

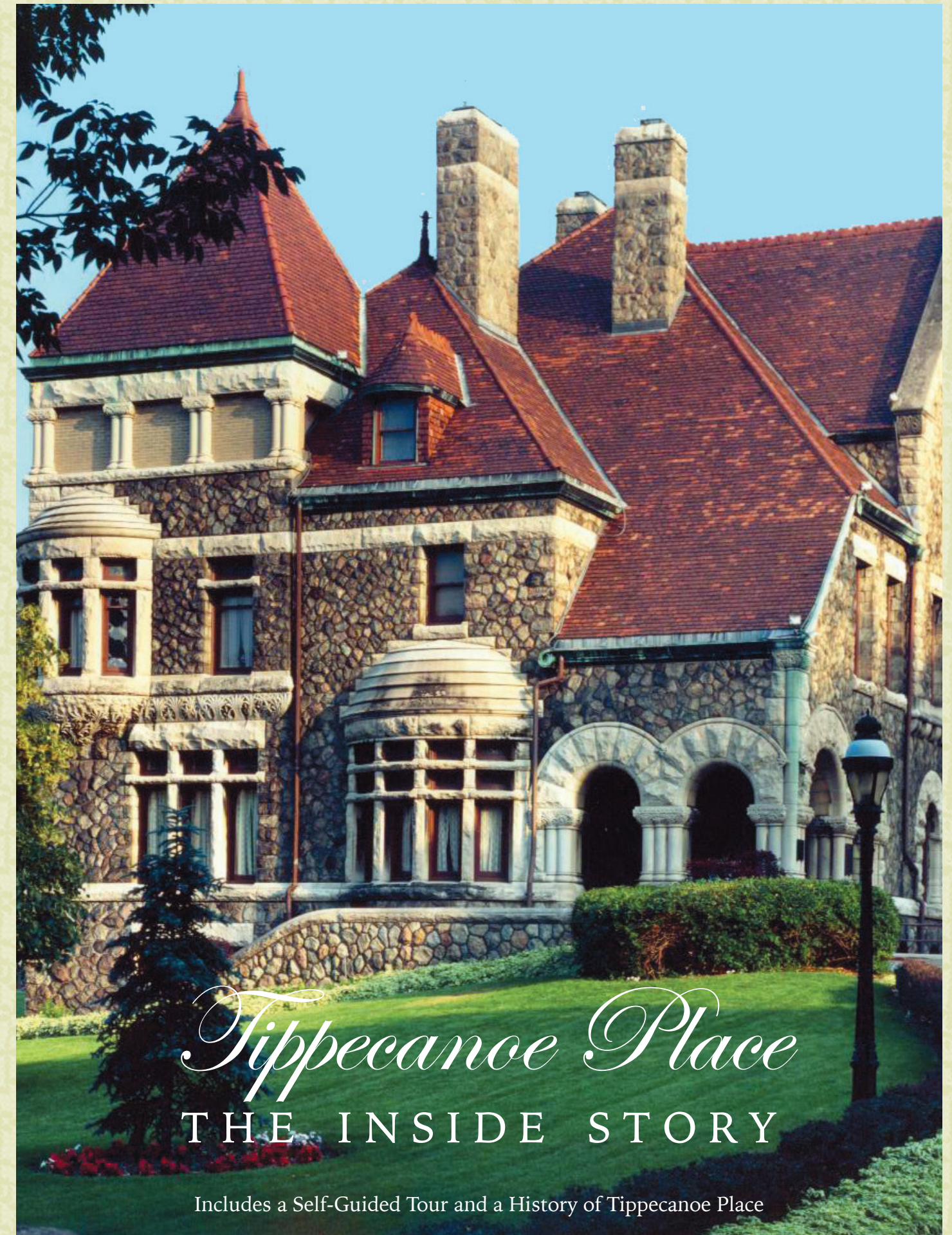
strike on the brothers headquarters. The Battle of Tippecanoe took place at the confluence of the Tippecanoe and Wabash Rivers on November 7, 1811, with the Americans victorious both tactically with the destruction of the village, and strategically, since this battle sealed the fate of the Native Americans in Indiana.

William Henry Harrison returned to the battlefield with his running mate John Tyler to give speeches during his Presidential campaign of 1840. Because of his fame as a frontier hero, and the enthusiasm generated from the colorful campaign jingle “Tippecanoe and Tyler too”, Harrison, the Whig candidate, won the election overwhelmingly from the incumbent Martin Van Buren.

William Henry Harrison’s grandson was Benjamin Harrison, who entered into a life of politics as a Republican Senator from the State

of Indiana. In 1888, the Republican Party chose him as their Presidential candidate to run against the incumbent Grover Cleveland. In a narrow victory, Benjamin Harrison was elected the 23rd President of the United States. Benjamin Harrison and Clem Studebaker were very close friends, and Benjamin Harrison appointed Mr. Studebaker to his inauguration committee and to the first Pan American conference between the US and Latin American nations. In addition, right after the election, President Harrison ordered five new carriages from the Studebaker Manufacturing Company, one of which is still on display at the Studebaker National Museum.

It is rumored that due to this close relationship with President Benjamin Harrison, Clem Studebaker named his regal South Bend home in honor of Harrison’s grandfather William Henry Harrison, the hero of the 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe.



A Self-Guided Tour of Tippecanoe Place

Lower Level:

First Level Reception & Billiard Room:

Coming down the grand stairwell one enters into a reception area which later included a billiard room. The room is comprised of oak throughout, a fireplace with Italian Marble and originally a lion's head in the fire box. The wrought iron chandelier in the Billiard Room (now a private wine room with cellar) is original. The present men's restroom was originally used for linen storage and the present women's restroom was a wine cellar and storage room.

State Dining Room:

This room in the NE Corner was one of the most "breathhtaking" rooms of the house, and was used for formal family gatherings and special dining events with guests. The room measures 86' x 20', and could accommodate 100 seat placements when combined with the adjacent personal dining room. The wood in the room is mahogany which is stained to resemble cherry wood. The walls are decorated with Moroccan leather with brass headed tacks. The ceiling was made of stenciled, plaster square coffers between mahogany cross beams. The chandelier in this room is original and is the most extravagant in the house. The fireplace is an Eastlake design with Italian Marble and a Rising Sun in fire box..

Family Breakfast Room or Personal Dining Room:

This room off the east end of the reception area, measuring 18' x 24' is where the family gathered for a majority of their meals. The outside door was added in the 1940's for handicap access when the property was used as a school for crippled children.

Behind the Breakfast Room was the Butler's Pantry connecting to the Servants Dining Quarters. Today both of these rooms are occupied by the restaurant kitchen area. The original kitchen and pantry was in the rear SW Corner and the rear SE Corner was the trunk storage room and laundry room.

In the Sub Basement beneath the lower level was a one lane, manual, "bowling alley" and boiler room. In this room, coal and wood was burned in the boiler to supply hot water to heat the house indirectly through a multitude of pipes. It must be noted that the house was originally lighted by gas, and on the remaining original light fixtures those gas outlets can still be seen. It is believed the mansion was electrified right after the turn of the century.

Second or Main Level

Grand Hall

As you walk through the vestibule entry of Tippecanoe Place through double oak doors, one enters the 45' 27" Grand Hall. The imprint of the Studebaker "S" on the oval door knobs is still recognizable. The original flooring of oak, with a herringbone pattern, still exists today underneath the carpet. The extensive use of wood in this room with oak walls and ceilings set's up the architectural mode of the house interior. In the last quarter of the 19th century, Richardson Romanesque designed properties emphasized woods of the highest quality with contrasting colors, and a show of carving skill and craftsmanship. The wrought iron chandelier in this room is original but not complete. The largest fireplace in the house is made of Pompeian marble with colonettes, matching those on the house exterior, and a dragon in flames in the fire box. On the west side of the room are four oversize windows with seats. Clem Studebaker's casket rested in front of these sitting windows, during the funeral reception at the mansion, after his death on November 27, 1901. The window shutters are hand made, and fold back into the casement which is a unique feature on most of the shutters in the house.

Grand Staircase

This is the most impressive feature of the mansion. The intricate carvings of the oak balusters on the main & second floor, the heavy handrail and the reclining, "winged lion" post at the base of the

The Name - Tippecanoe Place

Two theories exist, one pertains to the Indian History of the Region, and the second pertains to Clem Studebaker's friendship with President Benjamin Harrison. Both theories are actually very closely related.

Indian History of the Region:

Before any white explorers set foot in Northern Indiana, the St. Joseph Valley in the mid 1600's was occupied by Miami Indians. The power of the Miami was in their large size villages, which were strategically located at key portages (trail between two rivers) in order to enhance their trade abilities. Just above the "south bend" of the St. Joseph River a transfer point allowed for a short 18 mile portage from the River of the Miami (original name of St. Joseph River) to the nearby Kankakee River. This juncture between these rivers allowed continuous canoe travel from the Lake Michigan watershed to the headwaters of the Illinois River which flowed into the Mississippi River. It was this "key" juncture where the Miami's settled, since it secured a connection for traders, explorers, settlers and other Native American who were travelling from the east via Lake Michigan. The size of the Miami villages were typically in the thousands, which lent power to the office of the chief whose duties included regulating the supply of trade and negotiating peace or aspects of warfare. At the dawn of the 19th century, the first white man settled in the area by the name of Alex Coquillard. He established a permanent post on the St. Joseph River which became the center of trade among the Miami Indians. Since Alex served in the American forces during the War of 1812, he also negotiated as an American agent for Indian affairs in this region. Due to this interaction, Miami Chief Tippecanoe, became a friend and ally.

At this same time, the US Government began enacting a policy to move Native American tribes east of the Mississippi River to west of the river, away from the white settlers who began inhabiting the territories. In the Indiana Territory, the US Government negotiated treaties as early as

1804 with Saux and Fox leaders to cede certain lands north of the Ohio River. Later the Treaty of St. Mary's (often referred to as the Treaty with the Miami) was signed in 1818, which ceded Miami reservation lands in present day Central Indiana to the Indiana Territory. When the Native Americans of northwestern Indiana relinquished their property under the Treaty of Tippecanoe in 1832, the destiny of white settlement for all of Indiana was complete.

Although no references are available to discover the following facts, various historians believe the land purchase treaties were made in small segments of Indian tribes rather than with Indian nations as a whole. With this thought, "the Chief Tippecanoe council grounds on the bluff" might very well refer to the Indian treaties administered by Coquillard with the Miami's. It is no small stretch to believe that one of the agreements which took place on the ground of the Studebaker Estate, was the execution of a document which related to the Treaty of Tippecanoe.

Friendship with President Benjamin Harrison:

In 1800, William Henry Harrison became governor of the newly formed Indiana Territory, and was commissioned by the US to secure title to Native American lands to allow for American expansion of settlers which in turn would provide statehood for Indiana. Harrison negotiated numerous land cession treaties with the Indians, including the Treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809 which involved the sale of over 3 Million acres of land.

Two Native Americans, Tenskwatawa and his brother Tecumseh, were outraged by the Treaty of Ft. Wayne, and met with Harrison to demand a nullification of the treaty which Harrison rejected. Not to be deterred, Tecumseh began to travel widely, urging and intimidating warriors throughout the territory to abandon the accommodating chiefs and join them in a settlement north of the Tippecanoe River near Lafayette, Indiana. In response to rising tensions and threat of war, an American force commanded by William Henry Harrison, set out to launch a

Occupants of Tippecanoe Place

1889-1933: Studebaker Family

Master and Mistress:
Clem Studebaker:
Founder of the Studebaker Wagon Corporation
Anna Milburn Studebaker:
Wife of Clem Studebaker

1901: Clem Studebaker passes away

1916: Anna Milburn Studebaker passes away, and Tippecanoe Place is willed to son George.

Three Children:

George Studebaker
(Born 1865, Deceased 1939)
Aka Colonel George after he graduated from Chester Military Academy in 1884
He married Ada Lantz in 1885, and they resided permanently in Tippecanoe Place from 1889-1933. George worked as an Executive of the Studebaker Corporation.

Anne Studebaker
(Born 1861, Deceased 1931)
Married Charles Arthur Carlisle at Tippecanoe Place in September 1891. Mr Carlisle was a purchasing agent and Director at Studebaker Corporation. In 1894 the couple built a three story Queen Ann Style residence on the SE Corner of the original Studebaker Estate adjacent to Tippecanoe Place. Today the “Carlisle House”, has been renovated and turn into the law offices of Anderson, Augostino & Keller.

Clem Studebaker, Jr.
(Born 1871, Deceased 1932)
When Tippecanoe Place was under construction, Clem was studying at Northwestern University. In 1893, he married Alicia Rhawn, one of his sister’s bridesmaids and best friends. Clem was involved in his family’s other lines of business serving as both President of the South Bend Watch Company and North American Light and Power Company. He and his wife lived at “ Elm Court”, a mansion on East Jefferson St. in South Bend which still

stands today on the grounds of the prestigious Trinity School at Greenlawn.

1933: George Studebaker and his wife Ada Lantz declare Bankruptcy, and abandon Tippecanoe Place. The furnishings and belongings of the estate are auctioned to pay off debt, and the mansion is put on the market for sale.

1934-1941: During the Great Depression, no active sales market exists, so the property remains “empty” for seven years.

1941: Mr. E.M. Morris, a South Bend businessman who founded First Bank & Trust and Associates Investment Co., purchases the property for \$20,000 and bequeaths the asset to the South Bend Board of Education to be used as a School for the Handicapped.

1941-1946: World War II intervenes, and the property is commissioned and used by the Red Cross Society.

1947- 1970: Occupied by the E.M Morris School for Crippled Children.

1971-1974: Used as School Offices and Administration

1975-1979: Occupied by Southhold Restorations (Local Historical Preservation Group -Forerunner to Northern Indian Historical Society).

1980 – Present:
Tippecanoe Place Restaurant

Continental Restaurant Systems, a division of Ralston Purina which includes 71 other restaurants, purchases Tippecanoe Place in 1979. Continental spends \$2 Million restoring and converting the mansion into a restaurant. The successor in interest, Paragon Steakhouse, sells the property in 2001 to the Matteoni Family on a sale / leaseback transaction, and in 2008 the Matteoni Family acquires the restaurant operation.

stairs involved over a year of hand carved work by Chicago craftsmen.

Formal Reception Room

This was originally a 16’ x 13’ room directly behind the existing reception desk. Mrs. Studebaker received the guests in this room which used to have an opening into the Solarium and a fireplace of White Mexican onyx. The fluted interior columns behind the doorway are made of wood with twenty coats of hand rubbed lacquer.

Drawing Room / Parlor:

The drawing room was finished in a colonial style, with mahogany floors under the carpet, and white painted woodwork and elegant carved shutters. Originally the ceiling was decorated with white clouds and painted scrolls. The tall windows, which look out to the front of the house, each have small Bavarian stained glass at the top. The fireplace is of Mexican Onyx with two classical men fighting in the fire box. The large oil painting hanging of Ada Studebaker is original, but was initially housed in the lobby of the Epworth (Memorial) Hospital in downtown South Bend. The painting was commissioned as a tribute to the Studebaker’s, the main benefactors in the construction of the former hospital. In 1979, the antiquated hospital was torn down to make room for the newly constructed Memorial Hospital. At that time, the painting was restored through a grant from local Questors, and moved back to Tippecanoe Place for the opening of the restaurant in 1980.

Solarium / Statuary Room:

This alcove in the front bay of the house is made up of hand laid mosaic tile floor with a floral boarder design. The curved windows which looked out to the front porch enabled this room to be seen as one entered up the east steps of the mansion. It was here where the Studebakers displayed a large marble statue of their three children, Anna, George, and Clement Jr., sitting down with arms interlocked. The statue was removed from the house when the family vacated the property during the Depression of the 1930’s. It was then moved to DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana where it still resides.

Library:

This octagonal room measuring 22’ x 24’ displays mahogany wood throughout. The coffered ceiling between the mahogany beams is original, and the built in wall book cases exhibit beveled plate glass doors. The oxidized silver chandelier is original, and the fireplace exhibits an equestrian battle in the fire box. Originally the lower balcony was accessed from this room through the present window opening, and the pocket doors are made of two different woods to match the rooms they are facing when closed.

Family Sitting Room:

This room on the east side of the house, is bordered by the Library and Sun Porch, and was the original SE Corner of the house with no direct access to the Sun Porch. The opening into the Sun Porch today was originally a curved window of similar match to others in the room. The mirrored cherry fireplace exhibits glazed art tiles, and the original flooring of this room was oak with mahogany trim. Expressing the fashion of the times, the walls were covered in Italian Tapestry which today is replaced with Paneled Wallpaper. All the rooms on the east side of the house consist of double sliding doors which recess into the walls. All three of these rooms open into each other as well as the reception hall.

Sun Porch / Rear Veranda:

This roofed plaza which measures 40’ on the East x 80’ on the South communicated with the house via the Sitting Room, but was accessed from the rear SW corner of the property which today is the restaurants handicap entrance. The veranda originally consisted of breeze openings between the columns, with the windows installed sometime in the 1940’s.

Den

Clem Studebaker’s office is located in the SW corner of the property and is covered in oak paneling. Originally above the fireplace mantel was a stained glass window with a scene of a blacksmith shop surrounded by trees; a reminder to Clem of his business roots. The original walk in safe can still be seen next to the entrance door, and the remains of the mansions piped intercom system is still on the wall.

Elevator:
Behind the Grand Staircase is the original Otis Elevator which was installed when the house was built in 1889. This elevator, the first ever installed in the State of Indiana, serves all four floors, and was hydraulically operated with an iron cage closet closure. The original elevator cab is still used daily in operation of the restaurant.

Third Level (Family Sleeping Quarters)
Present Bar / Lounge:
Originally this area was comprised of George’s / Ada’s Bedroom & Closet and the bedroom and bath of their son after he graduated from the Nursery. The walls to these rooms were removed when the property was converted to the restaurant’s bar and lounge in 1980. The bar was completely refurbished and an anaglyptic ceiling installed in 2009.

George & Ada Sitting Room
This room situated in the NE corner of the floor is comprised of Birds Eye Maple, a fireplace, and curved corner windows looking out over the property.

Guest Bedroom:
Between the Nursery and Sitting Room is the smallest bedroom on this floor. The wood is comprised of New England Maple, and the room has a glazed tile fireplace.

Nursery:
This is the room where George & Ada’s son lived during his infancy. Originally a window door opened onto the outside balcony. After Georges’ son graduated to his own bedroom across the way, this became another sitting room.

Master Bedroom:
On the SE corner of the floor is the Master Bedroom of Clement & Ann. A curved window corner gives a turret effect from the outside. The bedroom wood is made of cherry, and the fireplace is of Eastlake design. The door on the left side of the entrance led to a hanging closet for elegant dresses, and the door to the right of the fireplace led to a bath and large dressing room. The pictures on the wall between the full length

mirror and hall door are original art work from the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago.

The present second floor pastry kitchen was originally a guest bedroom where Ann Studebaker’s Aunt, Ms. Milburn, lived for many years after the house was completed. This bedroom, along with the Master Bedroom, were the only two rooms in the mansion with their own bathroom.

Fourth Floor
(Servant / Guest Quarters & Ballroom)
Foyer & Ballroom
At the top of the curved stairway is the Ballroom Foyer which flows into the Ballroom under an arched entrance, with a pair of intricate carved flanked arches. The Ballroom which measures 32’ x 38’, was originally an Art Gallery with oak paneled walls, floor and ceiling which displayed the Studebaker’s priceless collection of art including life like busts of the owners of the house. However, after the fire a majority of the art was destroyed, and upon rebuilding the house, the Studebaker’s converted this area into a Ballroom for their guests to gather and dance at the end of their evening engagements. The high windows are carved in such a way so they appear to have shutters, and they fireplace is of terra cotta brick with a glazed art tile hearth.

Tower Guest Room
This is situated in the SE corner of the floor with curved corner windows. The wood in the room is birch, and the fireplace is of glazed art tile.

Veranda Guest Suite
This was situated behind the far wall of the Ballroom. This room had access to the Roof Top Veranda on the NE Corner of the house. Although the outside exterior view openings of the veranda have since been enclosed with masonry, the veranda itself is still visible when standing on the outside lawn.

The present women’s and men’s bathrooms were originally servants room’s as well as the rooms today which are used by the restaurant as storage and offices. Five to six servants lived in the house permanently, including a Cook, Dining Room

4 5 Girl, Nurse and Butler. The Butler’s Room was the room off the Ballroom to the left of the fireplace. Above the Fourth Floor is the Attic which is accessed via stairs through the door next to the elevator off the Foyer.

A History of Tippecanoe Place

In 1884, Clem Studebaker, President of Studebaker Corporation (Largest Wagon Manufacturer in the World) “begins to feel he ought to have a larger house and one more nearly corresponding in its character with the position he had obtained in the affairs of the world.” The site of his mansion would be at the corner of West Washington and Taylor St, just west of Downtown South Bend on 3 plus acres of land. The house would be built on a bluff, which ran diagonally through 2.65 Acres of grounds, and the carriage house and conservatories would be dedicated to the additional acre in the back.

Throughout 1885, Clem trekked to Chicago on multiple occasions to interview architects, study plans, research materials, and visit some of the grand estates in the City. After much deliberation, Clem chose Henry Ives Cobb, one of the best known architects in Chicago, to work with him on “mapping out” all the details of the home. Cobb had recently designed the splendid Potter Palmer Mansion on Lakeshore Dr., and other noteworthy Chicago landmarks which still exist today; including, the Historical Society Building (now Excalibur Night Club), Chicago Varnish Building (now Harry Carey’s restaurant), and many buildings located on the grounds at the University of Chicago. Cobb’s work was influenced by “Richardson Romanesque” design which was distinguishable with its fortress like stone walls, complex roof line, low arches, rising towers, and gabled dormers. This style was extensively popular from 1870’s -1880’s in large commercial properties and grand public buildings and churches. However, due to its high cost of material construction and labor, it was very rare to see this design in residences. The exception was the “Urban Castles” for the extremely wealthy Barons

A walking picture history with captions of the Studebaker Wagon and Automobile Company is found on the walls of the Fourth Floor Foyer / Ballroom and Third Floor Bar and Lounge.

of Industry. In addition, Clem felt this design style exhibited the true mood he was looking to achieve in his “ masterpiece”; one of “stability, security, and permanence.”

The home was nearing completion towards the later part of 1888, and the next few months were dedicated to final landscape work and interior furnishing installation. In February of 1889, the Studebaker family finally took possession of their new home.

Tippecanoe Place has approximately forty rooms, with twenty uniquely different fireplaces, and close to 24,000 Sq. Ft. of living space on four floors. The interior of the home emphasizes high quality wood work throughout with expert carving skills. The total cost of construction was estimated at \$250,000, with an additional \$100,000 dedicated to furnishings and art collection. To put this actual cost into perspective, the typical monthly rental for a good house in South Bend was \$12 in 1880. In October of 1889, just eight months after final construction, disaster struck as the house was severely damaged by fire. The entire top of the house was burned off, leaving only the stone facing walls unharmed. Since the structure was thought to be basically fireproof, vary little insurance was carried by the Studebakers. Within a year, the house was completely rebuilt at an additional cost of close to \$100,000. After its completion, the South Bend *Times and Tribune* wrote “The house, in its proportions and appointments probably surpasses anything in Indiana. It is an embodiment of all that wealth and taste can suggest, and modern skill and invention devise.”