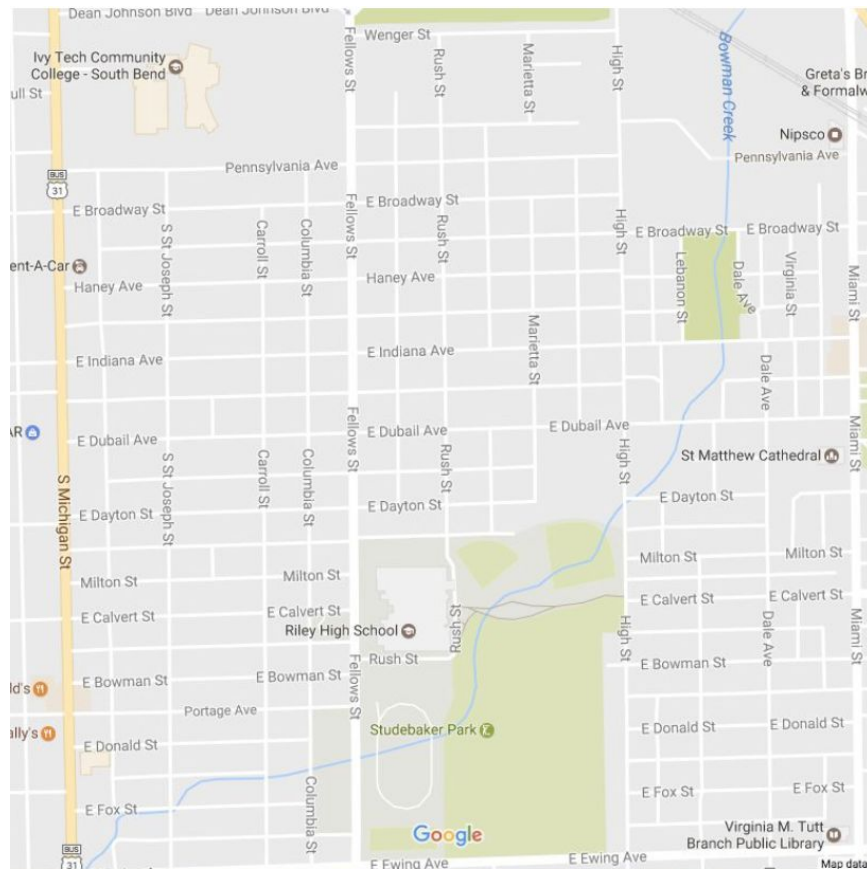


# WHAT'S IN A NAME?: THE PEOPLE BEHIND STREET AND LANDMARK NAMES IN THE SOUTHEAST NEIGHBORHOOD



By Dianne Waweru

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## BOWMAN STREET



DAVID B. BOWMAN.



SAMUEL BOWMAN.

The Bowman family was one of the largest local families in the South Bend area. In 1831, six-year old David Bowman and his family immigrated to the South Bend area from Ohio and established a 150-acre farm in Centre Township, one of the most productive farms in St. Joe County. Raised on this farm, David Bowman was a very honorable and generous man. His son and grandson, Jacob and Samuel Bowman were also both highly regarded men and successful farmers. In 1835, Jacob Bowman donated a portion of the family's farmland to establish Dunkard Baptist cemetery, or what is now known as Bowman Cemetery. The cemetery can be found on Miami Street across the street from St. Matthew's Cathedral.

## CALVERT STREET



WILLIAM B. CALVERT.

William Bell Calvert was born on October 22, 1863. Calvert's father and grandfather were some of the first men to enter the area in 1835. As an adult, health issues led him to stay on his father's farm in South Bend after leaving Cornell University. At Cornell, he was enrolled in the department of Civil and Electrical Engineering. In 1894, he entered the real estate business. He became a very popular and well-known real estate businessman here in South Bend and owned Roseland Park, a subdivision that could be found on the south side of the city. During the Spanish-American War, Calvert's military training from Cornell allowed him to serve as a Major of his regiment.

## CARROLL STREET



Original St. Patrick Church



St. Patrick Church Today

Father Thomas Carroll was the founder of the Parish at St. Patrick Church just outside of downtown South Bend. This church was organized to serve the growing Catholic population in South Bend. Father Carroll organized the congregation, about 50 mostly Irish and German immigrant families, for the Church and built the first structure the church called home in 1858. He remained the priest until 1864. Father Carroll taught catechism to the South Bend's Catholic children in St. Alexis' school and it is said he was to have been "the first priest to whom was entrusted the whole charge of South Bend." While it is not the original building built and organized by Father Carroll, St. Patrick Church can still be found on Taylor St. just north of Four Winds Field.

## DAYTON STREET



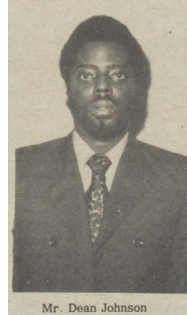
DR. DANIEL DAYTON.

Dr. Daniel Dayton was a New Hampshire native who moved to St. Joseph County after completing his medical studies at Union College in New York in 1831 and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1836. After marrying his wife and moving westward, he settled in Portage, a rival city two miles down the river from South Bend. Dr. Dayton eventually moved to South Bend and expanded his already existing practice in the city. He was described as "generous" and "tender-hearted." Dr. Dayton was a close friend of South Bend native, and vice president of President Ulysses S. Grant, Schuyler Colfax. Dr. Dayton succeeded Colfax as Assessor of South Bend in 1846. He passed away on May 26, 1889.

## DEAN JOHNSON BOULEVARD



DEAN A. JOHNSON



Mr. Dean Johnson

On March 15, 1971, Dean Johnson became the director of the Southeast Neighborhood Center. In his youth, Johnson attended Perley Elementary School, Jefferson Middle School, and graduated from John Adams High School in 1961. In 1966, he graduated with a degree in Chemical Engineering from Purdue University. Before his time as director of the Southeast Neighborhood Center, Johnson served his community abroad as a NATO Advisor in Europe from December 1966 to 1968 and as a Captain in the Vietnam War from February 1969 to February of 1970. He sadly died of a stroke at the age of 40.

## DUBAIL STREET



EDWARD F. DUBAIL

Edward F. Dubail was born in South Bend on November 17, 1867. In 1892, he began working in the real estate business and was one of the city's most prominent men engaged in real estate. He was also a developer of the Bowman Place Addition as well as Dubail's 1st Addition, both on the southeast part of the city. He lived with his family and his wife, Miss Grace A. Bowman, on South Michigan Street.

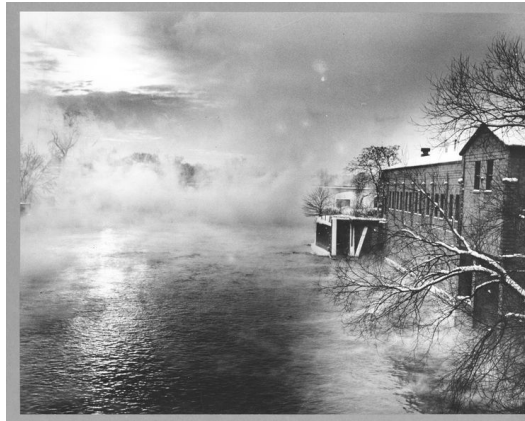
## **EWING AVENUE**



Current South Bend Community School Corporation Building

David A. Ewing served as the third county school superintendent of St. Joseph County in 1875. He served for five years, 1871 to 1876.

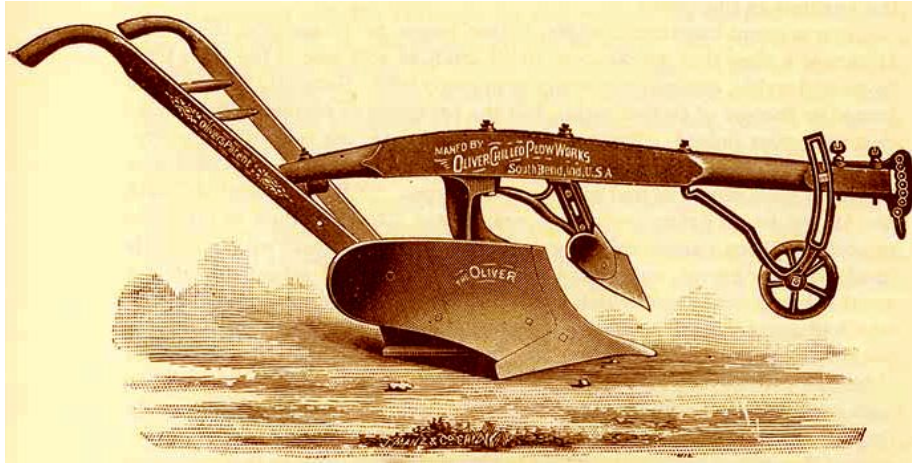
## **FELLOWS STREET**



The Banks of South Bend's West Race, January 1970.

Joseph Fellows was among the first men to begin utilizing the hydropower of the St. Joseph River. In 1835, he assisted in the building of a dam across the St. Joe River as well as the construction of two races, the West and the East Race. These races were once seen as the “manufacturing heart of the city.” However, the project he began failed with the onset of the Panic of 1837. Fellows owned large amounts of land on the southeast side of South Bend.

# FOX STREET



James Oliver Chilled Iron Plow

Ira Fox who was an early industrialist who had an iron foundry on the West Race, James Oliver the inventor of the Chilled Plow became an early partner in Fox's business.

# INDIANA AVENUE



On December 11, 1816, Indiana became the 19th state to enter the Union. With a name meaning “The Land of the Indians,” Indiana was once originally inhabited by three Native American Tribes, the Miami Indians in the north, the Shawnee Indians in the south, and the Illini Indians along the western border of Central Indiana. Today, Indiana is home to nearly 6,633,053 Hoosiers. With corn planted on nearly half of the state’s cropland, it is only fitting that Indiana is the producer of more than a fifth of the country’s popcorn supply. Indiana has also been deemed the “Mother of Vice Presidents” as the home to six US vice presidents.

# MIAMI STREET



The Miami Nation is comprised of Algonquian-speaking Native Americans that once lived in the region of Green Bay, Wisconsin and expanded east to Ohio. Ultimately, the nation settled in the state of Indiana. The Miami lived in dome-shaped wigwams grouped together in large villages. They are a traditional trading nation and once controlled many of the waterways surrounding the Great Lakes. In 1790 after refusing to accept US claims of their land, the United States Army attacked many Miami villages and eventually forced the relocation of many members of the Miami Nation westward to Indian Territory in Oklahoma. The Miami, like many Native Americans, viewed nature as a space to be shared among mankind not an object to be bought and sold. The Miami Nation is not yet recognized by the United States government and is, therefore, unable to receive reparations for the dispossession of their lands and the loss of their language and tradition. Today, there are reportedly 8,000 descendants of these tradesman living in Indiana and Oklahoma.

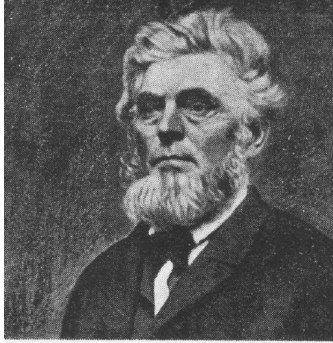
# MICHIGAN STREET



On January 26, 1837, Michigan became the 26th state to join the Union. The state's name comes from the Chippewa word "michi-gama" meaning "large lake." The state of Michigan borders Indiana to the north as well as four of the five Great Lakes. In fact, there is no location in the state where you are less than six miles away from a body of water! Before the arrival of Europeans Michigan was home to eight indigenous nations, the Fox and Sauk, Kickapoo, Menominee, Ojibwe (Chippewa), Potawatomi, Huron, and Ottawa tribes. These southern native nations were mostly comprised of farmers while the northern nations, in colder regions of the state, made their livings through hunting and fishing. Today Michigan is a very ethnically diverse state as German, Dutch, Finnish, Irish, Cornish, Polish, Hispanic, Asian, Middle Eastern, and many other immigrants have all settled in the state.



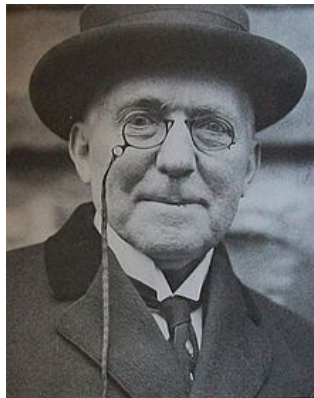
## PORTAGE AVENUE



JUDGE ELISHA EGBERT, who presided in South Bend's fugitive slave case, was the chief sponsor of the town of Portage near which the Philadelphia Industrial Assn. was established. He was a business associate of William McCartney whose farm the members occupied and planned to purchase.

About two miles down the river from South Bend, there was a town called Portage. It was recorded in 1834 by Reverend Andrew Morse and Elisha Egbert, the first practicing lawyer in South Bend. It had many small stores as well as two blacksmiths, two taverns, and two general stores. As a rival to South Bend, many city residents began to mockingly call the town of Portage "Pin Hook" because of its shape at the end of the St. Joe River. This teasing and ill will caused by this nickname lead to the end of this town's existence.

## JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY HIGH SCHOOL



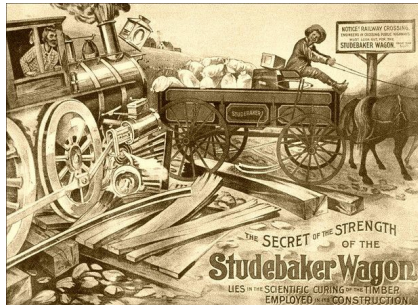
Poet James Whitcomb Riley was born in Greenfield, Indiana in 1849. In his early life, he spent time working a sign painter and as an assistant to a patent medicine vendor. These experiences provided Riley with the opportunity to develop a fond relationship with rural Hoosiers and inspired his distinct poetic style. Riley wrote verse in the early 20th century Hoosier dialect earning him the title of "poet of the common people." Among his volumes of verse, Riley authored the poems "Little Orphant Annie" (1885) and "The Raggedy Man" (1907). These poems served as the inspiration for both Harold Gray's comic strip "Little Orphan Annie" and Johnny Gruelle's Raggedy Ann Stories (1918).

# ST. JOSEPH



St. Joseph is considered to be the earthly father of Jesus Christ and the husband of the Virgin Mary. St. Joseph moved with his family to Nazareth in Galilee (modern northern Israel) and passed his skill of carpentry on to his son, Jesus. He was deceased by the time of his son's crucifixion. As the patron of the universal Roman Catholic Church and with a significant percentage of the northern Indiana population identifying as Roman Catholics, St. Joseph's name is also given to this county and the river that runs through northern Indiana.

# STUDEBAKER GOLF COURSE



Studebaker Wagon Advertisement



Studebaker Family

In 1820, John Studebaker, a blacksmith and wagon maker, moved with his wife and six children to Ashland, Ohio. In Ohio, he opened another blacksmith shop and had four more children. In 1850 two of John's sons, Henry and Clement, moved farther west, to South Bend, to begin their adult careers. At the ages of 26 and 21, Henry and Clem created the company H & C Studebaker. Their younger brother, J.M. Studebaker moved out west during the California Gold Rush but returned to buy out his brother Henry. In 1872, a fire destroyed half of the Studebaker plant but the destruction was rebuilt soon after. In 1920, the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company began producing its first automobile, the Light Six. The company went on to create popular automobiles and employed many residents of South Bend. In December of 1963, the Studebaker Plant in South Bend was closed. Today, we can still see the marks left on South Bend by the Studebakers. Tippecanoe Place was once the mansion home of Clem Studebaker, a few company buildings are still standing on the outskirts of South Bend, and the Studebaker National Museum is open 390 days a year.

## VIRGINIA M. TUTT LIBRARY



Virginia Tutt was the second director of what would become the St. Joseph County Public Libraries. She helped to gain money to build a new library after the first branch, located in Washington High School, opened in 1918. She passed away in 1927 but her efforts successfully secured funding to replace the Main Library. The St. Joseph County Public Library Branch found on the corner of Ewing Ave and Miami St. was named in her honor.

## WENGER STREET



Wenger St. circa 1890

At 21, Martin Light Wenger walked to St. Joseph County from Pennsylvania in 1841, to live with his brother. In 1844, he bought 80 acres on Turkey Creek and married Cristina Stuebaker a year later. When his mother-in-law died, Martin and his brother purchased the 156 acre Stuebaker homestead at auction. This land encompassed the northern limits of the Southeast neighborhood, including what is now Southeast Park.

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