

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

562

# 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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Ward, Frank and Dorothy (Feinauer), House

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 257 Lakeshore Drive

City or town: Battle Creek State: MI County: Calhoun

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national X statewide \_\_\_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

<u>Brian D Conway</u>	<u>7/23/14</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Michigan State Historic Preservation Officer</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

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**Signature of commenting official:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Title :** \_\_\_\_\_ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

*Joe Edson H. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

9.10.14  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District

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Site   
Structure   
Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT

Other: Wrightian

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### Materials:

Foundation: Concrete  
Roof: Asphalt  
Walls: Brick  
Other: Wood: Cyprus

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

### Summary Paragraph

The Frank Ward House, constructed in 1952, is a one-story dwelling with an intersecting unevenly pitched gable roofline and wide, overhanging eaves in the Wrightian style throughout. The entrance to the house fronts west toward Goguac Lake on Lakeshore Drive. The foundations are constructed of concrete block and the walls of red brick and cyprus planks, and the roof utilizes asphalt shingles imbricated in the square-butt pattern. The single-family dwelling features three bedrooms, an office, and a disaster-proof basement with an extensive fallout shelter designed by the owner, in collaboration with the architect. The residence remained in the ownership of the original family until recently and has experienced very few structural changes since its construction. The site also retains a small non-contributing shed.



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## **Narrative Description**

The Ward House stands on a 0.46 acre triangular lakefront lot on the southwestern shore of Goguac Lake, in Battle Creek, Michigan. The triangular shaped lot has 170 feet of lake frontage on the eastern edge, 52 feet of road frontage on the western edge, 170 feet on the southern edge, and 180 feet on its northern edge. The area surrounding the house is a lakefront mixed-income residential area featuring both large contemporary homes, as well as low to middle income cottages, constructed between 1930 and 1950. The area is comprised of rolling hills along the lake, originally termed Coguagiack Lake by Native Americans, which refers to the undulating prairie landscape.

The structure is constructed in an L-shaped plan, in which the interior of the "L" is the northwest elevation which fronts onto Lakeshore Drive. The primary entrance into the house is tucked into the juncture of the intersecting rectangles that comprise the L. Although the entrance is central and clearly visible from the driveway, it is far from a prominent feature of the façade. An attached garage is positioned in the southern wing of the structure and features a cyprus plank automatic garage door.

The northern elevation continues the red brick exterior wall construction and displays casement ribbon windows facing Goguac Lake. The southeastern elevation, although facing the lakefront instead of Lakeshore Drive, is the principal elevation. The architect, Lee Kawahara, drew inspiration from Frank Lloyd Wright's organic architecture and made the focal point of the house face Goguac Lake instead of the traditional street face (Paulson). This southeastern elevation features floor-to-ceiling windows in the central portion of the structure surrounded by ribbon windows and Wrightian corner windows. The southeastern, lakefront face of the house also displays a three-part sawtooth footprint. The kitchen and garage wing is distinct from the rest of the house, exhibiting a flat deck roof and tall, narrow windows each topped with a heavy concrete projecting canopy.

The floor plan consists of a central living and dining room area with two perpendicular wings. The northern wing contains the three bedrooms, two bathrooms and an office connected by a continuous side hallway. The office once functioned as a mixed-use room, serving both as a guest bedroom and an office. A folding wall provided privacy. The southern wing is comprised of the kitchen and the garage. The kitchen features custom-designed and constructed cabinetry, all of which were designed on-site by the architect. The house is faced entirely in a combination of "Saffron Elms" colored sand molded brick, cyprus planks and an abundance of glass lights. The flooring of the structure is primarily two-inch-thick terrazzo tile with Tennessee Crab Orchard flagstone penetrating the terrazzo from the entryway to the porch at the southern end of the house, dividing the dining and living room. The structure contains extensive custom-built cabinetry and built-in features throughout the entire house.

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The basement stairwell is reached through the kitchen. The basement is comprised of multiple rooms, including a tornado shelter and storage area, a utilities room, a workroom and an elaborate fallout shelter. The walls and ceiling of the basement are constructed entirely in 10" thick reinforced concrete, so that the entire basement can act as a shelter. The workroom was constructed as a woodworking shop and, hidden by a corkboard, the entrance to the fallout shelter is reached through the woodworking area. The fallout shelter lies apart from the foundations of the house, although connected by a hallway. The fallout shelter is comprised of a rectangular main room, a storage area and an exit area which attaches to an exit tunnel to the exterior.

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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 National Register listing.)

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Social History

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**Period of Significance**

1951-1952

**Significant Dates**

1952

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Kawahara, Yuzuru "LeRoy"

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Frank Ward House is significant under National Register Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1951-52, the house is architecturally significant as an excellent example of a mid-century modern Wrightian residence by Taliesin Fellow Yuzuru "LeRoy" Kawahara. It is one of few known residences designed solely by Kawahara, who later planned numerous commercial buildings in central California. The residence is almost completely intact and original to its 1952 construction. The structure is also significant for its elaborate fallout shelter and disaster-proof basement planned by the house's first owner, Frank Ward, who later served as civil defense directors of both the City of Battle Creek and the State of Michigan. The shelter is a particularly early example of Cold War-era family bomb/fallout shelters.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **The Owner, Frank Ward**

Much of Frank Ward's life revolved around the military. When he turned sixteen, Ward (1912–2010) enrolled at the Northwestern Military and Naval Academy in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. He graduated in 1932 and was then commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Army Infantry. During World War II, Ward served in the Pacific as the Chief of Supply Plans, and assisted in the supply planning and acquisition of materials for the invasion of Japan. Ward eventually rose to the rank of colonel. Following the dropping of the atomic bomb, and during the American occupation of Japan, Ward was sent to Hiroshima and Nagasaki to research which structures had been strong enough to withstand the explosions. Ward accompanied the general of the 5<sup>th</sup> Air Force on a C-47 flight over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and landed about two or three miles from the city center. One of Ward's findings was a 6x10 area under a 12 inch thick slab of concrete in "ground zero" where a person could have survived. After the war Ward became the Civil Defense Director of Michigan and, in 1957, the Civil Defense Director of Battle Creek, which became home to the national headquarters for the Federal Civil Defense Administration (FCDA) and its Staff College in 1954, when the headquarters were moved from Washington D.C.

After purchasing lots eight and nine of Stewart Park, Ward began searching for an architect to design a home for him, his wife Dorothy, and their two children.

### **The House's Architect**

Yuzuru (LeRoy or Lee) Kawahara designed the Ward House. Kawahara (1924-2004) was born in Alviso, California, near San Jose, and attended Los Gatos High School and the California Polytechnic State University. He became interested in Frank Lloyd Wright's architecture as a student, after encountering Wright's work in his Los Gatos High School's library. Kawahara vowed to ask Wright, if ever able to meet him, where he should be educated, in hopes of joining the Taliesin fellowship. Only months later, in 1942 in the wake of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Kawahara and his family were displaced and confined to the Japanese-American internment camp at Heart Mountain, Wyoming. After a year's detainment, Kawahara was given a job as kitchen help in an Episcopalian seminary near Milwaukee. This job was convenient in its proximity to Taliesin in Spring Green, Wisconsin. In an interview with Indira Berndston at the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, Kawahara explained that he went to Taliesin in the winter of 1944 unannounced to ask Wright what education he needed in order to be considered for the Taliesin Fellowship. According to Kawahara, Wright thought for a moment and then responded, "I don't believe in accepting students from college; it's four years that I have to undo... why don't you come here instead?" Kawahara, overjoyed, gathered funds for tuition and moved to Taliesin in the spring of 1944.

Kawahara was drafted into the military only a few months after arriving at Taliesin. In his interview, he described this as "a threat to the fact that I'd finally found a life that was something



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that was so unique and good.” When he finished basic training and was asked if he was ready to go overseas and fight, Kawahara responded that he did not think he could kill anyone; consequently he was discharged only a few months later. When he was released from duty, Kawahara was stationed near Lakeland, Florida, where Frank Lloyd Wright had designed several buildings for Florida Southern College. He visited the college and saw that many of Wright’s buildings were already in disrepair. After speaking with Dr. Ludd Spivey, the president of the college, Kawahara agreed to work on repairing some of the structures in exchange for housing and food. While there, Kawahara also worked under the architect Alfred Browning Parker, a Modernist architect in Miami of whose work Wright approved. In the interview, Kawahara explained that he exchanged a few ideas with Parker, helped him with drafting and assisted Parker in finishing a few things at the house that Parker had designed for himself.

After returning to Taliesin, Kawahara helped Wright to create the models for the Vigo Sundt residence in Madison and the Guggenheim Museum, and he aided in the construction of the Midway Barn at Taliesin and several structures at Taliesin West, including the water tower, light tower and gate. Kawahara was intermittently at Taliesin from 1944 through 1948. At one point, Wright asked him to go to Rochester, Minnesota, where he had recently designed the Keys, Bulbulian and McBean houses. He wanted Kawahara to help assist in their construction.

After traveling throughout the Midwest and aiding other ex-apprentices in their work, Kawahara came to Battle Creek, Michigan, to help Taliesin ex-apprentice Will Willsey build structures in southwest Michigan. It was while working in Battle Creek that Lee Kawahara met Frank Ward.

Lee Kawahara later went on to work as the architect and Vice President of Barry Swenson Builders in his hometown of San Jose, California. He was a prolific designer of commercial structures with Barry Swenson Builders. Kawahara did not design any residential structures while in California. The Ward House is the only documented residence by Lee Kawahara, although one more example tentatively associated with him exists in the Battle Creek, Michigan, area. Lee Kawahara was fully employed at Barry Swenson Builders until the day he passed away, at the age of 80.

### **The House**

The irregular shape of the triangular lot demanded an innovative architectural design. As Frank Ward’s family recalls, three different area architects drew up plans for the home and all were unacceptable for one principal reason: each plan had its primary living spaces facing the street rather than the lake. Considering the logistics of the property’s layout, with more than triple the frontage of land on the lakefront than the road, it seemed obvious to Ward (who was a proclaimed admirer of Frank Lloyd Wright’s organic architecture) that the structure should reflect the property’s form and face the lake. Lee Kawahara was working on a commercial building in downtown Battle Creek, and when Ward learned of Kawahara’s background with Frank Lloyd Wright, he asked Kawahara to draw up plans for the home, but failed to tell him the reason why the past three architects had failed to meet his expectations. Kawahara, true to his Taliesin roots, drew a structure that was contoured to and in tune with the land, in which the

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focal point of the home was the lakefront and which utilized natural light in a truly modern fashion.

Kawahara accepted the commission from Frank Ward and began the year-long construction of the Ward House in July of 1952. Ward was intimately involved in the design process; he had kept a scrapbook of "dream house" ideas since he was a sophomore in high school. Kawahara worked to implement many facets of Ward's "dream house" scrapbook, which indicates the extent of their collaboration.

The house is constructed in an L-shaped plan, in which the exterior of the L faces the lakefront. The home had with three bedrooms, an office, dining-living room, attached garage and kitchen wing and a disaster-proof basement. It is constructed entirely in a combination of "Saffron Elms" colored sand molded brick, bought from the Corlett Lumber Company, cyprus wood and an abundance of glass panes. The flooring of the structure is primarily two-inch-thick terrazzo tile with Tennessee Crab Orchard sandstone used as flagstones penetrating the terrazzo from the entryway to the porch at the southern end of the house, dividing the dining and living room.

The house boasts ninety-seven windows, eighty-five of which have lake views. The combination of the numerous windows and the cyprus and brick construction of the house results in an interior that literally glows. In typical Wrightian style, Kawahara constructed the house to have differing interior ceiling heights; the ceilings in the main entry and bedroom areas are remarkably low. The architecture and lower rooflines lead the guest into the living and dining room area where the ceilings suddenly rise dramatically, transitioning into an unexpected spaciousness, complemented by the abundance of windows and natural light.

Kawahara was not only the architect for the house, but also became the general contractor when he and Ward became dissatisfied with the work of the original general contractor. Kawahara was involved in every aspect of the house's design, from every light fixture, to the cabinets and the design of the basement. He brought cabinetmakers into the house and had every cabinet, drawer and window custom built in place, in the same cyprus wood as the rest of the structure. Each light fixture was custom-created in the house as well. Many of these are expressed in simple glass paned fixtures that lie flush with the ceiling and are attached by four cyprus pieces centered at the edges. A more elaborate prairie-style glass lamp has since been removed.

### **Bomb/Fallout Shelter**

The basement is an especially interesting example of the collaboration between Frank Ward and Lee Kawahara. Looking at the final plans for the house, an observer might notice that the final plan for the basement is not an accurate depiction of the actual basement layout. It seems that this falsification was not an accident, but was instead planned to hide the defensive details of the structure. As Ward was highly concerned with the possibility of a nuclear bomb hitting the city of Battle Creek, he designed an elaborate bomb/fallout shelter hidden in the basement which Kawahara helped him to incorporate into the design of the house. The basement has poured concrete walls capped with a ten inch ceiling of concrete, and reinforced with a mesh framework

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of steel rods laid in a four by five-inch grid; this indicates that the entire basement was intended to be both fireproof, and secure from harm by natural disasters.

The actual fallout shelter is carefully situated separately from the foundations of the house, so as to conceal it. The entrance to the shelter is hidden behind a floor-to-ceiling length of perforated pegboard in Ward's woodworking shop that had been laden with tools. Creative placement of piping conceals the tracking by which the pegboard slides over to reveal the steel fire door. The shelter was constructed to withstand a ten-megaton atomic bomb hitting Battle Creek, which Ward considered a target because it was headquarters of the Federal Civil Defense Administration (FCDA) and its Staff College was also located there. Ward's theory was that if Battle Creek were to be hit by an atomic bomb, the blast would blow the entire house away, incinerate everything in the area and even the underground reinforced fallout shelter would shift twelve feet and back within seconds. Ward designed the shelter so that, if those inside the shelter could survive the initial blasts, they could survive long enough to await the dissipation of the worst of the radiation. Ward had anticipated every possible scenario and even included an escape hatch in the shelter's design, waterproof steel lockers for weapons, food and valuables, a hand-operated ventilation system and an old-fashioned pitcher pump for water. Although the designs for the shelter were all executed by Frank Ward, the original excavation work and foundations were done by Kawahara, and he supervised the construction of the entire structure, including the fallout shelter.

Frank Ward's 1951-52 bomb/fallout shelter was one of the first, preceding by several years the federal government's promotion of family shelters in the late 1950s and 1960s. Ward's first-hand experience reviewing the results of the use of the atomic bomb in Japan in 1945 gave him insight that most of the nation did not have.

The Federal Civil Defense Administration was established in 1951 in the wake of the Soviet Union's successful testing of an atomic bomb in 1949. Early efforts focused on promoting the preparation of public and family shelters that would provide protection from atomic blasts and from the resulting fallout for the brief period necessary. But in the wake of the Soviet Union's successful 1953 testing its own hydrogen bomb, far more powerful than the atomic bomb and resulting in far larger and longer lasting doses of fallout, the futility of providing shelters to protect the public from bomb blasts became evident. After 1958, when the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the Office of Defense Mobilization were combined into a new Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, the government began to promote constructing and furnishing family fallout shelters in which families could remain until the fallout threat dissipated. This government promotion of family fallout shelters picked up momentum in the early 1960s with the 1961 crisis over Berlin and the Cuban missile crisis. However, despite the government's efforts and widespread public anxiety of the "Soviet threat," few Americans actually built fallout shelters (Rose, 2-4, 12-15, 42-48, 58, 62).

The Ward House' bomb shelter is significant an extremely early example of bomb/fallout shelters, built years before the government actively promoted private civilian shelters. Ward is

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rumored to have designed and built similar shelters, modeled after his own, in other private residences around Goguac Lake, but no other examples have thus far surfaced.

### **Ward House in More Recent Years**

The Ward House stayed in the original family's ownership until 2013. After both Frank and Dorothy Ward passed away, the property was inherited by their two children, Alice Raviolo and John Ward. Alice and John recognized the historical significance of their childhood home and contacted the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, spurring on this research and encouraging the National Register nomination. The Ward House was sold to a new family who bought the house with an interest in its history and architectural qualities.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### **Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Barnace, Betty. "Yuzuru Kawahara, Partner in Design of S.J. Buildings." *San Jose Mercury News* 10 Mar. 2004.

Clark, Lester W., comp. *Warranty Deed*. 3 July 1950. Deed for Lots 8 & 9 of Stewart Park. Battle Creek, MI.

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Rose, Kenneth D. *One Nation Underground: The Fallout Shelter in American Culture*. New York: New York University Press, 2001.



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Ward, Frank. *The Emergency Broadcast System for Local Civil Defense and Local Radio Stations*. Battle Creek, MI: City of Battle Creek, 1968.

Watson, Williard. "Veterans Administration." Letter to Eugene Masselink and Frank Lloyd Wright. 4 Feb. 1948. MS. Frank Lloyd Wright Archvise at Taliesin West, Scottsdale, AZ.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** 0.46 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

#### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

#### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 646950 | Northing: 4683170 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting :       | Northing:         |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

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The boundary of the Frank Ward House includes all of Lots eight and nine of Stewart Park, according to the recorded plat thereof, and to the water's edge of Goguac Lake, bounded on either side by a straight line extension of the side lines of said lots to Goguac Lake, and all riparian rights appurtenant to the above-described land and appurtenant to said Lots eight and nine.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the entire property historically and presently associated with the house.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Katherine Kirby  
organization: Michigan State Historic Preservation Office & EMU Historic Preservation Program  
street & number: 702 W. Kalamazoo Street, P.O. Box 30740  
city or town: Lansing state: MI zip code: 48909  
e-mail katherineapkirby@gmail.com or kirbyk@michigan.gov  
telephone: (231) 649-0115  
date: 5 November 2013

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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### Photo Log

Name of Property: Frank and Dorothy (Feinauer) Ward House

City or Vicinity: Battle Creek

County: Calhoun County

State: Michigan

Photographer: Katherine Kirby

Date Photographed: 2012

1. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Principal façade exterior, looking southeast.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0001
2. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Rear, lakefront elevation exterior, looking northwest.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0002
3. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Rear, lakefront garage & kitchen wing elevation exterior, looking north.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0003
4. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Rear, Detail of cantilevered pediments on garage & kitchen wing exterior, looking northwest.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0004
5. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Living room, interior, looking southeast.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0005
6. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Living room, interior, looking northwest.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0006
7. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Dining room, interior, looking southwest.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0007
8. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Detail of light fixture, interior.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0008
9. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Aerial photo of house, historic photo, mid-1960s.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0009
10. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Master bedroom, interior, looking east.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0010
11. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Office, interior, looking north.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0011
12. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Kitchen, interior, looking northeast.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0012

Ward, Frank and Dorothy (Feinauer) House  
Name of Property

Calhoun County, MI  
County and State

13. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Basement, Tornado Shelter/Storage Area, interior.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0013
14. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Basement, woodworking shop, interior.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0014
15. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Basement, concealed entrance to fallout shelter, interior.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0015
16. Ward House Battle Creek, MI: Basement, hallway into fallout shelter, interior.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0016
17. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Basement, main room in fallout shelter, interior.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0017
18. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Basement, external tunnel exit and side room in fallout shelter, interior.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0018
19. Ward House, Battle Creek, MI: Non-contributing shed on property, looking northeast.  
MI\_Calhoun\_Ward House\_0019

**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.460 et seq.).  
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

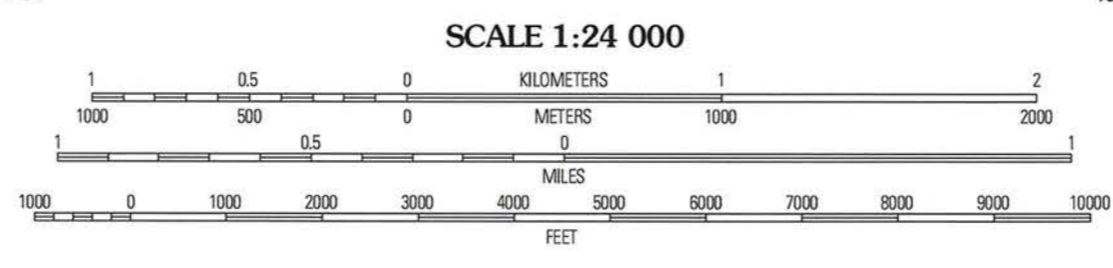
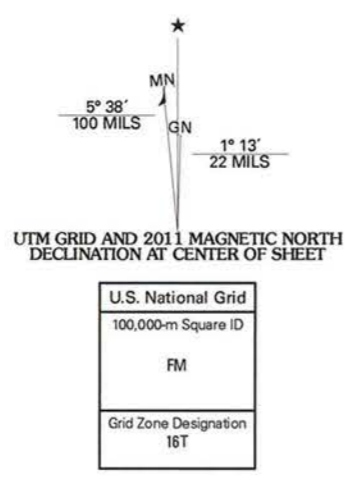




Wards  
Frank +  
Dorothy  
Finnauer  
House  
Calhoun  
Co. MI  
16  
648750  
4683170

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)  
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and  
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 16T  
10 000-foot ticks: Michigan Coordinate System of 1983  
(south zone)

Imagery.....NAIP, July 2009  
Roads.....©2006-2010 Tele Atlas  
Names.....GNIS, 2010  
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2009  
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 1999  
Boundaries.....Census, IBWC, IBC, USGS, 1972 - 2010



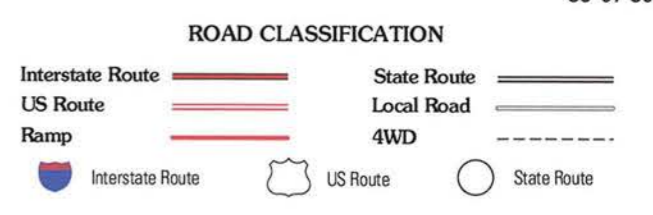
SCALE 1:24 000  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988  
This map was produced to conform with version 0.5.10  
of the USGS US Topo Product Standard.  
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.5.16



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Barfield	Bedford	Belleve
Augusta	Battle Creek	Ceresco
Climax	East Leroy	Ellis Corners

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES



**BATTLE CREEK, MI**  
2011













































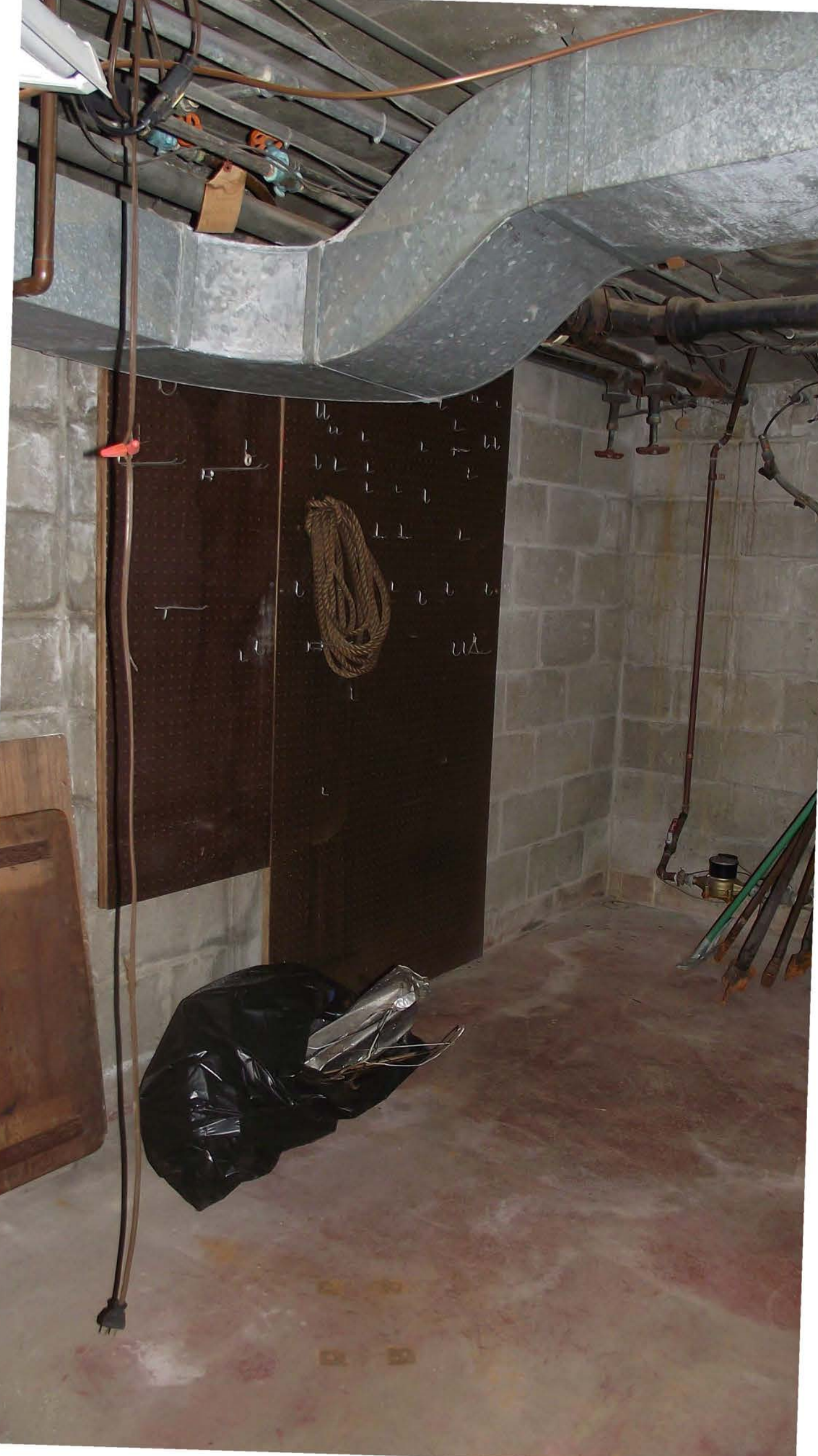






























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Ward, Frank and Dorothy, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MICHIGAN, Calhoun

DATE RECEIVED: 7/25/14                      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/22/14  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/08/14                      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/10/14  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000562

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    9.10.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



STATE OF MICHIGAN

RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

SCOTT WOOSLEY, CFA  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



July 23, 2014

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is a national register nomination form for the Frank and Dorothy (Feinauer) Ward House in Calhoun County, Michigan. The property is being submitted for listing in the national register. No written comments concerning this nomination were submitted to us prior to the submission of the nomination to you.

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to Robert O. Christensen, national register coordinator, by phone at 517/335-2719 or email at [christensenr@michigan.gov](mailto:christensenr@michigan.gov).

Sincerely yours,

Brian D. Conway  
State Historic Preservation Officer