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

### FINAL

# 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.

. Name of Property		
historic name <u>Mishawaka Reservoir Ca</u> other names/site number <u>WPA House</u>	retaker's Residence	
2. Location		
	county St. Joseph code	N/A □ vicinity
3. State/Federal Agency Certification		
Indiana Department of Natural Resource State or Federal agency and bureau  In my opinion, the property  meets  does not me comments.)	cumentation standards for registering properties in tonal requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. In my ria. I recommend that this property be considered stinuation sheet for additional comments.)  5/13/48  Date	the National Register of y opinion, the property significant
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.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
☐ determined eligible for the National Register		
<ul> <li>See continuation sheet.</li> <li>determined not eligible for the</li> </ul>		
National Register		
☐ removed from the National Register ☐ other, (explain:)		

MISHAWAKA Reservoir Caretak	EL 9 IVESIMENCE		Joseph	
Name of Property		Cou	inty and State	
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 Contributing Noncontributing		
⊠ private ☐ public-local ☐ public-State ☐ public-Federal	<ul><li>☑ building</li><li>☑ district</li><li>☑ site</li><li>☑ structure</li><li>☑ object</li></ul>	1 0 0 0	1 building 0 sites 0 structure	res
		1	0 objects Total	
Name of related multiple p (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of		Number of contributing in the National Registe	g resources previously listed r	
N/A		0		
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from instruction	ons)	
DOMESTIC:	Single Dwelling	DOMESTIC:	Single Dwelling	g
		·		
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instruction		Materials (Enter categories from instruc	tions)	
19th & 20th c. REVIVA	LS:	foundation	CONCRETE	
		walls	BRICK	
		roof	ASPHALT	
		other	STONE	

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

	Property	St. Joseph IN
		County and State
	tement of Significance	
Applic (Mark ") for Natio	able National Register Criteria " in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property onal Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
	Property is associated with events that have made	SOCIAL HISTORY
×Α	a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	ARCHITECTURE
□в	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	Period of Significance
	lack individual distinction.	1938-1947
□ D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	
		Significant Dates
	a Considerations in all the boxes that apply.)	1938
(	Property is:	
<b>A</b>	owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	Significant Person
		(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
$\boxtimes$ B	removed from its original location.	N/A
□ c	a birthplace or grave.	Cultural Affiliation
D	a cemetery.	N/A
E	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	IVA
□F	a commemorative property.	
□. □G	less than 50 years of age or achieved significance	
G	within the past 50 years.	Architect/Builder
		Works Progress Administration
Narrati (Explain t	ve Statement of Significance he significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)	
9. Majo	r Bibliographic References	
	raphy books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form or us documentation on file (NPS):	one or more continuation sheets.)  Primary location of additional data:
preli	minary determination of individual listing (36 67) has been requested	State Historic Preservation Office
	iously listed in the National Register	Other State agency
	iously determined eligible by the National	Federal agency
	ister gnated a National Historic Landmark	Local government
☐ reco #	rded by Historic American Buildings Survey	University
	rded by Historic American Engineering ord #	Name of repository:
	<u></u>	Mishawaka-Penn Township Public Library

Mishawaka Reservoir Caretaker's  Name of Property	St_Joseph County and Stat	,
10. Geographical Data		
Acreage of Property  Less than one acre  UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)		
1	Zone Easting	Northing ,
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)		
11. Form Prepared By		
name/title Glory-June Greiff		
organization Consulting Historian	date	08/07/97
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 pro A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having	· ·	s resources.
Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the pro	operty.	
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 Peter De Kever		
street & number 16581 Chandler Boulevard	telephone	(219) 258-4217
city or town Mishawaka	state IN	zip code 46544

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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Mishawaka reservoir caretaker's residence

St. Joseph County IN

#### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Mishawaka reservoir caretaker's residence presently sits on a rise, facing south, about three—tenths of a mile south of its original location next to the city's reservoir, amidst the Mishawaka Hills south of the city.\* It was necessary to move the house to save it, as it was to be demolished if it had remained on the reservoir site. Next to the house, on the east, is a recently built modest garage (a corner is visible in photo 2) with a driveway leading up to it. A sidewalk runs from the drive to the front door of the house (photo 1), which originally had a small gabled roof sheltering the stoop, with lattice work on either side. This was lost in the move, but the current owner plans to restore it. Near the southeast corner of the house stands a curving metal light pole with a hanging glass globe, which came from and was part of the original site.

The solid brick house is one-and-a-half stories and essentially rectangular. A gabled bay extends from the north end of the west side of the house (photo 2). There is a three-sided bay window on the east side (photos 1,3) with metal-framed casements. as are all the windows in the house. All are original, and most even have their original screens. (The wood frame storm windows still used were constructed by the third occupants of the house, probably in the late 1940s.) North of the bay window embedded in the wall on the east side (see photo 3) is a limestone plague inscribed "Built By Federal Works Progress Administration. 1937-1938." From the gabled roof a fieldstone chimney rises just behind the peak east of center (see photo 2). The main entrance is centered on the south facade; there is a rear entrance (photo 3) at the east end of the north elevation. (Around 1945 the residents of the house constructed a sheltered entryway for the rear door: this was lost in the move, and the owner intends to leave the entrance as it had been built originally, without a shelter of any sort.)

The interior of the house is remarkably intact. All the original trim and hardware remain. Through the front door one enters the living room, which boasts a modest brick fireplace and the three—sided bay mentioned previously (see photo 4). A stairway to the left (west) of the entrance leads to the attic, now serving as a very large bedroom. Forward (north) of the front door is a pass—through to the dining room and the small kitchen on the east. West of the entry to the dining room is a hallway leading to the bathroom on the right (with original tub) and two small bedrooms. Beneath the attic stairs are those leading to the full basement, which lies below the seven—inch poured concrete slab upon which the house rests. The house had a full basement in its original location as well; the original outside entrance to it remains, on the north end of the east side. \*location shown on USGS map

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Mishawaka reservoir caretaker's residence

St. Joseph County IN

#### NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mishawaka reservoir caretaker's residence is an unusual manifestation of the work of the WPA in Indiana, and as such it is significant under Criterion A (in the area of social history). The building is also significant under Criterion C, as it is representative of a 1930s cottage and demonstrates typical construction methods employed by the WPA. As the building was moved in order to save it, Criteria Consideration B must be applied. Its present location was the closest available to its original site, and the building is so intact and unusual—caretakers' dwellings constructed by the WPA are rare—that its relocation should be no obstacle to its listing.

The origins of the caretaker's residence begin with the construction of Mishawaka's new water storage reservoir amidst the hills south of Dragoon Trail in 1929. Rapid population growth aided by a large influx of immigrants following World War I had greatly increased demand on the city's water supply. But the onset of the Great Depression prevented any further improvements until the New Deal programs introduced by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration provided the means for state and local governments to undertake public works projects. St. Joseph County was the site of considerable New Deal activity, starting with the introduction in 1933 of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), which covered some rudimentary work projects, and the Public Works Administration (PWA), which funded large—scale public construction projects. In 1935 the new federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) unveiled a comprehensive work relief program that provided the potential for all manner of employment, in hopes of matching the skills of the unemployed to jobs that local and state governments created. In addition to developing or improving parks (including Battell Park, listed in the National Register), schools, and streets, Mishawaka applied to the WPA for several projects to upgrade the city's water system, including the expansion of sewer lines and the construction of a storage building for the water department. (That structure still stands in the 200 block of Virgil Street.)

In 1937 Mishawaka sought WPA funds to construct a caretaker's residence for the recently built reservoir. The city justified its unusual request by noting the reservoir's isolated location outside the city limits, and that when the gates to the water supply were found disturbed in any way, the water department felt compelled to drain the reservoir lest there was the slightest chance the supply might have been contaminated. The solution seemed to be to build a residence, to be "occupied by a responsible party, having authority as caretaker," next to the reservoir to discourage intruders from entering the grounds. Unlike those in the few other caretaker's residences that the WPA built, the occupants would

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Mishawaka reservoir caretaker's residence St. Joseph County IN

not be actual employees of the water department. The city was very careful to point out that, nevertheless, this residence was to remain publicly owned and was being built for the good of the public, as a means of guarding the city water supply.

In December 1937 the WPA authorized the funds for the project that would employ approximately thirty men, but actual construction did not begin until March 1938. The original proposal estimated the total cost of the project at slightly over ten thousand dollars, but the city requested and received an additional supplement of nearly \$2100, most of which went for labor. While the total figure seems a bit hefty for a modest house in the 1930s, the dwelling, with its solid brick walls and seven-inch poured concrete floor over a full basement, was substantial in its construction. The mission of the WPA was labor-intensive, and the house, with details like the fieldstone chimney and the limestone project marker plaque, reflects the fact that a number of skilled workmen were employed on it. The limestone marker, incidentally, was carved in Bedford, giving work through the WPA to unemployed stonecutters there. The house was completed by the end of the year, and in February the Mishawaka Board of Public Works completed a lease agreement with William D. Buckles, who was past seventy years of age. Buckles and his wife would reside in the house by the reservoir in return for his service as a "watchman and caretaker." They lived there about four years, apparently moving to their son's residence sometime before the death of Mrs. Buckles in 1943.

The Floyd Swartzlander family next moved in with their three children in February 1944, but their stay was brief, ending tragically. Mr. Swartzlander was a lineman for the city, and succumbed to the injuries he sustained in a work-related accident in October of the same year. A middle-aged couple, Dwight and Mabel Snyder, began their long residency in the house shortly after. The Snyders' lease agreement required a very modest monthly rent of \$15 along with Mr. Snyder's watchman/caretaker duties. Interestingly, Snyder was also a lineman for the city, and indeed, was a pallbearer at Floyd Swartzlander's funeral. The seeming coincidence may be as simple as the fact that the city's water and electric services were in one department, under Superintendent A.R. Klein, who had first proposed the caretaker's house as a WPA project. The Snyders lived there for decades and were the last occupants of the house in its original location. Dwight Snyder died in 1969; the city allowed his widow to remain in the house as long as she wished, which turned out to be 21 years.

But long before Mabel Snyder vacated the residence in 1990, the city had determined a caretaker was no longer needed and let the maintenance of the house, which fortunately was wonderfully sound, slide. The water department did, however, board it when it became empty. During the early

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1990s the fate of the caretaker's residence was extremely tenuous. Preservationists were bound to save the unique building, but few others, at least initially, saw the merits of the house. Its location was a problem; the city wanted to demolish it and rejected various solutions involving adaptive reuse on the site. To save it, the house had to be moved, which at first seemed an impossible task, given the poured concrete floor. Meanwhile, preservation groups had begun a public campaign to save the caretaker's residence, ultimately resulting in the city's agreement to sell the house with the stipulation that it be moved from the reservoir site. The integrity of the house's setting had to be sacrificed if it was to survive. The preservation group Beiger Heritage purchased the house, and after considering a number of unfulfilled options, moved the house in 1995 to a vacant lot in a nearby subdivision, only three tenths of a mile from the original site. During the lengthy efforts to save the caretaker's residence, one of the group's board members became interested in buying the house in order to make it his home, and thus it came about.

The Mishawaka reservoir caretaker's dwelling is a significant and rare example of WPA construction: that of an individual custodial residence. Stylistically it is a typical cottage of the 1930s, and it differs from the few other known WPA custodial cottages extant in Indiana, which were all built later. The others all were/are on state lands; there are no other custodial residences built by the WPA on municipal property known in Indiana. One in Lincoln State Park, built in 1941, has been altered beyond recognition; another at Driftwood State Fish Hatchery was recently demolished. There remains only the custodian's residence, which has been been altered, at Fawn River State Fish Hatchery, a contributing building to the historic district of the same name listed in the National Register early in 1997. That frame dwelling, which exhibits some Cape Cod influence, differs significantly from the Mishawaka house. In truth, the Mishawaka reservoir caretaker's dwelling stands alone as a remarkably intact example of WPA workmanship applied to domestic architecture.

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#### MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

De Kever, Peter J. <u>House on a Hill: The Story of Mishawaka's WPA House</u>. Unpublished manuscript, Mishawaka 1996.

Greiff, Glory-June. <u>Making a Better Indiana: WPA, Labor and Leisure</u>. Indianapolis: United Auto Workers Community Action Program Council, 1982.

. The New Deal in St. Joseph County, Indiana. Context Prepared for the Historic Preservation Commission of South Bend and St. Joseph County, South Bend 1997.

<u>Potential WPA Historic Properties in Indiana</u>. Compiled from microfilmed WPA index cards at the National Archives, 1988. On file at Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.

New Deal Newspaper Clipping File, Mishawaka-Penn Public Library.

Recovery in Indiana. Indianapolis: Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief, 1933-1936.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is that of Lot 2 in Kalka's Subdivision, Mishawaka, Indiana.

#### Boundary Justification

The boundary conveniently encompasses the historic building on its new lot.