

A Walk Along **West Washington** was made possible by a generous grant from the Indiana Humanities Council.



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Historic Preservation Commission
South Bend & St. Joseph County, Indiana



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If you wish to schedule a guided walking tour of West Washington Street, or to find out when public tours are scheduled, please call:

574.232.4534



Many thanks are due to the neighbors of West Washington Street for their assistance on this project and the continued good stewardship of their homes and businesses.

2008

A
Walk along
West
Washington

Welcome to beautiful West Washington Street, a National Register District showcasing an exemplary and eclectic blend of architectural styles and structures.

Once home to influential citizens, titans of industry, civic leaders, and other prominent families; West Washington Street is now replete with businesses and residents that value and preserve the fine architectural legacy left in their care by those that preceded them.

Please enjoy your visit while respecting the privacy and property of your neighbors along lovely West Washington Street.

A Walk Along West Washington



Please use caution while on your walking tour, particularly when crossing busy city streets, alleys and driveways. Enjoy your visit to historic West Washington Street!



302 West Washington Street ***First Presbyterian Church***

This massive, field stone structure built in 1888, is the third church building to stand on this site. All three were built for the First Presbyterian Church. This Romanesque Revival church was designed by JP Bailey, and built by Christopher Fassnacht; also the builder of Tippecanoe Place further west along West Washington Street. This church building includes 20-inch thick walls, elegantly carved interior wood work, pews and furnishing. All of the jewel toned, glorious stained glass is original to the building.



402 West Washington Street ***The Remedy Building***

The Remedy Building was built in 1895 as the office and headquarters of the South Bend Remedy Company, a mail order pharmaceuticals house. This lovely Queen Anne style building is embellished with garlands, sea shells, egg and dart and other decorative motifs. The Remedy Building is now the Northern Regional Office of Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, the National Headquarters of the Lincoln Highway Association, and other professional offices. The third floor is an apartment.



322 West Washington Street ***Rose Morey Lamport House***

This expansive home, built in 1893, is an extraordinary example of the splendor of the Queen Anne style. Now operating as The Inn of West Washington, The Rose Morey Lamport House is replete with fine details inside and out including a stained glass window that was a medal winner at the famed 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Lovely architectural details decorate the outside including finely turned spindles on the cut sandstone porch, a corner turret with a conical roof, and cut and leaded glass windows.



110 North William Street ***The Vocational Building***

The Vocational Building, an adjunct of Central High School once educated high school students just as the name implies— in vocational studies. Young women learned sewing and what came to be known as home economics. Young men learned welding, machining, and aircraft engine repair as preparation for the competitive industrial job market that once thrived in South Bend. In keeping with its industrial appearance, the Vocational building has been repurposed into loft style apartments.



115 St. James Court (Historic address) ***South Bend Central High School***

South Bend Central High School stands on land that was originally donated by city co-founder Alexis Coquillard in 1845 for the purposes of building a school. Central was built in 1911, and served all of South Bend as our only high school until 1929; thus originally it was known only as “South Bend High School”. Famed NCAA coach John Wooden established a winning record and exemplary basketball program at Central as Head Coach of the South Bend Central Bears from 1934-1943. Central is now apartments.



420 West Washington Street ***Good House***

The Good House is another example of a “transplanted” home that fits seamlessly into the neighborhood of West Washington Street. The home once stood on Lafayette Blvd but was relocated during the construction of South Bend Medical Foundation. This lovely Queen Anne is also replete with architectural details, leaded glass and curvilinear lines that add visual interest. The Good House now hosts guests and visitors as The Queen Anne Inn.





501 West Washington Street
The Rushton

The Rushton was designed and built in 1906 in the Neo-Classical style of apartment buildings familiar to many who have visited Chicago. This building was designed by a local team of Schneider and Austin. The apartments of the Rushton were what would now be considered studio or efficiency apartments and were meant for single men that had arrived in South Bend to take work. Luckily, residents would not have to fend entirely for themselves, a large dining room is in the basement for meal service and socializing.



617 West Washington Street
Washington Colfax Apartments

The Washington Colfax Apartments were built in 1923, and are also in the Neo-Classical style of architecture, complete with limestone quoins along the corners of the building and urns along the southern façade. The apartments earned their name because the building is as deep as the block between West Washington Street to the south and West Colfax Avenue to the north. The Washington Colfax Apartments still operate as apartments and are a unique but complimentary part of this largely single-family home street.



502 West Washington Street
The Parsonage

The Parsonage is also a creation of the architectural design team of Schneider and Austin, and sits majestically at the corner of West Washington and William Streets. The house was built as the parsonage for the stone church 302 West Washington Street in 1907. This fine home, turned office building is a typical example of a Free Classic, a sub-type of the Queen Anne style which was waning in popularity by the first decade of the 20th century. Free Classics typically boast classical features applied to the asymmetrical massing.



620 West Washington Street
Tippecanoe Place

Splendid Tippecanoe Place was built in 1886-89 as home to Clem Studebaker, and his family. Henry Ives Cobb designed Tippecanoe Place in the Romanesque Revival style, one typically used only in large public or commercial buildings, though Tippecanoe Place surely qualifies as large at 26,000 square feet. All was nearly lost in 1889 when a fire broke out that could have easily claimed the newly occupied home. The home was saved though and the damage repaired. Today, Tippecanoe Place serves its restaurant guests in the high style once enjoyed by the Studebakers themselves.



508 West Washington Street
Cushing House

The Cushing House was built in 1872 for Albert and Martha Cushing, and remains one of the finest examples of Second Empire architecture in South Bend. The elegant mansard style roof, ornamental arched dormer windows and highly decorated entrance give the impression of grandeur even from the outside. Once inside, the irreplaceable butternut woodwork, leaded windows and 12 ft ceilings leave little doubt. The massive front doors were awarded a design medal at Chicago's Columbian Exposition of 1893.



627 West Washington Street
Studebaker House

This Studebaker House was once occupied by P.E. Studebaker, and family. P. E. purchased and significantly altered and enlarged this home. Originally built in 1895 in the Queen Anne style, the home now boasts Jacobethan design features, and an eclectic blend of materials and elements that lend to the unique appearance of this home. The foyer is resplendent with stained glass. After the home left the Studebaker family, it was divided into several individual apartments and remains as such to this day.





630 West Washington Street ***Ford-Cunningham House***

The colorful Ford-Cunningham House was built in 1886 in the asymmetrical Queen Anne style that is so prevalent along West Washington Street, though the whimsical design features make it unique. The Ford-Cunningham House now operates under the name of The Oliver Inn, in tribute to JD Oliver who bought and remodeled the home for his daughter Josephine. Josephine and her prominent lawyer husband, George Ford, occupied the home before it was passed to niece Gertrude Oliver Cunningham; thus the historic name Ford-Cunningham House.



715 West Washington Street ***DeRhodes House***

The angular roof line and window composition typify the Prairie style of this home, designed by one of America's most famous architects; Frank Lloyd Wright. The home was designed and built for Mr. and Mrs. K.C. DeRhodes in 1906 at a cost of only \$6000.00. The windows are finely leaded glass also designed by Mr. Wright. The DeRhodes home is one of two Frank Lloyd Wright designed homes in South Bend, the other is located in the Ridgedale area, and was designed and built some 40 years after this home.



705 West Washington Street ***Gorsuch House***

W.W. Schneider designed this very-modern-for-its-time American Foursquare/Free Classic in 1905. Mr. Schneider was also the designer of other local landmarks such as the Natatorium also on West Washington Street and the Beiger Mansion in Mishawaka. The symmetry of the American Foursquare is an unusual but complimentary find along the architecture of West Washington Street. Wilber and Loretta Gorsuch had their home built very near to Wilber's father, an elderly Civil War veteran who lived at 709, just next door.



720 West Washington Street ***Bartlett House***

The Bartlett House was built in 1850, making it one of the oldest homes along West Washington Street. This federal style house is built of "Notre Dame" bricks, which are readily identified by their distinctive yellow color. Although Federal style architecture had lost favor by 1850, the house was modeled after the prevalent architecture of original owner Joseph Bartlett's native New Hampshire. Mr. Bartlett was a grandson of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence who immigrated to South Bend in 1837 and built a successful bakery business.



710 West Washington Street ***Warner House***

The Warner House at 710 West Washington presents the first example of Italianate architecture. The home was built in 1873, and bears all of the hallmarks of Italianate architecture which intended to celebrate the rural Italian villa, though American influences abound. The Warner House displays projecting eaves with ornately fashioned brackets and the intricate spindle work so common to this style. First floor leaded glass windows also contribute to the beauty of the porch and front façade.



724 West Washington Street ***Taylor House***

Premier South Bend architects Austin and Shambleau designed this exemplary bungalow in 1904 for original owner James Taylor and his family. Mr. Taylor was a secretary with the Indiana Lumber and Manufacturing Company which may account for the fine materials and craftsmanship of this home. 724 West Washington displays many of the hallmarks of the typical bungalow including wooden shingles, a narrow profile, and distinctive roof line. The home was previously office and retail space, but has been restored to a single family home.





726 West Washington Street *Baker House*

The Baker House dates from 1888 and offers another interpretation of the Queen Anne Style. In architecture, the phrase to describe a traditional style, blended with current trends and adapted to a particular location or preference is vernacular architecture. Though the exterior façade is less complicated than previous examples along West Washington Street, the significant porch and artfully articulated spindle work, projecting bays and gables are appropriate to both the time and intentionally casual appearance of this home.



744 West Washington Street *Listenberger House*

Another classic Italianate graces the corner of West Washington and Chapin Street in the Listenberger House, built in 1880. This style was widely popular through the 1890's. As seen previously, the roof line complete with decorative brackets indicate the Italianate style; this time realized in brick construction. The tall, narrow windows and ornate window hood moldings add to the elegance of the home. In the recent past, this home had been re-purposed into a funeral home but has returned to single family occupancy.



730 West Washington Street *Meagher House*

The Meagher House, built in 1884, offers a visually stimulating example of the Stick Style. Stick is considered both the first "modern" house of the Victorian age, and also a style that "bridges" the picturesque Gothic of the 1840-50's and the Queen Anne style seen elsewhere on West Washington Street. However it is categorized, the Stick Style is an unmistakable celebration of carpentry in ways that were new, modern and described as vivacious for it's time. As was typical, the Meagher house is highly ornamented and colorful.



803 West Washington Street *Kizer House*

Masonry construction, round towers or turrets and conical roofs are all typical of the Romanesque Revival style of the Kizer House built in 1890, some six years before its formidable neighbor Copshaholm. Romanesque Revival owes its inspiration for design and materials to 10th-13th century Europe, and typifies what most would consider the somewhat stylized "castle-like" architecture of thick reinforced walls, gables, towers, turrets and belfries. The Kizer house and its carriage house has long been subdivided into several apartments.



739 West Washington Street *Gergacz House*

Just as some homes along West Washington display new styles and innovation, 739 West Washington is an example of a nod to the classics. This Renaissance Revival home was built in 1923, as the popularity of that style was waning. As the renaissance looked to history (Greek and Roman) for inspiration, Renaissance Revival looks to the European villas built at or near the time of the renaissance for inspiration. The symmetrical organization of the home, and hipped roof with wide overhang denote an Italian influence here.



808 West Washington Street *Copshaholm*

This extraordinary home was designed by the New York design firm of Lamb and Rich in 1896 for J. D. Oliver and family. The Oliver's were the very prosperous owners of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works of South Bend. This grand home, built of Indiana limestone, boasts 38-rooms, large elegant porches, and many fine details realized in colored stone. Copshaholm is named for the Oliver's ancestral home in Scotland. The home is now operated as a museum by the Northern Indiana Center for History.

