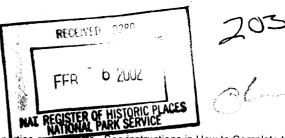
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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	
istoric name Normain Heights Historic D	District
other names/site number	
. Location	
city or town Mishawaka East Ardennes, Pala	in, 2300-2800 Normandy, and 100-200 N/A not for publication au, Bastogne, Leyte, Saint Lo, & Guam N/A vicinity ounty St. Joseph code 141 zip code 46545
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
request for determination of eligibility meets the documer Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional re meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I nationally statewide locally. See continuation of Signature of certifying official/Title Indiana Department of Natural Resour State or Federal agency and bureau	ion sheet for additional comments.) Date
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	
. National Park Service Certification	1am) A
hereby certify that the property is: entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.	Date of Action Date of Action 3/20/01
determined eligible for the National Register	
See continuation sheet.	
determined not eligible for the National Register	
removed from the National Register	
other, (explain:)	

Normain Heights Historic District Name of Property		St. Joseph IN County and State			
5. Classification		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Ownership of Property Check as many boxes as apply) X private Category of Property (Check only one box)	(Do not include	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count Contributing Noncontributing			
public-local X district public-State site	224	92	buildings		
public-Federal structure	·	0	sites		
Object	0	0	structures		
	0	1	objects		
	225	93	Total		
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)	in the Netteral De	buting resources previ egister	ously listed		
N/A	0				
6. Function or Use					
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from in				
DOMESTIC: Single Dwell	ing DOMES	ΓIC: Sin	gle Dwelling		
7. Description			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from	instructions)			
MODERN:	foundation	CONCE	RETE		
	walls	SYNTHETIC METAL: A	•		
	roof	ASPH	ALT		
	other	WOO)D		

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable	National	Register	Criteria
18 Amely Hall in m.		aves for the	

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
 - Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
 - 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.
 - 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 significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING &
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1946-1951

Significant Dates

1947

1949

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Schwartz, Karl

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic 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 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 #

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository:

Normain-Northway Neighborhood Association

Name of Property	County and State
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property 76 acres	
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)	
1 16 568050 4615210 Zone Easting Northing 2 16 568450 4615210	3 16 568480 4614390 Zone Easting Northing 4 16 568180 4614540 X 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 Glory-June Greiff	
organization for Normain-Northway Neighborhood A	Association date 07-16-2001
	telephone telephone
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 A Sketch map for historic districts and properties	
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 Various	
street & number	telephone
city or town	state zip code

Normain Heights Historic District

St. Joseph IN

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.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Normain Heights I	Historic District	St.	Joseph	County	IN
	LIST OF RESOURCES				
North Main Street, wes					
2333	С				
2339	С				
2343	С				
2347	С				
2353	С				
2357	С				
2361	С				
2403	С				
2407	C				
2411	c				
2417	NC				
2421	С				
2425	С				
2503	С				
2507	NC				
2513	NC				
2519	С				
2603	С				
2609	c				
2617	C				
2623	С				
2703	C				
2709	NC				
2717	NC				
2729	С				
2733	NC ,	7			
2739	NC				
2743	NC				
2747	С				
2803	С				
2807	С				
2811	C				
2817	NC				
2821	NC				
2825	С				
2903	· c				
2907	С				
2911	С				
North Main Street, east					
2332 (fire station)	NC				

ters Form 10-000s

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Section number Page	
Normain Heights Historic District	St. Joseph County IN

Normain	Heights	Historic	District
2348 2356			C C
2406		•	С
2410			NC
2416 2422			C C
2506			C
2510			c
2516			С
2522	.		С
2604 (faces 2610	Leyte)		NC C
2614			C
2620			c
2704			NC
2710			С
2716			С
2722 2732			c c
2740			c
2806			c
2810			NC
2816			С
2822			NC
Normandy, w 2303	est side		
2309			C NC
2313			NC
2319			С
2323			С
2327			С
2333 2337			C
2343			C
2347			NC
2353			NC
2359			NC
2409			C
2415 2419			c c
2425		•	NC
2431			C
2505			С
2509			С
2515			С

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____5 Page ___3 Normain Heights Historic District St. Joseph County IN 2519 С С 2603 2609 NC 2615 С 2619 2709 С 2711 С 2721 С С 2725 С 2803 С 2809 2817 С 2821 С Normandy, east side С 2304 2310 С С 2314 2320 NC 2324 С 2328 С 2334 С 2338 С 2344 NC 2348 С 2354 С 2358 С 2364 С 2404 С 2408 С 2414 С 2418 С 2424 NC 2428 С 2434 С 2504 С 2510 С 2514 С С 2520 2524 С 2604 С 2608 С 2612 С 2616 С 2622 NC 2626

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Normain Heights His	toric District	St. Joseph County	I
2704	c .		
2708	NC		
2714	· c		
2722	. NC .		
2728	С		
2732	NC		
2804	С		
2808	С		
2812	NC		
2818	NC		
2824	C		
Ardennes, north side			
104	С		
108	C		
114	C		
116	С		
122	NC		
126	С		
132	C		
136	NC		
140	NC	•	
202	NC		
208	NC		
212	С .		
216	С		
222	С		
226	NC		
230	C .		
236	C		
240	C		
244	NC		
304	NC	•	
308	NC		
312	С		
316	С		
Ardennes, south side			
113	NC		
115	NC	A	
121	NC		
125	NC		
131	NC		
135	· NC		
139	С		
203	С		
207	NC		

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Normain	Heights	Historic	District
211 215 221 225 229			NC C C NC NC
Palau, nort 112 118 122 126 130	th side		C NC C C
136 140 202 208 212			C NC C C
216 222 226 230 Palau, sout	ch side		C C NC C
111 117 121 125 129			c c c c
135 139 203 207 211			C C C C
217 221 225 231 Bastogne, n	orth side		C C C NC
114 120 124 130 134			NC C C C
138 142 204 208			C NC C NC

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Normain Heights Historic District 212 216 С 222 С 226 С 230 Bastogne, south side С 117 С 121 С 127 NC 131 С 135 С 141 С 203 207 NC 211 NC 217 NC 221 С 227 С 231 NC Levte, north side 114 С 120 NC 124 NC 128 134 С 138 С 142 NC 204 NC 208 NC 212 С 218 С 222 С 226 C 230 Leyte, south side 111 С 117 С 121 С 125 С 131 С 135 С 139 С 203 NC 207

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Normain Heights	Historic District	St. Joseph County In
213	С	
217	C	
221	c	
227	NC	
231	C	
Saint Io, north side	· ·	
114	С	
120	c	
124	C	
130	c	
134	c .	
138	c	
204	c	
208	C	
212	C	
216	NC	
222	c	
226	c	
230	c	
234	c	
Saint Lo, south side	•	
111	C	
117	c	
121	C	
125	c	
129	C	
135	C	
139	NC	
203	c ·	
207	c	
213	NC	
217	C	
223	NC	`
227	C	
231	С	
Guam, north side		
114	c	
118	С	·
124	c	^ .
128	NC	
132	c	
138	NC	
204	· NC	
208	C	
212	c	

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Normain Height	s Historic District	St. Joseph County IN
218	NC	
224	NC	
228	C	
232	C	
Guam, south side		
109	NC	•
115	С	
119	NC	
123	С	
129	NC	
135	C .	
139	NC	·
203	NC	
211	NC .	
217	NC	
223	NC	
229	С	
237	С	
243	NC	

There is one contributing site--the entire subdivision--with its planned park and curving streets. There is one non-contributing object, the 1991 war memorial.

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Normain Heights Historic District

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Normain Heights is a post-World War II subdivision built between 1947 and 1949 on what had been aneighty-acre farm on the north side of Mishawaka. Composed of 315 houses in seven different styles, Normain Heights lies along and east of Main Street and north of McKinley Avenue (US20). Its name is a shorthand reference to North Main, which, before the housing project was developed, had its north terminus at the federal highway. Main Street (photos 1,2) and Normandy Drive (photos 3,4) to the east, the houses line both sides of six essentially parallel avenues, some of them gently curved, all named for World War II battle sites. They are, south to north: Guam, Saint Lo (photo 5), Leyte (photos 6,7), Bastogne (photo 8), Palau (photo 9), and Ardennes (photos 10,11). These streets are a little over two blocks long, with no cross streets or alleys; all have sidewalks. There are numerous mature trees along the streets and in backyards, most of which were planted at the time of construction. At the south end of the subdivision, along McKinley Avenue, is a park (photo 12), a part of the original plan. The farm buildings that had been on the land when it was acquired had stood in this vicinity, east of the present site of the fire station. shaped park, which was originally seven acres, contains playing fields on its north side and an area of mature trees in the part that lies adjacent to McKinley. The plan originally called for "an acre to God" to be set aside for a church--where today stands the New Apostolic Church (photo 13) on the west side of Main Street. The church is not included in the district. Later, an acre of the park was given to the city for a fire station, which was built on the east side of Main in 1963 (photo 14) on a site where originally there had been an entrance to the park.

The southwest corner of the subdivision, along McKinley, was set aside for commercial development in the original plan. Commercial enterprises do occupy this space today, but the earliest businesses there were a Texaco station on the northwest corner of Main and McKinley, and a cafeteria on the northeast, both of which are long gone. These parcels were sold off in 1955 and at that point were no longer part of Normain Heights, thus are not included in the nomination.

While in a very real sense the entirety of Normain Heights is a

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memorial to veterans, a marker commemorating Marine Pfc. John F. Nagy "and all those who made the supreme sacrifice" was placed in the intersection of Normandy and Guam in 1948. At some point, the marker, struck by vehicles too many times and broken, was removed. After years of clamor for a replacement, a Veterans Memorial was dedicated in 1991 toward the south end of Normandy Drive at the east terminus of Guam in a small traffic island. The memorial was removed temporarily during major street and sewer repairs, but was rededicated on Veterans Day 2000. The memorial (photo 15) is composed of a flagpole and four projectile shells from World War II battleship quns; each shell is on a separate concrete base and pointed upward in a different direction. Facing south is an inscribed tablet of red granite on a concrete base. inscription reads: THIS MEMORIAL IS/ DEDICATED TO/THOSE WHO GAVE/THEIR LIVES IN/ALL THE WARS.//AUGUST 5, 1991.

The seven house types in Normain Heights are randomly scattered throughout the district. All were built with gabled roofs and all were sided originally with aluminum donated by Reynolds. While many of the houses have been remodeled over the years, a goodly -number retain the original siding, advertised at the time as "durable and soundproof." By providing potential buyers a choice among seven house types with different interior layouts, Veterans Homes of Mishawaka hoped to avoid the "cookie-cutter" look of Levittown and other similar postwar housing tracts. Even houses built to the same plan did not always look alike; some were constructed to a mirror image of the house plan (compare photos 20 and 21, for example), and some were turned ninety degrees on the All 315 of the original houses remain in place, save one that formerly stood at 207 Guam, bordering the north edge of the park. In 1999 it was threatened by a major storm sewer project, but the neighborhood rallied to prevent its demolition and the city instead moved the house to an appropriate site in the far northeast corner of the subdivision. Its address is now 316 Ardennes (photo 16), at the east end of that street, the last in the line of houses on the north side of Ardennes. The site that was formerly 207 Guam (photo 17) is now an easement giving access to the sewer main and is sown in grass.

The houses were all designed to accommodate families with low-to-moderate incomes and were either two- or three-bedroom: some with poured-concrete basements, some built on a concrete slab. There

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is no pattern to their distribution; families chose the houses based on their own needs and desires. Among the seven styles are four variations of one-story dwellings, all clearly derivatives of the popular Cape Cod style, a one-and-a-half story, a split level, and a two-story "foursquare." Characteristic of several of the styles is a large mullioned wood-frame picture window (twelve panes) in the living room. Apart from this, the remaining windows in all seven of the house types were one-over-one wood-frame double-hung sashes, sometimes paired.

The seven styles offered--differentiated here by letters for convenience--were A) a tri-level (two bedrooms, with a basement-see photo 18); B) a one-and-a-half story with basement (two bedrooms--see photo 19); C) a "foursquare" with basement (two bedrooms--see photos 20 and 21); D) a two-bedroom on a concrete slab (one story--see photo 22); E) a two-bedroom with basement (one story--see photo 23); F) a three bedroom on a slab (one story--see photos 24 and 25), and G) a three bedroom with basement (one story--see second house, photo 6). About one-fourth of the houses are the three bedroom with basement style (G), closely -followed by the two bedroom with basement style (E). prevalent style is the tri-level (A), which represents only about seven percent of the houses. They are widely and randomly distributed. All seven styles can be found on Main and Normandy, the west and east boundary streets, respectively. But the mix varies dramatically from street to street. Overall, the most popular house type was apparently the one-story, three-bedroom with basement--about one-fifth of the houses--followed by the onestory, two-bedroom with basement. The tri-level was the least popular, with but 21 examples scattered throughout the district.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As an especially fine example of a cohesive post-World War II housing community developed by and for veterans, Normain Heights is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of community planning and social history. Typical of many communities across the United States, Mishawaka experienced an acute housing shortage following World War II as veterans came home to their families, eager to begin their pursuit

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of the American dream. Mishawaka and the larger South Bend-Mishawaka region was a particularly desirable area for families to locate, as jobs were plentiful locally in the many large industries.

The city of Mishawaka wasted little time in attempting to grapple with the problem, and appointed a Housing Coordinator, J. A. Riggs, in January 1946. The Chamber of Commerce set up a housing committee to study the problem and work with Mr. Riggs. Some preliminary ideas were bandied about, but no immediate action resulted, apart from a "Survey of Mishawaka Housing Needs" that was undertaken the following month. Meanwhile, local veterans' organizations had also been considering the problem. Legion Post 161 set up a committee to help find solutions to the housing shortage, as did Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Post 360. Together, these two committees sought the cooperation of the United Rubber Workers of America (URWA) Local 65, the union associated with the city's largest employer, the United States Rubber Company (locally still called Ball Band, which had become a wholly-owned subsidiary of U.S. Rubber). Many of the workers were veterans in need of housing. In an amazing display of unity, the three groups agreed to form the Mishawaka Vets' Homes, Inc. (also known as Veterans Homes of Mishawaka, Inc.) and apply for a nonprofit charter. The new organization's intent was focused solely on getting a low-cost housing program for the veterans underway as soon as possible. The charter was approved by the state in August, and in only a week's time, Mishawaka Vets' Homes, Inc. began accepting applications for home sites. Nearly one hundred veterans, each submitting a \$300 down payment, signed up on the first day, 24 August 1946.

The organization purchased from Mr. and Mrs. A.A. Felton an eighty-acre plot of farmland--formerly the old William Schmelz farm--that lay mostly northeast of the terminus of North Main Street at US20. Robert L. Pine, a development engineer from Dayton, Ohio, prepared a preliminary land-use plan by mid-September, showing locations for businesses, a park, a school, and churches. (Ultimately, final plans did not include acreage for a school, as the city had acquired land for the purpose a few blocks to the east.) Mishawaka Vets' Homes hired architect Karl Schwartz to design seven different houses from among which the potential homeowners could choose. The plans and specifications were to

NPS Form 10-8004

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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meet the standards of the Federal Housing Authority (FHA). The organization made a point of stressing that these houses were not to be prefabricated, but would be sturdily built on site. All would contain fully-equipped kitchens and furnaces using the family's choice of fuel: gas, coal, or oil. All the houses were to be sided with aluminum provided by the Reynolds Company. Most importantly, the cost of the houses would be in the low-to-medium range.

With preliminary work underway and the plans approved by the FHA, Mishawaka Vets Homes agreed to allow the newly-named Normain Heights to be annexed by the city of Mishawaka in November 1946. The name had been decided by way of a contest held by the American Legion and is simply a contraction of "North Main." "Heights" part of the name is pure fantasy, typical of subdivision nomenclature.) Annexation papers and covenants were signed in January 1947 and approved by the City Plan Commission and the Board of Public Works early the following month. With the exception of Normandy Drive--the eastern boundary street--at sixty feet and the new extension of North Main Street at eighty feet, streets were fifty feet wide. The streets were named for famous World War II campaigns, obviously still fresh in the minds of the public: Ardennes, Palau, Saint Lo, Bastogne, Leyte, and Guam -- all avenues -- along with the aforementioned Normandy Drive. Besides paved streets and sidewalks, the city provided sanitary and storm sewers, city water, and gas and electrical lines, the costs of which were to be included in the purchase price of the houses.

Mishawaka Vets Homes arranged for the construction of scale models of each of the houses offered, which were placed on display in the local URWA hall, along with floor plans and blueprints. The idea was to give veterans ample opportunity to study the models and plans in order to make the best choice for their needs.

Work on preparing the site and preliminary landscaping began immediately. While some of the existing trees were saved and others cut for timber, the remainder were offered to the public for use as firewood in a very clever bit of strategy that helped get the land cleared quickly while performing a public service. "Anyone" was welcome to the wood. There was a charge of one dollar to enter the property for the purpose of cutting wood, but no limit on what any one person or family could take. All anyone

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needed was "a sharp axe and muscle" (Mishawaka Enterprise 8 January 1947).

Unlike the majority of post-World War II housing projects, which were privately developed and loans procured individually by the potential home buyers, Normain Heights was a non-profit venture. After receiving loan valuation from the Federal Housing Authority, Mishawaka Vets' Homes, Inc. received a combined loan of \$2,499,000 from the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Guarantee Title and Trust Company of Columbus, Ohio. As the corporation was non-profit, the houses were sold at cost. Phoenix Mutual held the mortgages.

With streets, curbs, sidewalks, sewer and water lines in place, groundbreaking for the first houses took place in November 1947. Before year's end, about fifty partially constructed houses had risen at Normain Heights. As some of the old farm buildings were still standing near the south end of the property, that area was was developed last. Winter hampered outside construction progress, but workers cut boards into rafters and studs in the old barn. Later, they also measured out sections of aluminum siding in advance to help speed construction. The following spring work took off in earnest. Certainly the project provided quite a lot of local employment. An article in a local newspaper noted that there were "111 carpenters, 47 cement foundation men, 12 plumbers, two roofers and 68 laborers busy on the various homes" (South Bend Tribune, 16 September 1948).

Less than a year after groundbreaking, a formal dedication ceremony was held in October 1948. Workers had completed over seventy houses, about half of which were already occupied. Another seventy-odd were nearly constructed, and still another seventy or so excavations were completed. A few weeks prior to the dedication of the subdivision, a ceremony was held at the intersection of Normandy and Guam to dedicate a memorial to Marine Pfc. John F. Nagy, who represented "all those in the armed forces who made the supreme sacrifice" in World War II (South Bend Tribune 4 October 1948). Nagy was an area native killed in action on the island of Guam in July 1944. This memorial was damaged by frequent collisions over the years and eventually removed, but a new memorial was dedicated in the same intersection in 1991.

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Within another year, by September 1949, all 315 houses were completed and about seventy percent were occupied. An open house showing two different models was held that month, which soon resulted in the remainder being purchased, especially with the required down payment reduced to \$330. Ads touted the spacious kitchen, extra large closets, the beautiful picture window, and the tile bath and shower that were features of each house. All this and more for a mere \$55 to \$63 a month, inclusive of taxes and insurance.

After the last farm buildings were cleared, the seven-acre park was completed along McKinley, giving the children of Normain Heights a safe place to play without having to cross busy streets. Later, an acre of the park at its west end was deeded over to the city in order to build a fire station fronting on Main Street. Two acres--not included in the district--at the southwest corner of the plat, on either side of Main Street on the north side of McKinley, were set aside for commercial development. The parcels were sold off and a Texaco station was built in the early 1950s on the northwest corner, where a muffler and brake repair shop now stands. A cafeteria opened on the northeast corner. Another acre had been set aside for a church on the west side of Main just north of Texaco station. The New Apostolic Church purchased the tract for its new church in the mid-1950s and still stands.

Normain Heights, probably because of its successful efforts to resist the "cookie-cutter" look Levittown, has remained over the years a desirable place to live. Indeed, nearly thirty (nine percent) veterans or their widows still live in their original houses in the subdivision. Perhaps more significant are the over twenty veterans' children who grew up in Normain Heights, who left and returned to raise their families.

While Normain Heights exemplifies in many ways the type of postwar housing constructed throughout the country for returning veterans and their families, it is atypical in that it was the veterans themselves, through their non-profit organization, who developed the project. Veterans chose their lot on a first-come, first-served basis, picked their houses from among several styles available, and purchased them, fully-equipped and landscaped, at cost. Normain Heights was extremely unusual. No other such project structured in any similar manner has come to light in

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Normain Heights Historic District

St. Joseph County IN

Indiana. Normain Heights is significant under Criterion A, because the district represents a successful effort in community planning after the end of World War II resulted in a housing shortage. As part of the postwar suburban building boom, Normain Heights is significant in the area of social history. All the original houses built remain, and no more have been added. While many of the houses have been altered over the years, Normain Heights as a whole retains its integrity.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Mishawaka Enterprise. 1946-1949.

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Speiser, Teri. President of Normain Heights/Northway Park Neighborhood Association and resident since 1948. Interviews with writer, September 1999-December 2000.

Verhoff, Andrew. <u>"A Steady Demand for the Usual": The Federal Housing Administration's Effect on the Design of Houses in Suburban Indianapolis, 1949-1955</u>. Master's thesis, Indiana University, 1996.

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GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Normain Heights Historic District encompasses the whole of Penn Township East 1/2 Southeast 1/4, Section 4, Township 37 North, Range 3 East, with the exception of the far southwest corner near the intersection of McKinley Road and Main Street. That is to say, starting at the point that is the southwest corner of said plat, go due east 613.77 feet, due north 240 feet, due west 515.2 feet, due north along the west edge of North Main Street 104 feet, due west 125 feet, then due south 344 feet to the point of origin. This is NOT part of the district.

Stated another way: begin at the southwest corner of the property at 2333 North Main. Go north along the rear property lines on the west side of Main Street to the northwest corner of 2907 North Main. Go east along the north property line, continue across Main Street and east along the north property lines of the north side of Ardennes to the northeast corner of 316 Ardennes. Go south along its east property line; continue across the east extension of Ardennes and turn west at the south edge of Ardennes. west to the northeast corner of 2824 Normandy Drive. Go south along the east property lines of the east side of Normandy all the way to the north edge of McKinley. Go west along the north edge of McKinley to the southwest corner of the park. Go north, then west, following the park property line where presently there is a chainlink fence. Continue west across Main to its west edge; go north along the west edge of Main to the southeast corner of 2333 North Main, then go west along its property line to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

Incorporates the entire historic subdivision of Normain Heights with the exception of the commercial property along McKinley Avenue and the New Apostolic Church; these parcels were sold off in the early 1950s.