

Small Town of Southold Shows Promise of Future

One of South Bend's first buildings occupied the space where the Bowl-Mor Bowling Alley is now located. The establishment was the trading post built by Alexis Coquillard in the 1820's. The trading post along with a few other places and events in South Bend's early history were the first indications that South Bend was to be a town.

The first major settlement occurred in this region when the American Fur Company decided to exploit this area in 1820. Pierre Navarre was appointed the first agent. Navarre built himself a cabin, which stands in Leeper Park today, married an Indian woman, and settled down to his work.

In the meantime two other men named Francis Comparet and Alexis Coquillard were given similar jobs in the area which is now Fort Wayne. These two men later came to South Bend and bought out the rights of the American Fur Company. Coquillard then built his trading post near the bank of the river.

By 1828 there were about 250 people in the area around the trading post and the St. Joe River was lined with little log cabins. The people decided to name their little town Southold. About this time a man named Lathrop Taylor moved here from Ft. Wayne. Taylor, who was well-educated, along with Coquillard who was adventuresome and full of ideas, contributed much to the community.

However, not everything went along smoothly in Southold. It wasn't long before problems with the Indians arose. The Indians and the white men had begun disputing over land. The government finally managed to make an agreement with the Indians. The Indians ceded the land and were moved to Kansas. Later the government sent surveyors to the

Southold region to measure and sell land. One of these surveyors was a man named Brookfield, who after having finished his job, decided to stay here and establish two towns where Riverview and Highland Cemeteries are now located. He named his two towns Portage and St. Joseph. The county seat was then set up in that area.

At the same time, Southold was expanding. The boundaries included what are now Navarre Street, Western Avenue, St. James Court, and the St. Joseph River. Taylor and Coquillard got together with the citizens and the name of the town was changed to South Bend. South Bend soon became such a successful site that Brookfield's two towns never did develop and the county seat was moved to South Bend. Not long after that, land was provided for the establishment of a courthouse, a jail, churches, schools, and a city cemetery. The town was also divided into two sections with Coquillard managing one end and Taylor the other. The dividing line was what is now the alley between Wyman's and Milady's stores. It was at that time known as Center Street.

In 1832 Coquillard purchased some land on the other side of the St. Joseph River. It became a town and was named Lowell but not long after became a part of South Bend. Through the years, with the help of other citizens such as Judge Stanfield, Horatio Chapin, and Mr. Brownfield, South Bend expanded and developed until it became the city that it is now.

—Chris Kagel

Acknowledgment

This special issue of *The Interlude* has been written, edited and planned by the journalism class. The paper is composed of pictures, articles and interviews commemorating South Bend's one hundred years as a city.

Many of the advertisements in this issue are from the original mats and were published in early editions of *The Interlude*.

The staff would like to thank the following people for their help: Mrs. Alexis Coquillard, Sister M. John Francis, C.S.C., Mrs. William Price, Mr. Charles DeVleeschower, Miss Martha Merrill, Patricia Boorda, Mrs. George Dorman, and the librarians at the Public Library.

The history of South Bend obviously cannot be complete in only six pages; many stories and names of importance have been omitted, not because of lack of interest or appreciation, but rather for limitations in time and space.

Did You Know . . .

The present JMS Building was named after John Mohler Studebaker?

That the St. Joseph River was once called River Miami?

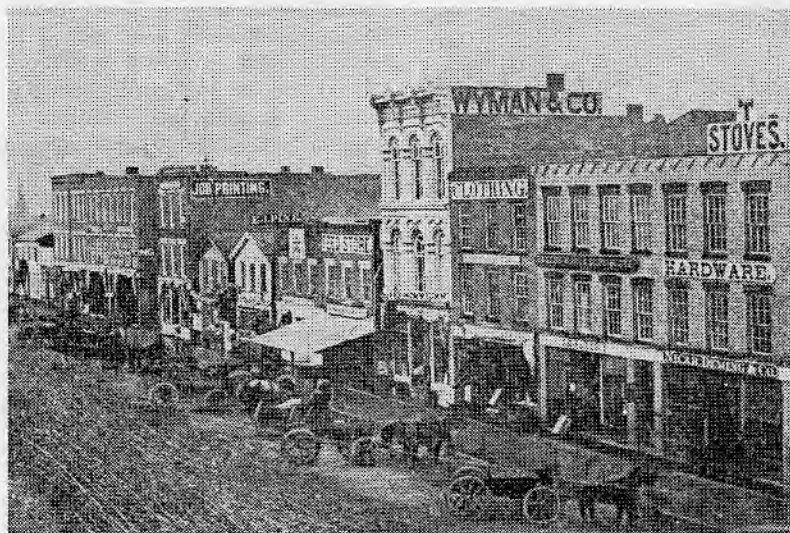
That the Division Lines for South Bend were once: North—Navarre St., South—Western Ave., West—St. James Court, East—St. Joe River?

That LaSalle Street was once called Water Street?

That Colfax Avenue used to be Market Street?

That South Bend's first bridge was on Marion Street?

—Mary Regan



THIS EARLY street scene shows the east side of North Michigan Street as seen from the Washington Street corner in the year 1870. The most prominent structure in the picture bears the familiar name of Wyman. The dirt road and horse-drawn carriages remind one that just one day's train journey away existed tribes of roving Indians and miles of wilderness.

City Celebrates Centennial

In commemoration of South Bend's 1965 centennial, various events have taken place in the city. The centennial commemoration is also being extended into 1966 so that it may be celebrated in conjunction with Indiana's sesquicentennial which occurs this year.

One of the major plans for celebrating South Bend's one hundredth year as a city is to have a banquet commemorating both South Bend's anniversary as a city and Indiana's anniversary as a state. Guest speakers would be present to give speeches in honor of the two occasions. This banquet would be held sometime in May.

Last year city officials planned several events to commemorate South Bend's anniversary. In the spring of 1965, a contest was held to obtain a centennial flag design. This flag became the official city flag and one was given to each of the city schools. Along with this there was a special centennial display at last year's 4-H fair. The Open House at the post office last year also was a part of the one

hundredth year celebration. The past and present were brought together with the display of the first actual post office and some new remodeling that had recently been done.

Private organization likewise contributed to the commemoration by various activities. The University of Notre Dame dedicated one of its half-time ceremonies to South Bend's centennial.

Miss Wilma Potts, Central High graduate, won the flag competition from other area students. The flag is white with a circular design in the middle. The design is in blue and gold and is centered with a representation of the American flag.

—Chris Kagel, Mary Regan

State Marks Sesquicentennial

As the city of South Bend celebrates its one hundredth year as a city, Indiana is honoring its Sesquicentennial year. The St. Joseph County Sesquicentennial committee Chairman Mr. Granville Ziegler and Vice-Chairman Mrs. William Price are planning many events this coming year to honor this historic occasion.

One of the events in the near future is that of crowning a St. Joseph County Sesquicentennial Queen. The local winner will then go on to state competition. The Queen is to be an unmarried resident of Indiana between nineteen to twenty-four years of age. All girls interested should contact the local postmaster.

In the summer months the Pierre Navarre cabin, located in Leeper Park behind the North Pumping station, will be opened to the public. It will be furnished as a pioneer cabin in the form of a museum. This cabin originally stood across the river in the 100 block of North Shore Drive.

With the fall months will come an outdoor pageant based on the history of South Bend. Under

the direction of James Lewis Casaday, with the combined forces of the South Bend Community School Corporation and the Sesquicentennial Committee, the show will be presented at Pinhook Park in September or October.

A Commemorative stamp will also be printed to honor the Sesquicentennial. Anyone may receive this stamp with a postmark from Corydon, Indiana, the original state capital, by contacting the postmaster by the first of April.

Other members of the St. Joseph County Sesquicentennial Executive Committee are: Mr. Burnett Bauer, Dr. and Mrs. F. R. Nicholas Carter, Mrs. William Oren and Mr. Jesse L. Dickinson.

—Jim Horan

Town Seeks Incorporation

South Bend became the seat of St. Joseph County in 1831, although it had not yet officially been incorporated as a town. A petition for South Bend's incorporation was presented to the County Commissioners, who ordered that the citizens of South Bend elect trustees for this incorporation.

Horatio Chapin was the first president of the five-man board elected in 1835. As this board's terms expired, the panic of 1837 set in and the town declined sharply. During this period the governmental organization of South Bend was discontinued.

But conditions steadily improved. The South Bend Manufacturing Company became a corporation in 1842. Power was readily available from the dam on the St. Joseph River which was finished in 1844. With prosperity reigning, the people turned toward re-establishing the incorporation of South Bend as a town. The second incorporation was approved January 15, 1844.

Petition

In 1865 John Keedy presented a petition, with two hundred eighty-five signatures, to the trustees of the town. The petition asked for an incorporation of South Bend as a city. The trustees held a special meeting and declared the citizens should vote on the incorporation. By a vote of 286-194 South Bend became a city on June 5, 1865.

William George was the first mayor of South Bend's three wards. A fourth ward became part of South Bend in 1867 when Lowell, an unincorporated town, was added to the city. The population increase was amazing, growing about 80% every ten years from 1850 to 1910.

Special Charter

On March 8, 1901, South Bend received a special charter, the main objective being to separate the powers of government into judicial, legislative, and administrative. The common council composed the law-making or legislative branch. The city court and city judge made up the judicial department. The mayor and his several appointed boards handled the administrative or executive portion of the city government.

This act of 1901 brought the advantages of unity and independence to South Bend's city government. Also, this plan called for greater responsibility and efficiency to be shown by city officers. This basic system has fathered South Bend's city government and is essentially what its citizens owe its organization even today.

—Howard Emmons

A Proud Heritage

A tremendous era in local history began one hundred years ago when South Bend was incorporated as a city. In celebrating our city's centennial anniversary, it is important to be informed of the proud heritage South Bend's citizens have acquired over the years.

Many outstanding explorers, civic and government leaders, and businessmen have their place in the annals of our community. Men such as Schuyler Colfax, Alexis Coquillard, Lathrop Taylor, and the Studebaker brothers are given a great deal of credit for their contributions to early South Bend.

Every local resident should be aware of the community's history and tradition in order to understand our city in its present condition. If the past is a measure of the future, then South Bend has a glowing time ahead as a large midwestern city.

—Howard Emmons

AFS Student Views City

By PAULA SIGANEVICH

South Bend this year is my home, my school, and my friend and activity.

When I just arrived from Argentina, I was feeling alone in the middle of a strange world, but thanks to the hospitality of the people, it took not long to find my place.

On first entering the city, I was impressed by the large and beautiful yards that each of the houses have surrounding them. This gave me the impression that, even living not far from downtown, one has a place to rest. The lack of fences make the gardens bigger, this is different in my country.

Looking down the street, I see many different styles of houses but very few without steps before the principal door. In talking about streets, I can't forget to say that they are very well organized with a lot of stop lights and divider lines, but with so many holes as though someone planned them and then forgot to finish the work. They are filled with large quantities of cars, lots of them driven by teenagers which looks strange to me because in my country, only at eighteen can one get the license and pass a long time before the parents give their license.

Away from downtown I found the drive-ins which are really comfortable, especially during the mild weather. At the beginning I was surprised and also scared to order anything.

School is a complete new world and I feel like Christopher Columbus discovering new horizons. It was new to me to choose the subjects and to change rooms every hour. The real difference is in relation with the Student Government organization, the Student Council, Booster Club, etc.

South Bend is a progressive city,

Potawatomie, Iroquois Natives Share Reign As First Owners

One of the more popular known tribes in the South Bend area is the Potawatomie Indian. They were the first owners and inhabitants of all land north of the Wabash River and south of the great lakes. The marker designating the burial grounds of the Potawatomie Indians is located at Cedar Grove Cemetery. The remains were transferred to the cemetery from about one mile west of the present site, on September 22, 1928. Another known tribe of Indians are the Iroquois, who had almost overrun and controlled the country to the Mississippi.

A true Indian story and an Indian name that is inseparably linked to the history of Indiana is that of "Tecumseh." He was born of Shawnee parents in a small town of Piqua in Ohio. Tecumseh was a warrior, a statesman, and his chief aim in life was to pre-

a special place for families to live in and teach their children how to help in the growth of this big country.

vent a wrong to his people. Tecumseh wanted to unite all tribes. In trying to do so he built up an alliance of the tribes between the Ohio and Mississippi River, to prevent the white man from moving in. This resulted in the known battle of "Falling Timber." It was Indiana's notable period of border warfare and when it ended the white man was triumphant. Tecumseh died during the battle.

The period of "Indians" ended in Indiana when a treaty was made in 1832 by which all of the Indian lands in northern Indiana were given to the government and Indians were moved to new reservations west of the Missouri River.

—Martha Strickler

Historical Events Occur At Site of Museum

South Bend's historical museum is the direct descendent of the first county court house built by Peter Johnson in 1832. Twenty years later in 1853, the court house was torn down and replaced by an even more impressive and expensive public building. The second court house was erected as a tribute to the growing population and prosperity of the county at that time. The second court house is the home of South Bend's present museum.

The museum has been utilized for many different activities throughout its history. During the Civil War it was the headquarters where the townspeople gathered for rallies and news about the war.

Later when the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) used the court house for its meetings, they strengthened the link between the court house and the war effort. Many military relics and records have been contributed to the Northern Indiana Historical Society by members of the G.A.R.

The old court house was located where the public fountain stands today. However, at the end of the nineteenth century it was moved to make way for a new court house. Two years after the moving the *South Bend Tribune* proposed the idea of using the old court house for a permanent museum. However, the building became the headquarters for the

John Auten post of the G.A.R., and the Northern Indiana Historical Society.

The Northern Indiana Historical Society was formed in 1895, by amateur historians who were interested in preserving old memories, historical papers, and in writing papers. After awhile the society spent less time studying and writing and began building the museum collection.

Some of the articles of special interest on display at the present museum are: books of very early printing, newspaper files from the earliest publication in South Bend, a sewing machine made in 1846, a high-wheeled bicycle, and the first automobile owned in South Bend.

—Deborah Garges

Indians Sign Treaty At Oak

Council Oak is one of many historical landmarks in South Bend. It was at Council Oak that LaSalle formed a treaty with the Miami Indians bringing peace between local tribes and settlers.

LaSalle saw, as he explored the Mid-west and Canada, that the Iroquois Indians were constantly making war on the weaker tribes. The French explorer felt that the Iroquois must be defeated to open the country for settlers. To do this he merged many of the smaller tribes together with France to fight their common enemy.

In May of 1681, LaSalle held a treaty with the Miami Indians under a tall spreading oak tree. The Indians were skeptical at first, but as LaSalle gave them gifts of fine cloth and clothes, the Indians agreed to the treaty and other tribes soon followed. This historic tree is located in Highland Cemetery just a few feet from the St. Joseph to Kankakee River portage.

To commemorate this event the Northern Indiana Historical Society placed a plaque beneath this tree.

—Jim Horan

First Zoo Attracts Citizens

A zoo in Leeper Park and band concerts in Howard Park were some of the main attractions for South Bend citizens who made use of the city's first two parks sixty-five years ago. Of course, today there is neither a zoo in Leeper Park nor band concerts in Howard Park but in South Bend's first years as a city these were the only public amusement areas. As a result they contained most of the recreational attractions.

The very first plans for a public park in South Bend were made in 1878 but the grounds under consideration were too swampy. Finally a large piece of land on the eastern shore of the St. Joseph River was cleared, developed, and named Howard Park.

In 1904 a second park was completed. It was named after a leading South Bend citizen, David Leeper. This park was the location of South Bend's first zoo. At about the same time, another important citizen, Alexis Coquillard, gave the city a hundred acres of land to be used for gardens and picnic areas. He cleared the grounds, planted trees, and graded boulevards. When the site was completed in 1906, it was named Coquillard Park.

Numerous park extensions took place in South Bend in 1906. The county commissioners gave sixty acres near the eastern limits of the city for recreational purposes. The area which had been the old county fair grounds was named Potawatomie Park in honor of the Indians of the region. The zoo was moved there a few years later and it became the city's biggest park. Also in 1906 generous donations provided land and money for the completion of three more parks, LaSalle, Studebaker, and Kaley.

Fountains, statues, and gardens were set up in all of these areas.

Through the years old parks were not only enlarged and improved but more new ones were established. Rum Village, Vassar, Ravina, Nakomis, Pinhook, Parkovash, Bendix, Pulaski, and Muesel Grove became picnic sites, recreational areas, or just beautiful places to spend a quiet Sunday afternoon. Some of these names may not sound familiar to people today, however. This is because some of the smaller parks were cleared away and used for other purposes. A few of the others had their names changed.

A brief summary of park history in South Bend shows how the number has increased. A hundred years ago there were no parks at all and sixty-five years ago there were only two of them. By 1942, twenty-five had been completed. Today there are approximately thirty-five parks so that no matter where a person lives there is at least one nearby. They range in size from the smaller sites containing playground equipment and picnic tables to the larger ones having zoos, tennis courts, pools, ball diamonds and gardens. Regardless of size, however, parks are a result of early South Bend citizens who had the interests of the people at heart.—Chris Kagel.

LaSalle Explores Wilderness

South Bend made this history books when Robert LaSalle, presumably the first white man in the area, traversed the St. Joseph-Kankakee portage.

LaSalle's party of thirty-three men in eight canoes made the historic portage early in December, 1679. It was his intention to establish a chain of forts from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico in the Mississippi Valley. LaSalle was bold, as he demonstrated when his guide strayed and he spent a day and a half alone in search of the portage until the guide returned.

The diary of LaSalle's second-in-command, Henry de Tonti, is the only documentary proof that LaSalle's expedition used the St. Joseph-Kankakee portage. All measurements given in the diary almost coincide with those accepted today. Tonti's memoirs also served as a guidepost for later portagers.

It is quite possible that other white explorers used the St. Joseph-Kankakee portage before LaSalle did; however, no written proof of this exists. Father Marquette is believed to have used this route in returning to Lake Michigan from Kaskaskia in 1675, four years before LaSalle. Louis Joliet may have known of the portage as early as 1673.

LaSalle passed through the future site of South Bend, then just an Indian village, several times on his many excursions. Yet Robert LaSalle did so much to further the exploration and development of South Bend that its citizens should be proud to bestow his name on

various public facilities, such as a street, park, and new high school.

—Howard Emmons

The Interlude

FOUNDED IN 1901

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Daniel Eyer Establishes First Public School

The organization of the first public high school in South Bend is largely credited to Mr. Daniel Eyer, superintendent of the public schools in 1872. He set up a uniform course of study leading up to the high school.

Mathematics, English, history, German, Latin, and science were the only subjects first taught. This curriculum entitled a graduate to enter, without examination, Indiana University, Indiana State Normal School (a teachers college), DePauw University, and the University of Michigan.

Mathematics was limited to the study of geometry and algebra. Science students were offered courses in botany, zoology, physical geography, physiology, physics, and chemistry. Ancient history, American history, and civil government were the only branches of history first taught.

There were only two societies connected with the high school in its early days. The Cleosopic and Euglossian Literary societies. Students did not have a school band, drama club, any system of school government, or a school newspaper like most public high schools now do.

The annual events of the school year were the Junior and Senior Banquet, the contest between the Cleosopic and the Euglossian Literary societies, the Baccalaureate Sermon, Class Day, Commencement, and the Alumna Banquet.

This first high school, which was named South Bend High School, is still in existence today. It is no longer called South Bend High, but Central High School.

—Deborah Garges

Public Library Dates To 1872

The Virginia Tutt public library, with its collection of 232,484 volumes, is a symbol of the spirit of South Bend.

In 1872 a group of citizens decided the town should have a free public library. This little group believed in progress and was willing to work for it. Money for the project was raised by popular subscription and the first volumes secured in a like manner.

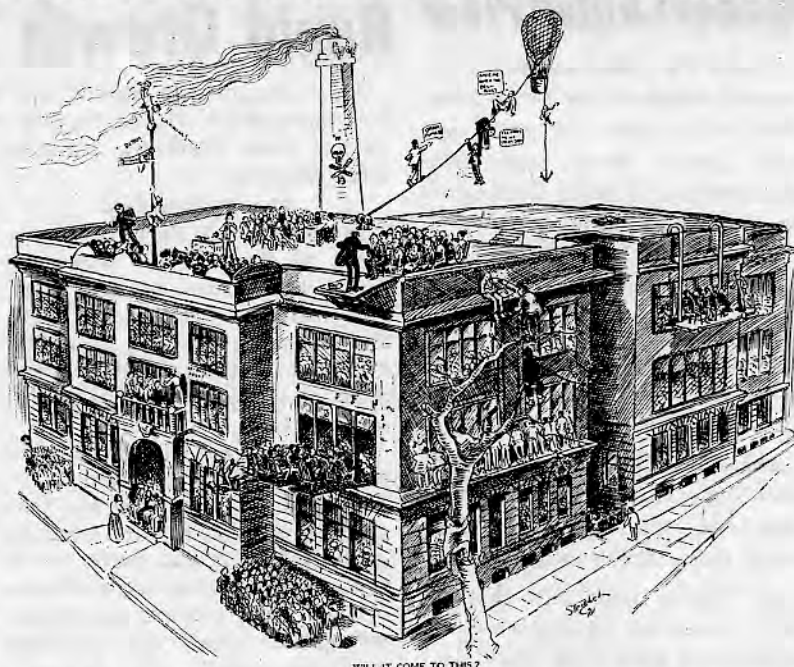
The first free library of South Bend was located in the back of a small building where the present Wyman's is located. Its life was short; fire destroyed the store building.

Following this a petition was submitted to the General Assembly, asking that body to enact legislation which would permit the town of South Bend to establish library fund by tax levy.

In 1883 the Free Public Library was opened. A room was offered the library for use as the location and money was loaned to defray expenses. Furniture was donated or loaned.

From 1888 until 1896 the public library of South Bend had several different names. But in 1889 a permanent building was erected on the corner of Wayne and Main Streets; this stood until the completion of the new library in 1960.

—Mary Regan



THIS IS THE WAY South Bend High students pictured their crowded building in 1911. Three years later they moved to the present Central senior high and this became Central junior high.

Early Schools Stress Spelling

South Bend's early public schools taught very few subjects. Penmanship, spelling, reading, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, were taught simply and thoroughly. Reading did not mean literature nor did it include language. Arithmetic omitted all but most practical aspects of the subject.

Spelling was the foundation of all learning. A boy or girl was no scholar until he or she could spell well. Great interest was taken in "getting the spelling lesson." Generally, classes stood around the room and took turns spelling individually.

South Bend's first teachers did not expect children to attempt reading until they could spell satisfactorily. Spelling was studied for months and often years before any reading was begun. The New Testament was used more than any other class book.

Arithmetic was regarded as the most practical and most important subject. Every businessman desired to be "quick at figures."

Prior to 1865, the school term was no longer than three to five months in most towns and cities of the state. However, the school law of 1865 extended the school term to ten months and made it possible to adopt a systematic course of study.

The English language, orthography, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, good behavior, and English grammar were required by the school law of 1865, the instruction of foreign language was also authorized. This, in general, meant only German.

By an act of the legislature in May, 1869, physiology and United States history were also made required subjects. The provision

concerning foreign language was amended making German a necessary course whenever twenty-five or more children were in attendance in any township, town, or city school.

Art, music, and nature study were taught in the public schools. The color sense was quickened by having students observe and draw flowers and trees. All tones of the music scale were taught with a series of dictation cards. Nature study was a complete study of birds, insects, roots, stems, and grasshoppers.

Various special occasions were celebrated to make the children familiar with famous men and their accomplishments. The birthdays of Washington, Lincoln, Longfellow, and many others were acknowledged.

A special exhibit of drawings, samples of penmanship, and music and German lessons was made in the public schools Friday, May 5, 1897. This date marks the beginning of the traditional "Open House," in which an exhibition is made of the original work of each student.

—Deborah Garges

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Former Chief DeVleeschower Tells Of 1886 Fire Department

In the year 1886, under the guidance of Mayor George Longerman, the growing town of South Bend organized a fire department. This infant organization seemed doomed in the beginning for the pay was poor—\$30 a month; and the hours long—24 hours a day, six days a week.

Yet, in spite of the demanding hours and meager salary, a few adventurous, hearty, and civic-minded young men joined the department. Two such men were Camiel De Vleeschower and his son, Charles.

Camiel De Vleeschower was a witness to many memorable events of the fire department. In 1879, he encountered the fearless fire-chief, O. K. Bursser, who would ride to the fires on horseback, while sounding the alarm by blowing a horn. Camiel was on the force when Chief Grant received the first automobile in the department's history, thus marking the first step into the era of motorized fire-fighting equipment. Camiel De Vleeschower enjoyed a full and exciting life in the fire department, advancing to the rank of Captain. Finally, on February 1, 1926, in the great Brandon-Durell fire, he sacrificed his life in the service of the department. But this was not the end of the De Vleeschower name in Fire Department records. Camiel's son, Charles, had joined the department on December 21, 1921.

As glorious as were the achievements of the father, his son attained greater heights. After joining the department in 1921, Charles was appointed lieutenant in 1926. In 1927, he attained the rank of Captain. In 1939, he was made Chief of the South Bend Fire Department. In addition, he was elected as President of the Fire Chiefs Organization of Indiana in 1943.

During his long career, Charles De Vleeschower took part in many fires in the South Bend area. He was involved in the Mill St. fire in 1922 which resulted in extensive property damage to an area along the St. Joseph River. In 1926, he helped fight the fire which claimed his father's life, the Brandon-Durell fire. This was, perhaps, the worst fire in South Bend's history, claiming many victims and much property damage. The day following

Christmas in 1935 saw Green's variety store in the 200 block of North Michigan go up in flames. This raged out of control for four hours. In the course of the day, 55 firemen required hospital treatment. On the 17th of December, 1944, the Page Hotel burned to the ground. In the course of this fire, six lives were lost and eighteen others injured. In the Garnitz Furniture Store fire of 1947, De Vleeschower was injured while trying to locate the fire. As he entered the building, he fell partially through the floor into the basement, which was a pocket of flames. Because of these injuries, Charles De Vleeschower decided to retire in 1947.

Although the usual tasks of Fire-Chief had kept him quite busy in the World War II years, Chief De Vleeschower still had time to design and build many of the fire engines in use in the 40's and early 50's.

All South Bend residents can be proud of the job accomplished by the De Vleeschower family for the past two generations. The unselfishness and civic pride present in this family should serve as a model for all to follow.

—Joseph Almasy

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Netherland Family Establishes Enterprising Blacksmith Shop

The Studebaker family came to Philadelphia from the Netherlands on September 1, 1736. They made Gettysburg their home and John Studebaker started his blacksmith shop there. Besides shoeing horses, he discovered a future in making wagons. He created a melting pot of foreign carriage ideas and designs in his work.

John, his wife and two sons, Henry and Clem, moved their blacksmith rig to Ashland, Ohio in 1835. Three more sons were born there and all five Studebaker boys were taught that hard work and honest dealing reap the biggest profits. John Studebaker's personal motto was "Owe no man anything, but love one another."

The business in Ashland grew and prospered at a rapid pace. In 1852 Clem and Henry Studebaker, with only \$68, came to South Bend to set up a blacksmith shop. Their first year they built wagons, one of which was in use for thirty-three years.

Although Henry sold his share of the company to his younger brother John, their enterprise was growing. The fourth Studebaker, Peter, joined his two older brothers in their business venture.

Peter opened a sales office in St. Joseph, Missouri, obtaining business from pioneers going west in search of gold. As their reputation grew, so did their market and prosperity.

By now the fifth brother, Jacob, was also a part of the Studebaker Corporation. A Civil War contract in 1864 was the first of many government contracts granted to Studebaker.

Disaster struck Studebakers in 1872 and 1874 when fires totally destroyed the factory and caused a new brick and stone plant to be constructed. With the present factory built, prosperity returned. More than one hundred thousand vehicles were sold in 1904.

Studebaker-made ambulances and military vehicles have served the U.S. in all major wars.

The Studebaker brothers' high ideals and hard work have resulted in the evolution of a blacksmith shop to a large corporation. Only recently Studebakers moved out of the U.S. in order to successfully compete with America's vast auto industries of today.

This move caused a temporary lag in local economy as well as civic pride, both of which are at full strength once again.

—Howard Emmons

City's First Industry Makes Chilled Plow

One of the oldest remaining industrial centers in the South Bend area was started 110 years ago when James Oliver acquired a partnership in a South Bend foundry which manufactured plows.

In 1855 Oliver's business was known as the Iron Works, producing a wide variety of iron products, later in 1901 it was reorganized under the name of Oliver Chilled Plow Works.

The White Motor Company obtained the Oliver Corporation in 1960, and now it is one of four which make up the company.

Mr. Oliver had faith that he could overcome all obstacles and construct a plow that would last longer, do better work and cost less than any other plow in use. Because of his faith and determination, the Oliver Corporation of South Bend has received world acclaim.

—Frances Nixon

Buggies And Beer Win Fame

In 1874 John W. Teel and Frederick H. Badet began to hand fashion croquet balls, mallots and stakes in their spare time. Their workshop was only 15 feet square. After the first year of production, the two men needed more space for their growing business and in 1875, South Bend Toy moved to its present location on High Street.

With the introduction of the first doll buggy in 1895, production became more varied. In 1911 South Bend Toy introduced the first educational toy in the country and in 1963 entered the recreational sport

goods field with volleyball, badminton and tennis equipment. The firm manufactures its products in its South Bend plant and is a division of Playskool Manufacturing Company, Inc., Chicago.

Muessel's Brewery

Muessel's Brewery was founded in 1852 by Christopher Muessel who had learned the brewery profession in Germany. To speed up production, Mr. Muessel invented the bottle draining rack and a racking machine.

After prohibition, the brewery received a go-ahead to resume production. Because of the demand, the plant had to rush to catch up with orders from all over the nation. The beer at this time was called "Silver Edge." In 1936 the Muessel Brewery became Drewrys Ltd., U.S.A.

—Frances Nixon

Fire, Merger, Expansion Mark Rapid Growth of Retail Stores

Alexis Coquillard's trading post in 1815 was the first store in what is now South Bend. During the 150 years since, the number has increased to over 1700. Following are brief histories of a few of these earlier establishments.

The Philadelphia

In 1900, young Eustace Poledor came to South Bend where he found a "little two-by-four shop" and leased it for three years. Gradually his business grew and he sent for his two brothers, Andrew and Pandal, who were still in Greece.

"I named my little shop the Philadelphia for two reasons," Mr. Poledor once said. "One was that Philadelphia was my first home in America and it was there that I earned the money to begin my own business. The other is that Philadelphia is a Greek word meaning 'brotherly love.'"

The Philadelphia Candy store is 65 years old. Located at 116 North Michigan, the company is still in the hands of the same family and is well-known as the second oldest restaurant in continuous operation in South Bend. All of the candy is still made there in the four-story building.

Wyman's and Ellsworth's

Amidst the dirt roads, horse and buggies, and a population of 3,000, the first drygoods store opened in South Bend on August 14, 1860. The name of this small but progressive business is Wyman's. The company was located on the west side of North Michigan Street and occupied a large double storage room which was 40 by 105 feet and two stories high.

In 1898 Herber W. Eldredge joined the firm, and in 1921 acquired controlling interest from the Wyman family. The store became a corporation in 1922 and the following year it changed hands from Mrs. Clara Wyman to Eldredge. By 1931, because of the great increase in business the Wyman's Corporation had increased its capital to \$100,000.

Ellsworth's, which was an aggressive South Bend store, was founded in 1832 and was located at 113 and 115 North Michigan Street.

The store was large and roomy, the stock occupied two floors and was said to be the most enjoyable

store in South Bend in which to shop. One of South Bend's oldest business establishments, the store was continuously operated by the Ellsworth family.

In 1957 the Ellsworth Department Store was purchased by George Wyman & Co. for \$1,000,000.

Spiro's

In 1891 Spiro's was founded by Samuel Spiro, and was located on the east side of North Michigan Street.

Spiro's first sold their merchandise by using the dicker system, in which the salesman and the customer would make a deal on the price of the article. Spiro's also had salesmen which could speak Hebrew, Russian, Polish, and of course English to satisfy the needs of the many types of people in South Bend.

Samuel Spiro died in 1919, and a few years later his wife, Betty Spiro, died. Before her death she gave great sums of money to build a public library and a wing of the St. Joseph Hospital, to repay the citizens of South Bend for what they had done for Spiro's. In 1921 the Spiro Co. took in a new partner by the name of Gilbert Mann Young. In 1931 the store was completely destroyed by fire and in 1933 the store was rebuilt at 121 South Michigan Street.

Robertson's

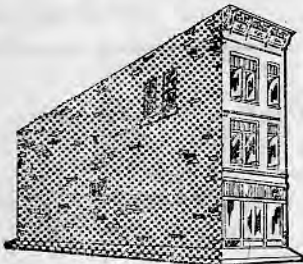
Perhaps one of the most progressive of the South Bend retail stores opened on Wednesday, November 5, 1904.

Robertson's was located in a small room, 22 by 60 feet, at 129 South Michigan Street, and contained just a few small departments. But with the rapid growth of business, the store expanded to 75,000 square feet and employed 218 people in 1905.

In 1961 Robertson's announced a \$2 million expansion and improvement program. The front of the building was covered with black granite and white marble and a 65,000 square foot addition to the building was constructed.

—Ann Hintz, Greg Gibney

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\$15

The real nifty shapes are shown here in "Shapemaker," "Varsity," "Gibraltar," "Student," "Emperor" and "English Picadilly" Suits for Young Men—at \$18.50, \$20, \$22.50, \$25 and \$30.

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Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx and "L System" Young Men's Clothes
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First South Bend Residents Develop Culture, Create Trade

One of the first white men to settle in the area of what is now South Bend was Alexis Coquillard. Coquillard's interest in fur-trading brought him here and he remained in this region until his death in 1855.

Coquillard, of French descent, was born in Detroit in 1795. He came here in 1815 to establish a trading post for the Hunt Brewing Company. Around 1820 he became an agent for the American Fur Company and moved to Ft. Wayne where he married Frances Compere. Later he bought out the rights of the American Fur Company in the South Bend region and moved back here to establish a trading station which became known as the Big St. Joe Station. Coquillard was very popular with the Indians. One of the reasons for his success was the fact that he and his wife could speak several of the local Indian dialects as well as French and English.

Up until his death Coquillard continued to contribute to the settlement he had established. He constructed the first saw mill and flour mill, encouraged more people to settle here, and helped to organize the little community which became the present city of South Bend.

Lathrop M. Taylor

Col. Lathrop M. Taylor, joint founder of South Bend, was born in Clinton, New York. At 18 he moved to Fort Wayne, a prominent Indian trading post and remained there for three years. One of his sisters married a wealthy Indian trader named Samuel Hanna and Taylor went into business with him.

Taylor was anxious to strike out for himself and Hanna was willing to back him in setting up a trading post in what was then known as "Saint Joseph Country." Leaving Fort Wayne in a northwest direction he reached the present site of South Bend on September 25, 1827.

With the help of the friendly Indians, Taylor went into business as a competitor of Coquillard, building the first keel boat to transport goods on the river.

In December 1830, Taylor was appointed postmaster, auditor, recorder, and clerk, all at the same time by President Andrew Jackson. Two years later, he was also appointed Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Militia.

Thomas Stilwell Stanfield

Thomas Stilwell Stanfield presided as Circuit Judge and represented South Bend in the lower house of the Legislature during his long residency in South Bend.

With his parents, he settled in South Bend in the spring of 1831. At this time there were only fifteen or twenty families living in South Bend. Here he attended a school taught by Elisha Egbert, the first practicing attorney and school teacher in St. Joseph County.

Mr. Stanfield opened his law office in South Bend in 1840, and engaged in general practice until 1852, when he was elected Circuit Judge.

Horatio Chapin

Horatio Chapin exerted his influence on behalf of morality, in-

telligence, and religion in South Bend.

Born in Barnardstown, Mass., in 1831, he moved to South Bend, which only consisted of a dozen log cabins. Mr. Chapin was termed by old settlers as the "Pioneer of Sabbath-Schools," because of his significant contribution in the field of religious education.

Horatio Chapin opened the first general dry-goods store not connected with the Indian trade in a log cabin on St. Joseph Street. During his career as a business man, those who knew him well testified to his integrity.

In 1838, when the South Bend branch of the State Bank of Indiana was established, Mr. Chapin became its cashier, which office he filled for over twenty years. He also served as the first county school commissioner. When the first county library was founded, Mr. Chapin was appointed to select and purchase the books.

—Chris Kagel, Charles Stranberg, Deborah Garges

Magnificent Oliver Houses Tiffany Cup

December 20, 1898, was a night of glittering elegance, heralding the opening of South Bend's second hotel, the magnificent Oliver. Presented to the people by the Oliver family, an exclusive reception was held for the socially prominent people of South Bend. Given in the gigantic rotunda of the hotel, the gala went on for a week with many of the more important people staying in the newly built rooms. The hotel was ornately decorated with tapestries, a ceiling mural, domes, and arches.

In gratitude for the hotel and the Oliver's previous donations to the city the South Bend people made up a purse of money to purchase a huge solid gold loving cup. It was ordered from Tiffany's of New York and the faces of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oliver appeared on one side and a picture of the Oliver factory and plow company on the other. This urn, called the Tiffany Cup, was placed in a glass dome and for many years sat in the middle of the hotel's lobby.

—Stephanie Young

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Oliver Opera House Presents Spectacle Of Magnificent Gilt

South Bend's era of grandeur was climaxed the night of October 25, 1885. It was the opening night of the Oliver Opera House, a theater of magnificent renaissance gilt with perfect acoustics and one hundred and sixty-four elaborate stage sets. The Opera House was begun in May of 1884 by Mr. James Oliver and his son Joseph, in the 100 block of North Main Street next to the present J.M.S. building. Designed by Austrian architects, it boasted four floors, South Bend's first elevator, and a gigantic chandelier of one hundred and forty-two gas jets. Decorated in colors ranging from gold to orange, carpets, draperies and upholstery in plush and velvet, boxes and balconies encrusted with cupids and flowers, it was a picture of classic Victorianism. The murals surrounding the stage depicted Music, Dance, Comedy and Tragedy, and even the curtain bore a likeness of Caligula's castle. Most important to the actor were the ingenious stage devices and engineering.

The Oliver Opera House was soon to gain a national reputation. The acoustics were perhaps the finest in the United States and leading actors of the period played to huge audiences, many of whom traveled long distances to attend a performance to see such famous actors as Otis Skinner, W. E. Sheridan and Julia Marlowe. The Mikado and many Shakespearian productions were presented. Lines formed as early as seven a.m., some even sleeping in the street to be first in line to attend an eight p.m. performance.

Years pass quickly and the Opera House became a legitimate theater with circuit actors. In 1929 when sound was introduced to the movies, live theater lost its popularity and the Opera House was reconverted to a movie theater in 1931.

By 1953 the gilt was tarnished, the cupids chipped, the magnificent chandelier outdated by electricity. The settings were creaky and dusty and the plush and velvet long worn out. Victorianism was passe. The Oliver Opera House, born in magnificence in May 1885, died under the sledge hammer sixty-nine years later in May 1953.—Stephanie Young.

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Exchange Hotel, Now LaSalle, Precedes Oliver Construction

Back when LaSalle Avenue was called Water Street because it led to the St. Joseph river where passenger and cargo boats landed and departed, a frame building was located on the present site of the LaSalle Hotel. At this location on the southwest corner of the intersection of Michigan and LaSalle, a landmark in early South Bend history now stands.

Originally the building was known as the Exchange Hotel. It was erected in 1840 by William L. Earl, its first landlord. Soon, however, the name was changed to the Gibbs House. Later it became the Dwight House and was managed by Dwight Deming, a well-known citizen. Eventually Jeremiah Knight and Capt. Mills acquired the Dwight House and operated it under the firm of Mills and Knight. As time passed, the old building underwent many changes including the addition of a new manager, Thomas Ragan. He named it the Sheridan House. In 1895 it came into the possession of Bird Bickford who managed it until his death.

Some time passed until it was announced that on May 1, 1921, ground was to be broken for a new \$750,000 hotel to replace the old Sheridan House. Originally the hotel was to be called the St. Joseph but the name LaSalle was chosen because of the explorer who discovered the site for South Bend.

Although South Bend had a large hotel, the people of the city felt a need for a more modern establishment. Originally the Studebakers proposed a plan to construct a new hotel on the grounds of the old Oliver House that pre-

ceded the St. Joseph Hotel that was destroyed by fire in 1865. However, James Oliver expressed a desire to build a new hotel. The Studebakers gladly retracted their proposal because they decided the city could not support two large hotels. Thus, James Oliver undertook the task of building the new hotel.

James Oliver always had an interest in South Bend. The "Chilled Plow" that made Mr. Oliver famous also contributed to the growing reputation of South Bend as an industrial-minded city. Now one of Mr. Oliver's fondest dreams was being fulfilled, the building of a new spectacular hotel.

Finally in 1896 the new Oliver Hotel was opened to the public. The tremendous new hotel was designed in the Renaissance style and constructed of Bedford stone and Roman brick with enriched Terra Cotta. The building was six stories high and an approximate square 135 feet on Washington and 130 feet on Main Street. Thus completed the hotel was the finest in the midwest. It again distinguished the Oliver family and South Bend.

On October 20, 1942 the Pick Hotel Corporation purchased the hotel for approximately \$500,000.

—Fred Beckman

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Railroads Aid In City's Rapid Growth

Down the line came a queer looking contraption which would look strange even to modern-day eyes. It was the size of a tractor with wheels of 48 inches in diameter and burned wood for fuel. The three coaches it pulled were the size of a street car and held thirty passengers.

The year was 1851, and this is the description of the first train, the John Stryker, which entered South Bend on the newly-laid Southern Michigan & Northern Indiana Railroad tracks. This great historical adventure brought on a three-day celebration in which nearly the whole population of 1,700 participated.

The building of the railroad in this city was largely encouraged by John D. Defrees in 1832, and prospects, such as the Buffalo & Mississippi Railroad, entered South Bend as early as 1838.

With the coming of the railroad, shipping to and from South Bend increased 50% in five years. This brought many new industries and raised the population of the city. Transportation by train was so popular, that seats were scarce and record crowds of travelers delayed train schedules.

Safety Precautions

Soon railroad cars were equipped for faster travel, and because of the great speeds, people thought that the railroad should establish safety precautions at all crossings; trains should be required to slow down when coming to a crossing. Along with these regulations there were bills to be passed and taxes imposed to provide for enough funds to construct the South Bend overpass. Other facilities too had to be built, such as the signal tower for the New York Central in 1934.

The Grand Trunk Railroad was established along with the Chicago Belt Line in South Bend in the year 1867. This helped to enlarge the number of available jobs as well as to provide competition for other railroads.

Even before the year 1900, when the locomotive first became a common sight, the city of South Bend had already been using the railroad as a profitable business as well as transportation.

Electric Railroad

The development of the electric railroad was the beginning of a new era. Favored because it avoided smoke, gas, and steam, it was also said to be much more flexible than the recent locomotive.

Service on the Chicago Lake Shore and South Bend Railroad, better known as the South Shore, began in 1908, and made its first run to South Bend from Michigan City.

The South Shore operated out of South Bend to Niles, Benton Harbor, Chicago, and St. Joseph, Michigan, covering more than 200 miles of track.

In 1929, about \$2,029,942 was used to make needed improvements on the South Shore. This included the purchase of ten new cars in 1930.

Speed Limit

In 1949, a law was passed for the safety of the pedestrian on the

city's streets. It stated that the train would attain a speed of no more than 20 miles an hour within the city limits, that the headlights should be used during the day as well as night to attract the attention of motor vehicles, and clear-

ance lights would be used to prevent broadside accidents.

Today the electric train is not quite so popular, but travels to Chicago and back, and is one of the very few still in service today.

—Greg Gibney

South Bend Hospitals Improve, Expand In Eighty-Three Years

"To stop the flow of blood, tie a red string around the big toe, little finger or neck." At one time people—in Indiana—actually believed in cures of this nature. But through the years knowledge of science grew and people became more skillful in administering to the health aids of the public. Some of these people have founded the institutions of healing that we in South Bend know as Memorial, St. Joseph's, Northern Indiana Children's, and the Osteopathic hospitals.

On October 20, 1882, South Bend's first hospital was opened by the Sisters of the Holy Cross and was called St. Joseph's Hospital. In 1901 the institution had a bed capacity of 146. Many new and effective instruments and methods were introduced as this medical center grew steadily. The year 1926 brought the installation of a super-voltage X-ray tube for the treatment of cancer. This instrument was only the fourth in the United States. In August 1944 the hospital was filled to capacity but it was not until the middle 50's that a new wing was able to be built to accommodate this need. Today St. Joseph's bed capacity is 310.

Project "Mission Home" was started in 1893 by a women's home missionary society. Three beds were installed in a residential home and one nurse was hired. A grant given by the Studebaker family of South Bend made possible the opening of the home as Epworth hospital in October of 1901. In 1941 a \$176,000 grant made possible the addition of a physical therapy wing. In July of 1945 the name of the institution was changed to Memorial. The reason for this change was, as stated by the Board of Directors, "Certain families and persons donated very generously to the enlargement of the hospital. The word 'Memorial' applies not only to those whose generosity has been appreciated in the past but to those who may wish to provide a suitable memorial by bequest or otherwise." A new addition was added to Memorial at the same time as St. Joseph's.

St. Joseph County was an early pioneer in crippled children's work

in Indiana and thus was selected as a suitable site for a hospital center for these children. After much struggle and many pleas, the state passed a bill in January of 1945, appropriating \$1,800,000 for the construction of the hospital. On March 15, 1950, the Northern Indiana Children's Hospital was opened. In 1961 it was decided to change the institution to one strictly for the retarded children and it is known today as the Northern Indiana Hospital for Retarded Children.

The Osteopathic Hospital was opened in August of 1948 with a total of 25 beds and 6 bassinets. The first osteopathic hospital in the state of Indiana, it served 1,000 patients in the first ten months. A new hospital was built in 1955-56 and the patients were transferred to it July of the next year.

—Ann Hintz

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Floating Hospital Brings About Important Change In Nursing

A "floating palace" called the Red Rover holds an important position in the history of South Bend as well as that of the United States. A damaged Confederate barracks ship was constructed into the first floating hospital in the 1860's and the first female Navy nurses served aboard it. They were the Sisters of the Holy Cross of Saint Mary's Convent here in South Bend.

The Red Rover included a 200-bed ward, an elevator, an amputating room and gauze blinds to protect patients from cinders. During its career, the ship served 2,500 patients and its entire staff numbered only forty. The Red Rover also transported many wounded to the U.S. General Hospital at Mound City, Illinois, and to other shore hospitals.

One of the great women of the 19th century was Mother Angela Gillespie, the founder of Holy Cross nursing. When Father Sorin, president of Notre Dame University, delivered a call sent by Governor Morton for volunteer nurses to Saint Mary's Academy, Sister Angela, followed by eighty other Sister-nurses, set out to report to General Grant at Cairo, Illinois. Before the end of the war, they attended the sick and wounded at many shore hospitals and aboard

the Red Rover. These Sisters received \$12 a month for their undying courage and devotion.

After the war the "palace" was sold at a public auction at Cairo. William H. Tippet of Mississippi, dedicated three weeks of his time to construct an authentic model of the Red Rover which is currently on display at the Holy Cross School of Nursing.—Ann Hintz.

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