

**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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Taylor's Field Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: Between Monroe Street on the north, Bronson Street on the south, Saint Joseph Street on the west, and Clinton Street on the east

City or town: South Bend State: IN County: Saint Joseph

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_ statewide      x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

xA      \_\_\_B      xC      \_\_\_D

<p>_____  <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>  <u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
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In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

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**Signature of commenting official:** **Date**

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**Title :** **State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government**

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_ entered in the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ removed from the National Register
- \_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

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**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	
<u>78</u>	<u>18</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>80</u>	<u>18</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- RELIGION: religious facility
- COMMERCE: department store

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- RELIGION: religious facility
- COMMERCE: professional

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
- LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
- LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
- LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
- LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:  
Bungalow/Craftsman
- MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: STONE
- walls: BRICK
- WOOD: Weatherboard
- roof: ASPHALT
- other: SYNTHETICS: Vinyl
- METAL: Iron

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### **Summary Paragraph**

Taylor's Field Historic District traces its origins to one of South Bend's founders, Lathrop Taylor, who set aside the property for agricultural use before bequeathing it to his heirs who developed it into several blocks of fine homes on the city's near south side. The district features large examples of Queen Anne, Free Classic, and American Four Square styles built for high-level employees and owners of several local industries and businesses. It also features a few neighborhood commercial properties, a large Colonial Revival church, and former quarters for South Bend's Salvation Army built in the Art Deco style in 1946 which ends the period of significance.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Taylor's Field Historic District is composed of about seven blocks on South Bend's near south side extending east from St. Joseph Street to near Lincoln Way between Monroe and Bronson Streets, mostly following South Street as the main east/west corridor through the district. The district has broad streets, some paved with brick (see photos 04, 05, 15, 25) which are considered contributing structures, and deep front lawns in the west half where larger homes are located. Mature trees, concrete curbs and sidewalks are also located in the district.

The district includes large examples of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century homes in Queen Anne, Free Classic, and American Four Square/Craftsman styles, mostly in its west half. The east half, following South Street, features similar styles in smaller scale and several houses constructed earlier in vernacular forms such as upright-and-wing and gable-front. Other buildings of note are a few commercial buildings that served the neighborhood, such as the Italianate-designed 1892 Lemon Keen Building at 402 South Street (photo 20), and a large apartment building, Carroll Apartments (photo 07), built in 1923 in the Colonial Revival style at 629 Carroll Street. The district has one church, Memorial United Brethren Church (photo 02), built in 1910 in the Colonial Revival style at 602 St. Joseph Street, and the former quarters for South Bend's Salvation Army (photo 12) built in 1946 in the Art Deco style at 540 Carroll Street.

Garages and principal buildings on the lots, mostly houses, are included in the resource count. One exceptional secondary structure is a large brick carriage house located off the alley at 519 St. Joseph Street. There are approximately seventy-five primary resources, the high majority of

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which are contributing. Houses that have undergone substantial remodeling campaigns that altered, covered, or removed historic materials are considered non-contributing. The large

number of non-contributing buildings are modern garages. Much of the district was designated a local historic district under the same name in 1998.

*A complete list of resources follows:*

South St. Joseph Street, west side going north

Brick street-contributing structure (photos 01-05).

531 St. Joseph Street. Thaddeus & Sarah Taylor House, Free Classic/Craftsman, 1910, Contributing.

Left side of photo 01

The two-story house is composed of a large, central cube with a hipped roof and lower, two-story bays facing east (front) and south. The house has a brick foundation and porch, vinyl siding, and historic wood windows with multiple panes in the upper sash over a single-lite lower sash. The windows have simple trim boards and cornice moldings. The tall hipped roof features flared eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. Notable features of the house include its wide, wrap-around porch on the front and south facades (the house is situated at the corner of St. Joseph and South Streets), a brick chimney in the east half of the south façade and a projecting bay that features a jettied second story in the west half of the south façade.

The front (east) façade is dominated by the wide brick porch that wraps from about the center of the façade around to the south façade. The porch has walls and large, rectangular corner columns composed of brick and capped with stone. The columns carry an entablature with rows of dentils and a low-pitched hipped roof. The entry to the porch is centered on the façade and features flanking rectangular columns that support a wide, segmental-arched tympanum above the frieze. The tympanum features rows of vertical trim boards. The north half of the façade is a projecting two-story bay with hipped roof. Its first story is partially covered by the porch and features a wood entry door with full window. The north half of its first story features a small pair of windows topped by a transom divided into multiple panes. The bay's second story features a projecting, three-sided bay with cutaway corners and multi-pane upper sashes over single-lite lower sashes in each of its walls. A dormer with a hipped roof and window composed of glass block tops the two-story bay. The south half of the façade features a large, single-pane picture window centered in the first story and a pair of 16/1 wood windows centered in the second story.

The house was constructed in 1905 for Thaddeus "Thad" Taylor, the son of Lathrop Taylor, who inherited the field from his father and developed the plat for Taylor's Field with his siblings in 1893. It is speculated that Thaddeus Taylor may have been the first European-American child born in St. Joseph County, in 1837, to one of two founders of South Bend. Thaddeus married

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Sarah Chestnutwood in 1873 and worked for a few early retailers in the city before working for the

Studebaker Company for eighteen years. The family moved into their new home in May 1905.<sup>1</sup> He lived at the house until his death in 1909; Sarah continued to reside in the home until she resided with a daughter on Bronson Street.<sup>2</sup>

523 St. Joseph Street. Lonz House, Queen Anne, 1905, Contributing.  
Middle of photo 01

521 St. Joseph Street. Stephenson House, Queen Anne/Free Classic, 1898, Contributing.  
Right side of photo 01

519 St. Joseph Street. Stephenson House, Queen Anne, 1900, Contributing.  
Third from right side of photo 04  
Carriage House, Contributing.

513 St. Joseph Street. Charles & Elizabeth Murdock House, Queen Anne, 1894, Contributing.  
Second from right side of photo 04

The large two-and-a-half story house has a foundation composed of cut field stone and walls covered with large asphalt-covered fiberboard shingles. The house has large 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards. The steeply-pitched hipped roof features lower cross gables on three facades. The gable walls are covered with wood shingles, the bottom course of which has a sawtooth bottom edge. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front (east) façade has a wide, projecting gabled section and a narrow section stepped back at its north end. The narrow section features a 1/1 wood window centered in its first and second story. A shallow section of roof with bands of wood shingles divide the first and second story. The wide gabled section features a porch on its north half and a projecting bay composed of cut field stone on its south half. The wood porch appears to be a modern adaptation to the house with square posts that support a wood lintel and flat roof. A wood entry door with full windows is in the back wall of the porch. The projecting bay features cut boulders with a belt course and sill course of rusticated limestone and a rounded southeast corner. The bay has a 1/1 wood window in its front and corner wall. A bands of wood shingles form a frieze above the windows and the bay roof is covered with wood shingles. The second story features a pair of 1/1 wood windows centered in the wall. The gable wall juts out and is covered with wood shingles. It features a two-sided, projecting bay in the top of the wall. The bay is supported by a wood bracket and features 12/1 wood windows in each wall. The top of the gable projects out over the bay and is also covered with wood shingles with a flared bottom course.

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<sup>1</sup> "Brief News of the City" *South Bend Tribune*, 30 May 1905. Pg. 5, col. 6

<sup>2</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1979, rev. 1988, 1998

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The house was constructed for Charles and Elizabeth (Welch) Murdock in 1894 on a lot purchased from Mary (Taylor) Nicar for \$2200. The Murdocks moved to South Bend from New York and became hardware merchants in the city. Charles Murdock became an officer and stockholder in the Hoke Manufacturing Company which produced farm machinery. The couple

moved into the home in March 1894. It was described as “a beautiful and tasty combination of field stone and wood. The interior is very attractive making it a delightful home.”<sup>3</sup> Peter Johnson was a carpenter on the home in November 1893.<sup>4</sup> After Charles’ death, Elizabeth Murdock lived in the home until her death in 1945.<sup>5</sup>

511 St. Joseph Street. Jacob & Lydia Chillas House, Free Classic, 1900, Contributing.  
Left side of photo 04

The two-story house has a foundation and porch composed of cut field stone and walls covered with large asphalt-covered fiberboards shingles. The wood windows have a lozenge and diamond-patterned upper sash and single-lite lower sash and features simple trim boards. The tall hipped roof has flared eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles.

The dominant feature of the house is its large wrap-around stone porch with rows of wood Doric columns. The columns on the front façade and west end of the north facade are smaller, paired, and set on stone piers with rusticated limestone caps. The porch has a rounded northeast corner as it wraps from the front (east) façade to the north façade. The columns support an entablature with rows of dentils and a low-pitched hipped roof with flared eaves. The porch entry, located in the north half of the front façade, features a pediment supported by pairs of columns set on piers that project forward slightly. The pediment’s tympanum features rows of vertical trim boards.

On the front façade, the back wall of the porch features a wood entry door with full window in its north half and a large picture window in its south half. The north end of the wall has a cutaway corner with a row of three windows with lozenge and diamond-shaped pattern that wraps the corner. The second story features two projecting three-sided bays with cutaway corners. Each wall features an upper sash with a lozenge and diamond-shaped pattern over a single-lite bottom sash. A large dormer with gabled pediment is centered in the hipped roof on the front façade. It features an 18/1 wood window in its front wall.

The house was constructed in 1900-01 for Jacob and Lydia (Studebaker) Chillas. Jacob Chillas was born in Pennsylvania, became orphaned, and received boarding and education at the Pennsylvania Home for Friendless Children. He came to South Bend in partnership with two other men to begin a dry goods store in 1888. In 1891, he married Lydia Studebaker, the daughter of Henry and Susan Studebaker, one of the founding brothers of the Studebaker Wagon Works company. By the late 1890s, he was sole owner of the Boston Store on North Michigan Street in South Bend. The couple lived in the home until their deaths during the 1940s.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>3</sup> “Building Notes” *South Bend Tribune*. 28 March 1894. Pg. 5, col. 2

<sup>4</sup> *South Bend Tribune*, 21 Nov 1893. Pg. 4, col. 3

<sup>5</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1980, rev. 1988, 1998

<sup>6</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1977, rev. 1988, 1998

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South St. Joseph Street., east side, going south

508 St. Joseph Street. Gehring House, Free Classic, 1901, Contributing.

Left side of photo 05

The tall two-and-a-half story house features a brick foundation and porch piers, capped with stone, and vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows trimmed in aluminum featuring simple cornice moldings. The steeply pitched roof has cornice returns, capped with shingled eaves, and is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front (west) façade features a large, front-gabled wall and a narrower, projecting two-story gabled section on its north half. The façade has a full-width porch with wood floor and rows of Doric columns on brick piers. The columns carry a lintel and low-pitched hipped roof. A gabled section with cornice returns supported by pairs of modillions is over the porch entry on the south half of the façade. A wood entry door with art glass window in its top is in the south half of the porch's back wall. A large 1/1 window is centered in the projecting section's first story. A pair of small 1/1 windows is in the south half of the second story. A group of three windows, narrow 1/1 windows flanking a wider 1/1 window, is centered in the projecting section's second story. The bottom of the gabled walls flared out slightly. The main gabled wall features three narrow wood windows that stair-step up the wall to the north. The projecting section's gabled wall features a grouping of three windows, a small 1/1 window flanked by short single-lite windows.

The house was constructed in 1901 for John and Mary Gehring. The couple moved to South Bend from Niles, Michigan in 1901 when John Gehring began his association with the George Wyman & Company dry good store. Mary Gehring died in 1918 and John remarried Louise Decker in 1919. At the time of John's death in 1943, he was chairman of the board of Wymans. Louise Gehring remained in the home until her death in 1958.<sup>7</sup>

510 St. Joseph Street. Queen Anne, 1894, Contributing.

Middle of photo 05

516 St. Joseph Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900, Contributing.

Right side of photo 05

518 St. Joseph Street. Free Classic, 1899, Contributing.

522 St. Joseph Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900, Contributing.

526 St. Joseph Street. Queen Anne/Shingle, 1896, Contributing.

Left of middle in photo 03

Concrete block garage, c.1910, Contributing.

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<sup>7</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1979, rev. 1988, 1998

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530 St. Joseph Street. S. Harry & Etta Salinger House, Queen Anne, 1903, Contributing.  
Freyermuth & Maurer, architects

Middle of photo 03/house at the corner; left side of photo 17

The two-and-a-half story house features a foundation and porch piers composed of cut fieldstone and vinyl siding. The house has large 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards. The tall hipped roof features lower cross gables with cornice returns covered by shingled eaves. The house has a porch that wraps around the front and south facades, the house being located on the corner of St. Joseph and South Streets. The porch features stone piers with limestone caps that carry Doric columns. The columns carry an entablature with rows of dentils that supports a low-pitched hipped roof with flared eaves.

The front (west) façade features rounded corners on the first story. The porch extends from the south end of the façade to the beginning of the north rounded corner. Both rounded corners feature curved windows; the north window is a short window while the south window is tall with a transom. The north half of the façade features a projecting gabled section with a modern metal entry door and 1/1 wood window in the first story. A modern metal entry door is also centered in the back wall of the porch. The south half of the first story steps back and features a wide window with transom. Centered in the second story is a small 1/1 window recessed between the projecting section on the north and a hipped roof section on the south. The projecting section features a group of three windows, narrow windows that flank a 1/1 window. The projecting section's gable wall features a pair of small square windows divided into four panes with X-shaped mullions. The south section that is capped with a lower hipped roof features a projecting three-sided bay with cutaway corners. Each wall features a 1/1 window; the middle wall and window are wider than the other two.

The house was designed by local architects, Freyermuth & Maurer in 1902<sup>8</sup> and built in 1903 for Samuel "Harry" and Etta Salinger. Harry Salinger was the owner of Salinger Brothers Department Store, also known as the Economy located on North Michigan Street. After his retirement in 1914, he became secretary-treasurer of Swanson-Lee Furniture Company and later invested in real estate. Harry Salinger died in 1944 and his wife sold the home and then resided on College Street.<sup>9</sup>

602 St. Joseph Street. First United Brethren Church, Classical Revival/Colonial Revival, 1910, Contributing.

L. H. Sturges (Indianapolis), architect

Kuhne & Meneley and M. V. Cheesman Company (Mishawaka), builders

Middle of photo 02

The brown-colored brick church building is two-stories tall on a raised basement and features stone trim, stained art glass windows, and a metal cornice that forms the base to brick parapet walls. The building's basement windows are in groups of three 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. A stone belt course forms the top of the basement walls. The first and second story

<sup>8</sup> "Among the Builders" *South Bend Tribune*. 17 May 1902. Pg. 1, col. 7

<sup>9</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1979, rev. 1988, 1998

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windows are in groups of three in slightly recessed, two-story bays divided between the floors with a panel of brick enframed with brick and stone quoins in the corners. The first story group features 1/1 windows that flank a wider window with transom, all composed of stained art glass. The second story group has the same configuration but feature a full-round arch composed of brick and stone keys. The metal cornice, painted white, features rows of brackets.

The front (west) façade is symmetrical and is divided into three sections. The wide, middle section is divided into three bays by two-story pilasters with stone bases and capitals. The middle bay has a raised entry with a wide set of steps flanked by low brick walls capped with stone. The entry is composed of a portico with stone Doric columns that support a metal entablature and pediment flanked by short piers. The entry has a pair of mid-century wood doors and side-lites with Craftsman-inspired narrow windows. The doors and side-lites have transoms composed of stained art glass. The entry surround is composed of soldier brick. A full-round arched window matching those described in the second story rises above the portico roof. The bays flanking the entry feature groups of basement, and first and second story windows in slightly recessed bays matching those described previously. The middle section features a wide gabled pediment enframed with the metal cornice at the top of the second story walls. The pediment's tympanum is brick and features a roundel, covered with wood, with brick surround with keystones. The sections flanking the center section feature one bay of basement, first, and second story window groupings as previously described. Two cornerstones are located on the façade. One is located in the northwest corner of the raised basement. The other is located on the northwest corner of the center section. The basement stone has the date 1910 when the church was constructed while the other stone is carved with 1910/1927 from the time the congregation was renamed.

The first religious service conducted in the building was held in the basement on August 14, 1910, while the sanctuary was still being completed. The church was constructed as Memorial United Brethren Church. The dedication was held on September 4, 1910. The congregation was fairly new in South Bend, having been organized during the winter of 1904, and this building was their first permanent church after using a house converted into a church for a brief time. When the church was constructed, it was called unique in the city due to its Colonial Revival style and because the parsonage was incorporated into the main building. A detailed description of the building appears in an August 1910 newspaper article and includes an architect's rendering of the facade.<sup>10</sup> The cornerstone was laid in front of an estimated 500 people on Easter Sunday, March 28, 1910, by Bishop Matthews of Chicago and Pastor Mull of the South Bend congregation. Construction was estimated to cost \$18,000.<sup>11</sup>

614 St. Joseph Street. Hiller House, Free Classic/American American Foursquare, 1907, Contributing.

Second from right side of middle in photo 02

618 St. Joseph Street. Four Square, 1912, Contributing.

<sup>10</sup> "New Church Unique" *South Bend Tribune*. 13 Aug 1910. Pg. 11, col. 1 Though the article uses the term "colonial" to describe the building, the eclectic design includes other Classical sources, such as the Greek Doric columns and Diocletian (tripartite) round-arched windows.

<sup>11</sup> "Bishops Lay Cornerstone" *South Bend Tribune*. 28 March 1910. Pg. 8, col. 2

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620 St. Joseph Street. Queen Anne, 1892, Non-contributing.

624 St. Joseph Street. Louis & Dora Kaufman House, Four Square/Craftsman, 1922,  
Contributing.

Photo 06

The two-story, brown-colored brick house features a stone sill course at the bottom of the second story windows, 1/1 wood windows, and cornice molding at the top of the second story walls. The eave features an open rake and the hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front (west) façade features a full-width brick porch with stone caps on its walls. The porch's brick columns are faceted in cross section, the front face having a pilaster strip. Each column has a thin stone cornice at the top. The columns support a low-pitched hipped roof. The entry is located in the north end of the façade. The porch wall south of the entry juts out to form a wide bay. A wood entry door with full window is in the north end of the porch's back wall. A group of three windows, a 1/1 wood window flanked by narrower 1/1 wood windows, is centered in the wall south of the entry. The second story features two groups of three 1/1 wood windows. A dormer with a hipped roof is centered on the façade. It features asphalt shingles on its walls and a small gable on its front wall. A pair of windows, combined to form a point at the top, are centered in its front wall and extend into the gable. The north window was removed and is covered with wood.

Louis and Dora Kaufman purchased lot 26 of Taylor's Field in 1921 and had this home constructed the following year. The Kaufmans lived at the property until they sold it in 1931.<sup>12</sup>

Carroll Street, west side going north.

629 Carroll Street. Carroll Apartments, Colonial Revival, 1923, Contributing.

DeWitt Ingleright, builder

Photo 07

The three-story brick building extends to the alley and has a terraced front lawn. This allows for three habitable stories; two plus a high, raised basement. The building has stone belt courses at the top of the first story (raised base) windows and bottom of the third story windows, functioning as a sill course. A stone cornice is at the top of the third story which forms the base of the building's brick parapet which is also capped with stone. The building has 4/1 and 6/1 modern wood windows with stone sills and lintels composed of soldier brick.

The front (east) façade is symmetrical and features the entryway centered on the façade between the first and second stories. The entry features a wood door with window in the top and side-lites. The entry has a full-round arched transom fan-lite and stone surround with key. The key and additional corbels support a stone cornice that appears like a balcony on the landing level

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<sup>12</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1980, rev. 1988

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between the second and third stories. It has a balustrade of ironwork and a large modern wood window with transom divided into four panes and a stone surround. A building stone carved with

CARROLL is centered on the façade at the top of the third story. Immediately flanking the center entry bay are 4/1 modern wood windows with brick sills and lintels in each story. To the outside of this vertical row of 4/1 windows are groups of three windows in each story. The group of windows is composed by a 6/1 window flanked by 4/1 windows.

This building is one of two large apartment buildings planned for this site when building permits were issued in November 1922. The permits were issued to DeWitt Ingleright, a South Bend relator and contractor, for 629 and 631 Carroll Street for a total cost of \$120,000.<sup>13</sup> Ingleright was born in Buchanan, Michigan, in 1885 and married Pearl Henderson. He was a building contractor in South Bend from 1908 through 1937. His obituary states that he constructed Carroll Apartments, the only building listed, which a conclusion may be drawn that it was his largest work.<sup>14</sup>

617 Carroll Street. American American Foursquare, 1904, Contributing.  
Right side of photo 07

611 Carroll Street. Berkley House, Free Classic, c. 1900, Contributing  
Garage, Contributing.

531 Carroll Street. McNutt House, Queen Anne, 1907, Contributing.  
Middle of photo 08

529 Carroll Street. Queen Anne, 1907, Non-contributing.  
Left side of photo 09

525 Carroll Street. Clarence & Orpha Arnold House, Prairie Style, 1910, Contributing.  
Right side of photo 09

The two-story house has a brick foundation and porch, clapboards on its first story, and stucco on its second story. The house has Craftsman style 16/1 wood windows with cornice moldings on the first story and simple trim boards on the second story. A simple trim board forms a frieze at the top of the second story walls. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and its wide-overhanging eaves have stucco soffits.

The front (east) façade features a full-width porch with brick foundation and square corner columns. The columns stylized brick caps and a "T" design near the top of their walls. A balustrade is between the columns. The porch entry is in the north end of the façade and features concrete steps with flanking brick walls. The wood entry door features a Craftsman style window in its top half and is located in the north half of the porch's back wall. A small window

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<sup>13</sup> "Plan New Buildings" *South Bend Tribune*. 29 Nov 1922. Pg. 1, col. 5. Per Sanborn maps, only the extant apartment block was constructed.

<sup>14</sup> Local Obituary for DeWitt Ingleright. *South Bend Tribune*. 16 March 1954.

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composed of sixteen lites is north of the door. A group of windows composed of a wide 1/1 wood window flanked by narrow Craftsman style windows is centered in the wall south of

the entry. The second story features a three-sided projecting bay covered with stucco and capped by a hipped roof. The bay has a row of three 16/1 wood windows.

Clarence and Orpha (Barrett) Arnold purchased the lot to construct their home in 1909 and moved into the residence in 1910. The Arnolds were from Fort Wayne, Indiana, and moved to South Bend in 1905 after Clarence Arnold purchased South Bend Business College with a partner named Mr. Puterbaugh. Arnold was president of the college, then located on South Michigan Street, until 1931 when he retired, and the couple moved to East Wayne Street.<sup>15</sup>

517 Carroll Street. Queen Anne, 1885, Contributing.  
Left side of photo 10

515 Carroll Street. American American Foursquare, c. 1900, Contributing.  
Right side of photo 10

509 Carroll Street. Pole building, c. 1970, Non-contributing.

Carroll Street, east side going south.

530 Carroll Street. Thomas House, T-plan, c. 1885, Contributing.  
Left side of photo 11

532/534 Carroll Street. Free Classic/Duplex, c. 1915, Contributing.  
Right side of photo 11

540 Carroll Street. Salvation Army, Art Deco, 1946, Contributing.  
A. C. Fehlow, architect  
Photo 12

The brick building is situated on the northeast corner of Carroll and South Streets and has an L-shaped form but is set back from the street with a lawn in front. The entry is located in a three-story section in a wall angled to face southwest to the intersection. A two-story section connects the front part with the ell, which is also three-stories and fronts South Street. The brick building has a raised basement that is stuccoed. It has 2/2 wood windows with stone sills; the sash is divided by horizontal mullions versus more traditional vertical mullions. The two-story section features pairs of larger 15/15 wood windows in a more traditional mullion pattern. The building's parapets are capped with stone.

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<sup>15</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1979, rev. 1988

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The Carroll Street façade features the cutaway front entry bay that faces the intersection. It is flanked by a Carroll Street-facing section with three bays of 2/2 windows, one in each story. A similar South Street-facing section, much narrower, features a bay of 2/2 windows, again one in each story. The angled entry bay has a slightly raised entry vestibule, one-story, with concrete steps. The entry, composed of a pair of aluminum doors and transom, is recessed between walls, composed of rowlocks, that curve inward toward the entry. It has a stone lintel above which rises four stone ribs which extend above the vestibules stone cap to form pinnacles. The parapet cap steps up in the center and forms a panel of brick between the entry and parapet cap in which are located a glazed building stone with the Salvation Army logo and blue glazed brick that form a cross. Centered in the upper stories above the vestibule is a large art glass window composed of stained glass in a pattern portraying the Good Samaritan. The top of the angled bay features a wide recessed panel of brick. A cornerstone is located in the vestibule, south of the entry, and is carved with ERECTED TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND THE GOOD OF HUMANITY. A.D. 1946. As the front block of the building turns the corner to its South Street elevation, a narrow bay with single window in each story is just east of the diagonal corner entry bay. The front block connects to long section extending eastward. Another block extends south from the back of the long section, resulting in an overall "L" plan.

Originally described as a site for a citadel, the Salvation Army Corps of South Bend received a donation of this property from Judge J. Elmer Peak in memory of his mother, Mrs. Frances Peak, who died in 1945. A groundbreaking was held in November 1946 for construction of the building that was estimated to cost \$60,000. The organization moved from their facilities in the 200 block of South St. Joseph Street to the building when it was finished. Fred W. Keller, partner in a large development company in the city, was president of the Salvation Army board in South Bend and participated in the groundbreaking.<sup>16</sup> The building consisted of administrative offices, youth recreational area, dining hall, auditorium, and hobby and Scout rooms. A memorial window to Mrs. Peak is above the entry vestibule in the second story.<sup>17</sup> An architect's rendering of the building (the architect was a Salvation Army corporate architect from Chicago) appeared in the May 19, 1946, issue of the *South Bend Tribune*.

602 Carroll Street. Rulo House, T-plan, 1888, Contributing.

604 Carroll Street. T-plan, c. 1885, Non-contributing.

612/614 Carroll Street. Free Classic/Duplex, 1901, Contributing.

Left side of photo 13

618 Carroll Street. Ulich House, Free Classic Cottage/T-plan, c.1890, Contributing.

Right side of photo 13

The one-story house has a concrete foundation and clapboards. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards and tall frieze board at the top of its gable walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a porch that wraps around the front and

<sup>16</sup> "Site Contributor Breaks Ground for Citadel" *South Bend Tribune*. 27 Nov 1946. Pg. 5, cols. 2-4

<sup>17</sup> "Building Drive Being Pressed" *South Bend Tribune*. 17 May 1946. Pg. 2, cols. 1-3

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north façade where the entry door is located. The porch has two Doric columns on its north wall and is enclosed with rows of 1/1 windows in its front (west) wall. The porch has a low-pitched hipped roof. The entry door is located in the west-facing wall of the T-plan, at the back of the porch. It is a wood door with Craftsman style window. Two pairs of 1/1 wood windows are in the back wall of the north part of the porch, including the enclosed section, and a row of four 1/1 wood windows is in the front wall of the porch. A notable feature of the house is the projecting,

three-sided bay with cutaway corners centered in the north-facing gabled section of the T-plan. It has tall 1/1 wood windows in each wall set into a segmental-arched surround and features scroll brackets that support its low-pitched roof.

This house was constructed on a lot that was part of Birdsell Manufacturing Company's development of the Denniston and Fellows plat. The company purchased a large tract of land in the plat and developed a new plat in 1879. Lot 19 of the new plat was sold to Charlotte Flinn in 1881 for \$450.00. Charlotte Flinn then sold the property to John and Hattie Ulich, natives of Germany, in 1897 for \$2700. It is unclear if Flinn or Ulichs constructed the home on the lot. Ulich worked for Coquillard Wagon Works in the city. After his death in 1911, Mrs. Ulich sold the house to her brother-in-law, William Lontz, in 1912 for \$3000.<sup>18</sup>

620 Carroll Street. Lantz House, T-plan, 1885, Contributing.  
Left side of photo 14

630 Carroll Street. Charles & Pearl Miller House, American Foursquare, 1916, Contributing.  
Freyermuth & Maurer, architects  
Right side of photo 14  
Garage, Non-contributing.

The two-story house features a brick foundation and porch, vinyl siding, 1/1 wood windows, and a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a wide porch with brick walls and square corner columns with stone caps. The porch roof is a low-pitched hipped roof. The porch entry is on the north half of the front wall and leads to a wood entry door in the north end of the first story. The door has a short window in its top divided into multiple panes. A row of three 1/1 wood windows is south of the door. The second story features two pairs of 1/1 wood windows with vinyl shutters.

The house was designed by local architects Freyermuth and Maurer for Charles and Pearl Miller in 1916 and occupies the site of an older home from 1882. Charles and Pearl were married in 1906 at which time Charles Miller was working for a local grocer. In 1910, Charles Miller opened a grocery in partnership with Jacob Currey at 419 South Michigan Street. He operated the grocery until his death in 1929. Mrs. Miller continued to live in the home into the 1950s.<sup>19</sup>

Columbia Street, west side going north

<sup>18</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1988, rev. 1998

<sup>19</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1979, rev. 1988

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Brick street-contributing structure (seen in photos 15, 20)

617 Columbia Street. Jacob Witz House, Second Empire, c. 1882, Non-contributing.  
Garage, Non-contributing.

609 Columbia Street. Punches House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing.  
Left side of photo 15

The one-and-a-half story house has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. The wood windows are 1/1 and have simple trim boards. The gabled roof features cornice returns with shingled eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a dominant gable and wide porch. The porch has rows of turned posts and balustrade of spindles. The porch has a hipped roof. A modern wood door is in the south end of the porch's back wall and a large 1/1 window is in the north half of the first story. The upper story features a three-sided projecting bay with cutaway corners and 1/1 wood windows in each wall. The top of the front gable is enclosed and is covered with large wood shingles. A notable feature is located on the south façade. A rectangular bay projects near the center of the second story and features a 1/1 wood window and enframed gable that juts from the attic.

The house likely belonged to John and Mary (Annis) Punches who are shown at 613 Columbia Street in the 1910 census. John (57) and Mary (55) were living alone with no children at that time. John Punches was an inspector at a lumber company.<sup>20</sup> The couple lived on East South Street during the 1890s prior to living on Columbia Street in a home they likely constructed for themselves.

543 Columbia Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1910, Contributing.

533 Columbia Street. T-plan, c.1900, Non-contributing.

Columbia Street, east side going south

524 Columbia Street. Gable-front, c. 1885, Contributing.

526 Columbia Street. Gable-front, c. 1885, Non-contributing.

528 Columbia Street. Gable-front, c. 1885, Non-contributing  
Garage, Non-contributing.

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<sup>20</sup> 1910 census for South Bend-St. Joseph County, IN

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532 Columbia Street. Henry Supy House, Upright-and-wing, c. 1880, Contributing.

Photo 16

The house has a rubble stone foundation and clapboards with corner boards on its walls. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple cornice moldings. A frieze board is at the top of the walls. The house has a gabled roof with a moderate pitch and is covered with asphalt shingles. The two-story, front-gabled section is on the north half of the front (west) façade. It features a pair of modern 1/1 wood windows centered in the first story and a 1/1 wood window centered in the second story. The one-story wing is on the south half of the façade. It features a modern porch with brick foundation and ironwork that supports the overhang from the side-gabled roof.

A wood door is in the north end of the porch's back wall. A group of three windows, two 1/1 windows that flank a wider, single-lite window, is south of the door. A modern garage addition with a shed roof is on the south end of the façade.

The house belonged to the John Henry and Mary (Collmer) Supy family during the 1880s-1900s. The couple were married at the bride's parents' home on South Carroll Street in 1885 and resided on South Taylor Street for a brief period until they moved to this house by 1887.<sup>21</sup> Henry Supy was an engineer at the Studebaker Company and lived in the house until they moved to 219 East South Street by about 1905.

Fellows Street, west side

605 Fellows. Modern Cape Cod, c. 1980. Non-contributing

Fellows Street, east side

604 Fellows. Modern Cape Cod, c. 1980. Non-contributing

Monroe Street, south side going east

214 Monroe Street. Bowman House, Queen Anne, 1901/c. 1920, Contributing  
Garage, c.1920, Contributing.

Photo 26

The two-story house has a brick foundation and walls covered with large wood shingles. The house features 1/1 wood windows with simple trim boards and a frieze board at the top of the second story. The steeply-pitched hipped roof features lower cross gables enclosed at the bottom by a continuation of the eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a molded concrete block garage addition on its west side which likely was the time during which some remodeling occurred to the house since the enclosed porch on the façade features a molded concrete block foundation. A narrow two-story addition, probably also dating to this time,

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<sup>21</sup> Matrimonial. *South Bend Tribune*, 22 Oct 1885. Pg. 1, col. 2

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projects slightly from the east side of the house and has a 1/1 wood window in the first and second stories facing Monroe Street.

The front (north) façade features a full-width porch, open on its east half and enclosed on its west half. The porch has a Doric column on its northeast corner that supports a pediment over the open porch entry. The west half is enclosed with rows of 1/1 wood windows and had a shed roof. A wood entry door with window in the top is in the back wall of the open porch. The

second story features an oval wood window in its east half and a projecting front-gabled section in its west half with a 1/1 wood window centered in the second story and in the attic gable wall.

The house was constructed for Samuel and Melvina Bowman in 1901<sup>22</sup> on a lot they purchased from Thaddeus Taylor in 1900. Samuel Bowman was a farmer in St. Joseph County and heavily engaged in various agricultural organizations until 1886 when the family moved into South Bend. He was county commissioner during the 1880s through 1902 and built a small commercial structure next to the home that was later connected to the house. He died in 1903. The widow sold the house to her daughters who rented the house to a few prominent families in the city.<sup>23</sup>

224-226-228 Monroe Street. Louis H. Rulo & Co. Grocery/National Mill Supply Co.  
Commercial, 1897/1937, Contributing.  
Garage, Contributing.

The two-story brick building has sections constructed between 1897 (corner of Monroe and Carroll Street) and 1937 at its west end. The original building retains its cutaway corner entry wall (facing northeast) and first story cast iron pilasters that divided the storefront into display windows and bays. The windows are covered with wood. The east wall of the 1897 section also features several 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and rusticated stone lintels. The remaining front façade, dating to 1937, is more industrial in nature with steel industrial sash windows, divided into multiple panes, and stone sills located in the first and second stories. The building has two recessed entries with steel doors and two garage doors, one metal and one wood, in its west half. The westernmost end of the façade is devoid of fenestration.

The east end of this building was constructed in 1897 as a grocery store and residence for Louis H. and Adelia Rulo. Rulo operated the grocery store into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, after which time it became the offices and warehouse for National Mill Supply Company for the remainder of the first half of the 20th century. Rulo purchased the lots in October 1897 for construction of the building. The National Mill Supply Company, with headquarters in Fort Wayne, expanded the building and opened offices at this location in 1937. The grand opening included a power and mill supply exhibit visited by about four hundred people. Forty manufacturers were also present.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>22</sup> "City Happenings" *South Bend Tribune* 15 May 1901. Pg. 3, col. 4

<sup>23</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1998

<sup>24</sup> "Power Exhibit Viewed by 400" *South Bend Tribune* 5 June 1937. Pg. 3, col. 2

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South Street, north side going west

521 South Street. Auer House, Free Classic, 1911. Contributing  
Photo 24

Garage, c. 1970. Non-contributing

The two-story house has clapboards with corner boards on its first story and wood shingles on its second story. A wood trim board separates the first and second stories. A tall frieze board is at the top of the second story. The house has 1/1 wood windows, with cornice moldings on the first story, and a hipped roof that is covered with asphalt shingles.

A wide porch wraps around the front (south) façade to the east façade and features modern wood skirting and rows of Doric columns between which is a balustrade of wood pickets. The columns support the porch's low-pitched hipped roof. The entry to the porch is on its west wall. A wide wood entry door with window in the top half is in the west end of the porch's back wall and front façade. A large 1/1 wood window is east of the entry. The façade's second story has a row of four 1/1 wood windows centered in the wall. A dormer with a hipped roof is centered on the façade and features walls covered with shingles and a short window divided into ten panes.

The Frederick Auer family lived at 517 Rush Street in 1908 when the father, Frederick, died leaving his widow, Martha, and children James and Hannah who also lived in the home. Frederick Auer was formerly a farmer near Lakeville until he moved to South Bend in 1889.<sup>25</sup> It is likely that this house was built shortly after Frederick's death and on the same lot but facing South Street to the south rather than Rush Street to the east, given the address. James and Hannah continued to live at the home during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. James Auer became captain of the South Bend Fire Department and Hannah Auer was a music teacher at the South Bend Conservatory of Music.<sup>26</sup>

407 South Street. Free Classic, c.1900, Contributing.

313 South Street. Gable-front/Bungalow, c.1885/1920, Contributing.

219 South Street. Supy House, Queen Anne, c. 1905, Contributing.  
Left side of photo 08

215 South Street. Horace & Cora Kimble House, T-plan, c. 1906, Contributing.  
Garage, Contributing.

The one-and-a-half story house has a brick foundation and vinyl siding. The house has modern 1/1 vinyl windows and the gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a T-plan with a porch that wraps around from the front (south) façade to the east façade. The porch has brick piers that support walls enclosed with rows of 1/1 windows between wood posts. A porch

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<sup>25</sup> Frederick Auer obituary. *South Bend Tribune*. 10 Dec 1908. Pg. 5, col. 4

<sup>26</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1982, rev. 1988

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door is on the southeast corner of the porch. The front façade's second story features a narrow pair of 1/1 vinyl windows with a shaped top/surround. The east and west-facing gabled sections featured clipped gables and a matching window pattern in the second story.

The house was constructed on lots that were part of the original Taylor's Field plat but sold likely undeveloped to Jacob Kerner in 1904 for \$5000. Kerner subdivided the lots and sold the lot the house occupies to Horace and Cora Kimble in 1906 for \$4500. Horace Kimble worked at

the Studebaker company and married Cora Vanderhoof in 1906. They lived at the home until 1927 after which time they rented it.<sup>27</sup>

211 South Street. Four Square/Prairie Style, 1905, Contributing.  
Right side of photo 17

The two-story house has a concrete foundation and clapboards on its first story and wood shingles on its second story; a wide trim board divides the first and second story. The house has 12/1 Craftsman style wood windows with simple trim boards. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front (south) façade features a full-width porch with walls covered with clapboards. Three wood posts support the low-pitched hipped porch roof. The porch entry is on the west end of the façade. A wood entry door is in the west end of the porch's back wall. A row of three 12/1 wood windows is east of the door. The façade's second story features two pairs of 12/1 wood windows.

The house was a rental and investment property built by Samuel Harry Salinger who also had his residence in the district at 530 St. Joseph Street. Salinger was a partner in a large dry goods store on South Michigan Street known as the Economy. It was sold to Josephine Alexander in 1931 who resided in the home until 1965.<sup>28</sup>

#### South Street, south side going east

116 South Street. Brom Brothers Building, Commercial, c.1910, Contributing.

128 South Street. Thomson-Baer House, Craftsman/Prairie, 1908, Contributing.  
Photo 18

Attributed to Schneider & Austin, architects<sup>29</sup>  
Carriage house (1920), Contributing.

Right side of photo 18

The one-and-a-half story house features gables facing north (front), east and west, and a one-story ell on the south or back side. The house has a brick wainscot and wood shingles on its first

<sup>27</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1998

<sup>28</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1998

<sup>29</sup> "Enlarge Factories" *South Bend Tribune*. 2 March 1907. Pg. 3, col. 5

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story and gable walls. The first story walls feature an added horizontal trim to divide the shingles into bands of two courses each with a rusticated-like appearance. The tops of the gable walls feature large cornice boards. The house has 1/1 wood windows with cornice moldings and wide overhanging, prow-like eaves covered with beaded boards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front (north) façade features a pergola-like side porch on its east end with brick walls and wood posts. The porch posts carry wood beams, with notched ends, that carry the east-facing second story gable that projects over the porch. The entry is located in the back wall of the porch (north-facing wall) and has a wood door with side-lites. A projecting, three-sided bay is centered in the first story west of the porch. It has a row of four 1/1 wood windows on its front wall. The façade's gable wall also features a row of four 1/1 wood windows which is repeated in the other two gables.

The house was constructed for Dr. Harry and Nettie Thomson in 1908 on a lot purchased from Mary Taylor Nicar in 1902. Harry Thomson was an optician. The house was sold to Dr. Samuel and Naomi (Culp) Baer in 1920 for \$9400. Samuel received his medical degree from Illinois Medical College and came to South Bend to practice having moved from Nappanee in 1908. He had his medical offices in the JMS Building in South Bend. While Naomi Baer died in 1924, Dr. Baer continued to own the house until his death in 1951.<sup>30</sup>

212 South Street. Wike House, Queen Anne, c. 1910, Contributing.  
Left side of photo 02

310 South Street. Chalfant House, T-plan, 1890, Contributing.  
Right side of photo 19

316 South Street. Four Square/Craftsman, c.1910, Contributing.  
Left side of photo 19

320 South Street. Upright-and-wing, c.1880, Contributing.  
Right side of photo 15

402 South Street. Lemon Keen Building. Commercial/Italianate, 1892, Contributing  
William Turnock, builder  
Right side of photo 20  
Garage, c.1920, Contributing.

The two-story brick commercial building is located on the southeast corner of Columbia and South Streets and features segmental-arched 1/1 wood windows with brick sills and arches on its east and west (side) walls. The front (north) façade features two storefronts divided by a stairway entry that is flanked by narrow brick pilasters. The stairway entry has a modern wood door with window in the top half and a tall wood transom. While composed nearly identically, the west storefront is wider than the east storefront. The storefronts have a recessed pair of wood entry

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<sup>30</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1988, rev. 1998

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doors with windows in the top half and tall transoms above. The recessed area is flanked by cast iron pilasters and wood storefront windows with transoms. A wood panel is below the storefront window. The pilasters carry a cast iron lintel that extends across the full-width of the building at the top of the storefronts.

The second story features five 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and metal pediment-style hoods. The building features a tall metal cornice with a row of small brackets divided into three parts by larger end brackets and a pair of brackets that carry a pediment that rises above the cornice in the middle of the façade.

The city subdivided a portion of the Denniston and Fellows plat to the city in 1886 which created the opportunity for Lemon Keen to purchase lots 1, 2, and 3 in 1891. Keen contracted with William Turnock, who specialized in masonry construction, to build this building which was completed by the end of 1892. In 1893, the east side served as a grocery store and the west side served as a meat market. The second story was used for apartments. The grocery operated under other names as ownership changed but remained an important neighborhood fixture. It was known as the Sherman & Canaday Grocery in the early 1900s and for much of the middle 20<sup>th</sup> century as Max's Grocery.<sup>31</sup>

416 South Street. T-plan, c. 1905, Contributing  
Left side of photo 20; right side of photo 21  
Garage, Non-contributing.

418 South Street. Vanderhoof House, Queen Anne/T-plan, c.1905, Contributing  
Left side of photo 21  
Garage, Contributing.

The one-and-a-half story house has a brick foundation and clapboards with corner boards. The house has patterned wood shingles in its front gable as well as a tall frieze board and a decorative gable truss. The house has 1/1 wood windows with cornice moldings and a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles.

The front (north) façade has a wood porch with turned posts and a balustrade composed of spindles on its east half. The porch features jigsaw trim on its frieze and a low-pitched hipped roof. A wood entry door with window in its top half is in the back wall of the porch. The first story west of the porch has cutaway corners with 1/1 wood windows in the walls. A large 1/1 wood window is centered in the first story. Jigsaw wood brackets carry the northwest corner of the second story over the first story. A trim board divides the first story from the second story and gable wall on the façade. The gable wall features a large 1/1 wood window.

The house belonged to Edgar and Ella (Reasor) Vanderhoof in the 1900s-1920s where they lived with their teenage son, Claude, in 1910. Edgar was a foreman for a factory in the city, likely Studebaker, where he was listed as a door hanger for an automobile manufacturer in 1920.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>31</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1977, rev. 1988, and correspondence during renovation work.

<sup>32</sup> 1900, 1910, 1920 census for South Bend, St. Joseph County, IN

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506 South Street. American Foursquare, c. 1900, Contributing.  
Right side of photo 22

508 South Street. Queen Anne, c.1905, Contributing.  
Left side of photo 22

512 South Street. Gable-front, c.1885/1960, Non-contributing.  
Seen in far left side of photo 22

516 South Street. Gable-front, c.1900, Contributing.

604 South Street. Rosencrans House, Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1900, Contributing.  
Right side of photo 23  
Garage, Contributing.

608/612 South Street. Duplex, c.1900, Contributing.  
Middle of photo 23

The two-and-a-half story brick building has a belt course of projecting brick at the bottom of its first story and features side-gabled parapet walls. Brick chimneys are centered in the side-gabled walls. The building has modern 1/1 vinyl windows with rusticated stone sills and segmental arches composed of brick. A tall frieze board is at the top of the second story walls. The eaves are terminated by corbels and the house is divided in half, east/west, by a brick wall that rises through the roof, similar to row houses. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front (north) façade features a wide wood porch with Doric columns and balustrade composed of pickets. The columns carry a low-pitched hipped roof. Two sets of wood steps lead to the porch and three metal entry doors on the back wall of the porch. One is located in the west half of the façade, with a 1/1 window to its east. The west end of the west half features a projecting two-story bay with pairs of 1/1 windows in the first and second stories. The east half of the façade features two metal entry doors; the west door has a wood transom and leads to the second story. Pairs of 1/1 windows are in the first and second stories in the east end of the façade. A brick pilaster that forms the dividing wall projects from the second story façade and has 1/1 windows that flank it in the east and west half of the building. A dormer with a gabled roof and pairs of small 1/1 windows is in each half of the façade. The dormers are covered with vinyl siding.

The property was the site of Jackson Lumber Company, later South Bend Lumber Company, during the 1880s into the 1890s, after which time it closed, and its large frame buildings razed by 1899. This building and the other houses on the block east of Rush Street were constructed after that into the early 1900s. This building was likely new in 1902 when John Rush offered units for rent in October of the same year.

614 South Street. Free Classic/American Foursquare, c.1910, Contributing.  
Left side of photo 23

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Garage, Contributing.

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616 South Street. American Foursquare, c.1910, Contributing.

Bronson Street, north side going west starting at Columbia St.

315 Bronson Street. Queen Anne, c.1910, Contributing.

225 Bronson Street. Colonial Revival, c. 1920, Contributing.

223 Bronson Street. Lehman House, Four Square, 1922, Contributing.  
Right side of photo 25

The two-story house has a brick foundation and porch with stone caps. The house has vinyl siding on its first story and modern (c. 1960) clapboards on its second story. The house has 1/1 modern vinyl windows. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt. The front (south) façade has a full-width porch with brick walls capped with stone. The walls carry three wood posts that support a low-pitched hipped roof. The entry to the porch is on the west end of the façade. A modern entry door is in the west end of the porch's back wall and a pair of 1/1 windows is east of the door. The second story features two 1/1 windows on the façade.

The house was constructed on a lot purchased by Noah Lehman from heirs of Lathrop Taylor in 1904-1905. Lehman was St. Joseph County Recorder from 1908-1916 after which time he was engaged in real estate development. He built this house in 1922, then sold it to DeWitt Ingleright, a contractor, who in turn sold it to George and Grace Lemler in 1922. The couple used the property as an investment and rental property.<sup>33</sup>

217 Bronson Street. Gable-front/Craftsman, 1922, Contributing.  
Middle of photo 25

215 Bronson Street. Lehman House, American Foursquare, 1910, Non-contributing.  
Garage, Non-contributing.

211 Bronson Street. Laven House, Queen Anne, 1905, Contributing.  
Garage, Contributing.

209 Bronson Street. Taggart House, Queen Anne, c.1905, Contributing.

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<sup>33</sup> South Bend HPC Survey Card, 1998

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## 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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

c. 1880-1946

**Significant Dates**

1893

**Significant Person (last name, first name)**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

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

**Architect/Builder (last name, first name)**

Freyermuth & Maurer

Kuhne & Meleney

Cheesman, M. V.

Inglert, DeWitt

Fehlow, A. C.

Schneider & Austin

Turnock, William

Sturges, L. H.

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### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c. 1880, the approximate date of construction of 532 Columbia Street (photo 16) along with a few other homes in the middle section of the district in the Denniston and Fellows plat that were built in the early-to-mid-1880s. The district gained most of its development after it was divided among Lathrop Taylor's heirs and platted in 1893. The last contributing building constructed, and end to the period of significance, is the Salvation Army building located at 540 Carroll Street, constructed in 1946 (photo 12).

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Taylor's Field Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C/architecture. The relatively large concentration of upper middle-class Queen Anne, Free Classic, American Foursquare, and Prairie Style homes constructed between about 1890 and 1920 has only a few comparables in South Bend. Most of the homes are of generous scale exhibiting exceptional features of the various styles popular during the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, several also being architect-designed.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Taylor's Field Historic District has an impressive collection of generously sized homes designed in popular American styles during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Most of these are in forms of Queen Anne or Free Classic styles built between about 1890 and 1910. The emerging popularity of the American Four Square and Prairie Style during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century also resulted in several examples built in the district between about 1900 and 1925. Combined, these styles represent the high majority of architectural styles in Taylor's Field. There are a few other styles, including two large examples of Colonial Revival architecture, found in relatively few numbers such as Italianate, Craftsman, and Art Deco.

Taylor's Field plat became a popular place for upper middle-class and business owners to construct homes between 1890 and 1910. The affect the prestigious development had on surrounding land is evidenced from additional substantial housing constructed east to Vistula Road (now Lincoln Way) between Bronson Street and the Grand Trunk Railroad on the south and Monroe Street on the north. Monroe curves southeast and becomes Lincoln Way east of the district. While many of these houses are simpler and smaller in scale (photo 21), the influence

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housing in Taylor's Field had is evident in many of the larger homes, in comparable scale and styles, lining South Street east to Lincoln Way (photos 22-24).

Some of the district's earliest architecture is vernacular in forms of gable-front, upright-and-wing, T-plan, and gabled-ell design. The gable-front house was an early house type constructed in developing towns, often after the first generation of side-gabled homes were built. Narrow urban lots were more conducive to the gable-front house, which had a narrow front wall compared to its longer sides. There are only a few examples of historic gable-front houses in the district dating to c.1885 in a row on Columbia Street.

Thought to have developed from the gable-front house type is the upright-and-wing type which is composed of a gable-front section (upright) with a side-gable section (wing) on the side of the upright section. This housing type is thought to have developed from the initial construction of one part or the other first, followed by the construction of the second part of the house as funds permitted or as the family grew. There are two examples of upright-and-wing houses in the district. They were built c. 1880 and are located near each other at 532 Columbia (photo 16) and 320 South Street (right side of photo 15). Both examples have two-story upright sections and one-story wings. Other variations on the gable-front plan with added ells to the house include the T-plan and gabled-ell. The T-plan was used in great regularity in the district from 1885 through about 1905 and is represented by ten examples. Two notable examples include a one-story example at 618 Carroll Street, built as a small Italianate/Free Classic cottage c. 1890 (right side of photo 13) and a simple one-and-a-half story example at 418 South Street (left side of photo 21) built c. 1905 with carpenter-applied Queen Anne features.

The following narratives provide information on the most prolific styles and examples of those styles found in the district. These include Queen Anne/Free Classic, American Four Square, and Prairie Style.

### *Queen Anne & Free Classic*

The Queen Anne Style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19<sup>th</sup> century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The historical precedents used had little to do with the Renaissance style popular during Queen Anne's reign; rather they borrowed from late medieval examples of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean era. Spindlework popularly used with the style and Free Classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. As Free Classic adaptations were made to the Queen Anne style, they increased in popularity and were part of the transition to Classical Revival and other less ornate types and styles.

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The district has a locally significant collection of Queen Anne and Free Classic style houses, some with mixed elements of Colonial and Classical Revival styles, but generally they can be categorized in the Queen Anne or Free Classic movement. Combined, they equal more than half of the primary resources in the district. Most of the more substantial examples are located on St. Joseph Street, but many of equal scale and refinements are located on Carroll and South Streets. For the example located at 513 St. Joseph Street (middle of photo 04) the builder used the typical cube form and created asymmetry with lower cross gables. It features a rounded bay composed of cut stone on its southeast corner and a front gable covered with wood shingles that juts out from the wall. A two-sided bay is at the top of the gable and features windows and an extension of the gable wall above, also covered with shingles. The example at 530 St. Joseph (middle of photo 03) is similar with a cube form and lower cross gables. It features rounded corners on its front façade, each with curved windows, and a large wrap-around porch of cut stone, Doric columns, and an entablature with rows of dentils. An example located on 214 Monroe Street (photo 26) has early, c. 1920, alterations but again follows the cube form with lower cross gables. The home's porch features a slender Doric column that supports a gabled pediment, and an oval window is located in the second story. The gable walls are enclosed by a continuation of the eave and feature small 1/1 windows with cornice moldings.

Several of the Free Classic homes take on the general appearance of American Foursquare houses but are of much larger proportions. This is true of the examples at 531 and 511 St. Joseph Street (left side of photo 01 and photo 04, respectively) and the example located at 521 South Street (photo 24). All three feature a central two-story cube with hipped roof but also include wrap-around porches and projecting two-story bays typically with hipped roofs. The examples at 531 St. Joseph and 521 South Street include attic dormers with hipped roofs, common among the Foursquare style. The house at 511 St. Joseph Street features attic dormers with gabled roofs and a wrap-around porch that features piers of cut stone and Doric columns. The porch features a gabled pediment over the entry; the house at 531 St. Joseph features an arched pediment over the porch entry. The example at 521 South Street features clapboards on its first story and wood shingles on its second story. The complexity of influences is both typical of the era and indicative of the district at the same time.

### *American Foursquare*

The American Foursquare type was also popular during the early 1900s. Two stories tall, rectangular in plan, and typically crowned with a hipped roof, most builders incorporated Craftsman or Colonial Revival-styled porches into their facades. The Foursquare offered more living space than most bungalows while having an Arts & Crafts feeling. It is thought to have grown out of the earlier Italianate cube-style house but became more regulated in its floor plan with four rooms on the first floor and second floor. Because of its prevalence in the Midwest, it was also called the "corn belt cube". Others have argued that Midwest architect developed the type independently. Thomas Hanchett's writings point to the independent development of the type. Others contend that the type is a simplification of Frank Lloyd Wright's cubical houses. Despite its uncertain origins, the type was extremely popular in South Bend, as noted in Nancy

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Hanson's thesis "An American Classic: The American Foursquare House in the South Bend Landscape" (see bibliography).

Eight examples of the American Foursquare were constructed in the district with some identifiable with Prairie Style or Craftsman features. The variations between the examples include overall size (footprint), exterior materials (brick, stucco, and clapboards), front porch arrangement, roof pitch, and dormer style.

An example of the most standard Foursquare is the house located at 630 Carroll Street (1916, right side of photo 14) which is a two-story house that features a wide front porch with corner columns of brick. The house has vinyl siding but retains its historic fenestration and hipped roof. An example of a Foursquare with Prairie Style influence is located at 211 South Street and was built about 1905 (right side of photo 17). The house has a clear division between the first and second story with a high trim board that separates clapboards from wood shingles on the second story, emphasizing the horizontal lines. The house has Craftsman style 12/1 wood windows and a wide front porch with clapboard walls and corner columns. A Foursquare with Craftsman influence is located at 624 St. Joseph Street (photo 06). The two-story, brown-colored brick house features a brick porch. The front wall of the porch juts out and the hipped roof has dormers with hipped roofs with pairs of windows that come to a point in the center and rise above the eave line.

### *Prairie Style*

The Prairie style, an outgrowth of the Arts & Crafts movement, was born in Chicago with Frank Lloyd Wright being the architect most associated with the style. Wright's Winslow House in Chicago, 1893, is thought to be the first example of Prairie style architecture. The style is one of only a few truly indigenous American forms and its highest concentration occurs in the Midwestern United States, particularly near the Chicago regional area. The popularity of the style was short lived; it lasted from about 1900 through 1930.<sup>34</sup> Its emphasis was on the horizontal with architectural features of the house inspired by the vast expanse of the prairie. Particularly important stylistic features are low-sloped roofs and floor levels acting as vertical planes. Frank Lloyd Wright designed two homes in South Bend, the first was built in 1906 on Washington Street and is known as the DeRhodes House and the second was built in 1948 on the city's south side and is known as the Mossberg House. The earlier house is more of a precedent for the examples found in Taylor's Field. South Bend's local architects and builders quickly learned to emulate Prairie Style concepts, as seen in Taylor's Field.

Most of the style's influence in the district is seen in window and door patterns, broad overhanging eaves, low-pitched roofs, and a general accentuation of horizontal lines. One house in particular, located at 525 Carroll Street, best exemplifies the influence the style had on the district (right side of photo 09). The house, similar in massing to the DeRhodes House, was built in 1910 and has a dark, brown-colored brick base, clapboards on the first story divided by a

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<sup>34</sup> McAlester, pg. 440

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horizontal board from stucco on the second story. The eaves, which extend broadly from the second story, have soffits covered with stucco. The house has a second story bay that juts out in the center of the façade that carries a low-pitched hipped roof that matches the main house. The windows are a mix of Craftsman and Prairie Style design.

### *Other Notable Buildings in the District*

Four other buildings and their respective styles should be noted. Two large buildings are examples of period revival architecture, are brick with stone trim and feature symmetrical facades. The former United Brethren Church (1910, photo 02) at 602 St. Joseph Street has both Neoclassical and some Colonial Revival features. Newspaper articles from when it was constructed in 1910 call the building unique for its colonial architecture, however, the architect's use of Greek Doric columns and heavy round arches with "Diocletian" windows are directly classical in inspiration. An architect's rendering in the article shows that the portico was planned to be nearly twice as wide and quoining was planned for the façade corners but initial bids for construction came in too high and plans were revised.<sup>35</sup> The building has a wide, raised portico entry with pressed metal entablature, as well as a building entablature and pediment also in pressed metal. The pediment features a roundel with keystones. This is visually supported by brick and stone pilasters that divide the building into bays of stained art glass windows. The three-story Carroll Apartment Building at 629 Carroll Street, built in 1923 (photo 07) can be generally classified as Colonial Revival in style. The brick building's most elaborate feature is a tall full-round arched entryway with stone surround and keystone that visually supports a balcony-like feature on the landing between the second and third stories.

The Lemon Keen Building was constructed in 1892 in the Italianate style at 402 South Street for use as a neighborhood retail grocery store (photo 20). The two-story brick building is typical of late 19<sup>th</sup> century Italianate commercial blocks and features two storefronts with cast iron pilasters, pediment hoods on the façade's second story, and a nicely detailed pressed metal cornice with pediment. An interesting duplex apartment building (c. 1900, middle of photo 23) is located near the east end of South Street and was constructed in the manner of row houses with masonry fire separation walls which also form side-gabled parapets. No specific style is associated with the building, but its two-and-a-half story brick construction with corbels at the corners of the separation walls and segmental-arched windows is notable and leans toward Italianate design.

The Craftsman style is represented mostly through various window patterns and minor features on Four Square style homes. However, one exceptional example of the Craftsman style, also exhibiting Prairie Style influence, is located at 128 South Street and was built in 1908 (photo 18). The house has a bungalow form with broad gables facing north, east, and west. The house is covered with wood shingles with an interesting band pattern and has a side entry porch with beams that carry the second story gable. The outward-angled "ship's prow" eaves are a detail used by several Chicago architects working in the Prairie Style.

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<sup>35</sup> "Church Erection Board is Coming" *South Bend Tribune*. 17 Nov 1901. Pg. 8, col. 5

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The one other building of note in the district is the three-story brick Salvation Army quarters on the northeast corner of South and Carroll Streets (photo 12). The building was constructed in the Art Deco style in 1946 and is the last contributing building built in the district. The building has an interesting, angled entry bay that faces the intersection and features a recessed entry with rounded entry walls and stylized coping and trim at the top of the projecting vestibule. Its remaining features are rather restrained.

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### Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Taylor's Field was the name given to an undeveloped portion of land Lathrop Taylor, one of South Bend's founders, purchased during the 1830s and set aside as an investment and for agricultural purposes.<sup>36</sup> The land was considered an oak barren and was positioned between the Michigan Road on the west and a residential area on the east, the eastern extent of which is Vistula Road that turns to become Monroe Street on the northeast corner of the district. Michigan Road was a prominent north-south route developed in Indiana between 1829 and about 1838, connecting a port on the Ohio River at Madison with a new port on Lake Michigan at Michigan City. Vistula Road was also an important east-west link across northern Indiana that followed the south bank of the Saint Joseph River, generally, southeast, and then connected to an early route to Fort Wayne. Most of this route would become the Lincoln Highway in 1913.

Colonel Lathrop Taylor arrived in Saint Joseph County in September 1827 and worked principally as a fur trader with Native Americans who lived in the region. He continued in the business into the 1840s until the remaining Native Americans had been removed from the area. Taylor was one of the earliest elected officials, holding several offices including the first county Clerk and Recorder as well as being appointed the first postmaster in June 1829.<sup>37</sup> The county seat, which was for a brief time at a village known as St. Joseph, was relocated to a village named South Bend, platted by Taylor and Alexis Coquillard, in May 1831. In 1837, Taylor was appointed superintendent to oversee the completion of the county courthouse.<sup>38</sup> Taylor lived in the Taylor's Field district prior to his death in 1887.

The middle portion of the district was platted by Joseph Fellows and Hugh Denniston in 1854 and contains many of the oldest residences in the district between Fellows Street on the east and Carroll Street on the west. The 1885 Sanborn map indicates that there were 35 frame dwellings in the plat that is part of the district. A plat by John Rush by 1885 is represented by a narrow corridor on each side of South Street at the east end of the district. After Lathrop Taylor's death, his heirs platted the former oak barren in 1893. Known as Taylor's Field, it was west of the earlier plats. Of the three heirs, Eliza Wall, Mary Nicar, and Thaddeus Taylor, two would build homes in the district. Thaddeus Taylor constructed his home in 1905 at 531 St. Joseph Street (left

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<sup>36</sup> South Bend Historic Preservation Commission summary narrative on Taylor's Field

<sup>37</sup> 1880 History of St. Joseph County, Indiana. Pg. 332

<sup>38</sup> Pg. 368

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side of photo 01). Mary Nicar constructed her home at 617 St. Joseph Street, which was the first house constructed in the new plat but is no longer extant.<sup>39</sup>

By the middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Taylor's Field saw a rise in the number of homes converted to apartments and investment properties. While duplexes and other multifamily buildings are historically part of the district, the general change in home ownership also had an impact. Much of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century remodeling that resulted in loss of historic building materials can be traced to this period of change. However, a resurgence in investment and home ownership is also evident in late 20<sup>th</sup> century and early 21<sup>st</sup> century improvements in the district. Taylor's Field was made a local historic district by the City of South Bend in 1998.

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<sup>39</sup> South Bend Historic Preservation Commission summary narrative on Taylor's Field

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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“Site Contributor Breaks Ground for Citadel” *South Bend Tribune*. 27 Nov 1946. Pg. 5, cols. 2-4

South Bend Historic Preservation Commission Taylor's Field Local Historic District summary access through <https://southbendin.gov/department/community-investment/planning-community-resources/historic-preservation-commission/local-historic-districts/>

South Bend Historic Preservation Commission Survey Cards accessed through <https://docs.southbendin.gov/WebLink/Browse.aspx?dbid=0&startid=309085&row=1&cr=1>. The survey cards are categorized by address and include historical information from census records, directories, and other sources.

*South Bend Tribune*, 21 Nov 1893. Pg. 4, col. 3

United States Federal Census for South Bend, IN: 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** 201-597-48001-061, 201-597-17003, 17005-007, 17012, 17015-16

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** Approximately 8 acres

Use the UTM system

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 562448 | Northing: 4613541 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 562798 | Northing: 4613539 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 563089 | Northing: 4613435 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 563103 | Northing: 4613219 |
| 5. Zone: 16 | Easting: 562460 | Northing: 4613209 |

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of East Monroe Street and the alley between South St. Joseph Street and South Michigan Street, face east and follow the south curblineline of Monroe Street, crossing St. Joseph Street, to the west curblineline of South Carroll Street. Turn south and follow the west curblineline of Carroll Street to a line extended west from the south edge of the alley between Monroe Street and South Street. Turn east, crossing Carroll Street, and follow the line/south edge of the alley, crossing Columbia Street, to the east property boundary of 524 Columbia Street. Turn south and follow the east property boundaries of 524-532 Columbia and 407 South Street to the south curblineline of South Street.

On the south curblineline of South Street, turn east and follow the south curblineline of the street, crossing Fellows Street, to a line extended south from the east property line of 521 South Street. Turn north and follow the line/property line to the north property line of 521 South Street, then turn east and follow the property line to the west curblineline of Rush Street. Turn south and follow the west curblineline of Rush Street to the south curblineline of South Street, then turn east and follow the south curblineline of South Street to the west curblineline of Clinton Street. Turn south and follow the west curblineline of Clinton Street to the north edge of the alley between South Street and Bronson Street, then turn west and follow the north edge of the

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alley to the east curblin of Rush Street. Turn north and follow the east curblin of Rush Street to a line extended east from the north edge of the alley between South Street and Bronson Street. Turn west and follow the north edge of the alley, crossing Fellows Street, to the west curblin of Columbia Street.

On the west curblin of Columbia Street, turn south and follow the west curblin of the street to the north curblin of East Bronson Street. Turn west and follow the north curblin of Bronson Street, crossing Carroll Street, to the east curblin of St. Joseph Street. Turn north and follow the east curblin of the street to a line extended east from the south property lines of 116 and 128 East South Street. Turn west and follow the south property lines to the east edge of the alley between St. Joseph and Michigan Streets, then turn north and follow the east edge of the alley, crossing South Street, to the south curblin of East Monroe Street, or the place of beginning.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries described above include a portion of a small plat from 1854 near the middle of the district and 1893 Taylor's Field plat that combine to form the local historic district known as Taylor's Field. The boundaries extend east along the South Street corridor from the local historic district boundaries to include homes that generally are of comparable scale and refinements to those in Taylor's Field, having been influenced by its development in the late 1890s and early 1900s.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kurt West Garner  
organization: South Bend Historic Preservation Commission  
street & number: 12954 6<sup>th</sup> Road  
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563  
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com  
telephone: 574-780-1423  
date: June 26, 2023

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
- 

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Taylor's Field Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: Saint Joseph State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 6, 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the corner of St. Joseph and South Streets

1 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the corner of St. Joseph and South Streets

2 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the corner of St. Joseph and South Streets

3 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the corner of St. Joseph and Monroe Streets

4 of 26.

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the corner of St. Joseph and Monroe Streets

5 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 624 St. Joseph Street

6 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at Carroll Apartments, 629 Carroll Street

7 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the corner of Carroll and South Streets

8 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 525 Carroll Street

9 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest near the corner of Carroll and Monroe Streets

10 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast near the corner of Carroll and Monroe Streets

11 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the Salvation Army Building, at the corner of Carroll and South Streets

12 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in the middle of the 600 block of Carroll Street

13 of 26.

Taylor's Field Historic District  
Name of Property

Saint Joseph County, IN  
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the corner of Carroll and Bronson Streets

14 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 609 Columbia Street

15 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 532 Columbia Street

16 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in the 200 block of South Street

17 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 128 South Street

18 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in the 300 block of South Street

19 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the corner of South and Columbia Streets

20 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the corner of South and Fellows Streets

21 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in the 500 block of South Street

22 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the corner of South and Rush Streets

Taylor's Field Historic District  
Name of Property

Saint Joseph County, IN  
County and State

23 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 521 South Street, at the corner of South and Rush Streets

24 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest near the corner of Bronson and Carroll Streets

25 of 26.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 214 Monroe Street

26 of 26.

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

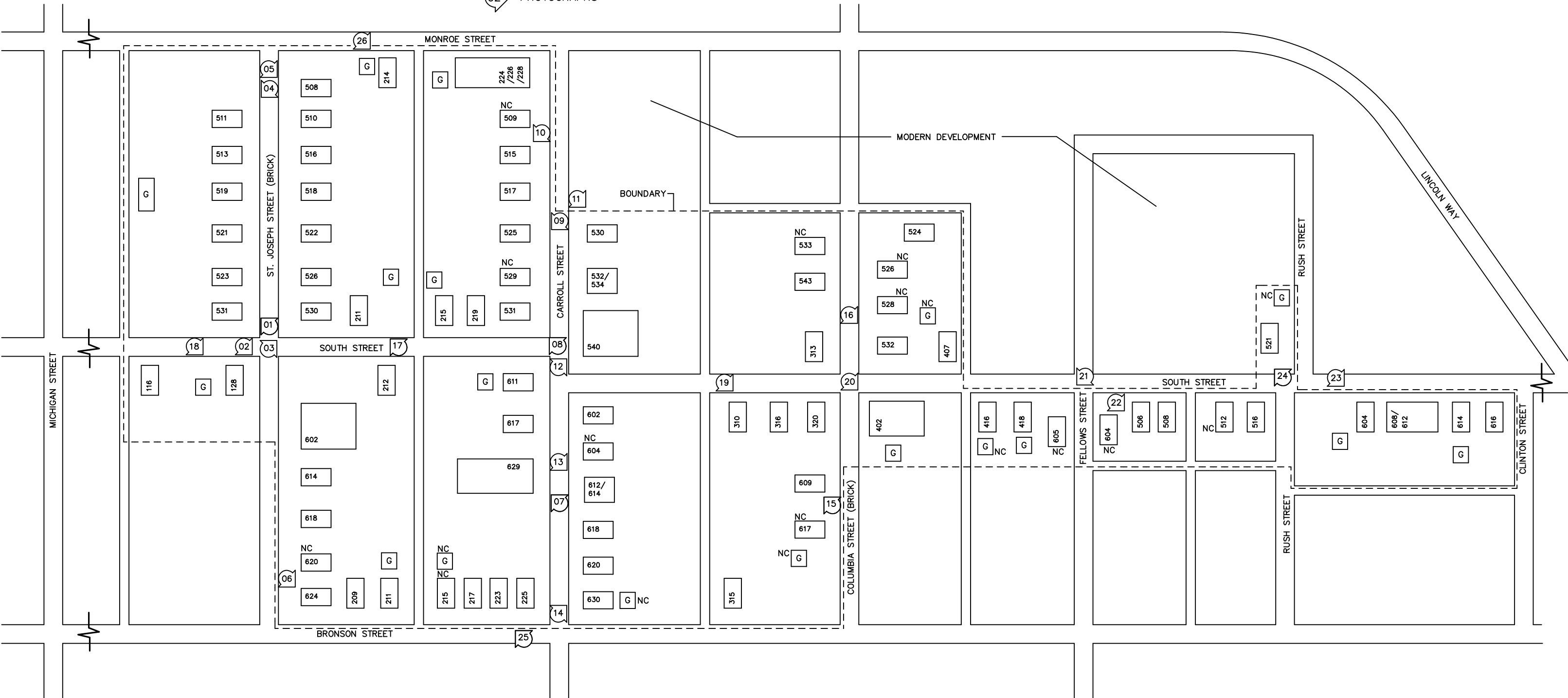
# TAYLOR'S FIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

SOUTH BEND, ST. JOSEPH CO., INDIANA  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
SKETCH MAP

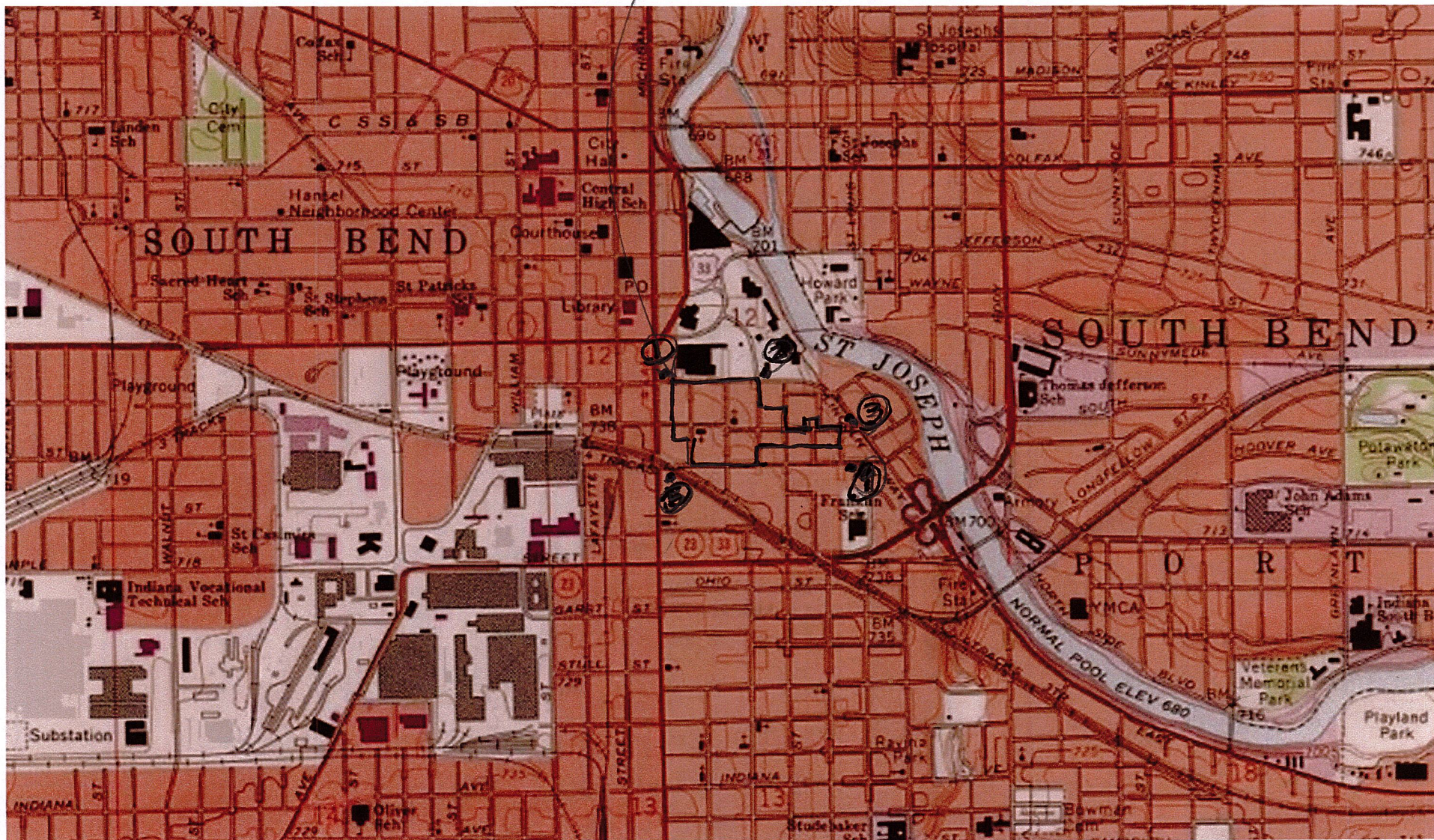
NC = NON-CONTRIBUTING  
G = GARAGE OR CARRIAGE HOUSE

78 CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS  
2 CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES (BRICK STREETS)  
18 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

02 PHOTOGRAPHS



Taylor's Field Historic District  
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 SOUTH BEND, ST. JOSEPH CO. IN



NAD 83  
 UTM =

- |   |            |         |
|---|------------|---------|
| ① | 16 562 448 | 4613541 |
| ② | 16 562 798 | 4613539 |
| ③ | 16 563 089 | 4613435 |
| ④ | 16 563 103 | 4613219 |
| ⑤ | 16 562 460 | 4613209 |



IN\_SaintJosephCounty\_Taylor'sFieldHistoricDistrict\_0001



IN\_SaintJosephCounty\_Taylor'sFieldHistoricDistrict\_0002



IN\_SaintJosephCounty\_Taylor'sFieldHistoricDistrict\_0005



IN\_SaintJosephCounty\_Taylor'sFieldHistoricDistrict\_0007



IN\_SaintJosephCounty\_Taylor'sFieldHistoricDistrict\_0009



IN\_SaintJosephCounty\_Taylor'sFieldHistoricDistrict\_0012



IN\_SaintJosephCounty\_Taylor'sFieldHistoricDistrict\_0016



IN\_SaintJosephCounty\_Taylor'sFieldHistoricDistrict\_0018



IN\_SaintJosephCounty\_Taylor'sFieldHistoricDistrict\_0020



IN\_SaintJosephCounty\_Taylor'sFieldHistoricDistrict\_0021



IN\_SaintJosephCounty\_Taylor'sFieldHistoricDistrict\_0023