

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 96001543 Date Listed: 1/16/97

St. Casimir Parish Historic District St. Joseph IN
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

2/10/97
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR makes a technical correction to the registration form. Because Religion is selected as an Area of Significance, National Register Criteria Consideration A should have been indicated on the form. The form is officially amended to include Criteria Consideration A.

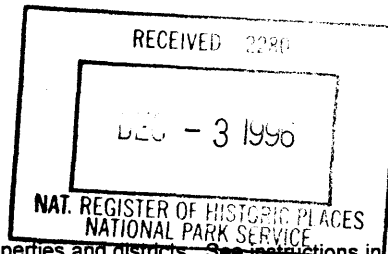
DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

96-1543

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Casimir Parish Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Arnold St., W. Sample St., & Conrail tracks N/A not for publication
city or town South Bend N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county St. Joseph code 141 zip code 46619

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patricia R. Kibler

10-31-96

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patricia Andrus

1/16/97

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- building, district, site, structure, object

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings (321, 140), sites (0, 0), structures (0, 0), objects (0, 0), Total (321, 140)

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)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
RELIGION: Religious Facility
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
RELIGION: Religious Facility
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque
19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Italian Renaissance

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD: Weatherboard
BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other STONE: Limestone
CERAMIC TILE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: European

INDUSTRY _____

RELIGION _____

Period of Significance

c. 1880-1945

Significant Dates

1915

1924

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wortherman & Steinbach

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Historic Preservation Commission of South Bend & St. Joseph County

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 93.5

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 561100 4613290
Zone Easting Northing

3 16 560000 4612600
Zone Easting Northing

2 16 561100 4612620

4 16 560000 4612720

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Glory-June Greiff, Consulting Historian, for:
organization Hist. Preservation Comm. of South Bend & St. Joseph Co. date 4-4-96
street & number 1753 South Talbott telephone 317/637-6163
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46225

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of 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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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St. Casimir Parish Historic District

St. Joseph County IN

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The St. Casimir Parish Historic District, surrounded by railroads and present and former factories, lies in the heart of South Bend's traditionally industrial southwest side. A working-class residential area from its beginnings in the 1870s, the neighborhood has only a few distinctive buildings other than its two churches, but as a whole the area is remarkably intact and visually and architecturally cohesive. Most of the streets east of Harris (formerly Wilson within the district; the name changed in the early twentieth century) are still paved with brick (photo 1); there are none such west of Harris. Most of the western part of the district, originally more low-lying and swampy in spots, was platted later than the eastern part, the bulk in two large segments: the Gorsuch Addition around Pulaski and Kosciuszko in 1890, and in 1901 the Taylor Addition adjacent to the west around Jackson and Brookfield. Smaller additions were platted in the next few years. The area east of Harris--or more correctly, east of the alley west of Harris--had been completely subdivided by 1896, about two-thirds of it in the 1870s. Some of the buildings constructed around the turn of the century and later in this part of the district replaced older dwellings from the 1870s and 80s, such as the tavern built in 1905 at 1201 Dunham (photo 2) that replaced an earlier house.

The district is named for its parish church, St. Casimir, at the southwest corner of Webster and Dunham (photo 3). The present church was constructed in 1924-25 to replace the first (photo 4), still extant, completed in 1899 as a combination church and school on the northwest corner of Fisher and Webster. Altered somewhat (its towers were lopped off and false gables added), the Romanesque Revival building presently houses a Head Start program and space for community activities. Immediately to the north, the present St. Casimir's Church was designed by the Chicago architectural firm of Wortherman and Steinbach. The imposing structure (photo 3) displays considerable Romanesque Revival influence but features a soaring Italian Renaissance dome-topped campanile at its northeast corner, bedecked with four large statues of angels. The church boasts a large rose window surrounded with glazed tile above its round-arched entrance portal roofed with curved tile. The rectory, built in 1901-1902, lies to the west at 1316 West Dunham (see photo 5). Of brick and relatively unadorned despite some obvious Queen Anne influence, the substantial dwelling has a steeply pitched hipped roof and a

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wraparound porch on the north and east. The porch originally was more open with turned supporting columns, but today features a low wall and piers of brick, alterations that may have been the result of repairs after the rectory was vandalized in the Bloody Sunday Riot of 1914. A convent built ca.1919 (since demolished) previously occupied the lot immediately to the west of the rectory. To the east between the church and the rectory is a landscaped space featuring a nearly lifesized statue of St. Casimir.

About four blocks to the southwest at 1601 West Sample is St. Mary of the Holy Rosary Polish National Church (photo 6), whose construction began in 1915, about a year after the church was chartered. Exhibiting both Romanesque and Gothic influences, the one-story brick church is dominated by a two-and-a-half story square entrance tower topped by a bellcast pyramidal roof. Immediately to the north at 845 Kosciuszko Street is the wide-gable-fronted Polish National Hall (see photo 7), also of brick, with limestone trim.

Turn-of-the-century commercial buildings dot several of the street corners: occasionally there is one mid-block (see photos 1,8,9). Most are frame, but a few are brick. The majority are occupied, most commonly with taverns on the first floor and some with one or more apartments on the second, although a few have been converted to residences. Probably the most distinctive example is at 1201 Dunham (photos 2,10), which features a bracketed cornice on the south facade, and on its east elevation facing Arnold Street, a projecting second-story bay covered in stamped metal. The lower story of the main facade has been altered, typical of all such buildings in the district.

Around the intersection of Walnut and Dunham (see photo 11)--relatively central to the neighborhood--is a small business district dating to around the turn of the century with a few modern intrusions and several empty lots upon which small commercial buildings once stood, including the substantial Warsaw Hall (the hall was on the second floor, above a grocery store) built in 1905 on the now-vacant southwest corner of the intersection. Walnut is one of the few streets that crosses the several railroad tracks forming the north boundary of the district, and thus is heavily traveled. Parts of the neighborhood began along this street in the early 1870s with Arnold and Webster's Subdivision. Originally named Union Street

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with a northern terminus just south of Ford Street, it was reconfigured in the early twentieth century. The city widened the alley past the then-end of the street, lopped off diagonally half of the large lot that had been 1344 Ford (and where a dwelling had stood), and aligned this with the south end of Walnut to cross over the tracks.

Extant dwellings range from some few built in the 1880s to a handful constructed after World War II, but most fall within 1890-1930. Most are of frame construction, and the majority are one-and-a-half to two stories. Modest Queen Anne derivatives are especially prevalent, particularly Free Classic variants. A few approach high style Queen Anne, such as 805 Walnut Street constructed in 1905 (see photos 12,13), which still boasts its carriage house with the original tile roof in the rear. An especially intact Queen Anne type built in 1912 stands at 815 Jackson (photo 14). There are numerous examples of two or more adjacent lookalike houses, especially of those influenced by the Free Classic genre: for example, 824 and 828 Brookfield (photo 15), which records show were built just six years apart (1915 and 1909, respectively). As these examples suggest, the style remained popular well into the 1910s.

Another prevalent style of dwelling in the district features a particularly wide gable-front, such as 1533 Fisher (photo 16), built in 1899. Two distinctive houses of this type, constructed of brick about 1880, stand side by side on Dunham Street, at 1506 and 1508 (photo 17). The frame dwelling built in 1890 at 1306 Poland (photo 18) is an especially fine example that features a side porch on the east with turned posts and tracery.

There are many bungalow derivatives, and a few fine examples with Craftsman detailing. Two similar bungalows using decorative brick stand cater-corner back-to-back at 828 Harris, built in 1927, and 831 Walnut, constructed a year later (photos 19,20). They apparently replaced earlier dwellings built on those lots. Another Craftsman bungalow built in 1927 stands at the northeast corner of Walnut and Poland. Scattered throughout the district are a number of houses featuring distinctive brick porches of similar design (see photo 19), suggesting perhaps the work of a specific local craftsman. Most of these porches are on bungalow-types, but are found also on Queen Anne derivatives (and are more likely to be have been added later.)

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The fringes of the district are a bit frayed with numerous vacant lots where houses once stood--especially bordering the railroad. Along the tracks farther west in the district the right-of-way takes on the appearance of a park. The New York Central Railroad engine house once stood on the north side of Poland Street in the 1500 block: the land lies vacant now. Otherwise much of the area along the railroad has a quality of overgrown isolation, especially in summer when the right-of-way is practically a forest in places between Webster and Arnold. The crossing at Arnold closed in 1995, considerably diminishing traffic and adding to the sense of seclusion along Huron, the street farthest north. The part of the district that bulges a block east of Arnold into the corner of the former Oliver Chilled Plow complex has lost several houses, chiefly along Ford Street. Just to the south, a long vacant remnant of the Oliver plant still survives in the 700 block of Arnold, the former Forge Shop #2. Erected ca. 1910, the dark brick building (see photos 9,10) features a clerestory and some Romanesque detailing, chiefly corbelling. On Sample Street (photo 21), the southern boundary, much of the original fabric has given way to successive street widenings and industrial encroachment, although the more westerly blocks are relatively intact.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The St. Casimir's Parish Historic District is significant under Criterion A, as it is strongly associated with the three dominant industries in South Bend: the once-adjacent Oliver Chilled Plow Works to the east, Studebaker only a few blocks beyond, and Singer, just to the northwest across the railroad tracks. Its chief area of significance is its ethnic heritage: the district embodies the development and growth--and later, the decline--of a Polish workingclass neighborhood and parish. Even today it is visually representative of a typical turn-of-the-century ethnic workingclass neighborhood. Here, too, significant events in regional religious history took place in 1914, the so-called Bloody Sunday riot at St. Casimir's Church and the near-simultaneous founding in the neighborhood of South Bend's first and only Polish National Catholic Church, St. Mary of the Holy Rosary.

The neighborhood comprising St. Casimir's Parish Historic District began to develop and grow immediately west of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works in the 1870s and 1880s. (Early on, houses had sprung up north of Sample along the south and southeast edges of the plant, but these quickly disappeared in the ensuing decades as Oliver grew.) Peopled primarily by Polish immigrants and their families, St. Casimir's parish was established in 1899 with the completion of the first church and school at the northwest corner of Webster and Fisher. It was the second Polish parish in the city; the first was St. Hedwig's, and a third Polish parish north of St. Casimir's followed immediately in 1900. (Its church, St. Stanislaus, was built on Brookfield.) At the time St. Casimir's was founded, approximately seven thousand Polish immigrants lived in South Bend, and the neighborhood around St. Casimir's was growing rapidly. The nearby Oliver Chilled Plow Works and the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company, only a short distance east on Sample, were the chief employers for the men in the neighborhood, soon joined by the Singer Manufacturing Company, which built a new plant at Olive and Division (today, Western Avenue) at the turn of the century. A thriving business district developed around Walnut and Dunham (replacing an earlier concentration several blocks to the east that was taken over by the expanding Oliver plant), only a block west of St. Casimir's church, but the neighborhood was also peppered with corner groceries and other shops, along with a goodly number of convivial taverns. For many decades several saloons especially convenient to the workers leaving their shifts at Oliver stood on Arnold Street between Grace and Sample.

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Frugal and intent on making a good life for themselves in a new land, Polish workers evolved from boarding with other families or renting squalid shanties to acquiring their own modest dwellings in the vicinity of the factories. Scarcely furnished and crowded with numerous children and other family members, the seams of these houses were often strained even further with boarders to help meet expenses. Indoor plumbing and electricity were extremely rare in these houses until the 1920s. Most accounts suggest it took a full generation or more for most families to rise beyond the meanest subsistence. The larger houses in the district were not necessarily built for those of more substantial income, but rather to house extended multigenerational families or boarders. An example is the large Queen Anne-inspired dwelling at 815 Jackson built in 1912 for the Goralski family. Polish-born Stanislaus Goralski, who worked at Studebaker, and his wife Francesca had four children and rented a portion of the house to other families. When the Goralskis' daughter Mary married Marion Dymski, they occupied in the rental space.

Labor relations had not been harmonious in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, with ill-paid workers seeking better conditions and sometimes resorting to violence in the struggle. Since a large number of the discontented workers were Polish Catholics, Bishop Joseph Dwenger (the diocese was and is headquartered in Fort Wayne) had issued a pastoral against such activity in 1885, spurred by a riot at Oliver. The following year labor troubles erupted at Studebaker. The depression that began in 1893 only worsened the plight of the Polish workers, and before the turn of the century they initiated a strike at Singer. This one was slightly more successful, resulting in a small raise in laborers' wages, but working conditions at most of the factories were still abominable and troubles continued. The South Bend Tribune in particular railed against the immigrant workers, labeling them troublemakers and rabble-rousers, and using them as examples of why immigration in general must be restricted. The nascent unions, fearing for their existence in the midst of such rising sentiment, implied the foreign workers were to blame for the violence and issued a resolution in 1903 favoring heavily restrictive immigration policies.

Labor problems may have played some role in the general unrest and dissatisfaction within and outside the parish in the realm of church matters. Certainly with the bishop and local church officials taking stands against their parishioners' efforts to form unions and other attempts to gain safer working conditions and realistic wages, many felt abandoned by the very institution

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in which they hoped to find solace. Abandoned by the unions, reviled by the native-born community at large, and slighted by the church that had been the center of their world in the old country: it is little wonder that the Polish (and likewise the equally-scorned Hungarians) turned inward and remained insular for many decades. Polonia, South Bend's westside immigrant community, was virtually a world unto itself until well after World War II.

Some religious difficulties originated with the plight of the workers and growing nativism in the larger community, as well as the Catholic hierarchy. As likely, though, the Polish--along with some Hungarian--immigrants were troubled by the church's relationship to the mother country, still in bondage in Europe. Even more importantly, many parishioners, while respecting the Pope's authority, wanted more autonomy--at least a voice in decisions of local import. A group of Polish immigrants, many from the adjacent St. Adalbert's parish (established in 1911) to the northwest as well as some from St. Casimir's, followed the lead of their Hungarian fellows and met in the summer of 1913 to discuss the formation of an independent Polish Catholic Church. That fall, the dissident immigrants selected a committee to establish a new parish under the jurisdiction of Bishop Hodur in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where the Polish National Catholic Church in America was begun in 1897. The Polish National Catholic Church of St. Mary of the Holy Rosary was established the following year and purchased property on the northwest corner of Sample and Kosciuszko streets, where its followers began the construction of a new church in 1915, finally completed in 1921. A Polish National Hall was built immediately adjacent to the north. The church and its hall remain today, its priest the third generation of his family to serve St. Mary's.

Meanwhile, other of St. Casimir's parishioners continued to try to work within the constraints imposed by the diocese in Fort Wayne, placing their requests in petitions to the bishop. In the summer of 1913, the diocese transferred St. Casimir's parish priest to nearby St. Hedwig's, prompting the parishioners to ask that the popular assistant pastor Father Leon Szybowicz (or Szbowicz) be appointed to fill the position. Accounts vary widely as to exactly what action took place when and in what order, but the bishop in Fort Wayne refused to honor the petition and sent another priest to St. Casimir's, Father Boniface Iwaszewski (or Iwasewski), who resigned after a short time because of ill health. A second petition to appoint Father

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Szybowicz was ignored, and the diocese sent him to a parish in Oregon, perhaps, suggest some accounts, to get him out of the way. The Reverend W. T. Szalewski was then appointed, but he was met with such hostility that he resigned. By some accounts, the Church, angered by the insubordination of the persistent petitioners who continued to demand Father Szybowicz and none other, removed the Holy Sacraments from the church in early November. Other accounts simply have that the Church ignored the petitioners and St. Casimir's was, by default, left without a priest for over two months. In mid-January, 1914, the bishop appointed Father Stanislaus Gruza pastor of St. Casimir's. When Gruza tried to occupy the rectory a week later, a group of parishioners refused to let him enter. Subsequent efforts over the next few days met with similar results. The bishop, who throughout the months of friction had adamantly refused either to come to the parish or meet with the petitioners, now resorted to legal action. A restraining order was brought against the parishioners who blocked Gruza's entrance to the rectory. The injunction, issued 7 February, demanded that the keys to the church and rectory and the financial records of the parish be surrendered to Gruza or to the bishop. If this was not to be accomplished voluntarily, police would be present to guard the property and the priest.

On Sunday, 15 February 1914, Father Gruza came to St. Casimir's surrounded by a cordon of police. Some accounts indicate that the priest actually said mass in the church while an ominous crowd assembled on the parish grounds. Others say the priest was halted by the mob as he was being driven toward the church, and his driver was badly injured in the fray. He was able to escape with the aid of the police, but there were many injuries on both sides and a crowd of parishioners, possibly a group of women from the church's Rosary Society, stormed the rectory, taking furnishings and supplies that they maintained they themselves had purchased (as indeed, they had). Again, accounts differ drastically, but within a few weeks passions had cooled sufficiently for Gruza to take up his duties sometime in March. The leaders of the riot were arrested and prosecuted fairly quickly, and more than a few parishioners from St. Casimir's were moved to join the fledgling Polish National Church. Father Gruza left St. Casimir's after little more than a year, replaced by Father Stanislaus Gorka, who oversaw the construction and dedication of the new church ten years later.

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By then calm prevailed. The commitment of the Polish community to aiding the homeland in World War I, through military service and massive fundraising efforts, had strengthened and unified the neighborhoods comprising Polonia. With Poland now an independent nation, South Bend's Polish-Americans could return as many had once hoped to do. But their loyalty had for the most part shifted to the Polonia they had created for themselves here, although there was some rivalry among the four Polish parishes.

Life in the neighborhood centered on church, work, and the family. When the parish was first created at the turn of the century, St. Casimir's School was established in the same building as the original church, on the northwest corner of Fisher and Webster. The rectory, still standing at 1308 Dunham, was built to the northwest of the church two years later. An addition to the west of the church/school building in 1916 housed an auditorium. Within a few years a house for the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, who taught at the school, was erected immediately to the east of the rectory, south of the school. It has since been demolished. From the beginnings of the parish the church became the center for social activities in the neighborhood. Women formed the Rosary Society immediately, and no doubt helped found the Immaculate Conception Society for single girls a year later. Other similar organizations followed, St. Anne's in 1911, Adoration in 1919. Men formed the Civic Club in 1914, which opened to women in 1928. The 1920s also saw the founding of the Young People's Progress Club. These groups performed good works and services within the community, raised funds for church needs, and held social events such as festivals and dances. With the main employers in the area shortening hours or laying off workers, the Depression of the 1930s had a tremendous impact on the community, yet its basic unity remained intact, perhaps even strengthened by adversity. But the seeds were sown that would lead to major upheavals in the following decades. Oliver was already failing; Studebaker would rally but ultimately close in the early 1960s, followed by Singer. Second, third, and even fourth generation descendants of the original St. Casimir parishioners would leave the neighborhood (although a surprising number remain), to be replaced by other ethnic groups, most recently, Hispanic. The parish school closed long ago, following a pattern typical of parochial schools in the 1970s. Many of the Mom-and-Pop stores that served the neighborhood for decades could not survive the proliferation of supermarkets and discount stores in recent decades, although a number of the restaurants and taverns survive. Still, the district retains much of its original flavor, its fabric, if somewhat altered, largely intact.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

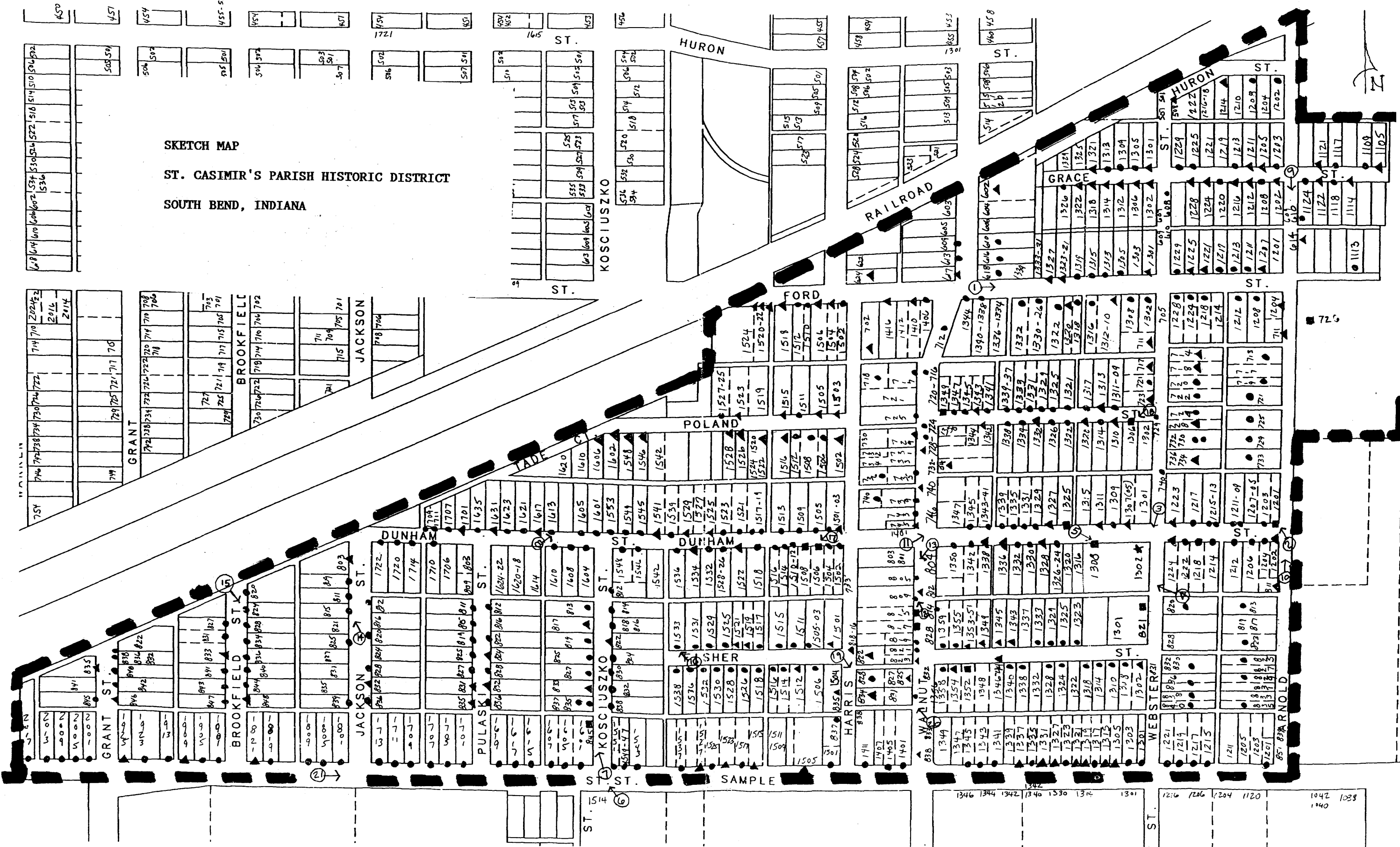
Verbal Boundary Description

Bounded on the south by the north side of Sample Street; on the east by the east side of Arnold Street (1200 W) north to the Conrail tracks and including the 1100W blocks of Ford and Grace streets, and on the northwest by the railroad tracks, forming a triangular district.

Boundary Justification

Basically outlines the neighborhood boundaries as it had developed into the 1920s. The railroad and the edges of the former Oliver plant form natural boundaries; the four-lane artery that is Sample Street is obvious geographically. Lots were not platted south of Sample along the district boundary until the mid-1920s.

SKETCH MAP
 ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH HISTORIC DISTRICT
 SOUTH BEND, INDIANA



● CONTRIBUTING
 ▲ ADJ. - CONT.
 ■ SIGNIFICANT
 * OUTSTANDING