

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

5/2010
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.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mock School
other names/site number Turkey Creek Township District School # 5

2. Location

street & number Northwest corner of N 550 E. & E 875 N. not for publication
city or town Syracuse vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Kosciusko code 085 zip code 46567

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 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be consider significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

Mock School
Name of Property

Kosciusko County, IN
County 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.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-state | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Indiana's Public Common & High Schools

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: school
SOCIAL: meeting hall

SOCIAL: meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: T-plan

foundation	CONCRETE
walls	CONCRETE
	WOOD: Weatherboard
roof	METAL: Steel
other	

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

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the 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, 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 significant within the past 50 years.

Areas of significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
EDUCATION
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

c. 1905-1959

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical 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 if 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: _____

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Name of Property

Kosciusko County, IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .32 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6	6	0	5	3	8	0	4	5	7	9	3	8	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

3

Zone		Easting						Northing						

2

Zone		Easting						Northing						

4

Zone		Easting						Northing						

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 Kurt West Garner

organization _____ date November 30, 2009

street & number 308 South Michigan St. telephone 574-936-0613

city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563

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 High Neighbors Association/Paula Miller

street & number 6890 E. 650 N. telephone 574-529-0838

city or town North Webster state IN zip code 46555

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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this 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 the 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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Section 7

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Mock School sits on a third-acre corner lot where two rural gravel roads intersect in Turkey Creek Township, Kosciusko County approximately six miles southwest of Syracuse. The land around the site is agricultural tilled ground with few farmsteads dotting the landscape. A wooded area is located in the distant north from the site and the former Mock homestead and cemetery is located approximately a quarter mile to the west. The terrain is generally flat with some low rolling hills; the ground is predominantly higher than the surrounding lakes area to the north and west. The Mock School site has lawn surrounding the schoolhouse with no trees or other vegetation. The schoolhouse faces east and is essentially centered on the site. The site has two contributing resources: the school and a wood privy in the northwest corner of the site.

Schoolhouse, ca. 1905. Contributing

Exterior (photographs 0001-0003)

The Mock School is constructed in a T-plan with three nearly equally sized legs and high-pitched gabled faces; the front-facing leg is slightly narrower and therefore shorter than the main roof ridge line. The schoolhouse is constructed entirely of molded rock face concrete block with a newer standing seam metal roof in a galvanized color. The building has intact 4/4 wood windows approximately 7' tall by 28" wide covered by newer wood shutters; the roof has historic wood fascia and soffit at its eaves.

The exterior walls are arranged with three courses of molded block for a base and a smooth faced block with chamfered top edge for a water table, delineating the floor line between the basement and main floor approximately three feet in height. Between the water table and the eaves are laid 19 courses of block, approximately 12'-6" in height. From the eave to the top of the gable face is another 14-16 courses of block, between nine and eleven feet in height. The molded block is 16" x 8" with a few 4" x 8" blocks used for spacing as needed, mostly in the gable faces in an alternating pattern with the standard size block. Cast sills and lintels are located at each window opening, both smooth-faced. The lintels are flush with the walls and the sills project slightly from the facades.

The front facade has an arched doorway opening in the center of the front-facing leg. The doorway is accessed by a wide set of three concrete steps with a concrete landing at its base, constructed in 1989. It has a metal railing on the north side. The doorway opening has a smooth-faced cast sill block that steps up slightly from the water table. The opening is recessed into the wall about 16" with alternating rock face corner blocks and smooth sided blocks in the recess return. The full-

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round arch is constructed of smooth block of stepped radiating voussoirs that are flat across the top five blocks with a center keystone. Original wood jambs exist in the opening, but the original pair of wood doors was removed several years ago and a metal door with wood infill to each side is now located in the doorway. A protective wood cover is located above the door in the arched opening. It covers a large wood arched transom segmented into four panes visible from the interior of the building. A window flanks each side of the doorway opening, centered on the remaining facade. An engraved name block is centered high in the gable face with this inscription:

TURKEY CREEK TP.
DIST.
NO. 5.

On the east (front) facade of the intersecting legs is a single window centered on each north and south facing leg. Basement window openings are also located under each of these windows. The south basement opening has been filled in with standard concrete block; the north opening has a plywood cover where the coal chute was once located.

The north and south facades are identical with two windows equally spaced on the facades. Basement window openings were also once located under each of these windows, but have also been filled in with smooth concrete block, some with new metal foundation vents. One exception to their identical appearance is a chimney projecting out from the center of the south facade, also covered in rock face block. The block steps in with the chamfer at the water table block, then again at about the eave line reducing the mass of the chimney. The chimney's block becomes smooth-faced for its top six courses as it penetrates the eave of the gable roof, extending above its ridge line with two courses which appear to be a later repair/replacement of block.

The back (west) facade of the building has no windows, but does have a single basement window opening centered in each the north and south thirds of the facade. An area below the water table block in the center of the base of the building has been repaired with smooth replacement block.

Interior (photographs 0005-0010)

The interior of the schoolhouse is arranged into four original rooms. The front facing leg of the schoolhouse has an entry hall to the front door with cloak rooms on each side of the hall. The fourth room is the main schoolhouse room and occupies the whole intersecting gabled north and south facing legs. A doorway leads from the main room to each cloak room and the entry hall. Doorways are also located at the west end of the entry hall into each of the cloak rooms.

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The interior has 3" plank pine wood floors and plaster walls. A beaded wood wainscot and chair rail is located in each of the rooms, around their entire perimeter approximately 30" tall. Door casings are wide, flat stock wood trim. No casings exist on the window openings, the plaster returns on the sides and tops and bottoms of the openings to the wood jambs. A chalkboard extends across the entire west wall of the main room, just above the chair rail extending upward an additional four feet. The ceilings of the cloak rooms and entry hall are plaster. The ceiling of the main room is covered in fiberboard panels with narrow cove molding around the perimeter. Several open slat wood benches and saw-horse style tables are located in the main room. Both the ceiling and benches appear to date to about 1935, post-use as a school.

Three large cast iron air grilles are located in the floor to provide heat from the basement stove (see photo 0009). An original crank damper for the stove is located on the south side of the entry hall door into the main room. Electric lights consist of a wrapped drop cord with a single bulb. Two are located in the main room and one in each of the other rooms. Two boards are nailed horizontally on the south wall of the north cloak room and north wall of the south cloak room and have hooks located in them (photo 0008). Wood shelving is located on the south wall of the south cloak room.

An opening for the basement is located in the northwest corner of the main room, consisting of a hinged wood door that lays flush with the floor when closed. The opening has wood railing surrounding it. The wood steps leading to the basement begin on the west end of the opening and terminate in the basement at the east end. The basement does not continue under the front-facing leg. The walls of the basement are constructed of split, rough-coursed fieldstone laid in mortar to a height of about 4' (grade on the exterior-see photo 0010), above which is laid concrete block. The floor of the basement is concrete. The basement is essentially empty, with only the large coal/wood stove located in the center of the north/south facing legs, set on a concrete pad. The stove is called "the new stove" by people associated with the building for a long period of time. The stove is a "Homart Indestructo" and appears to date to about 1955.

Privy, ca. 1930. Contributing
(Photo 0004)

A wood frame privy, approximately 4' square, is set on a concrete pad in the northwest corner of the site. It has wide tongue-in-groove siding placed horizontally between corner boards. The door to the privy faces east, on the north side of the east facade. The shed roof slopes toward the west and has standing seam metal roofing matching the schoolhouse. Inside is a concrete toilet base with wood seat in excellent condition. The privy dates to post-school use, but is contributing because it was constructed shortly after the transition of the building to the Mock Community Center.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Mock School is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The building qualifies under Criteria A because it is an example of the public's desire to educate children and under Criteria C because of it being a type of architecture that is becoming increasingly rare in the rural landscape, but also due to its uniqueness of being constructed entirely of molded concrete block. The building qualifies under both Architecture and Education for Areas of Significance, but also due to its long history as a meeting house for the neighborhood, qualifies under Social History.

The Period of Significance for the building is 1905-1959, which covers the period from its construction through school consolidation and its transferred use as a meeting house which is its current function today. 1928 marks a significant date due to it being the year of school consolidation and the building's transition of use as a schoolhouse into the Mock Community Center.

The school meets the registration requirements established in the Indiana's Public Common and High Schools multiple properties documentation form for the associated property type, one-room schoolhouses.

EDUCATION

Region History

The area the Mock School served was a region settled very early in the township's history. The township's oldest extant building is located approximately a half mile west of the school and a cemetery equal in approximate age to the township's oldest cemetery is located a quarter mile west of the school. John Strieby was one of the township's earliest settlers, locating on the east ridge above Dewart Lake, establishing a homestead about 1812. The Strieby cabin ca. 1835 is located on County Road N 500 E, directly west of the Mock School.

The George Mock Cemetery, established about 1840 and used until about 1890, is the oldest rural pioneer cemetery in the township among five others. The cemetery is located in the northwest corner of what remains of the Mock homestead, now only a garage constructed about 1940. The cemetery is located a quarter mile west of the Mock School on County Road E 875 N, a road that does not appear on maps until after 1914. An 1866 map of Turkey Creek Township shows District

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School No. 4 (later renamed No. 5) on the Mock Farm.¹ This frame schoolhouse became known as the Mock School, a name that transferred with the construction of the existing building. The 1879 plat map of the county shows a Wm. Miller owning the Mock homestead on which the cemetery is located and the schoolhouse at what would become the southwest corner of N 550 E and E 875 N once the east/west road was established. A James Miller granted a parcel of land for a school between 1841 and 1843 in Turkey Creek Township, but it is indeterminate if this is the origin of the schoolhouse that would bear the Mock name.

The town of Syracuse, the only village in Turkey Creek Township, was established in 1832 with its cemetery established in 1837. It is located about seven miles northeast of the school. North Webster, a village in Tippecanoe Township, is located about five miles southeast. Other nearby communities include Milford in Van Buren Township, and Leesburg in Plain Township, both are approximately eight miles to the northwest and southwest of the school (respectively).

The family for which the schoolhouse is named was among some of the earliest settlers to Kosciusko County. George Mock (1778-1858) and his brother John emigrated from Pennsylvania to the northeast corner of Kosciusko County about 1815. While John settled in Tippecanoe Township, south of North Webster, George Mock settled in Turkey Creek Township, several miles northwest of his brother. Both Mock brothers established cemeteries; George is buried in the cemetery bearing his name. George Mock's earliest land entries are parcels received from John Miller between 1836 and 1838. The Striebys and Cables, other early settlers, intermarried with the Mock family.² John Mock, George's son, is shown as a small parcel owner near the school in the 1879 township plat map. John Mock is also shown owning a large estate east of the schoolhouse in Section 33 on the same map.

Establishment of Mock School

Education in Kosciusko County from 1835 to 1853 was mostly confined to subscription schools, or the children were taught at home. The parents were the sole supporters of these schools. The first county schools were established in Prairie and Turkey Creek townships. Turkey Creek Township's first schools were constructed in 1836 on the hill in Syracuse, and in 1837 when a settler transformed a cabin into the second school. In 1843, a commissioner was appointed to give tests to certify teachers. Between 1849-1852 rural school construction began due to state legislation requiring public funding of education. The rural one-room schools were established to educate children of families mostly engaged in farming.

¹ Nye, George, pg. 42

² Kosciusko County 1836-1986, pg. 218

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By 1866 there were a total of six schools in Turkey Creek Township including the Mock School, then classified as District No. 4, established on the Mock family farm. This number increased to eight by 1879 and the Mock School was reclassified from District No. 4 to No. 5. The general plan was to provide a schoolhouse every two miles so that children did not have to walk more than one mile to attend.³ The nearest schools to the Mock School in 1879 were District No. 4, approximately 1 ½ miles northeast (still existing) and District No. 6, slightly further away and directly east (no longer existing). In 1886 the number of schools increased to nine which was consistent with a map of the township in 1914, which appears to be the final count prior to school consolidation in 1928.

The existing Mock School, classified as District No. 5, was constructed about 1905, taking the place of the earlier frame schoolhouse constructed on the south side of county road E 875 N. The new molded concrete block schoolhouse was constructed in the southeast corner of a farm owned by the Miller family and faced east. In 1914 the adjoining farm was owned by Millicent Miller with a number of Mock families still living near the school.⁴

With the advent of motorized vehicles, rural bus routes could provide transportation to a centralized township location. The desire to have modern utilities for school facilities, such as gas and electric, also led to the establishment of consolidated schools in population centers. Consolidation of the rural Turkey Creek Township schoolhouses to a single township school, established in the town of Syracuse, occurred in 1928 and eliminated the need for Mock School. The consolidated school was built as a high school in 1927, allowing the use of the previous Syracuse Graded School as a consolidated elementary school building.⁵ The 1927 building still exists.

SOCIAL HISTORY

Establishment of Mock Community Center

Once the consolidation of rural township schools in Turkey Creek Township eliminated the need for the Mock School building, as with many one room rural schools, ownership reverted to the adjoining property owner, typically from whose farm the parcel was established. In a deed dated August 31, 1931 land was conveyed from Turkey Creek Township School to Miram and Soloma LeCount.

Four years later in 1935 a quit claim deed was created allowing the property "be held for benefit of a voluntary association known as Mock Community Center." The quit claim described the purpose of

³ Nye, George. Pg. 77

⁴ Combined Atlas 1879-1914, pg. 33

⁵ Nye, George. Pg. 86

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the organization as solely for religious, educational, and charitable purposes and not to be used for gain. The building changed in use from public education to a community meeting hall for social purposes, unlike many other one room schoolhouses which were either razed or used for grain and equipment storage by receiving farmers. This led to the building's current preservation.

During this early time after the transition, other improvements were made to the building, facilitating its use as a community center. The outdoor privy was constructed during this time; the building received electricity providing lighting, and locally handmade benches were constructed and put into service in the building. It was also during this time that the fiberboard panels and crown molding were installed on the ceiling of the main room.

The farming community would utilize the schoolhouse turned community center for neighborhood gatherings and holding reunions of former students as late as 1952. Civic and social organizations also used the building for meetings, but the name that became most associated with the Mock School was the High Neighbors Society, established in 1942. The group comprised of local farm wives continues supervision and upkeep of the building today. The organization's longest serving member, Mrs. Mary Mock, left the area following her husband to an army base during World War II, but joined the organization after her return in about 1952. An annual Harvest Dinner is held in the Mock School by the group each year in November to raise funds for the building's upkeep.⁶

ARCHITECTURE

Rural Schoolhouses

The Mock School, as District # 5 School of Turkey Creek Township, was a late establishment of a rural school when it was constructed in 1905. The building displays more modern functionality than rural schoolhouses constructed in the years following the creation of the rural school district. Schools of this later period often provided for cloak rooms and an entry hall versus the more familiar one-room school house plans that were literally one large room for education. These later designs were often created in a "T" plan which also allowed the large room to be divided equally into halves sometimes with a curtain, although no evidence appears to suggest the Mock School was divided in this manner.

The Mock School is one of three extant rural township schools in Turkey Creek Township. The other two schools are brick and were constructed between 1870 and 1880 in the more familiar gable-front, single room design of rural schools. District No. 4, constructed about 1880, is located on

⁶ Interview with Mary Mock

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1000 N at the corner with the Syracuse-North Webster Road approximately 1 ½ miles north of Mock School. The other schoolhouse is District No. 7, constructed about 1870 and located on county road 850 E, a distance of about three miles east of Mock School. These schoolhouses are in good condition and are considered "contributing" in the Kosciusko County Historic Site and Structures Inventory, Interim Report. District No. 4 schoolhouse is under the ownership of a neighboring church and is used for church-related programs; it has new windows, entry vestibule and renovated interior. District No. 7 is in private hands and appears less cared for and vacant, however the building does not appear to have had alterations to the exterior or interior.

Molded Concrete Block Construction

A unique feature of the Mock School is its full construction of molded concrete block masonry walls. While it is not uncommon to find buildings constructed entirely of molded concrete block, the building type and early age of construction distinguish the Mock School. The building's base (exposed walls from grade to elevation of first floor deck) and entire exterior wall surfaces are constructed from 8" x 8" x 16" molded concrete block in a rock face pattern. The only exceptions are the continuous water table blocks, sills and lintels which are smooth-faced molded concrete units. The name block in the upper front gable face is limestone with carved inscription.

The first hollow concrete block was designed in 1890 by Harmon S. Palmer in the United States. After 10 years of experimenting, Palmer patented the design in 1900. Palmer's blocks were 8" x 10" x 30", and they were so heavy they had to be lifted into place with a small crane. The standard block size became 8" x 8" x 16" reducing the blocks to manageable weights. By 1905, an estimated 1,500 companies were manufacturing concrete blocks in the United States with several companies producing portable mold machines; later Sears & Roebuck offered the machines which prompted wide-spread use of the material. The average output was about 10 blocks per person per hour on these hand-forming machines. The method of construction was often touted as "fireproof".⁷

In Indiana there were four large concrete block producers: Hoosier Manufacturing Company of Auburn, Goodwin Cement Block Company of Indianapolis, Ideal Concrete Machinery Company of South Bend, and Pettyjohn Company of Terre Haute. There is considerable speculation that the blocks were made locally though, and with locally obtained cement material.

The Sandusky Portland Cement Company opened a plant at Syracuse in October, 1898 (two other dates have also been reported as 1899 and 1901). The plant removed marl from Lake Wawasee at Syracuse and Waubee Lake, near Milford, and converted it into cement. The company was formed in West Virginia in 1892 by Spencer and Arthur Newberry. Their first cement plant was built at Bay

⁷ Simpson, Pamela, pg. 13

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Bridge, Ohio in the same year. Their second facility was built at Syracuse, Indiana. The name was changed to Sandusky Portland Cement Company of Ohio. In 1907, the company opened a plant in Dixon, Illinois, and constructed a white cement plant at York, Pennsylvania. Large tracts of land around Lake Wawasee and the entire Waubee Lake are shown under the ownership of the Sandusky Portland Cement Company in 1914. The plant in Syracuse was abandoned in 1920 due to legislation prohibiting the removal of marl from the lakes.⁸

A survey of the communities and area surrounding the Mock School for molded concrete block construction did not reveal a preponderance of the use of molded concrete block, assuming that if materials and skill were readily available; construction with the block would follow in large measure. There was some use of the material, but not significantly higher than what appears in other Midwestern towns during the same period. The typical uses of molded concrete block in either rock face or panel face for foundations and porch wall construction is present.

In North Webster there were a few commercial buildings incorporating molded block: an American Four-Square house and a smaller house constructed entirely of molded block, and a free-standing garage. In Leesburg, again there was a large and well articulated house constructed of molded block. In Syracuse, the home of the Portland Cement Company, there was a single, smaller home and free-standing garage constructed of the block as well as a large, well articulated church, Grace Lutheran, constructed in 1904 entirely of the block. In the rural area surrounding the Mock School a small barn is constructed of panel face block about a mile south of the school on N 500 E.

The two larger homes and particularly the Grace Lutheran Church of Syracuse appear to be unusually higher in level of detail and execution than what is typically found in molded concrete block construction. The two homes are constructed in either panel face and/or standard face block with some unusual corner blocks. The Grace Lutheran Church is constructed of rock face block with a water table matching that of the Mock School. The church also uses quarter blocks in its gable face like the Mock School. Considerably more detail and refinement is found in the Lutheran church, particularly in arched window blocks and highly detailed construction of its tower tops. Considering the first concrete block mold machine was patented in 1900 and Grace Lutheran was constructed by 1904, it would seem the builder had already obtained extensive experience in constructing with the molded block. The house constructed of molded block in Syracuse is also constructed in rock face block with a matching water table; however its sill and lintel blocks are different than the Mock School's. Whether or not there is a direct connection to the Mock School in terms of builder or supplier of blocks is indeterminate; however, it appears at least one builder in

⁸ *Sketch of Syracuse*, pg. 605

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the area was entrusted to do large scale molded block work early in the history of the building material's use.

A number of concrete block suppliers were located in the county by the end of the first decade of molded concrete block use. George Hursey dealt in brick, cement and other products in Syracuse, opening his shop in 1903 (likely a response to the materials readily available from the local cement manufacturer, and possibly the supplier of the Syracuse examples of block construction). A. Grisso "proprietor" of Sydney manufactured concrete brick block and handled Portland Cement. A business establishment in Warsaw named "Thomas LeHew & Son" was listed as manufacturers of cement products, dealers in Portland cement, contractors & builders and "inventors and makers of the Success Brick Machine". Another company in nearby Winona Lake was called Building Material & Manufacturing Company and was manufacturers of building blocks among other materials. These four businesses were found in a 1911 directory as part of a county history.⁹

⁹ Kosciusko County in Early History, pg. 21

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Section 10

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northeast corner of the property, continue in a line parallel with County Road 550 E 116 ½' south to the southeast corner of the property. Turn west and continue in a line parallel with County Road 875 N 122' to the southwest corner of the property. Turn north and continue in a line 116 ½' to the northwest corner of the property. Turn east and continue in a line 122' to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The described boundary incorporates the two contributing resources of the Mock School property and matches the boundary set by recorded deed in the transfer of the property to the Mock Community Center in 1931.

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Mock School, Kosciusko County, IN

Section 11 PHOTOGRAPHS

The following are a list of photographs taken of the Mock School:

School building exterior. Photo 0001. Mock School
Kosciusko County, IN
Kurt West Garner
October 9, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing northeast

School building exterior. Photo 0002. Mock School
Kosciusko County, IN
Kurt West Garner
October 9, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing south

School building exterior. Photo 0003. Mock School
Kosciusko County, IN
Kurt West Garner
October 9, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing west

Privy. Photo 0004. Mock School
Kosciusko County, IN
Kurt West Garner
October 9, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing southwest

School building interior-main room. Photo 0005. Mock School
Kosciusko County, IN
Kurt West Garner
October 9, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing southwest

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Mock School, Kosciusko County, IN

School building interior-main room. Photo 0006. Mock School
Kosciusko County, IN
Kurt West Garner
October 9, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing northeast

School building interior-windows. Photo 0007. Mock School
Kosciusko County, IN
Kurt West Garner
October 9, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing southeast

School building interior-cloak room. Photo 0008. Mock School
Kosciusko County, IN
Kurt West Garner
October 9, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing east

School building interior-floor. Photo 0009. Mock School
Kosciusko County, IN
Kurt West Garner
October 9, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing northwest

School building basement. Photo 0010. Mock School
Kosciusko County, IN
Kurt West Garner
October 9, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing northwest



Mock School, Kosciusko Co., IN photo 1



Mock School, Kosciusko Co., IN photo 3



Mock School, Kosciusko Co., IN photo 5



Mock School, Kosciusko Co., IN photo 6