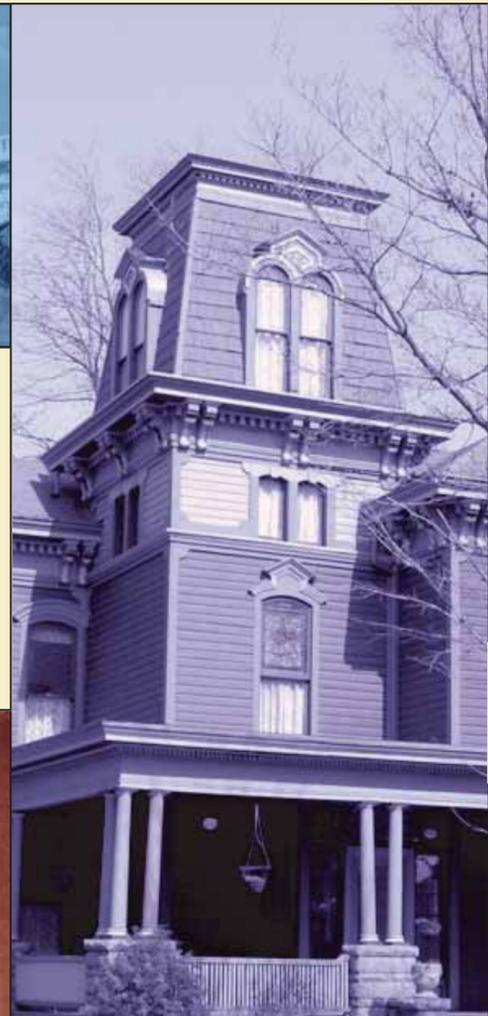
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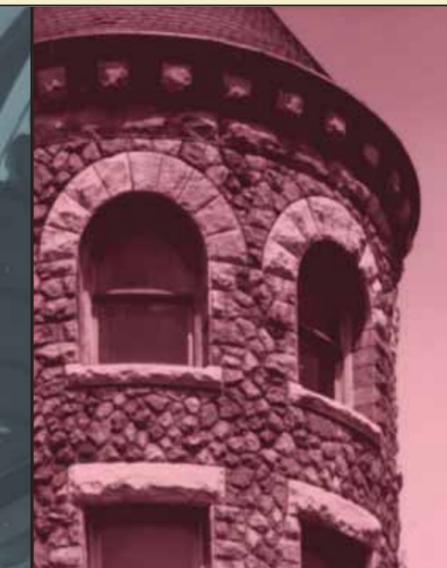
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SOUTH BEND



HISTORIC DISTRICTS



Historic Preservation Commission Of South Bend & Saint Joseph County

HISTORIC DISTRICTS



Singer Brothers Manufacturing Company

With its proximity to inexpensive energy sources and highly prized walnut forests, South Bend's east race was chosen as the site of the Singer Cabinet Works factory in 1868. The brick factory buildings, once a bustling site of many industrious activities and an example of a post-Civil War factory site, are now part of the Madison Center. *Designated in 1998.*



East Washington Street

The East Washington Street District includes many examples of Neo-Classical and Colonial Revival architecture, and vernacular buildings including: Sunnyside Presbyterian Church and school and residences dating to between the 1880s and 1920s. The district is located along East Washington between Eddy and Hill Streets. *Designated in 1998.*



Howard Park

The Howard Park District includes Howard Park, an adjacent residential and commercial district, the Zion Evangelical Church and School, the recently reconstructed City-Beautiful Jefferson Street Bridge, and a Neo-Classical river walk balustrade. The WPA constructed the Parks Administration building in the 1930s. A modern parks building, an ice rink and the Vietnam War Memorial are also located in the district. In 1878, forward thinking city leaders envisioned this once swampy area on the Saint Joseph River as a perfect location for South Bend's earliest park. First known as City Park, the development of the site occurred over several decades. It was named Howard Park after City Councilman Timothy Howard, drafter of the ordinance for the park's creation. *Designated in 1998.*



South Michigan Street

Part of the southern spur of downtown South Bend's commercial district, this group of two-story brick and terra cotta store fronts lines the 400 and 500 blocks of South Michigan Street, once the Michigan Road and the Dixie Highway. These storefronts were also near the streetcar lines and are within walking distance of Monroe Park and Edgewater Place. *Designated in 1997.*

LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS



Riverside Drive

The Riverside Drive Local Historic District contains many fine examples of early twentieth-century architectural styles found throughout South Bend. Developed between 1902 and 1918, many of the city's professionals and business people called Riverside Drive home, including the well-known local architect, Enos Austin. *Designated in 1985.*



CHAPIN PARK

The boundaries of this local historic district differ slightly from the boundaries of the Chapin Park National Register District. The central portion of this delightful neighborhood was the Horatio and Martha Chapin Estate. Due to its park-like features with its creek, ravine, and trees, the estate was known as Chapin's Park. The Chapins' 1857 Gothic Revival home still stands as the centerpiece of the neighborhood at 601 Park Avenue. As South Bend's population grew and pushed out the limits of the city, the Chapin children, Edward and Mary, platted and developed the estate into a residential neighborhood in the 1890s. Several talented architects and builders also constructed diverse 19th and 20th century homes for a variety of families: the Sibleys, Wares, and Hodsons. On a stroll through the neighborhood, one will also find historic streetlights designed by the Cutter Co. of South Bend and brick streets laid in 1897 to 1901 by South Bend contractors Robert, Hoban, and Roach, C.H. Defrees and Defrees & Whitten. *Designated in 2005.*



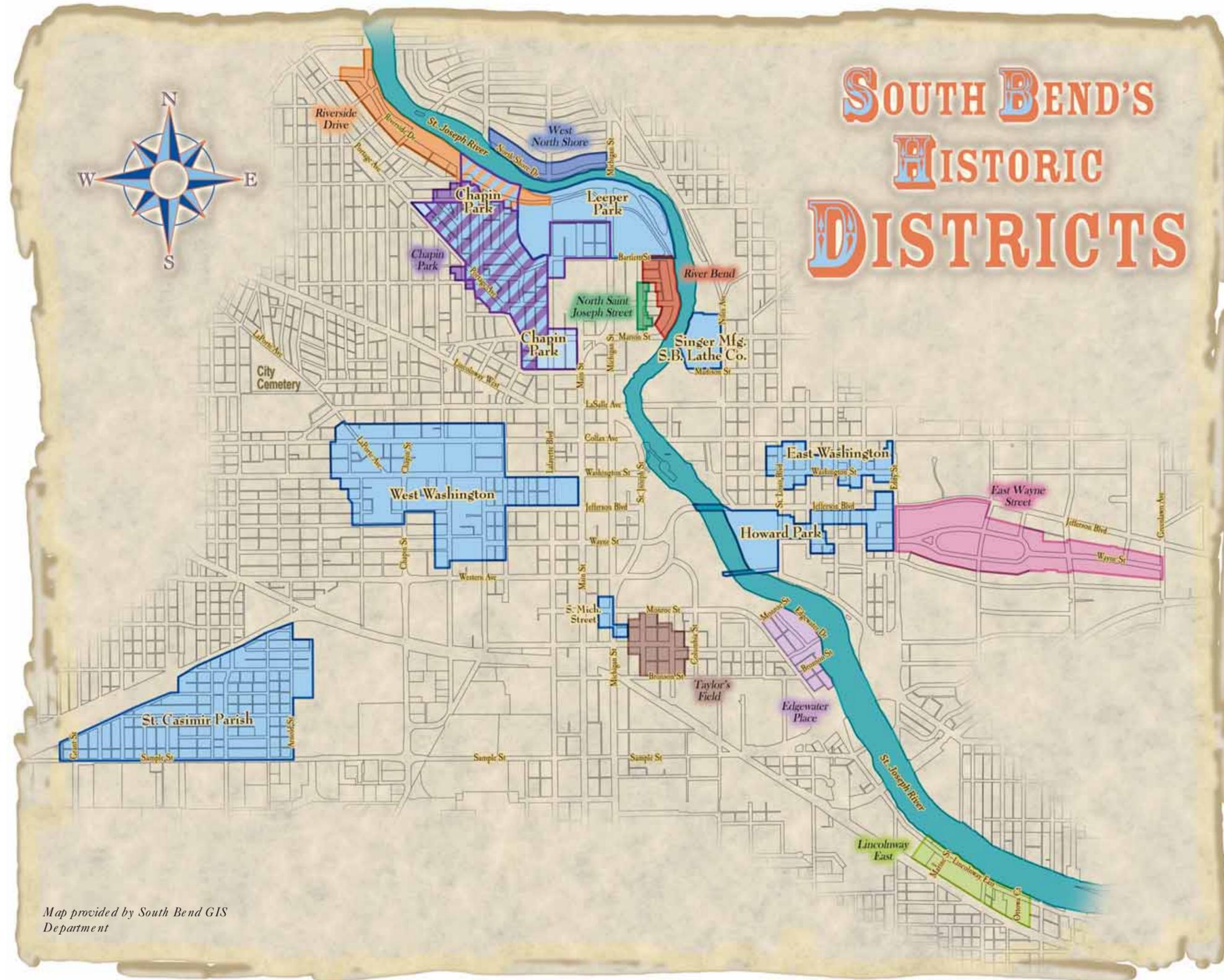
WEST NORTH SHORE

The site of the West North Shore Local Historic District, along the St. Joseph River, figured prominently in the city's history. In this area, Pierre Navarre established a trading post in 1820, to be followed by Samuel Leeper Jr.'s development of what became one of South Bend's first suburbs. *Designated in 1978.*



NORTH SAINT JOSEPH STREET

Development of North St. Joseph as a residential street took place between 1899 and 1917. The street is the boundary between the Rockstroh Brothers' 2nd and the Hammond & Whitcomb Additions. The eastern side of the street is lined with examples of early 20th century middle class residences. *Designated in 1998.*



Map provided by South Bend GIS Department

LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS



RIVER BEND

Once the site of the Kankakee Mill Race (Alexis Coquillard's Folly), a gristmill, and the Soen's Brick and Drying Yard, this neighborhood developed between 1903 and 1921 on a low lying track of land adjacent to the Saint Joseph River and Leeper Park. The real estate partnership of Leslie Whitcomb and Seth Hammond built many examples of early 20th century residential architecture: American Foursquare, Prairie and Period Revival style homes. *Designated in 1992.*



TAYLOR'S FIELD

Col. Lathrop Taylor, pioneer, merchant and City Father, once owned this area which lies within the Monroe Park neighborhood. In the 1880s, it was an open expanse used for fairs and menageries. It became known simply as Taylor's Field. After Taylor's death in 1887, his heirs developed the field into an upper-middle class enclave. Examples of Queen Anne, Craftsman, and American Foursquare residences can be found here. *Designated in 1998.*



EDGEWATER PLACE

The Edgewater Place Local Historic District began its development around 1871. In 1919, Whitcomb and Keller, prominent local real estate developers, subdivided the area as one of their first commercial enterprises. Both men also lived in the neighborhood, as did many other local merchants and businessmen. *Designated in 1980.*



EAST WAYNE STREET

The East Wayne Street Local Historic District encompasses the central portion of Whitcomb and Keller's original Sunnymede development of 1925, with 70% of the homes in the district being built between 1925 and 1930. Whitcomb and Keller modeled their development after the neighborhood design principles of the English Garden Cities movement, featuring the use of curvilinear and tree-lined streets and emphasis on open spaces and park areas. *Designated in 1987.*



LINCOLNWAY EAST

The Lincolnway East Local Historic District developed along the road that became part of one of the nation's earliest coast-to-coast highway systems. The turn-of-the-century neighborhood began in 1888 when Jacob Leer subdivided his family's farm. Jacob's son, Delmar, continued the development of the area and built his own house at 1222 Lincolnway East. *Designated in*