

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

FINAL

### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name Haughville Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 10th St., Belleview Place,  
Walnut St., and Concord St.  not for publication

city or town Indianapolis  vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Marion code 097 zip code 46222

#### 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 considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Patrick R. Roberts*

10-20-92

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State of 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

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the  
National Register  
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the  
National Register.

removed from the National  
Register.

other, (explain:)

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

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

Haughville H.D.  
Name of Property

Marion Co., IN  
County and State

**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
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
329	59	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
329	59	Total

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

na

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- RELIGION: religious facility
- COMMERCE: specialty store, restaurant
- GOVERNMENT: fire station
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- RELIGION: church school

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- RELIGION: religious facility
- COMMERCE: specialty store
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- RELIGION: church school

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Romanesque
- LATE VICTORIAN

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK
- walls WOOD: weatherboard  
SYNTHETICS: vinyl
- roof ASPHALT
- other BRICK  
STONE: limestone

**Narrative Description**

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

Haughville H.D.  
Name of Property

Mario Co., IN  
County and State

**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.)

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)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: European

**Period of Significance**

c.1895-1942

**Significant Dates**

na

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

na

**Cultural Affiliation**

na

**Architect/Builder**

Bedell, George

**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 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: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

Haughville H.D.  
Name of Property

Marion Co., IN  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 67

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	116	5617	51710	4403	51210
	Zone	Easting	Northing		
2	116	5618	31710	4403	51510

3	116	5618	4110	4402	81710
	Zone	Easting	Northing		
4	116	5617	5160	4402	81710

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 Suzanne T. Rollins, Preservation Historian and Jon Smith, Intern  
 organization Historic Landmarks Foundation of IN date June 28, 1992  
 street & number 1028 N. Delaware St. telephone 317/638-5264  
 city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46202

**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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
 city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Haughville Historic District

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The Haughville Historic District is located on the eastern edge of Wayne Township, Marion County. The boundaries are based upon the historic town of Haughville and the location of Slovenian immigrants within that area. Originally Haughville stretched from 10th to Michigan Streets, between Belmont and Tibbs Avenues. The district boundaries are smaller than the originally incorporated town. The southern boundary for the district, except the fire station, is Walnut Street. This street once separated the northern part of the neighborhood from industrial operations. Now that the industry is gone, new apartment complexes occupy the land, therefore making it non-contributing (Photo #1). The northern boundary of 10th Street is used for the district, consistent with the original town plan (Photos #2 - 3). The eastern boundary is Belleview Place (formerly Germania and Belle Vieu Place), and the western boundary is Concord Avenue. Both of these boundaries reflect census and city directory research which show the greatest population of Slovenians to be within these streets. A street-by-street survey of the larger area, including the district, may be found in the Wayne Township, Marion County Historic Sites and Structures Inventory.

The topography of the Haughville Historic District is flat and void of distinguishable landscape features other than mature trees lining the grid-patterned streets. The most visual landmark in the district is Holy Trinity Church in the 900 block of Holmes Avenue. The church is surrounded by modest vernacular houses interspersed with small commercial buildings. Another important ethnic landmark within the district is the Slovenian National Home at 2717 West 10th Street. The period of significance, c.1895 to 1942, reflects the growth of the district due to industrial expansion and the immigration of Eastern Europeans and incorporates both of these important landmarks.

The general physical relationship of buildings and the environment is simple—buildings are closely situated on narrow lots with shallow setbacks from the sidewalks. There are no particular planning features to interrupt the grid pattern aside from that area once occupied by factories. The town plan clearly accommodated the industrial complexes to south of Walnut Street (refer to Appendix #1 for the location of industry within the district).

The southern boundary of the district extends southward through a city park along what was once Belle View Place. Although the park is non-contributing to the



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HAUGHVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

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district, the fire station (Photo #4) is an important building to the district and city, therefore meriting its inclusion. The boundary line has been drawn tightly so as to include the fire station but exclude as much of the park as possible. Today the vacant fire station is accessible by an alley only. Built in 1898, Fire Station Number 9 is a two story brick building of vernacular design. The building is rectangular in plan with a small tower on the southeast corner. The two replacement overhead doors on the west facade are recessed from the front of the building. Above the doors are two sets of paired windows highlighted by a limestone arch. Limestone detail also decorates the cornice. All windows on the building are boarded.

With the exception of the 900 block of Concord and the 700 block of Arnolda, both eliminated from the district due to an abundance of non-contributing buildings, there are relatively few intrusions. This leaves the district with an appearance quite similar to that witnessed during the period of significance. Many buildings experienced alterations, but the massing and form of the properties typically remain. Examples of the most commonly seen alterations include replacement siding such as aluminum, vinyl, or perma-stone; enclosed porches; and replacement doors and windows. Because the district is significant for ethnic contributions rather than architecture, the following criteria were used to evaluate contributing and non-contributing buildings. Did the building exist during the period of significance? Have alterations obscured the original form? Are there any original elements, such as doors, windows, trim, still on the house? If the answer to any of these questions was "no," the building was determined to be non-contributing.

Most of the houses are one or one and one-half stories. There are two story houses, scattered throughout the district, but the majority of these larger buildings housed either commercial establishments or were apartments. Buildings represent a mix of late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles—more specifically, c.1890 through c.1920.

Photos #5 - 11 show a variety of the housing types seen in the Haughville Historic District. Photo #5 is a 1 1/2 story gambrel front house at 954 Belleview. Quite simple in plan and ornamentation, the main facade is decorated only by shingles in the gable peak. Below the shingles are paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows with plain surrounds. The full-width brick porch is supported by square

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brick posts with a brick wall. The house is typical of much of the district architecture from the early twentieth century.

Similar in plan to 954 Belleview is the commonly seen gable-front design of 934 Haugh (Photo #6). Again, the paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows are seen in the gable peak, this time framed by two small vents. This time the full-width porch is supported by concrete columns on rusticated concrete bases with a concrete balustrade.

Photo #7 is a small 1 1/2 story cottage at 750 Belleview which incorporates elements of the Free Classic style. The foremost gable peak is dominated by three windows which reflect a Palladian style window. The gable of the porch also reflects classicism as it provides a frame for the doorway.

Two similar, yet earlier cottages are 917 King (Photo #8) and 752 Haugh (Photo #9). Both of these 1 1/2 story houses reflect elements of the Stick Style and Queen Anne architecture. Though vernacular in design and constructed in a modified "T-plan," the framing elements of both houses are Stick influenced, particularly the window surrounds of 917 King which extend above the window, and the trim which distinguishes the first floor from the attic level. Reminiscent of the Queen Anne style, 752 Haugh has a highly decorative gable peak combining decorative shingles and a hooded vent opening.

916 Haugh (Photo #10) exemplifies a common two story form house. Sheathed in asbestos shingles, the house has an irregular multi-gabled roof with a one story gabled porch. Located in the attic level is a small one-over-one double-hung sash window flanked by decorative fan-shaped panels. The porch is supported by brick piers and a brick wall. Again, simplicity dictates the vernacular design.

Apartments are commonly found within Haughville. Because many of the factory workers were bachelors or temporarily left their families behind when immigrating, several of the buildings in the district accommodated these men. More commonly, men often rented rooms from people or shared quarters with other family members while newly arrived or married families would live in apartment buildings until established enough to purchase their own homes. One example of an apartment building is found at 570 King (Photo #11). This building takes the form of a two

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story double shotgun-four shotgun units, two on top of two. The main facade has a two story full-width porch with two gables intersecting the hipped roof, wooden supports and balustrade. A central staircase provides access to the upper units. The main facade of each unit has a doorway flanked by a single window.

One of the most prevalent commercial establishments within Haughville was the saloon. Throughout the period of significance, one could find a bar on virtually every corner. Many blocks, particularly along Holmes, Haugh, and Warman had more than one saloon. Except for 10th Street, there is only one bar still operating within the district boundaries (702-04 Haugh). Although not as dominant as the saloons, several grocery stores also operated within the district. Both of these commercial building types are easy to locate, as they are typically situated on corners with corner entrances. Ironically, several of the smaller saloons are now occupied by churches. One example of this transition is 739 Warman (Photo #12). This building originally held a saloon operated by Louis Fon. It then became a grocery store and in the 1920s was a hardware store managed by Anthony Urbanic. The one story frame building exhibits the typical corner entrance. It is now the home of the Providence C. M. E. Church.

A similar building is seen at 701 Haugh Street (Photo #13). Early city directories list the one story frame building as the grocery store of John Vargo. Again, the corner entrance is seen. Although altered by the addition of metal awnings and the boarding of windows, the former commercial function of the building is evident.

702-04 Haugh Street (Photo #14) exemplifies the two story tavern. While the establishment appears in city directories as the billiard hall of Stephen Stanich, it should be noted that these entries appear during prohibition. What were earlier listed as saloons became either restaurants, soft drinks, or billiards. As mentioned, this building is still used as a bar. With the exception of the enclosed porch across the main facade, the building is very much intact. It is a vernacular frame two story building, rectangular in form, with the corner entrance, and four double-hung sash windows across the second floor.

Social halls and clubs played an important role in Slovenian life. While three clubs dominated Haughville, others did exist. One social hall, Peschat's Hall (also known as Bishop's Hall) was instrumental in the establishment of a Slovenian National



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Parish. The hall, located at 731 Warman Avenue (Photo #15), hosted the first worship service for the new Slovenian congregation. Preached by Father Lavric, he inscribed in Slovenian the baptism, marriage, and interment records with the following: "Parish of the Most Holy Trinity in Haughville began April 29, 1906."<sup>1</sup> With a temporary altar on the second floor, the lodge served as the first home of Holy Trinity Church.<sup>2</sup> The building maintains its original form as well as the placement of openings; however, the brick building was originally frame and the windows have now been boarded or replaced.

Another important social institution within the district, and perhaps the most recognized, is the Slovenian National Home at 2717 West 10th Street (Photo #16). Built in 1940, the building proudly displays its heritage in the stylized limestone panel surrounding the door. Centered above the door between two designs influenced by Art Moderne styling are the words "Slovenian National Home." Limestone coping accentuates the building cornice. To each side of the door is a three-part fixed steel sash window consisting of a large window flanked by smaller ones. Above it are glass block windows reflecting the pattern below. Above the two metal doors is a large transom bearing the street number. A short flight of six stairs extends from the street to the door. The Home continues to operate as a social club for members only.

The most visible landmark in the district is Holy Trinity Church (Photo #17) on the northeast corner of Holmes and St. Clair. As a national parish, the words, "Slovenian Roman Catholic Church" appear in large limestone letters above the main entrance. The spire of the brick church extends far above neighboring buildings making it easily seen for many blocks. The round arches and limestone detailing emphasize the Romanesque Revival styling of the building. Atop the bell tower is a clock situated on a gabled panel, below which are two louvered vents on each side. Limestone accentuates the round window hoods, the rose windows, and forms the drip molding along the cornice. The main entrance is recessed into a rounded arch opening with an engaged column on each side. Above the metal replacement doors is a round arch transom. The bell tower extends to the first level projecting away from the building and separating the entrance from the rose windows which flank it.

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<sup>1</sup>Divita, Dr. James. *Slaves To No One*. page 19.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*

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Each window is round and surrounded by limestone with labels. Below each rose window are three one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Above the name tablet is a large rose window framed by limestone. Round arch windows are also seen on the north and south facades. A brick buttress with limestone detailing separates each of the five stained glass windows. The rectory is located immediately east of the church facing St. Clair Street. It is joined to the church by a brick and glass walkway.

Bockhold Hall (Photo #18), located across the street from the church, is another important part of the Holy Trinity complex. Completed in 1927, this building houses the Holy Trinity School and social hall. It also reflects the Romanesque Revival styling of the church. A pattern of small round arches outlines the cornice while below it are a series of round arch windows. The main facade is divided into three bays with the center one projecting slightly. At the attic level an arcade of windows in the 7-4-7 pattern rests upon a limestone stringcourse. The second floor has two sets of three-part windows with limestone round arch hoods and surrounds on each side of centrally-located paired windows with the same surrounds. The central windows are slightly raised with paired double-hung sash windows with flat limestone surrounds below. The main entrance is recessed in a round arch with a column to each side.

Photo #20 shows the 900 block of Concord. These small gable-front houses are representative of the majority of non-contributing houses within the district. The main facades are completely void of ornamentation, typically consisting of a central doorway flanked by windows. The east side of the 900 block of Concord and the 700 block of Arnolda are dominated by these newer buildings which replaced the original houses.

Photo #19 shows the west side of the 700 block of Ketcham. This commercial facility is the largest intrusion in the historic district.

While many houses in the district are in need of maintenance, rehabilitation efforts are visible. Occupant-owners, many of whom have lived in the district for years, take great pride in the maintenance of their homes, while those new to the district show an interest in rehabilitating properties in need of work. Efforts to organize

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assistance for low income residents in the form of exterior house paint are in the planning stages.

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Haughville Historic District

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The Haughville Historic District is significant under Criterion A because it represents a cohesive concentration of buildings associated with the Slovenian community in Indianapolis. Recruited to work in the foundries of the near-Westside, this ethnic group was most prominent in Haughville from c.1895 through the 1960s; however, the period of significance extends only to 1942. Though few Slovenians remain in the area, evidence of their contributions to the city is demonstrated through their modest housing, commercial buildings and social halls, the Slovenian National Parish of Holy Trinity Church, and the Slovenian National Home. Such cultural landmarks make the Haughville Historic District the most representative area in Indianapolis associated with this ethnic group.

Though the town of Haughville has the historic boundaries of Belmont Avenue on the east, Tibbs Avenue on the west, 10th Street on the north, and Michigan Street on the south, the boundaries for the historic district incorporate less land.<sup>1</sup> The boundaries of the National Register Historic District were selected following the evaluation of census records for 1900 and 1910 and city directory listings. Unfortunately the 1890 census was destroyed by fire before publication and the 1920 census had not been released at the time this nomination was prepared. After plotting Slovenian residents associated on a map, the greatest concentration of this ethnic group formed the proposed district boundaries.

In addition to the census study, Holy Trinity Slovenian Catholic Church documents, decades of news clippings, and comprehensive oral histories of elderly residents of the district also provided great insight as to where the borders should be designated.

At a glance Haughville resembles other Indianapolis working class neighborhoods of the same period. The majority of houses are frame, single family dwellings, of one to two stories. They are built closely together on small lots with shallow setbacks. Streets are typically wide enough to allow parking and most of the sidewalks are shaded by mature trees.

Upon closer examination, certain unique characteristics distinguish the district. Examples include the Catholic church acting as a National Parish for Slovenians, the Slovenian National Home, and the large number of corner commercial buildings,

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<sup>1</sup>Marion County Recorder's Office. Plat Map of Marion County, 1885.

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many which once housed saloons. The district is united by the similarity in scale and design but primarily by the concentration of Slovenian immigrants and the cultural institutions.

The period of significance, c.1895 - 1942, reflects the dominant years of Slovenians within the district. In his history of Holy Trinity Church, Dr. James Divita discussed the immigration of Slovenians to Haughville. "The first Slovenes arrived in Indianapolis because George Lambert (Jurij Lampert) told them about jobs at Malleable...He crossed the Atlantic seven times after 1895 and recruited able-bodied Slovenes to work [in the Malleable factory]."<sup>2</sup> According to Dr. Divita, "The Jews excepted, the Slovenes became the largest Eastern European immigrant group in Indianapolis."<sup>3</sup>

Haughville, as it is recognized today, began when Benjamin Haugh located his foundry there in 1880. Following the move of the Haugh Foundry to Haughville in 1880, Benjamin Haugh joined with J. L. Ketcham to form Haugh, Ketcham & Company. The company specialized in the production of architectural elements such as columns, sills, building fronts, and balconies.<sup>4</sup> Pieces of their work may be seen in the Indiana State Capitol.

Prior to Haugh's foundry and the immigration of Eastern Europeans, Irish immigrants populated the farmland of the near-westside. The Irish, many of whom worked in the Kingan meat processing plant just east of White River, were concentrated south of Michigan Street. In an interview conducted by the *Indianapolis Times* in 1961, former Haughville resident and Indianapolis prosecutor, Phillip L. Bayt, said, "Michigan Street was the border between the two colonies."<sup>5</sup> Census returns for 1900 and 1910 reveal pockets of Irish, predominantly south of Michigan Street with small clusters scattered north to 10th Street.

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<sup>2</sup>Divita, Dr. James. *Slaves to No One*. Page 11.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup>*The Industrial Advance of Indianapolis: A Historical, Statistical, & Descriptive Review*. 1887, Indiana Historical Society Clipping File.

<sup>5</sup>LaFollette, Gerry. "Haughville: Where Boswell, Bayt, and O'Neal Grew Up." *Indianapolis Times*, 24 December 1961, page 6.



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Other factories also located in the Haughville area included National Malleable Castings Company and the Link-Belt Company. Appendix number one is a map of the historic boundaries of Haughville showing the amount of property occupied by industrial operations. While these companies are gone, their existence helped to define the historic district boundaries. Today, subsidized apartment complexes fill much of the former industrial space.

In 1883 Haughville was incorporated with the boundaries of Belmont Avenue, Tenth Street, Tibbs Avenue, and Washington Street. The area within the town boundaries remained relatively rural until the early twentieth century, except for the industrial operations of Haugh, Ketchum & Company, and the nearby National Malleable Castings Company and Link-Belt Company.<sup>6</sup> A town hall was built at 519 Belleview Place in 1891 with subscription funds. The hall contained club rooms, a large hall, and a small library known as the Haughville Reading Room.<sup>7</sup> In March 1897 Indianapolis annexed the incorporated area.

As a comparison of plat maps revealed, Haughville went from one iron foundry with several small clusters of workers' housing and ten small farms in 1883 to four large metal producing facilities, three railroad yards, a stockyard, and densely populated housing units in 1900.

In 1886 the Irish formed the St. Anthony of Padua Parish—the first Catholic Parish in Marion County west of White River.<sup>8</sup> Located at Vermont Street and Warman Avenue, the church served an English-speaking congregation which would be a future source of conflict for the non-English speaking immigrants.

Although Slovenes supported St. Anthony's Church and attended services, Slovene priests began to visit Haughville until finally disputes between ethnic groups led the

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<sup>6</sup>Marion County Recorders Office. Marion County Plat Map, 1905.

<sup>7</sup>The library eventually took over the entire town hall (demolished). During the Depression years it became the busiest library branch in Indianapolis. Because up to 19 different nationalities used the library at one time, a variety of foreign language materials were available. Citizenship and English classes were taught to the many people always eager to learn.

<sup>8</sup>Divita, Dr. James. *Slaves to No One*. page 10.

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Slovenians to build their own parish.<sup>9</sup> In 1906 permission was received to form a Slovenian National Parish. The parish invited Father Joseph Lavric to come from Slovenia and lead the congregation.

Further testament of the concentration of Slovenians came from a letter issued by Father Lavric in September 1906. Dr. Divita summarized the correspondence as follows: "Apparently Lavric disliked the proposed location of the permanent church. He considered the site at Ketcham and Calvelage [now St. Clair] undesirable because it was on the edge rather than in the heart of the Slovene neighborhood.<sup>10</sup> The present location of the church was perceived as the center of the Slovene community. The present church was dedicated April 28, 1907 and designed by Indianapolis architect George Bedell.

Born to German parents in 1861, Holy Trinity became George Bedell's first major commission as an architect. Following work in Haughville, Bedell went on to design St. Philip Neri Church, St. Mary's Academy, St. Francis de Sales Church as well as several movie theaters including the Ritz and Talbott. The outstanding Holy Trinity Church reflects the Romanesque Revival style of architecture. The monochromatic brick is highlighted by the use of limestone trim. The round arch window hoods are made of limestone, as are the round hoods of the louvered openings in the bell tower. Creating a symmetrical pattern on the main facade is a small rose window on each side of the door. Above the door is a larger rose window under which is inscribed "Slovenian Roman Catholic Church." Of the beauty of the church, Dr. Divita wrote, "More costly than the larger St. Anthony's, Holy Trinity Church not only witnessed the immigrants' Catholic faith but also was a monument to the Slovene community in Indianapolis.<sup>11</sup>

The census records reflect a total of sixteen different nationalities within Haughville: Croatian, Austro-Polish, Polish, Russian-Polish, Hungarian-Magyar, Austrian-Magyar, Russian-Lithuanian, Austro-Lithuanian, Slovak, Albanian, Bulgarian, Greek, Turkish,

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<sup>9</sup>Dr. Divita reported conflicts arose over a fundraising dance for St. Anthony's organized by the Slovenians without the priest's consent. Father Byrne feared excessive drinking and the resulting reports of an Irish girl who became intoxicated at the dance scarred the relationship between the Slovenians and Irish.

<sup>10</sup>Divita, page 19.

<sup>11</sup>Divita, page 96.

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Romanian, Serbian, and Macedonian.<sup>12</sup> Professor Susan Sutton of Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis wrote, "Slovenians were far and away the largest group, numbering approximately 600 and constituting 48 percent of Haughville's immigrant population [according to the 1910 census]."<sup>13</sup>

With the recent border changes resulting from the struggles for independence in Eastern Europe, it is perhaps easiest to define the area of Slovenia in relation to the former boundaries of Yugoslavia. Slovenia was for the most part contained within the easternmost boundaries of Yugoslavia extending into part of Austria and Italy.<sup>14</sup> Today the area of Slovenia struggles for independence.

An important community institution in Haughville was the fire station. Though now slightly isolated from the heart of the district by a city park, the architectural and historical significance of the building makes its inclusion in the district justifiable. Due to the park, the fire station at 537 Belleview Place is accessible only by an alley. Built in 1898, the station began as Hose Company No. 20 and later became Station No. 9. The brick building was a neighborhood landmark. It originally housed four firemen, a captain, a driver, two hosemen, and a two-horse four-wheeled hose wagon. Upon closing in 1981 it was the oldest active fire station in Indianapolis. The building has remained vacant since its closing.<sup>15</sup>

Located within the Haughville Town Limits, but outside the district boundaries is the Christamore House (N. R. 5-2-84), another important community institution. The settlement house, built in 1924 at 502 North Tremont Street, played an important role in serving the Haughville community. The house provided free dental, prenatal, and well baby clinics, along with a kindergarten and preschool, tutoring, and recreational activities. In looking for a permanent site for Christamore House, several areas were studied before selecting Haughville. The National Register nomination for the house states, "There were no modern improvements in [Haughville] and overcrowding was a serious problem...The settlement house would

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<sup>12</sup>Sutton, Susan. "Haughville and the Study of Indianapolis Ethnicity." Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Marion County-Indianapolis Historical Society. January 1988, p.5.

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup>Fire Station No. 9. Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission Clipping File.

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serve as a buffer between the needs of the residential area and the harshness of the industrial area and would work to heal the deep divisions within the industrial society of Indianapolis."<sup>16</sup>

The following accounts depict the harshness of the work in Haughville: The average workday for a Slovenian man consisted of a long day in the foundry beginning as early as 4:00 a.m. with extremely high temperatures in the summer and freezing air from open doors in the winter. The only break came at noon. The women were no less busy taking care of children, preparing meals, housekeeping, and most likely tending to boarders.<sup>17</sup> Because Slovenian men came to Indianapolis before bringing their families or they were bachelors, established families took in boarders or extended their homes to newly arrived relatives. Through a series of oral history interviews, Professor Sutton found the following:

Early Slovenian immigrants, largely male, boarded together near the Haughville factories for economy and convenience. As they brought their siblings over or married and formed families of their own, they bought or rented nearby housing. The women who were interviewed confirm this pattern in that all lived with relatives who were already established here when they first arrive. Upon marriage they moved to apartments or houses in the neighborhood which they obtained from people whom they trusted to give them a fair price.<sup>18</sup>

In their leisure time, Slovenes were renowned for their love of beer. Still visible within the district are many of the saloons which once operated on nearly every corner. The 1917 City Directory indicates the popularity of saloons in the district. Listings indicated four saloons in the 700 block of Holmes, three in the 700 block of Haugh, and two in the 700 block of Warman.

The number of bars continued to remain steady, even growing at times, through the years of prohibition (1919-1933). Peak years, however, appear to be the late 1910s

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<sup>16</sup>Pryor, Becky. Christamore House National Register Nomination. 2 May 1984.

<sup>17</sup>Divita, page 45.

<sup>18</sup>Sutton, page 6.

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through the 1920s. During prohibition City Directory listings change from "saloon" to "soft drinks." These commercial establishments are clearly visible within the district, despite substantial alterations made over the years. Among the typical changes are storefront alterations (windows removed, entrances changed), the addition of artificial siding, and removal and/or replacement of second floor windows. Few of these buildings remain commercial establishments. Most are vacant, entirely residential, or in a few cases, converted to churches. Nonetheless, the building form is a distinctive one found within Haughville. Located on corners, the entrance is placed in a cut-away of the corner. They are typically two story, usually frame, and with a hipped roof.

Social clubs also played a significant role in Slovenian life. Dr. Divita highlighted the three most important clubs based upon size and age: St. Aloysius Lodge KSKJ, St. Joseph Lodge JSKJ, and France Preseren Lodge SNPJ.<sup>19</sup> A simplification of the differences follows:

**St. Aloysius Lodge:** This group supported the organization of Holy Trinity Church. Members were required to support the church by attending required services and contributing to special events.

**St. Joseph Lodge:** This group was also Catholic-based but did not maintain the requirements of St. Aloysius. There was some crossover in membership with St. Aloysius. The lodge sponsored social events.

**Preseren Lodge:** This lodge was at one time viewed as anti-Catholic. Members generally did not attend Holy Trinity and their meetings were usually scheduled for Sunday mornings. They were referred to as socialist but Divita defines this as a rather generic term used to identify anyone who did not support Holy Trinity. Since 1940 the group has become more supportive of the church, and while many members also belong to

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<sup>19</sup>Divita, page 50.



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St. Aloysius, the idea of free-thinking is upheld.<sup>20</sup>

Each of the three groups remains active.

Originally organized May 26, 1918 at 729 North Holmes Street, the Slovenski Nardoni Dom (Slovenian National Home) provided a socializing place for Slovenian residents of Haughville. Known as "The Nash," the club provided socializing, recreational sports, choir concerts, and plays. The home, which remains active, moved to its present site at 2717 West Tenth Street in 1940. In the early days of the organization, rivalries existed between the socialists at the Slovenian National Home and Holy Trinity members. By the 1940s differences between the two groups had dissolved, and as mentioned, members of the Preseren Lodge supported the church.<sup>21</sup>

In addition to the Slovenian National Home and Holy Trinity Church which serve as institutional anchors to the district, several community organizations are involved with promoting a good quality of life for Haughville residents. Among these groups is Neighbors For Historic Haughville, founded in 1991 to promote historic preservation and improved living conditions. Also active in the area are groups which promote economic development, neighborhood businesses, and social services. These groups include WESCO (Westside Community Organization), the Haughville Community Council, WCDC (Westside Community Development Corporation), and Christamore House. A large number of houses in the district are owned by absentee landlords contributing to the problems of mismanaged property and lack of proper maintenance. Nonetheless, dedicated residents—some who have lived in the area their entire lives—are concerned with routine maintenance or the rehabilitation of dilapidated homes. Throughout the neighborhood efforts are being made to promote the historic significance of the area and instill a sense of pride and community involvement. In 1991 a Slovenian Food Festival was held during National Historic Preservation Week. Plans are underway for a similar festival as well as a program to help low income residents paint their homes. Recognition by the National Register of Historic Places will recognize the contributions of the ethnic heritage of Slovenians and encourage neighborhood pride.

<sup>20</sup>Divita, page 53.

<sup>21</sup>Divita, page 55.

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## BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the alley immediately east of the intersection of Belleview Place and 10th Street, proceed south following the west edge of the alley. Continue south to Walnut, including the eastern property line of 2426 Walnut Street. Turn west and follow the northern curb of Walnut Street. At the corner of Belleview and 2434 Walnut Street, turn south and proceed in a straight line toward the fire station. Encircle the fire station leaving 10 feet of land on each side. Return in a straight line north to the northern curb of Walnut Street. Turn west on Walnut to the western side of King Street. Turn south to include 572, 568, and 558 King. Follow the southern and western property lines of 558 King, turning back west to include the rear property lines of 2613 and 2615 Walnut. Turn north along the western property line of 2615 Walnut and proceed north to the northern curb of Walnut Street. Continue west along Walnut, turning north to follow the rear property lines of the buildings on the east side in the 700 block of Arnolda. Turn west at the southern curb of St. Clair and proceed west turning south to follow the rear property lines of the houses on the west side of the 700 block of Arnolda. Turn west at the northern curb of Walnut and proceed north along the eastern curb of Concord. Turn west to follow the southern property line of 742 Concord, then continue north to follow the rear property lines of the houses on the west side of Concord. Continue north to the southern curb of 10th Street and turn east. Turn south along the eastern curb of Concord to the northern curb of St. Clair. Turn east, turning north to follow the rear property lines of the houses on the east side of Concord. At the southern curb of 10th Street turn east and proceed to the point of origin.

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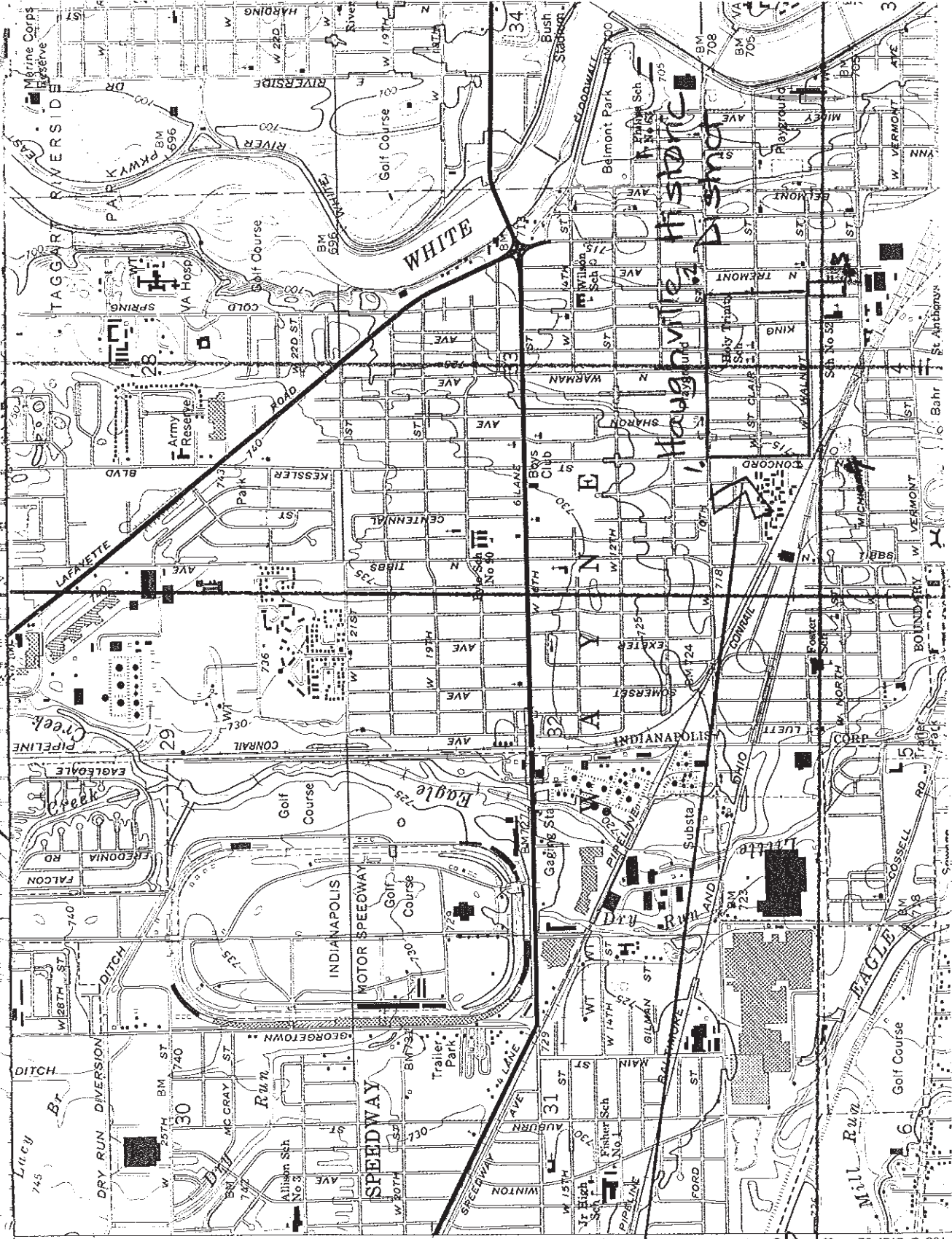
## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Haughville Historic District boundary on the north side is 10th Street. This street is used because it represents the northern boundary of the original town of Haughville.

The southern boundary is Walnut Street which divides the area to the north from non-contributing apartment complexes and vacant land. The boundary drops south of Walnut Street and continues through a city park to include the Haughville Fire Station. This building is included because it is one of the oldest remaining fire stations in Indianapolis and because it is recognized as an important community landmark to the Haughville neighborhood.

The eastern boundary of Belle View Place and the western boundary of Concord are based upon demographics revealed by city directories and census reports. Both sources confirmed that the greatest concentration of Slovenians and their community services were located within these streets.





HAUGHVILLE HISTORIC  
 DISTRICT  
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 CLERMONT 4.2 MI.

4406

47°30"

4404

4403

465 & U.S. 52



