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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number West LaSalle Avenue between William Street and Martin Luther King Drive ☐ not for publication

city or town ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county St. Joseph code 141 zip code 46601

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

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

West LaSalle Avenue Historic District
Name of Property

St. Joseph County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
33	3	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
2	0	structure
0	0	object
35	3	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single-dwelling: residence
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling: duplex
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling: apartment building
RELIGION: religious facility: church

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling: residence
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling: duplex
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling: apartment building
RELIGION: religious facility: church

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Beaux Arts

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK
CONCRETE
STONE: Limestone
walls: BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
STUCCO
SYNTHETICS: Fiberglass
roof: SYNTHETICS: Fiberglass

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The West LaSalle Avenue Historic District is a small, three block area of West LaSalle Avenue between North William and Martin Luther King Drive (formerly North Chapin Street). The district is approximately three blocks west of the downtown, and one block south of the old Michigan Road. It is composed of residences and a few public buildings constructed between 1870 and 1930 that are well-preserved examples of styles from that period.

Narrative Description

West LaSalle Avenue is a paved street with parking on each side; North Scott and North Taylor Streets intersect LaSalle in the district are constructed with large brick pavers. These two streets are considered contributing structures. The district has mature shade trees and concrete sidewalks lining LaSalle. Two locations have open grassy lots and are located at the edges of the district (south side of the east end of LaSalle and the north side of the west end of LaSalle).

The district is comprised mostly of single-family residences and also includes an apartment building, a church, and a modern office building. Only the office building falls outside the period of significance, however, a few of the other buildings are also considered non-contributing due to alterations. Alterations that substantially change the historical appearance of the buildings include removal of historical details, new siding that covers historic details, or the change in window and door locations and sizes. Buildings that have retained integrity of design and materials, as well as form, massing, and fenestration, have been classified as contributing. Outbuildings, such as garages, are not being included in the resource count except at 514 West LaSalle Street where a large garage is located on the front of the lot near the street. Given its position in the general view of the district, it has been included as a contributing building in the resource count. With the exception of the house located at 223 North Scott Street, the district includes only lots fronting West LaSalle Street. The district's boundaries include the entire lots of the addresses listed.

Small paved parking lots are located on the west side of the church and on the west side of the office building, and at the southwest corner of Taylor and LaSalle. Many of the homes are painted in appropriate historic paint schemes and several have picket fences that enclose the front yard; combined it creates a quaint appearance to the neighborhood.

The district differs from the nearby West Washington Street Historic District for a few reasons. The residences are more densely placed together and are located nearer the street. The district's homes also in large part are of a slightly smaller scale than those lining West Washington Street. The district also has a concentration of early Italianate homes, which are some of the oldest homes in the residential areas surrounding the downtown.

RESOURCES:

Brick Streets

North Scott Street & North Taylor Street: Brick Streets, c. 1890. Contributing
Taylor Street has brick pavers that are dark red and burgundy in color and are laid in a common bond pattern perpendicular to the street. Concrete curbs line the street. Scott Street is brick south of LaSalle Avenue only. Its brick pavers are burgundy in color and are laid in a common bond pattern diagonally to the street. Concrete curbs also line Scott Street. Photographs 0005 and 0006 show Taylor Street on the right and left side of the photos respectively. Photograph 0013 shows Scott Street on the right side of the photo.

West LaSalle Avenue (north side, beginning at William Street)

415 W. LaSalle, St. Peter's Church. 1927. Second Gothic Revival. Contributing
Freyermuth & Maurer, Architects. Hay & Weaver Co., contractors. Photo 0001 and far right side in photo 0002
The building is located on the northwest corner of LaSalle Avenue and William Street and is situated against the edge of the sidewalk; this makes the building a prominent landmark at the intersection. The building has a tall front gable framed by crenellated towers; the east corner tower is taller than the gabled wall and contains the entry, the west corner tower is much shorter and falls below the bottom of the gabled wall. The building has a limestone foundation and trim. The walls are composed of brown brick and feature buttressing with stone caps. The windows are a combination of rectangular and pointed arch wood windows with stained glass designs and stone sills and hoods or lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade is divided into three parts: the entry tower on the east side, short tower on the west side, and center gable. The entry has a limestone surround framed between pilasters. The surround is carved with a pointed arch portal for the entry doors and transom. The entry doors are aluminum and glass; the transom has a pointed arch and has a stained glass design. The limestone surround has carvings with a quatrefoil design above the portal and the top of the surround comes to a point in the center. Historic wall lanterns are located on each side of the entry, mounted to the buttresses. A single stained glass window is centered in the tower above the entry; it is followed by a taller pair of stained glass windows located just below the belfry level. The belfry has stone trim at its base around the entire tower. There are two tall louvered openings with pointed arch tops centered in each wall of the belfry. Tall brick piers frame the belfry wall and align with the buttresses below. The piers have stone caps with small stone finials that rise above the crenellated belfry wall. The short tower of the front façade has a small pair of stained glass windows on the main level and a pointed arched opening divided into three tall stained glass windows on its upper level. The top of the short tower is similar to the entry tower, but has less elaborate stone trim. The center gabled wall has four stained glass windows grouped together under the same stone lintel on the main level. The upper level of the wall has a large pointed arch opening composed of four tall stained glass windows, the tops of which are divided by wood tracery. The top of the wall has a gabled parapet with stone coping and a stone finial with a tall stone cross centered at the apex. A small niche framed with brick is centered in the gable wall just below the parapet line.

St. Peter's United German Evangelical Church purchased lots 9-11 of the Horatio Chapin Subdivision in 1867, and their first house of worship was constructed soon afterward. This served the congregation until 1926 when the church was razed and a new building was constructed. It was dedicated on October 30, 1927, and featured a 500 seat auditorium.[1] The congregation of Emmanuel Church now worships at the building.

419 W. LaSalle, House. C. 1900. Non-Contributing. First house from right side in photo 0002
The house is a single-story, gabled-ell plan with a brick foundation. The walls are covered with wood shakes and the windows are a combination of 4/1 and 1/1 aluminum and wood windows. A chimney composed of stone ashlars is centered on the front gable. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Based on a 1917 Sanborn Insurance map, the home's footprint and massing appear intact. This includes the small inside corner porch on the east side of the house. However, there was a front porch and likely a center door on the gable-front part of the house. This porch and door were removed. Fenestration sizes were also altered; the front windows appear smaller than what would be expected in a c. 1900 house, and a large picture window is located on the east side of the house. This would also be a later change to the fenestration. Given the approximate age of the wood shakes and stone fireplace on the front wall, the changes to the fenestration were likely made at the same time in c. 1950. This falls outside of the period of significance to consider the home contributing.

427 W. LaSalle, Lydia Klinger House. 1900. Contributing. Second house from right side in photo 0002
The house is a two-story American Foursquare with a hipped roof and hipped roof dormers on each of its sides. The house has a brick foundation and vinyl siding on its walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and aluminum soffit and fascia are on the roof's eaves. The house has 1/1 aluminum windows except in its dormers where the windows are wood and divided with a vertical mullion into two panes of glass. A brick chimney is located in the northwest corner of the roof.

The front façade has a full-width porch with a brick foundation and concrete floor. The porch has wood posts that support a hipped roof. A wood railing with square pickets is located between the posts. The entry to the porch is on the east side of the front façade. Two doors are located on the front wall; the doors are metal with fan-light windows in their tops;

[1] *South Bend Tribune*, March 27, 1927 & Oct. 30, 1927

aluminum storm doors are located over the entry doors. The front wall, below the porch ceiling, has a wood board and batten appearance composed of plywood and battens.

429 W. LaSalle, Woodworth House. C. 1890. Free Classic. Contributing. Right side of photo 0003
The house is two stories tall with a hipped roof and lower cross gables enclosed with pent roofs. The house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles with wood fascia and soffits at the eaves. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with wide wood casings.

The front façade has a full-width porch that is poured concrete. Concrete steps located between low brick walls lead to the front porch and entry door on the east side of the front façade. The porch has slender Doric columns that support its hipped roof. A gabled section demarking the entry is located over the steps. The entry door is a three-panel wood door with a window in the upper half of the door. A short window is located east of the entry door. Two windows are located next to each other in the middle of the west half of the front wall. The second story is dominated by a three-sided bay on the west side of the façade. The bay has windows framed by wide casings and a tall gable enclosed by a pent roof extending over the bay. A short window is located east of the bay, directly above the porch entry's gable. A two-story, three-sided bay is located on the north side of the house's east façade. This bay also has a tall gable enclosed by a pent roof extending over it; it has a window in each of its angled walls on the first and second stories. A brick chimney is located in the bay's front (east) wall and extends up the face of the bay and through the gable above.

Dominick and Mary J. Woodworth were listed as living at 443 West Water (later LaSalle) Street in the 1891, 1892-93, and 1894-95 city directories. The property was renumbered to 429 after about 1900. Dominick was a travel agent for O'Brien's Varnish. After the death of Dominick, Mary J. continued to live in the house and was listed as a widow in the 1932 city directory.

501 W. LaSalle, House. C. 1900. Contributing. Left side of photo 0003
The house is a two-story home with a brick foundation and brick piers on its front porch. The home's walls are covered with vinyl siding and its windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows. The roof is a tall partial hip/partial gable roof; the main gable faces east and a lower gable is on the east side of the front façade. The house has a full front porch.

505 W. LaSalle, House. C. 1900. Queen Anne/Neo-Classical. Contributing. Photo 0004
The house is two stories tall with side gables and a front gabled extension to the house. It has a brick foundation and narrow wood clapboards on its walls; at the top of the wall is a tall frieze board under the covering of the eaves. The eaves are composed of a narrow wood fascia and cornice board and wood soffits. The roof has interlocking asphalt shingles covering it. The house's windows are 1/1 wood windows with wood casings.

The front façade has a full-width porch with a foundation composed of molded concrete blocks; it has a concrete floor and a wide set of concrete steps centered on the porch. The porch has four front columns and one column on its northwest corner where the porch wraps around the front gabled extension of the front wall. The columns are fluted aluminum columns that support a wood cornice at the base of a low-sloped porch roof. The entry door is located in the gabled extension and is centered with the porch steps. It is a wood door with Foursquare panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half. A wide window is located east of the door. A window is centered in the front wall of the house west of the extension. The second story's front wall has a curved bay with three windows centered in the extension. The top of the bay has a tall frieze board. A short section of roof covers the bay; it has a fascia with a Greek key design carved on it. An oval window with a carved wood surround is centered in the face of the gabled extension. The front gable has a shaped parapet. The top of the parapet has a cornice with wood dentils. A window is centered in the front wall of the house west of the front gable on the second story also.

507 W. LaSalle, House. C. 1900. Queen Anne. Contributing. Second house from left in photo 0006
The house is similar to 505 W. LaSalle; it is two stories tall with side gables and a lower front gabled extension on its east side. The house has a brick foundation and narrow wood clapboards on its walls. Wood fish scale shingles cover the gable walls. The roof has wood fascia and is covered with interlocking asphalt shingles. The house has 1/1 wood windows and wood casings.

The front façade has a porch on the west half of the house; it has brick walls and a concrete floor. Low brick piers with stone caps are located at each corner of the porch, but there is no porch roof. The entry door is wood with a window in its upper half. It is located on the west side of the gabled extension. A wide window is located east of the door and a wide window is centered on the front wall west of the extension. The second story has a three-sided, rectangular-shaped bay that projects slightly from the front wall. The bay has two windows in its front wall. A diamond-shaped wood carving is

centered over the entry door west of the bay and one is located east of the bay. A window is centered in the front wall of the second story west of the gabled extension. The gabled wall extends over the second story bay; the base of the wall is supported by carved wood corbels beneath a cornice board with dentils. An arched window with wide wood trim is centered in the front gable.

515 W. LaSalle, Samuel F. Allen House. 1900. Contributing. First house from left side in photo 0006
R. K. Schutt, Architect
The house is a variation of an American Foursquare plan with a broad symmetrically-arranged front façade. The home's walls are covered with large, thick asphalt shingles. The roof is a hipped roof that is covered with fiberglass shingles. It has dormers with hipped roofs on each of its sides. A porch is centered on the front façade. It has brick walls and piers. The homes windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows.

Samuel F. Allen was an instrumental member of the South Bend Young Men's Christian Association. He was a member of the founding Executive Committee and was president of the YMCA from 1884-1885.[2]

601 W. LaSalle, Apartment Building. 1930. Beaux Arts. Contributing. Photo 0005
E. Hill Turner, Architect.
The building is a simple rectangular, symmetrical form that is four stories in height. It has a tall limestone foundation and limestone trim, and walls constructed of tan colored brick. The roof has a copper cornice covered with red Spanish tiles around its outside edge. The building's windows are 6/6 aluminum with stone sills and wood casings. The windows are mostly paired together except for a few smaller 6/6 windows.

The front façade has a center entry that is recessed. It has stone steps and a surround with quoined pilasters and a stone cornice that forms the base of a balcony for a second story window. The pattern of windows from the entry to the outside corners of the building is a pair of windows, followed by a smaller single window, followed by a pair of windows, and finally by another pair of windows near the outside corners. This is repeated on all four stories. A large single window is directly above the entrance on the second story; it has a metal balustrade and a decorative stone surround. Pairs of windows are located on the third and fourth stories centered above the entry. A belt course composed of brick soldiers is located above the tops of the third story windows; it forms the lintels for this level's windows. Stone belt courses are located at the sill and lintel levels of the fourth story windows. The ends of bricks are laid in a pattern that projects out from the wall on each side of the fourth story windows and across the entire façade above the stone lintel course to give the appearance of rustication. Stone quoins and a large oval cartouche form the outside corners of the fourth story.

The building was constructed and operated by the Taylor & LaSalle Realty Company. There were eleven apartments listed in the 1932 city directory; only one was vacant. Some of the building's first tenants were Schuyler Vorees, George and Dorothy Hunt, Melvin Baer, Arthur and Catherine Wells, Norman Beckwith, Leigh Felton, Charles Waffle, Richard Zilky, Seymour Welsberger, Fred Ohland, Charles Copeland, Clifford Meyer, Leonard Newman, and Lola Defrees. Lola was the only woman listed as the head of household in the apartment building in 1932. Some of the occupations of the tenants include engineer for Bendix Corporation (Mr. Hunt), salesman (Mr. Wells), and insurance salesman (Mr. Waffle).

615 W. LaSalle, Woolman House. 1880. Italianate. Contributing. First house from right side in photo 0007
Woolman brothers, builders
The house is a simple one-and-a-half story, gable-front house. Its foundation and walls are brick. A water table is located around the perimeter of the house at the top of the foundation. The house has a narrow frieze board at the top of its walls. A narrow wood cornice board and wood soffits are located on the eaves of the roof. The roof has asphalt shingles covering it. The window openings have stone sills and segmental brick arches.

The front façade has a small gabled stoop on its west end; it has wood steps and a wood porch floor. Wood posts support the gabled porch roof. The wall of the porch gable is covered with wood boards. The entry was widened with a new metal door and side lites. The original entrance opening can be seen above the replacement door; it is narrower and appears to have the same shape as the windows on the front façade. Two tall windows are located east of the entry. The west window is centered on the façade. The windows are 9/9 aluminum windows; shutters are fixed to the wall on each side of the windows. A 1/1 aluminum window is centered in the gable. A cross gable is located off the northeast corner of the house forming a slight ell to the house. Its south wall has a doorway that is covered with wood; however a wood transom window with a segmental brick arch is exposed above the wood covering.

[2] Howard, pg. 430

George Woolman (also spelled Wolman in some sources) purchased this lot from J. M. Studebaker in 1867. The home was constructed about 1880 and was used as a rental property for the Wolman family. George Wolman was a contractor and builder and lived nearby at 629 West LaSalle. His son sold the house in 1892 to August and Minnie Machel. August worked at the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

617 W. LaSalle, Goetz House. 1892. Free Classic. Contributing. Second house from right side in photo 0007
The house is two stories tall with a tall hipped roof and lower cross gables. It has a brick foundation and its walls are covered by narrow wood clapboards. The first story has corner boards; however the second story does not. The base of the second story walls flares out slightly and the top of the walls has a frieze board beneath the eaves. The eaves have wood soffits and a narrow fascia and are supported by modillions. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The cross gables have walls enclosed with a pent roof composed of clapboards that flare out from the gable wall. The home's windows are wood with wood casings and are a variety of patterns.

The front façade has a front gable on its east half and a low-sloped gabled porch on its west half. The porch has a wood floor and pairs of square wood columns that frame a set of wide wood steps. The porch roof has a cornice with modillions and a wood checkerboard pattern in its gable wall. The entry has a pair of wood doors with a window in their upper halves. A pair of windows is centered on the second story above the entry. The windows have wide trim boards and a cornice hood. The windows are divided by mullions into hexagonal and diamond-shaped patterns. The front gable (east side of the front façade) has a wide, flattened arched 1/1 window centered on the first story. The upper sash is short and is arched. An elongated wood keystone is located at the top of the arch. A pair of 1/1 windows is centered on the second story of the front gable. A shorter 1/1 window is centered in the gable wall.

A small home was located on this lot which had been owned by Evaline Patterson until 1892 when she sold the property to Charles L. Goetz. Goetz and his wife, Emma (Klingel) constructed the current home in 1892. Charles was born in Rome, New York in 1859. He came to South Bend in 1881 and started a cigar business in the city in 1885. The Goetz Cigar Company had thirty-five employees and was located at 307 W. Jefferson. Goetz was elected mayor in 1910 and served until his death in 1915. He was instrumental in the development of the Lincoln Highway through South Bend and in the creation of the farmer's market. Emma Goetz died in 1932.[3]

619 W. LaSalle, House. C. 1920. Non-contributing. Third house from right side in photo 0007
The home is two stories tall with a low-sloped hipped roof. The home's walls are covered with large wood shingles. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The home's front façade is symmetrically arranged. There is a center entry door and stoop; these date to c. 1960. Chicago-style wood windows are located in the first story wall on each side of the door. Two 1/1 aluminum windows are on the second story's front wall. While the footprint and massing of the home appear intact, it appears that the siding and fenestration locations and proportions were changed at a later date, probably at about the same time the porch was changed, c. 1960.

623 W. LaSalle, House. 1880. Free Classic. Contributing. Fourth house from right side in photo 0007
The home is two stories tall and has a tall pyramidal roof with lower cross gables. The walls are covered with wood clapboards and the roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The home's windows are 1/1 aluminum windows. The front façade has a full-width porch with Doric columns that support the porch roof.

629 W. LaSalle, Studebaker House. C. 1880. Italianate. Contributing. Photo 0008
Woolman brothers, contractors
The gable-front brick house has a wing off the northeast corner. The house has a brick foundation and water table. A wood frieze board is located at the top of the walls. The roof has wood soffits and fascia on its eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are 2/2 wood with stone sills and segmental brick arches. The arches have stone keystones on the front façade.

The front façade has ghost-markings of where a low-sloped hipped porch roof was once located across the full front façade. The entry door is located in the east side of the front wall; it is a wood door with two panels in its lower half and a window and a narrow panel in its upper half. The entry has a concrete stoop and steps in front of it. A wide 1/1 wood window is centered in the wall west of the entry door. The top sash of the window is divided by mullions into hexagonal and diamond shapes. The window has a stone sill and lintel. The second story of the front façade has three 2/2 windows. The rear wing of the house has a porch over the western two-thirds of its south wall. The porch has a wood floor and two Doric columns that support a low-sloped hipped roof. The rear wing's south wall has a wood door with a window in its

[3] Howard, pg. 768-769

upper half near its west end. A transom window with a segmented arch is above the door. Two 2/2 windows are located east of the door; the easternmost window is east of the cover of the porch roof.

The home's early history was connected with the Studebaker family, however by 1891 Charles K. Woolman, a contractor and builder, had moved his family into the home. Woolman and his brothers constructed this home and several other brick homes in the district.

701 W. LaSalle, John Neitzel House. 1904. Free Classic. Contributing. First house from right side in photo 0009
The house is two stories tall with a tall pyramidal roof and lower cross gables. The foundation is brick and the walls are covered in narrow wood clapboards. There are corner boards on the first story, but none on the second story. A front gable dominates the front façade; its wall is covered with wood shingles. The base of the wall is flared. The roof also has flared eaves with wood fascia and soffits. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are wood and have multiple panes of glass in their upper sashes over a single pane of glass in the lower sashes.

The front façade has a full-width porch with a low-sloped hipped roof. The porch has a wood floor and brick piers that support groups of columns. Three piers are equally spaced across the front façade; the outside two have three slender Doric columns and the center pier has a pair of Doric columns. Another brick pier is located on the west side of a set of wood steps, but it does not have columns. A wood balustrade is located between the piers with columns. The southeast corner of the front gable is cut away forming an angled wall. An 8/1 window is located in the angled wall on the first story and a 16/1 window is located in the angled wall on the second story. Combined with two windows on the south and east sides the angled wall forms the appearance of a three-sided window bay. A wood entry door aligns with the porch steps, and is located on the west side of the facade. A pair of 8/1 windows is centered on the first story of the front facade and a 12/1 window is located on the first story's main wall of the house, west of the entry door. The second story has a section of wall that projects outward to form a small bay centered with the porch steps. The bay has a pair of small 9/1 windows centered in its front wall and a gabled roof. The gable also projects forward and is supported by two pairs of large modillions. The gable wall has a large full arch cut out centered over the windows in the bay. The gable wall is covered with wood shingles and the base is flared outward. A 16/1 window is located on the second story's main wall of the house, west of the bay. A pair of small rectangular windows with a full arched window above is centered in the front gable's wide gable wall.

Anna Kuppler sold Lot 2 of Kuppler's Subdivision to John Henry Neitzel in 1889. John and Helen Neitzel were home clothing manufacturers. In 1906 Helen Neitzel sold the property to William Smith, the proprietor of William E. Smith Furniture Store. The store was located at 116 S. Michigan Street. William Smith's wife, Aldine, lived in the home until 1908 when it was sold to Clyde Valentine, the merchandise manager for Ellsworth Department Store.

705 W. LaSalle, Kuppler House. C. 1885. Contributing. Second house from right side in photo 0009
The house is a one-and-a-half-story tall gable-front residence. It has a brick foundation and wood clapboards on its walls. It has simple corner boards and frieze boards at the top of its walls. The roof has wood fascia and soffits, and is covered with asphalt shingles. The home's windows are 1/1 wood windows. Doors and second story windows have flat wood window hoods; first story windows have full-arched wood window hoods.

A porch with a hipped roof is located across the full front façade and wraps around to cover the full east façade. The porch has concrete block piers that support its wood floor. Nine wood posts support the porch roof; wood brackets that are flat with an open scroll design are located at the top of the posts to support the porch roof's cornice. Wood steps are located at the east end of the porch on the front façade. The entry door is a three-panel wood door with a window in the upper half; it is located on the west half of the front façade. A window is located in the east half of the front façade. Two tall windows are centered together in the gable wall of the front façade. The east façade has a window in the south half of its first story wall and a wood door with a transom window in its north half. Two short windows are located in the east façade's second story wall directly above the door and window on the first story. A much shorter window is centered between these two windows. A third wood door, with a transom window, is located in the south wall of a small addition at the rear of the house. The door is under the cover of the porch roof.

Christopher Kuppler constructed the home sometime during the 1880s. Kuppler was a carpenter who owned and subdivided this part of Bank Lot 78. Christopher and Anna Kuppler lived in the home until 1889 when they sold it to John Heinrick Neitzel. He sold it to his son and daughter Herman and Helen, who used it as a rental property.

709 W. LaSalle, Rockstroh House. C. 1890. Contributing. Third house from right side in photo 0009
The house is a two-story American Foursquare styled home with a hipped roof and a hipped roof dormer on the front façade. The house has a brick foundation. The walls are covered with clapboards; the second story's clapboards are narrower than those on the first story. The roof has wood soffits and fascia and it is covered with fiberglass shingles. The windows are wood with simple wood casings and hoods.

The front façade has a full-width porch with a wood floor and slender Doric columns that support a hipped roof. The porch wraps around the east side of the house. A balustrade with slender square pickets is located between the columns. The porch steps are located west of center on the façade. The steps align with a wood entry door that has a window in its upper half and two panels in its lower half. A 1/1 window is located east of the door. The second story's front façade is symmetrically arranged with a large 18/1 window centered in its wall and pairs of 9/9 windows on each side of the center window. The hipped roof dormer on the front façade has two small square windows, each divided into four panes of glass, centered on its front wall. Its walls are covered with wood shingles.

Christopher Rockstroh constructed this and several other homes in the area. He sold the house to Charles and Martha Dubail in 1896 for $1500. Dubail was listed as a barber in the 1896 city directory. They remodeled the home in 1908.

713 W. LaSalle, Bernhard Neitzel House. 1884. Contributing. Second house from left side in photo 0010
The house is a two-story residence with a modified American Foursquare appearance. The home has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. It has a tall frieze board at the top of its second story walls. The roof has wood soffits and fascia and is covered with fiberglass shingles. The roof has a tall hipped shape and a tall gabled dormer centered on the front façade. The gable wall is covered with wood shingles. The windows have simple wood casings and are mostly 1/1 wood windows.

The front façade has a full-width porch that wraps around the east side of the house. The porch has a wood floor and pairs of slender Doric columns that support the roof. A short wood balustrade is located between the pairs of columns; a break in the balustrade is marked with a newel post at a set of steps located at the east end of the porch. The porch roof is a low-sloped hipped roof with a slight flare to its eaves. A low-sloped gabled dormer is centered over the porch steps; it has decorative wood carvings on its wall. Two wood doors are located on the front façade. One is located on the east side; it has three wood panels in its lower half and a window and a wood panel located in its upper half. The second door is located on the west side; it is a four-panel door with a short window in the top of the door that is divided into four panes of glass. A wide 1/1 window is located between the doors and is positioned just west of center on the first story wall. The second story's front wall has two 1/1 windows. The tall center gabled dormer is enclosed with a pent roof at its base. It has a Palladian window centered on its wall. The window is composed of a 1/1 center window with a full arch top and side windows divided into eight panes of glass. Wide trim boards form casings around the window.

Bernhard Neitzel was a carpenter who lived in the home during the 1880s through the early 1890s. Carrie Neitzel lived in the home during the 1930s.

717 W. LaSalle, House. C. 1900. Contributing. First house from left side in photo 0010
The house is a two-story gable-front home. It has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with aluminum siding. The home's roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are mostly 1/1 aluminum windows. The front façade has a full-width porch. The porch has large square columns that are tapered and are supported by brick piers on the porch's outside corners. The porch may be a later porch constructed in c. 1920. The siding and windows are not original to the home, but the footprint, massing, gable returns, and fenestration are intact.

West LaSalle Avenue (south side beginning at William Street)

502 W. LaSalle, Housing Authority Maintenance Building. C. 1970. Modern. Non-Contributing

514 W. LaSalle, Eby House. 1904. Free Classic. Contributing. Photo 0015
The house is two-and-a-half stories tall. It has side gables and a slightly lower, wide center front gable. The home has a brick foundation and clapboards covering its walls. The bottom of the second story's walls flare out slightly; there are corner boards on the first story walls but none on the second story walls. The gables have wood shingles and partial cornice returns that are supported by carved wood brackets. The tops of the gables have a triangular section of wall that projects forward and is supported by modillions. The triangular wall bows outward slightly and a diamond design is located near the top of the front gable. The house has wood soffits and a narrow cornice on its eaves; the roof is covered with

fiberglass shingles. A tall brick chimney is located west of the front gable. The windows are wood in a combination of double-hung windows and single sashes.

The front façade has a full-width porch with concrete steps centered with the front gable and framed between short brick walls with stone caps. Brick piers with stone caps support groups of three Doric columns at each corner of the porch and on each side of the center entry. The porch has a wood floor and a balustrade between the piers with wood picket style balusters and wood handrails. The columns support a tall cornice with a row of dentils along the soffits of the porch roof. The porch roof is a low-sloped hipped roof with a pedimented entry over the steps. The entry door is wood with a decorative wood screen door to its outside. The entry has a side lite on each side of the door. A tall cornice with wood dentils covers the door and side lites. A large picture window with a transom is centered in the first story wall east of the entry and a large picture window with a narrow window on each side is centered in the wall west of the entry.

The second story's front wall projects slightly forward where the center gable is located. Centered in the wall is a pair of windows with wide trim boards recessed deeply into the wall. The windows have hexagonal and diamond-shaped designs created by wood mullions. Centered in the walls east and west of the pair of windows is a 1/1 window. Centered in the gable wall is a 12/12 window that is deeply recessed into the wall. The wood shingles curve inward from the wall to the window. A wood balcony railing is in front of the window and curves outward slightly from the wall.

The home was constructed in 1904, on a lot that had been purchased with an older home located on it for $7500. Frank Eby was born in Lebanon County, PA in 1856. He moved to Elkhart, Indiana and became a representative of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. In 1892, he became associated with Armour & Co. Meat Packing of Chicago, later becoming branch manager and the dean of Armour Credit supervisors. Frank and his wife, Anna, had their home constructed in 1904. He became the president of the South Bend Chamber of Commerce and was active in other civic organizations. He died in 1928, and the funeral was held in the home.[4]

514 W. LaSalle, Eby Garage. C. 1915. Contributing
A small garage with a hipped roof is located northeast of the Eby House, near LaSalle Avenue. It has a concrete floor and foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The garage faces west. It has a pair of wide doors centered in its front wall; the doors have beaded boards in their lower halves and windows divided into ten panes of glass in their upper halves. A window divided into eight panes of glass is centered in the building's north wall (facing LaSalle). The roof has wood soffits and fascia and is covered with asphalt shingles.

616 & 618 W. LaSalle, Duplex. 1928. Contributing. Middle of photo 0014
The two-story building's walls and foundation are constructed out of brown-colored brick. The roof is a low-sloped hipped roof that has aluminum fascia and soffits. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building's windows are 1/1 aluminum windows with sills composed of brick rowlocks. A brick chimney is centered on the front side of the roof.

The front façade is symmetrically arranged with entry doors for each dwelling near the outside corners of the front wall. Porches with concrete steps and floors are located at each entry. The porches have low brick walls with stone caps and brick piers with stone caps that support the roofs. The porch steps are framed by low brick walls with stone caps. The porch roofs are gabled and they have vinyl siding that covers their gable walls. The entry doors are wood with a full window that is divided into a tall narrow center window surrounded by small rectangular panes of glass around the edge. Two pairs of windows are centered between the porches on the building's first story wall. Two narrow windows are centered on the second story wall, and pairs of windows are located to the inside of each porch roof.

Some of the earliest tenants of the duplex were Theodore Hans who lived at 616 West LaSalle and Elizabeth Toepp who lived at 618 West LaSalle, during the early 1930s.

620 W. LaSalle, Woolman House. 1876. Contributing. Right side in photo 0014
The gable-front house is one-and-a-half stories tall. Its foundation and walls are constructed out of brick. The house has a wood frieze board at the top of its walls. The roof has a narrow wood cornice and wood soffits at its eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade has a full-width porch with a low-sloped roof. The porch is supported by brick piers; it has a wood floor and pairs of slender Doric columns. The roof has a tall cornice with a row of dentils. A balustrade with turned spindles is located between the middle and east pair of columns. The porch steps are located between the middle and west pair of

[4] A. Frank Eby Files, South Bend Public Library clippings

columns. The first story's front wall has three segmented arched openings equally spaced on the facade. The west opening is for the entry door and wood transom window. The door is wood with a full window. The eastern two openings are 1/1 wood windows. The windows have stone sills and the top sashes are segmental arches. The easternmost window has wood shutters. The upper level has two narrow 1/1 aluminum windows centered in the gable wall. The windows are paired on the same stone sill and have a segmental brick arch over each window.

Charles Woolman was born in Burlington, New Jersey in 1845. He moved to South Bend in 1848 with his brothers and sister, David, George, and Mary. The Woolman brothers were active in early masonry work in the city and also constructed other homes in the district: 615, 628, and 629 West LaSalle. Mary died in 1913 and Charles died in 1918. The property was used as a rental property to provide income for the family. It was sold in 1890 to Michael Matthews who was a clerk with the Oliver Plow corporation. He lived at the home until 1899, when it was sold to Catherine Reynolds, the widow of John Reynolds, who was the first cashier of the Citizens National Bank. She lived at the home until 1919.[5]

624 W. LaSalle, McDonald House. 1926. Contributing
The house is two stories tall with a low-sloped pyramidal roof that has wide overhanging eaves. The home's foundation is limestone and its walls are constructed from an orange/brown colored brick. The eaves have aluminum soffits and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are 6/1 aluminum windows with limestone sills.

The front façade is symmetrically arranged with a center entry and porch. The porch has a concrete floor and wide brick piers on each corner that support the roof. The porch roof is hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. The entry door is wood with wood side lites divided into four panes of glass. A pair of 9/1 windows is centered in the first story's wall on each side of the porch. A limestone belt course divides the first and second stories; it forms the sills of the second story windows. Three pairs of 9/1 windows are equally spaced across the second story's front wall.

Frank Elmer McDonald had the home constructed in 1926. He was the President and General Manager of the City Lumber Company. He lived at the home until 1938, after which time the home became a rental property.

628 W. LaSalle, Taylor House. 1890. Contributing
Willard M. Ellwood, Architect. Woolman brothers, masonry contractors
The house is two stories tall, designed in a T-plan, and is loosely representative of the Colonial Revival style. The long leg of the T forms a front gable. The house has a brick foundation. Its first story walls are constructed out of brick and its second story walls and gable walls are covered with wide clapboards. A wood frieze board is at the top of the walls. The eaves have wood soffits and a narrow cornice board. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has an entry door on its west side. The entry has a surround composed of wood pilasters that support a pediment. The entry door is wood and has a window in its upper half. A wide 1/1 wood window is located in the east side of the first story wall. It has a stone sill and lintel. The second story's front wall has three 4/1 wood windows grouped together centered in the wall. The gable wall has a segmental arch 1/1 wood window centered in it.

Joseph and Mary B. Taylor lived in the home. Mary B. was listed as a widow in the 1932 city directory. Her place of work was listed as the Linden School Library.

630 W. LaSalle, Woolman House. C. 1895. Free Classic. Contributing. Photo 0013
This large two-story orange-colored brick home has a hipped roof and lower cross gables. The home has a granite foundation and brick walls. The gable walls are enclosed by pent roofs; the walls are covered with wood shingles. A small rectangular window with a carved wood window hood with a pointed top is centered in each gable wall. The roof has wood soffits and fascia; the roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The house has 1/1 windows with stone sills and lintels. Most of the windows have wood sashes; however one aluminum replacement window is located on the west façade. There are two cross gables. One is located on the west side of the front façade and the other is centered on the west façade. The west cross gable has a two-story bay appearance due to its cut-away corners and windows in each of its walls on both stories. A tall brick chimney is centered between the cross gable and the front porch's west wall.

The front façade has a full-width porch with a concrete floor and steps on its east side. The porch has low brick walls and brick piers that support the roof. The walls and piers of the porch have stone caps. The porch roof is a very low-sloped hipped roof. The entry is centered with the steps on the east side of the front wall. The entry door is a metal door with a full window and a wood transom window above. A 1/1 window is centered on the first and second story walls of the front gable. A 1/1 window is centered in the second story wall east of the front gable.

[5] *South Bend Tribune*, Jan. 3, 1913 & May 6, 1918

Charles Woolman constructed the home in about 1895 and lived at the house until 1905. John Gannen purchased the property and lived here until 1910. Gannen was a carpenter and cabinet maker. It was sold to David and Catherine Guilfoyle; David was the manager of the South Bend branch of the Standard Oil Company. They lived in the home through the 1920s. In the 1930s the home was converted to apartments and became known as the Burton Apartments.

702 W. LaSalle, Jacob Freyermuth House. C. 1875. Italianate. Contributing. Left side in photo 0012
The house is a large two-story rectangular box with a low-sloped, hipped roof. It has a brick foundation and clapboards that cover its walls. The house has a tall cornice and decorative brackets that support the eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple flat hoods over the doors and windows on the first story. A large wrap-around porch is located over the eastern two-thirds of the front façade and east façade. The porch has a wood floor and wide Doric columns that support the roof's cornice. Concrete porch steps are located at the west end of the porch on the front façade.

The front façade has a one-story, three-sided window bay at the west end of the porch. The bay has angled walls with 1/1 windows in each wall and a recessed, framed panel below each window. The roof of the bay is an extension of the porch roof; decorative brackets support the eaves around the bay. The entry door is located at the west end of the porch. It is a wood door with a half window and a wood screen door. A window is centered in the first story wall east of the door; another window is located west of the bay in the first story wall. A window is located on the second story's front façade directly above each window on the first story. A pair of windows, centered above the bay and entry, is also located on the second story. The house has an interesting feature on its west wall. The top of the west wall is a tall parapet wall.

Jacob Freyermuth was a native of the Alsace region (France). He immigrated to the United States and settled first in Pennsylvania. His wife was Barbara Roch, a native of Germany. They came to South Bend in 1852, but returned to Pennsylvania for several years, then returned again to South Bend in 1872, at which time they made their permanent residence in the city. In 1890 they moved again to California and died in the same year, in 1899. Jacob Freyermuth was the patron of a family of carpenters and builders. His son, George, established a successful architectural and contracting firm in South Bend.[6]

706 W. LaSalle, Sumption House. C. 1894. Contributing. Middle in photo 0012
The two-story, gable-front house is located at the far rear of the lot. The house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with narrow clapboards. The house has corner boards and the gable wall is covered with wood fish scale shingles. The roof has wood soffits and fiberglass shingles. The front façade has a porch over the middle two-thirds of the first story wall. The porch has a wood floor and turned posts that support its roof. The porch has lace-like brackets that support the hipped roof. The entry door is located on the east side of the porch. It is a six-panel wood door and it has a wood screen door. A window composed of a middle wood picture window and narrow side windows divided into multiple panes of glass by wood mullions is west of the entry door. Another six-panel door is located east of the entry door, outside of the cover of the porch roof. A pair of 1/1 wood windows is centered in the second story wall. A small rectangular wood window divided into 9 panes of glass is centered in the gable.

Albert and Mary Sumption purchased the lot from Jacob Freyermuth in 1892 and constructed their home in about 1894. Albert Sumption was born in 1854 to George W. and Sarah Sumption in St. Joseph County.[7] Albert's grandfather, also George, was the first settler of the area that became known as Sumption Prairie in St. Joseph County.

708 W. LaSalle, House. 1891. Contributing. Right side in photo 0012
The house is a two story gable front house constructed similarly to 706 W. LaSalle. Its walls are covered with cement shingles, though most of the home's historic wood trim around its windows and doors remains visible. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are mostly 1/1 aluminum. The front façade has a full-width porch with Doric columns. The entry door is wood with four wood panels and a half-window.

712 W. LaSalle, Skinner House. 1870. Contributing
The house is a two-story, gable-front residence. It has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. A tall frieze board is located at the top of the walls. The gable wall is covered in a pattern of standard wood shingles and fish scale shingles. The roof has a narrow wood cornice and wood soffits on its eaves. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The front façade has a full-width porch that wraps around to the east side of the house. The porch has a wood

[6] Howard, pg. 1146
[7] Chapman, pg. 945

floor and wood posts that support the roof. The posts have scrolled brackets at their tops and a wood balustrade between them. The entry to the porch is located at the east side of the front façade. A gable roof on the porch roof marks the entry location. The gable wall has wide wood trim boards on its outside edges and a large circular piece of trim in its center. A ball finial is on top of the gable. The remaining porch roof is a pent roof.

The entry door is located on the east side of the house and is a decorated wood panel door. The first story wall of the front façade has a large 1/1 aluminum window centered in it. The second story wall of the front façade has a pair of narrow 1/1 aluminum windows centered in it. They each have a flat wood hood. A small lace-like scroll is located at the top of the gable wall, attached to the underside of the eaves.

J. Irwin Skinner purchased the property in 1870 and shortly after constructed the home. Between 1899 and 1945 the home was attached to an adjacent house at 710 West LaSalle, though constructed separately the homes were later connected to make a duplex. After 1945 the adjacent home was demolished. Skinner served as a South Bend City Councilman. In 1891 Margaret Hans, a widow, purchased the home and lived in it with her son, Christian Hans, Jr. The Hans operated a saloon and restaurant; later Christian became an agent for the Mishawaka Brewing Company.

714 W. LaSalle, Meyer-Ginz House. C. 1885. Contributing
The house is one-and-a-half stories tall and sits back from the street considerably more than the other homes on LaSalle. The house has an American Foursquare form, but is not a full two stories tall. The house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has frieze boards at the top of its walls. The roof is a tall pyramidal-shaped roof with aluminum soffits and fascia. It is covered with fiberglass shingles. The home's windows are 1/1 wood windows.

The front façade has a full-width porch with a wood porch floor. It has Doric columns that support the roof and a balustrade composed of wood pickets between the columns. The roof is hipped and covered by fiberglass shingles. The porch steps are located east of center on the front façade. The entry door is aligned with the steps. It is wood with a full window. A wide window is centered in the wall of the first story west of the door and a window is centered in the wall east of the door. The front façade has a gabled wall dormer centered on it. The dormer has a pair of 1/1 windows centered in it. A wood molding shaped like a lacey fan is at the top of the dormer, just below the eaves.

John Meyer purchased the property from Anna Metzger and lived in the home until 1883 when it sold to Adolph Ginz. Ginz was a bookkeeper at the South Bend Chill Plow company and served several terms as a city councilman.

720 W. LaSalle, Bodkin House. 1880. Queen Anne. Contributing
The house is a one-and-a-half-story gable-front home. Its walls are covered with vinyl siding and it has 1/1 aluminum windows. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The home features a three-sided window bay centered in its second floor front wall. The home also has a full-width porch that wraps around the east side of the house.

Alexander and Lillie Bodkin purchased the lot from Lyman Cobbs' widow, Charity, in 1880 for $350. Bodkin was a blacksmith at Coquillards. They constructed the home and moved into in 1882. Alexander's sister, Anna Belle, also lived at the home. She was a stenographer. Anna married Charles Bridges, who was a fireman for the L.S. & M.S. Railroad, and lived in the home until 1950.

722 W. LaSalle, Gunderman House. C. 1900. Contributing. Left side in photo 0011
The house is a two-story American Foursquare. It has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with stucco. The roof has a low-sloped pyramidal shape with wide overhanging eaves, and is covered with fiberglass shingles. The windows are a combination of aluminum replacement windows and wood windows with a 1/1 sash configuration.

The front façade has a full-width porch with a concrete floor. The porch has low walls covered with split-face granite and a limestone cap. Corner piers composed of split-face granite and limestone caps support the porch roof. The roof is a low-sloped hipped roof. The entry to the porch is on the east side of the front façade; it aligns with the front door. The door is wood with a full window. A three-sided window bay is centered in the first story wall west of the door. It projects outward only slightly onto the porch. The bay has a wide 1/1 wood window on its front wall and 1/1 wood windows on each of its angled sides. Two 1/1 aluminum windows are located on the front façade's second story wall. A dormer is centered on the front façade. It has a hipped roof with an eyebrow cornice over the dormer. The front wall of the dormer has an arched wood window with 1/1 side-lites.

George Gunderman was a contractor and builder who constructed the home in 1914. He lived in the home until 1943 when he sold it to James and Minnie Poledor.

726 W. LaSalle, House. 1895. Dutch Colonial Revival. Contributing. Right side in photo 0011
The home is two stories tall with side gables and a lower front cross gable that forms a gambrel-roof wall dormer. The home has a molded concrete block foundation and porch piers. The home's walls are covered with aluminum siding. The windows are mostly 1/1 aluminum windows. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The front façade has a full-width porch.

223 N. Scott Street, House. C. 1925. Contributing
The house is two stories tall with very wide overhanging eaves. Its first-story walls are covered with wood and its second-story walls are covered with stucco. It has 1/1 metal windows. The roof is low-sloped with a pyramidal-shape. It is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a one-story enclosed porch centered on the house. The entrance to the porch is located on its south wall.

Condensed listing of resources in the West LaSalle Historic District and Contributing/Non-Contributing assessment:

Taylor Street (brick street)	Contributing
Scott Street (brick street)	Contributing
415 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
419 W. LaSalle Ave.	Non-Contributing
427 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
429 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
501 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
505 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
507 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
515 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
601 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
615 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
617 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
619 W. LaSalle Ave.	Non-Contributing
623 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
629 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
701 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
705 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
709 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
713 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
717 W. LaSalle Ave.	Non-Contributing
502 W. LaSalle Ave.	Non-Contributing
514 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
514 W. LaSalle Ave. (garage)	Contributing
616/618 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
620 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
624 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
628 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
630 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
702 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
706 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
708 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
712 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
714 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
720 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
722 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
726 W. LaSalle Ave.	Contributing
223 N. Scott St.	Contributing

West LaSalle Avenue Historic District
Name of Property

St. Joseph County, IN
County and State

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.
- [x] 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.)

Property is:

- [ ] 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1870-1930

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Turner, E. Hill
Schutt, R. K.
Freyermuth & Maurer
Ellwood, Willard M.
Woolman Brothers

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance begins in 1870, the year the earliest contributing resource in the district was constructed at 712 W. LaSalle and ends in 1930, the year the last contributing resource was constructed in the district at 601 W. LaSalle. This ended the period of significant development in the district.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
Not applicable

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The West LaSalle Avenue Historic District is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A in the area of Architecture. The district is composed of several of the earliest extant homes constructed in the City of South Bend and represents a period of sixty years that also includes several early 20th century homes. The district's collection of homes is well-preserved and several were designed by local architects or builders. A few were the residences of prominent early members of the community.

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

ARCHITECTURE

The district is represented by a fairly narrow variety of architectural styles from its period of significance. The earliest style found in the district is the Italianate style. There are five examples of that style. The broadest group of homes is representative of two closely related styles: the Queen Anne and the Free Classic styles. Approximately half of the homes in the district are examples of one of these two styles. The third style represented in any significant number in the district is the American Foursquare. There are also singular examples of the Colonial Revival style, Second Gothic Revival style, and the Beaux Arts style.

Italianate
The Italianate style can be found on five examples in the district and range in complexity from simple gable-front residences to the large two-story rectangular box-shaped Freyermuth House at 702 West LaSalle. Though its numbers are small, the importance of this style in the district is due to its relatively high concentration in a single South Bend neighborhood. The homes represented by the style are some of the earliest extant homes in the city. There are no elaborate examples of the Italianate style in the district. The most developed of the style is the Freyermuth House (left side in photo 0012), constructed c. 1875 at 702 West LaSalle. The house features stylistically typical scrolled brackets and cornice on its roof. It also has a three-sided window bay fashioned in the style. One of the larger examples is at 629 West LaSalle (photo 0008, constructed in 1890); it is an upright and wing residence with brick walls. The other three examples are simple gable-front one-and-a-half-story residences; two have brick walls and the third has clapboards on its walls. The brick examples (620 and 615 West LaSalle) have segmental arch windows. The house with clapboards has full arch windows (705 West LaSalle). The popularity of the style in the district declined by the early 1880s as the Queen Anne style came into fashion.

The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created the building boom of the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years.[8] The Picturesque movement emphasized rambling, informal Italian farmhouses but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style.[9] The first Italianate house was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne style in the last decades of the 19th century.[10]

Queen Anne/Free Classic

[8] McAlester, pg. 212
[9] McAlester, pg. 212
[10] McAlester, pg. 213

The Queen Anne style and its later variation, the Free Classic style, represent approximately half of the district's buildings. The style was used between about 1880 and 1904 in the district, although the earliest home in the district (712 West LaSalle, 1870) has some restrained Queen Anne features such as scrolled brackets and patterns of wood shingles in its gable wall. Most of the examples of the Queen Anne/Free Classic style have tall hipped roofs with lower cross gables; this provides an asymmetrical appearance to the front façade. The best examples of these are located at 617, 623, 701, and 630 West LaSalle. 630 West LaSalle (photo 0013) is the only home of this style that has walls constructed out of brick. While a few of the homes in the district have spindlework more commonly associated with the Queen Anne style, most of the examples are void of the lace-like brackets and gingerbread and more frequently use simple Doric columns and less ornately carved details. One of the finest homes in the district is located at 514 West LaSalle (photo 0015). It was constructed in 1904 and features side gables with a large center front gable. The porch has groups of columns on brick piers and ornate carving in the porch roof's entry gable. The center gable features wood shingles that wrap the window jamb and a portion of its upper wall that bows slightly outward. The home is painted to highlight its wood details and it is listed as a local landmark.

The Queen Anne style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19th 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 proceeding Elizabethan and Jacobean era. Half-timbering and patterned brickwork found in the Queen Anne style in the United States most closely follow the work of Shaw and his colleagues in England. The spindlework and free classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. The pre-cut designs and architectural details were made readily available by the increasing use of railroads which transported the products to growing towns. As Free Classic adaptations were made to the Queen Anne style, they increased in popularity and the transition to Colonial Revival and other competing styles occurred with ease.[11]

American Foursquare
The American Foursquare, sometimes referred to as the Midwest box, is found in notable numbers in the district. There are five pure forms of this style in the district: 427, 515, 709, 714, and 722 West LaSalle (constructed c. 1900). The example at 515 West LaSalle (first house on left side in photo 0006) is probably most related to the Prairie style due to its extra wide front façade, however it keeps its taller hipped roof and dormers more associated with American Foursquare design. 709 and 722 West LaSalle are probably the most historically intact examples of the American Foursquare form in the district. 709 West LaSalle has wood windows and clapboards on its walls. 722 West LaSalle (left side in photo 0011) has stucco covering its walls and a porch with split-face granite walls and piers.

Other Styles
The emergence of the Colonial Revival style can be seen in the house at 628 West LaSalle. The home was constructed in 1890 and displays qualities of many of the Free Classic forms in the district, however the use of brick walls and stone trim, and particularly the entry surround composed of wood pilasters, begin to display characteristics of the Colonial Revival style that would soon become the dominant style in America after 1900. Another house at 726 West LaSalle (right side of photo 0011, constructed c. 1895) displays qualities of the Dutch Colonial Revival style in the gambrel shape of its front gable, but the house is also in keeping with the Free Classic form.

The Second Gothic Revival style is applied to St. Peter's Church (photo 0001) constructed in 1927 at 415 W. LaSalle. St. Peter's is a small example of that style constructed out of brown brick with limestone trim. The building includes buttresses, pointed arches, and a corner entry tower that has crenellating of its parapet. It holds a dominant place at the corner of LaSalle and William Street and forms a gateway into the east side of the district.

The largest building in the district is also the latest contributing building, constructed in 1930. The apartment building at 601 West LaSalle (photo 0005) was constructed in the Beaux Arts style and is four stories tall with considerable detail on three of its four walls. The front façade has stone trim and carvings of cartouches that are indicative of the Beaux Arts style. Though the building shows restraint as an example of the style, it is still a unique resource in the district.

[11] McAlester, pg. 268

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Development of South Bend

The south bend of the Saint Joseph River had developed as an important trading post in the wilderness of northern Indiana several years prior to the routing of the Michigan Road to this point in 1828. Alexis Coquillard, an agent for the American Fur Company, operated a trading post with the American Indians at the river since 1823. In 1827 Lathrop Minor Taylor established a trading post in the same area and named it St. Josephs. When the Michigan Road was surveyed through the area it was determined that the south bend of the river would make a "beautiful site for a town". A year later a post office was established and Taylor was designated as the first postmaster. In 1830 the post office was named "South Bend".[12]

Coquillard and Taylor created the original plat of the town of South Bend in 1831. They included in the plat a lot for a courthouse in order to assure the seat of county government would be located in the new town. South Bend was organized as a city in 1865 and experienced strong, steady growth. In 1831 the town had a population of 128. By 1850 the population had climbed to 1,652 and within five years of organizing as a city the population had reached over 7,000. That number climbed to almost 22,000 by 1890 and 36,000 by 1900.[13] Aiding the growth of the city were several industries that expanded rapidly from the time they were established in the mid 1800s. These include Studebaker Brothers, Oliver Plow Works, Birdsell Manufacturing, and Singer Sewing Machine.

Development of the District

The West LaSalle Avenue Historic District is comprised of six portions of subdivisions created prior to 1900 in the City of South Bend. The eastern half of the district was created in the "State Banks First Addition" to the City of South Bend. This addition included the Chapin Subdivision between West LaSalle (then known as Water Street) and Lincolnway (then known as Michigan Avenue) from the point these streets converge east of the district (Michigan Avenue angles northwesterly) to the west side of 505 West LaSalle Avenue. The Studebaker Subdivision was laid out west of the Chapin Subdivision, also between LaSalle Avenue and Lincolnway, and ended at Scott Street which lies to the west side of the Studebaker home. Chapin and Studebaker are two of the names most associated with the early development of the city. The Kuppler Subdivision was platted north of West LaSalle from the western border of the Studebaker Subdivision west to North Cushing Street, west of the district boundary; Christopher and Anna Kuppler created the subdivision and lived at 705 W. LaSalle Avenue.

The area on the south side of West LaSalle, east of North Taylor Street, was part of the Miller's Subdivision. Its eastern border was just beyond the intersection of West LaSalle with the Michigan Road. The Cobbs Subdivision, created by Lyman and Charity Cobbs, was located south of LaSalle between Taylor Street and the alley west of 720 West LaSalle Avenue. The Keefer's Subdivision, created by Francis Keefer in about 1885 was located on the south side of LaSalle from the alley east of 722 West LaSalle Avenue to an area slightly beyond Cushing Street.

Street changes were made that ultimately gave shape to the district by forming its eastern and western boundaries. On the east side of the district William Street was created in about 1920. The street was formed over the top of an alley known as Caldwell Court, immediately east of 415 West LaSalle Avenue. William Street is angled in a northeasterly direction just north of LaSalle Avenue to make a perpendicular intersection with Lincolnway. The area east of William developed commercial uses, particularly at its "point" intersection between LaSalle and Lincolnway. On the west side of the district a new street was created in about 1920 and named Chapin Street. This street was located just east of Cushing Street and was laid out in an angled direction from southwest to northeast. Chapin Street, which was changed to Martin

[12] Howard, pg. 351
[13] Howard, pg. 366

Luther King Drive, forms a perceptual boundary for the West LaSalle Avenue Historic District due to the openness of the land at its intersection with LaSalle. These "bookend" street changes framed the three block area of the West LaSalle district. LaSalle Avenue was known as Water Street until shortly after 1900.

By 1923 the Chicago Lake Shore and South Bend Railroad Company chose this area of LaSalle Avenue, from the City Cemetery west of the district to the downtown east of the district, as the route of the interurban electric railroad. Later known as the "South Shore", this section of track was abandoned in 1970. No visible evidence of the electric railroad exists in the district.

Changes to the architecture in the district include the loss of the original St. Peter's Church, identified as the German Evangelical Church on early maps. It was replaced by the current St. Peter's Church in the same location. The original church was constructed c. 1867. A parsonage was located immediately west of the church; it was demolished and a parking lot was constructed. The congregation of Emmanuel Church now occupies St. Peter's. Another loss was the Jewish Temple Beth-el that was located on the southwest corner of West LaSalle and Taylor Street. This building was used as a synagogue from 1906-1950; it was razed in about 1970.

Nine homes had been located between William and Taylor Streets on the south side of LaSalle Avenue. All but 514 West LaSalle, located nearest Taylor Street, were demolished. The local housing authority constructed a building at 502 West LaSalle in the area of these homes. The remaining area east of the building is covered with lawn. A large home was located in a large lot on the same side of the street, east of Taylor Street. This house was demolished and three homes were constructed in its place in about 1905. By 1917 all but the lot identified as 624 West LaSalle (the home at this site was constructed in 1926) had buildings constructed on them, though a few of the homes were later razed for a second generation of buildings.

Another large home was once located on the block now occupied by the apartment building at 601 West LaSalle. It belonged to the patron of the Studebaker family, John. He and Rebecca Mohler moved their family to South Bend from Ohio in 1851. Their children were Clement, Henry, Jacob, John Mohler, Rebecca, and Maria. The Studebaker family began constructing wagons in Ohio and continued the operation in South Bend, which later became the automobile manufacturer, Studebaker Corporation. John Studebaker died in December, 1877. His wife, Rebecca, and daughters Rebecca and Maria, continued to live in the home. The mother died in about 1888 and the daughters continued to live in the home through the end of the 19th century. John Studebaker also created the subdivision in which his home was constructed during the 1870's. The subdivision is located between West LaSalle Avenue and the Michigan Road.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Historic Preservation Commission of South Bend & St. Joseph County, LaSalle Avenue files

History of Saint Joseph County, IN. 1880. C. C. Chapman & Co. publishers

Howard, Timothy Edward. History of Saint Joseph County, Vols. I & II. 1907. Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. 2006. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, publisher

Saint Joseph County Historic Sites and Structures Report, 2005. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana & the Historic Preservation Commission of Saint Joseph County and South Bend, publisher

Sanborn Maps of South Bend, IN, 1891, 1893, 1899, 1917

South Bend City Directories: (W. E. Farr's and R. L. Polke's City Directories of South Bend from various years)

Frank Eby clippings files. South Bend Public Library

West LaSalle Avenue Historic District — Name of Property
St. Joseph County, IN — County and State

South Bend Tribune, various articles

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): 141-598-25001-033

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.0 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	561936	4614545	3	16	561478	4614293
2	16	561936	4614292	4	16	561466	4614521

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

Beginning at the northwest corner of North William Street and West LaSalle Avenue, continue in a line north with the west curb of William Street to the northeast property corner of 415 West LaSalle Avenue. Turn northwest and continue in a line with the back property lines of 415, 419, and 427 West LaSalle Street to the east property line of 429 West LaSalle Street. Turn north and continue in a line to the south edge of the alley north of West LaSalle Street. Turn west and continue in a line to the west property line of 507 West LaSalle Street. Turn south and continue in a line to the north property line of 515 West LaSalle Street. Turn west and continue in a line to the west side of North Taylor Street. Turn north and continue in a line to the south side of the alley north of West LaSalle Street. Turn west and continue in a line with the south side of the alley to the west property line of 601 West LaSalle Street. Turn south and continue in a line to the south property line of the property that fronts the alley between 601 and 615 West LaSalle Street. Turn west and follow a line to the east property line of 615 West LaSalle Street. Turn north and continue in a line to the south side of the alley north of West LaSalle Street. Turn west and continue in a line with the south side of the alley to the east curb of Martin Luther King Drive.

Turn southwest and continue in a line southwest with the east curb of Martin Luther King Drive to the southwest property corner of 726 West LaSalle Avenue. Turn east and continue in a line with the north side of the alley, also known as City Hall Court, to the east property line of 706 West LaSalle Street. Turn north and continue in a line with the east property line of 706 West LaSalle Street to the south property line of 223 North Scott Street. Turn east and continue in a line to the west property line of 628 West LaSalle Street. Turn south and continue in a line to the north side of City Hall Court to the east property line of 616/618 West LaSalle Street. Turn north with the east property line to the north property line of the property that fronts North Taylor Street immediately south of West LaSalle Street. Turn east and follow a line to the west side of North Taylor Street. Turn south and continue in a line with the west side of North Taylor Street to a line extended west from the back property line of 514 West LaSalle Street. Turn east and continue in a line with the back property line of

West LaSalle Avenue Historic District — Name of Property
St. Joseph County, IN — County and State

514 West LaSalle Street to the west property line of 502 West LaSalle Street. Turn south and continue in a line to the north side of City Hall Court. Turn east and continue in a line with the north side of City Hall Court to the west curb of North William Street. Turn north and continue in a line north with the west curb of North William Street to the northwest corner of North William Street and West LaSalle Avenue, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries described above incorporate a fairly distinct neighborhood of homes that are well preserved and separate in terms of scale, preservation, or general density from surrounding areas. The boundaries include all primary buildings lining West LaSalle Avenue between North William Street and Martin Luther King Drive, and one contributing house on North Scott Street. The entire lots of the addresses listed are included in the boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner
organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date December 2, 2011
street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613
city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563
e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001 St. Peter's Church, looking northwest

1 of 15.

Name of Property: West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002 West LaSalle Ave. looking northwest from William St.

2 of 15.

Name of Property: West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003 429 & 501 West LaSalle Ave., looking northeast

3 of 15.

Name of Property: West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004 505 West LaSalle Ave., looking northwest

4 of 15.

Name of Property: West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005 601 West LaSalle Ave., looking northwest

5 of 15.

Name of Property: West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006 West LaSalle Ave., looking northeast from Taylor St.

6 of 15.

Name of Property: West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007 West LaSalle Ave., looking northwest from Taylor St.

7 of 15.

Name of Property: West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008 629 West LaSalle Ave., looking north

8 of 15.

Name of Property: West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009 West LaSalle Ave., looking northwest from Scott St.

9 of 15.

Name of Property: West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0010 West LaSalle Ave., looking northeast from Martin Luther King Drive

10 of 15.

Name of Property: West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011 722 & 726 West LaSalle Ave., looking southwest

11 of 15.

Name of Property: West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012 702, 706, & 708 West LaSalle Ave., looking south

12 of 15.

Name of Property: West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

West LaSalle Avenue Historic District
Name of Property

St. Joseph County, IN
County and State

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0013 630 West LaSalle Ave., looking southeast from Scott St.

13 of 15.

Name of Property: West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0014 West LaSalle Ave., looking southeast from mid-block between Taylor and Scott Streets

14 of 15.

Name of Property: West LaSalle Avenue Historic District

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0015 514 West LaSalle Ave., looking southwest

15 of 15.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

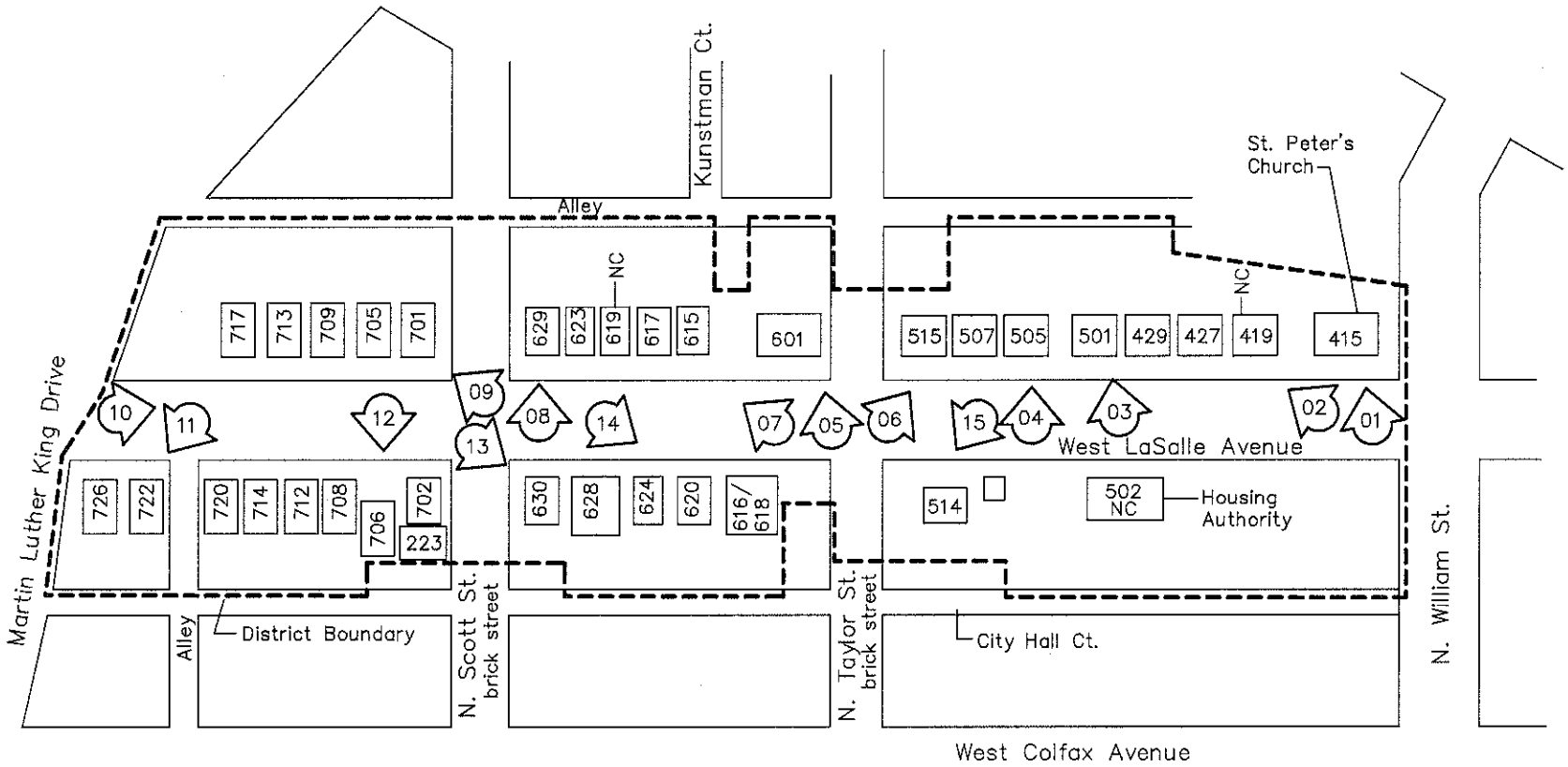
name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 18 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.



West LaSalle Avenue Historic District
35 Contributing resources, 3 non-contributing resources (NC)

National Register of Historic Places sketch map
Approx. 4 acres
South Bend, St. Joseph County, IN

North

24 = Photographs

West LaSalle Street H.D., St. Joseph Co., IN #0001

West LaSalle Street H.D., St. Joseph Co., IN #0002

West LaSalle Street H.D., St. Joseph Co., IN #0007

West LaSalle Street H.D., St. Joseph Co., IN #0008

West LaSalle Street H.D., St. Joseph Co., IN #0010

West LaSalle Street H.D., St. Joseph Co., IN #0015