

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NPS SG 2556

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: Urbana Country Club

Other names/site number: _____

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: 4761 E. U.S. Hwy 36

City or town: Urbana State: OH County: Champaign

Not For Publication: n/a

Vicinity: n/a

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 ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

DSHPO Inventory & Registration Barbara Power April 19, 2018

Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ **Date**

State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date**

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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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:)

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

6/8/2018
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
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Clubhouse
Sports Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Clubhouse
Sports Facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood/ Shake, Concrete/concrete block

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Located in a rural setting, the Urbana Country Club is a historic district containing several resources including a contributing site, the 1923 nine-hole golf course; two contributing buildings, the 1930 Colonial Revival clubhouse and the 1950 cart barn; seven contributing structures; the 1956 swimming pool and six 1956 storm shelters. There are two noncontributing resources; the c.1995 tennis court shelter; and a 1980s pro-shop building.

Through the contributing resources, bucolic setting and course layout, the Urbana Country Club maintains historic integrity, conveying the property's historic association with local recreation, beginning in the early 20th century and continuing into the post-World War II years.

Setting

The historic Urbana Country Club is a single parcel of 62.25 acres, located roughly five miles from downtown Urbana. It is in an agricultural setting that is largely defined by farmsteads in open fields, with minimal development in its vicinity. The site is characterized by gently rolling hills and numerous mature trees. A tree line separates the northern edge of the property from U.S. Route 36. Many of the pine trees in this area were planted in 1954. A tree line also defines the property on the western and southern boundaries. The eastern boundary is more visually open, connecting to the 1993 golf course addition. Stands of trees are scattered throughout the property and along the hillsides separating the greens. (Photos 1-4)

The property is accessed from U.S. Route 36. From the road, an L-shaped driveway turns to the west in front of the cart barn and continues to the clubhouse. The driveway was one of the first things laid out on the site. A 1922 image shows a bridge over a former stream, but it is no longer extant. The clubhouse is situated on a rise, in roughly the eastern third of the 1920s nine-hole golf course. At a point in front of the clubhouse, the driveway encircles a landscaped island. The grass island contains three decorative metal light fixtures and a wooden hexagonal bench. Two parking areas are near the rear of the clubhouse, off of the circular drive and adjacent to the pro shop. The pro shop is immediately southeast of the clubhouse.

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A cart barn is at the eastern edge of the historic boundary, just south of where the driveway makes its westward turn. Six storm shelters are scattered throughout the golf course, and a small gable-roof, frame pump house is on the eastern boundary line. The pump house is a 1980s shed enclosure for mechanical equipment and is too diminutive in size to be included in the resource count. Other features added to the site include metal lamp and sign posts, concrete curbs, concrete culverts, painted cementitious block pillars at the driveway entrance, a swimming pool, and tennis courts. (Photo 5) The swimming pool is north of the clubhouse. The 1950s era tennis courts are located in the driveway ell. The tennis courts are currently underutilized, not maintained, and will likely be removed from the site. A c.1995 wood-frame shelter (noncontributing) is on the west side of the tennis courts. A paved parking lot is beside the tennis courts, and a larger parking lot is directly across from it on the south side of the driveway. A chipping green was added to the course in 1993. It is located north of the tennis court alongside the driveway. A putting green remains in its original location, situated between the clubhouse and swimming pool.

The metal lamp and sign posts, concrete curbs and culverts, pillars at the driveway entrance appear to date to the 1950s. These features are too insubstantial in size to be counted individually, but they do add to the overall integrity of the golf course as a contributing site. Similarly, the putting green and cart paths enhance the site, but are not substantial enough to be counted as separate resources.

A four-acre triangular parcel on the east side of the property was purchased in 1955, and a driving range and trap shoot range were added there in 1957. They are located adjacent to the original hole #1 and behind the cart barn. (Photos 6-7)

A pond necessary for irrigation was created circa 1990. It is located on the western edge of the course near the original 3rd green. A small stream once traversed the property east to west, but it has been diverted with drainage tiles. The location of the stream is still visible on the landscape, where ditches filled with mature vegetation are present. In 1956, a small pond was constructed to make the 9th hole a water hole. This water feature was later removed and filled-in, likely in the 1990s. Paved golf cart pathways traverse the fairways, and in some places, the pathways go over concrete culverts that bridge shallow ditches. (Photo 8)

In 1991, the Urbana Country Club acquired an additional 80.778 acres. Located on four separate parcels, the L-shaped acreage extends off of the eastern edge of the original property. None of the additional parcels directly front U.S. Hwy 36. An additional nine-hole course was constructed on the parcels in 1992-93. The course expansion was designed by the original designer's grandson. The 1990s course was designed to complement and not interfere with the historic design. This new area/course is outside the nominated boundary.

Golf Course

The Urbana Country Club's original nine-hole golf course was constructed in the early 1920s. It is a contributing site to the nominated historic district. Weaving through rolling hills, trees, and over ravines, the golf course remains intact and largely as it was designed by Paul F. Dye in

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1922-23. The 1923 nine-hole course is in the same location and of the same design. The original holes were renumbered, when the course was integrated with the new links that were built in the 1990s. For example, the original hole #1 is now hole #13. Bunkers at the greens are original although the railroad ties were replaced as needed, circa 1990. An irrigation system was added to the course in 1968.

The UCC Course Guide describes the individual greens and how each hole challenges the golfer in the following manner (numbers in parenthesis are the current number):

- #1 (13): This short Par 4 has a wide landing area off the tee, featuring an elevated green surrounded with bunkers on each side. (Photo 9)
- #2 (14): A dogleg to the left, the Par 4 demands a precise approach.
- #3 (15): This beautiful Par 3 challenges the golfer with a large pond to the left. (Photos 10-11)
- #4 (16): A picturesque Par 4 that requires most golfers to add an extra 15 yards for their approach.
- #5 (17): This downhill Par 5 is one you won't forget, featuring a slick green set on top of a steep hill with more beautiful views.
- #6 (18): The finishing hole is a Par 4 that demands an accurate tee shot and approach. (Photos 12-13)
- #7 (10): The first hole on the old course, the Par 4 has a small landing area and usually a blind approach shot to a fair green.
- #8 (11): A Par 5 with challenging hills that lead the way to a green surrounded by bunkers on three sides. (Photo 114)
- #9 (12): Make it over the large ravine and this Par 3 will reward you with a welcoming green.

Although the Dye-designed course remains intact, a few minor alterations have occurred to some of the original greens. Technological advances in golf ball and golf club design made the ball travel farther. This advancement in technology created a challenge for many older courses in the late 20th century, and the solution at the Urbana Country Club was to install additional tee boxes in the 1990s, thereby lengthening the course. Additional tees were added to five of the original holes, including the following:

- #7 (10): added a black tee box
- #2 (14): added a black tee box
- #3 (15): added a blue and silver tee box. Additionally, the front of this green was expanded and a left pot bunker was added.
- #4 (16): added a black tee box, plus the left side of the green was expanded.
- #6 (18): added a black tee box, plus the left side of the green was expanded.

None of the original tee boxes were removed for the addition of the new championship tee boxes. The three greens expansions only added to the original surfaces, without further alteration to them. When the site was chosen in 1922, the UCC's board of directors consulted with a golf expert for advice on the course's construction. Mr. Nichols, of Dayton, declared the land ideal and said to the board, "...look no farther for land. The natural sod covering the entire

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acreage gives a foundation that only time could give on cultivated land made over into a golf course. The naturally hilly topography lends itself admirably to the constructions of hazards in addition to a number of natural hazards.”¹ The quality of the soil and the natural contours have stood the test of time, resulting in a golf course design that has changed little during its existence.

Clubhouse

The Urbana Country Club initially had a small cottage on the property, and members brought picnics with them, as there were no food preparation facilities. The cottage burned in February 1930 and was largely destroyed, with only the basement walls and chimney remaining. The present clubhouse was built upon the surviving foundation and was similar in configuration. Construction was completed in June 1930. The clubhouse is a contributing building.

The clubhouse is a 1½ story, irregularly-shaped, wood-frame building. (Photo 15) It is faced with wood shake shingles. The building consists of a north-south section, with a gambrel roof, a front east-west section having an intersecting gable roof, and three flat-roof sections. A number of alterations occurred to the clubhouse in the 1950s. A canopied walkway, supported by a perforated concrete block wall, was placed over the entrance and the three flat-roof sections were added at this time. The additions are also faced with wood shake shingles and do not detract from the original appearance of the building. They are located on the east elevation, at the southeast corner, and the southwest corner of the building. Most windows have been replaced within original openings, although a few original windows do remain intact.

Facing the driveway, the east elevation serves as the primary façade. (Photos 15-18) A flagstone sidewalk, framed by a decorative perforated block knee wall topped with a canvas canopy on a metal tube frame, leads to the entrance. The sidewalk dates to 1930, while the block wall and canopy were added in 1954. The block was built to match the terrace wall, constructed in 1953. The recessed entrance features a centered single-paned wood door and flanking side lights, with eight lights each. The front door and side lights have Colonial Revival proportions and potentially were relocated from elsewhere on the building to this location, when the 1954 addition was added. (Photo 20) The one-story 1954 cocktail lounge addition projects out from the original 1930 building, south of the entrance. The addition has a row of horizontal sliding windows. On the south end of the addition are two window bays and an entrance. This secondary entrance features a single door with a glass panel. A curved wood hood, with curved brackets, covers the door. It was moved from another location on the original building. The far southern corner of the east elevation has a second 1950s addition that bumps out from the original building. It also has horizontal sliding windows. Two dormer windows are within the gambrel roof of the original building.

The gabled end of the original east/west cross section is on the north side of the entrance pavilion. (Photo 16) Here the windows are original, including their wood surrounds. The three windows are of a six-over-nine configuration. A multi-light round window is in the peak of the gable. The windows on the east elevation have applied shutters.

¹ ‘Golf Expert Says Land Is Well Suited,’ *Urbana Daily Democrat*, April 7, 1922.

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A full-width decorative porch was originally on the north elevation. In 1952, the original porch was screened-in. The next year, a curved terrace was constructed off of the enclosed porch. It featured a decorative block wall and terrazzo flooring. A curved sidewalk framed the terrace on the outside of the wall. During dances or other events, the terrazzo area served as a ballroom floor and tables were arranged on the sidewalk. The terrace was enclosed in 1974. (Photos 15-16) Once enclosed with consecutive sliding glass doors, the space became known as the Grimes Room for its benefactor. The glass enclosed pavilion extends off of the north end of the building and is visible on the east, west, and north elevations of the building. It has a deep eave with exposed rafter tails.

The west elevation faces into the fairway. (Photo 19) A large wooden deck was added along the west elevation of the clubhouse. The deck extends outward from the Grimes Room and is accessible from there. It also extends south along the elevation accessing a secondary door from the dining room. This doorway is a later addition and in the location of a former window opening. This elevation features paired window openings in a small gabled section and two paired windows south of that. A brick chimney is visible on the west elevation at the intersection of the gable and gambrel roof sections. A single dormer window is within the gambrel roof near the rear of the building. The poured concrete foundation is partially visible on the west elevation, and near the southwest corner of the building is the third 1950s addition. The addition is stepped, being one story below the paired windows and two stories at the corner of the building. Two simple window openings are on the west elevation of this addition.

On the south, the rear elevation features paired windows in the gambrel end, at the half-story level, and two single windows flanking the paired windows. (Photo 18) Below that, the building originally had a one story gable-roof extension to the rear. It too has two windows on the south elevation. The southwest corner of the first floor has two refrigeration units attached to the rear elevation. A brick chimney is within the roof, near the gambrel end at the rear of the building. The 1950s addition on the southeast corner of the building is without window openings.

Interior

On the interior, the primary entrance leads into a hallway. (Photos 20-21) Doorway openings within the hall are segmentally arched. On the north side of the hallway is the lounge, now referred to as the living room. It features a stained mahogany wood, cathedral ceiling, with exposed beams. (Photos 22-24) The wood beams have cross bracing and curved brackets at the walls. At the west end of the lounge is a fireplace, which has a simple wood Colonial Revival mantel, brick fireplace surround, and tile floor at the hearth. The chimney tapers becoming narrower near the ceiling. Former door openings that once led into a sunroom off of the dining room are on either side of the chimney. These door openings have been infilled (one with drywall and the other with folding doors that conceal a bar) and represent the only alteration to this room. The lounge has a wood floor and wood baseboards. The original windows on the east wall have wood surrounds, including the round window at the gable peak. The north wall retains the original door and window openings onto the former front porch. These two windows are the same as those on the east wall, six-over-nine wood windows. Three openings feature wood

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French doors with a five light transom above each one. The doors and windows on this elevation also retain their original wood surrounds.

The dining room features a coved ceiling, springing from a heavy wood cornice. (Photo 25) The cornice is decorated with a row of small dentals. A heavy wood chair rail also encircles the room and a wood baseboard is also present. Two solid wood doors on the south wall access the kitchen, and on the north wall, folding doors with flanking wood panel side lights provides access between the lounge and dining room. On the north wall, the segmentally arched opening that once accessed the former sunroom (now a closet) has been infilled with a smaller door opening inserted within the original larger opening. A small bar is present on the south end of the dining room.

In October 1954, the largest of the 1950s additions was completed. It contains a cluster of restrooms and cloakrooms in the center, with an L-shaped cocktail lounge wrapping around the outside of the addition. Now known as the Grill Room, this smaller informal restaurant features built-in wooden booths along the walls. (Photos 26-27) The booths have vinyl seating, and there are matching wood chairs with leather backs. The room has wood baseboards and door surrounds that are narrower in profile than those same features seen elsewhere in the building. The room has a dropped ceiling, wallpapered walls, and a wood chair rail lining the east, south, and north walls. A solid wood door on the north wall connects the cocktail lounge to the main entrance vestibule. A nine light wood door is on the south wall. It leads to a rear vestibule, which contains stairs to the basement locker rooms and an exit to the south parking lot. When constructed, the cocktail lounge had a Hawaiian theme.

Known as the Grimes Room, the terrace was enclosed in 1974. (Photos 28-29) Situated on the north end of the clubhouse, the Grimes Room is an open plan, walled with sliding glass doors. The room has a wood hexagonal ceiling, supported by exposed laminate beams, typical of the late 1960s. The main support beams curve at the walls, extending down to the floor. The Grimes Room retains the features that defined this previously outdoor space. The 1953 terrace, with its low perforated block wall and terrazzo floor, is still intact. The sidewalk that encircled the outside of the terrace along the block wall is now covered with carpeting. The original doors and windows into the clubhouse lounge are intact. Although enclosed, the area that once defined the porch and open terrace is still evident.

The kitchen, a rear stairwell to the basement, and the small office addition from the 1950s are south of the dining room. Doorways within the kitchen have simple wood surrounds. The hallway area leading to the rear stairwell has wood board siding on the walls and ceiling. (Photo 30)

The half-story attic is partially finished. Two bedrooms, now used as offices, and a bathroom are in the rear portion of the building. (Photo 31) This area is accessed by a wood staircase from the kitchen. Due to the gambrel roof configuration, the ceilings within these rooms are angled at the walls. The doors and windows retain original wood surrounds. The wood doors are solid two-panel style. Wood baseboards are also present.

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The basement contains mechanical rooms, a large women's locker room, and a large men's locker room. The basement is accessed from the stairs at the cocktail lounge vestibule, as well as the stairs at the south end of the kitchen. The men's and women's locker rooms contain banks of lockers built into the walls. Each room also contains tables and chairs, providing a lounge area within the locker rooms. The women's locker room is directly underneath the cocktail lounge and was part of the 1954 addition that created the cocktail lounge. (Photo 32) The locker rooms appear to be little changed.

Cart Barn

The 1950 cart barn is constructed of concrete block and has a corrugated metal, gable roof. (Photos 33-34) It is a contributing building. Each gable end has a centered overhead garage door. The gable ends are covered with vinyl siding in the pediment. The side elevations on the east and west have window openings which have been covered with plywood. The window openings have concrete sills. A pedestrian door is on the north end of the west elevation. The interior of the cart barn is a largely open space for vehicle access and smaller partitioned areas are along the side elevations.

Pro-Shop

The pro shop was constructed in 1986 and is noncontributing due to age. (Photos 35-36) It is a small wood frame building. It has an extended low pitch gable roof, with a deep overhang and exposed rafter tails. The façade which faces north has a single door and two windows to its left. The east elevation has a window on each end and a single off centered door in between. The pro shop has a single window on the west elevation. The building is at grade level in the front and has an exposed basement where the ground slopes downward to the south and west. The foundation is poured concrete. On the interior, the pro shop is a single open space, which features a wood ceiling and exposed beams.

A long carport for golf carts extends off of the south elevation, behind the pro shop. The carport is the same width as the building. It is of wood construction, resting on a large concrete pad. It has a scalloped fascia and the roof trusses are exposed. The carport is accessed by a concrete ramp along the western edge of the pro shop and concrete stairs on the eastern side.

Swimming Pool

A swimming pool was constructed in 1956 and ready for the 1957 season. (Photos 37-38) It is a contributing structure. The swimming pool is made of steel and was purchased from a Cleveland manufacturer, Whitmer Swimming Pool Company. The pool is set within a concrete base that is partially raised above grade. The pool is encircled by a concrete deck. A covered picnic shelter is at the eastern end of the pool deck. It has wood posts and a canvas top. A round wading pool, also encircled by a concrete sidewalk, is at the eastern end of the pool adjacent to the picnic shelter. The ground slopes downward to the north of the pool and a playground is behind the pool. It is not visible behind the pool, due to the change in elevation.

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Storm Shelters

Six concrete block storm shelters were added to the property in 1956 and are counted as contributing. (Photos 8, 11, 39) They are x-shaped with a flat overhanging roof. Each side has a wooden bench. The shelters are placed throughout the golf course. One is near green #1 (now #13). Another is near green #2 (now #14). Two shelters are in the meadow northeast and northwest of green #4 (now #16). Another shelter is in the northern portion of the course north of green #6 (now #18) and the 6th shelter is at the northern boundary line along green #8 (now #11).

Historic Integrity

The Urbana Country Club was, and still is, located in a rural, agricultural setting. Shortly after the grand opening in August 1922, the *Urbana Daily Democrat* colorfully described the country club's setting.

Situated just three miles east of the city, on the Milford Pike, the surroundings are ideal in every respect. Natural hazards for the golf course abound in every direction and the view 'from the hilltops' is superb. On a clear day the 'blue hills of St. Paris' form the horizon. In fact this sky is just a little bluer at the club and the air a little fresher than at any other point in the county.²

The Urbana Country Club's bucolic setting has not changed in the nearly 100 years since the club was established, and the views described in 1922 are the same today. Both the location and setting greatly contribute to the property's historic integrity.

The design of the nine-hole course, completed in 1923, is intact. Designed by Paul F. Dye, with consultation from outside expertise, the UCC course remains an example of an early 20th century golf course. Though periodic improvements have been made, the historic golf course has not been reconfigured. Over the decades, improvements have included a new irrigation system, maintenance on the greens, the 1953 addition of white sand traps around the greens, and replacement of railroad ties within the bunkers. Multiple descendants of Paul F. Dye, most of whom are either golf course architects or certified golf professionals, have been heavily involved with the Urbana Country Club since its founding. This continuity of involvement from a single family of designers has served to maintain the legacy of the original golf course.

Additionally, the 1930 clubhouse's Colonial Revival materials and design features are intact. The major building on the property, it maintains historic integrity. On the exterior, the clubhouse retains its 1930s materials, such as shake siding, some multi-light windows, dominant gambrel roofline with dormers, and the arched doorway hood. The 1950s additions blend with the 1930 building, via the use of shake siding, but are differentiated by their flat roofs. The Grimes Room completed in 1974, on the north end, is distinct from the original building due to it being a glass enclosure. The enclosed terrace retains its 1970s materials on the exterior, such as exposed rafter

² 'Ladies Day at the Urbana Country Club,' *Urbana Daily Democrat*, August 22, 1922.

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tails and deep wood eaves. The clubhouse retains its Colonial Revival essence, and the later alterations do not greatly detract from its original character.

On the interior, the UCC clubhouse retains 1930s materials and details, such as segmentally arched door openings and the wood stairs, doors, door and window surrounds, baseboards, and lounge floor. Key design features include the lounge's Colonial Revival fireplace and beamed ceiling and the dining room's coved ceiling with cornice. Materials and design features from the 1950s include wood booths in the cocktail lounge and the terrace's terrazzo floor and block wall. In the Grimes Room, 1970s features include the window walls, curved laminate beam roof structure and the wood ceiling.

The clubhouse has had minor alterations on the interior, such as some doorways have been infilled or reduced in size and the sunroom was converted to another use, but the overall 1930 room configuration is intact. The entrance location was slightly altered with the 1954 addition, but the flow of space and basic location of secondary spaces, like restrooms, is similar to the original configuration. The layouts of the 1950s and 1974 additions, including the basement locker room, are also intact. Through the plethora of intact materials, the workmanship of the building's primary eras of construction – 1930, 1950s, and 1974 – is evident.

The UCC property reflects its historic appearance, including both eras of its most intensive development, the early 1900s and the 1950s. The 1950s were a period of growth for the UCC. A number of features were added to the property during that decade, including the swimming pool, storm shelters on the fairways, a driving range, and the cart barn, which housed the recently acquired fleet of electric golf carts to permit the elderly or disabled to continue playing. In 1957, the golf pro, Earl McAllister, noted in an interview, "Golf here in the last year or two has shown a considerable increase. The Urbana Country Club is now recognized as having all the facilities necessary for a complete club."³ Correspondingly, a cocktail lounge, an enlarged women's locker room addition, and a sizeable terrace overlooking the course and pool were added to the clubhouse.

The Urbana Country Club through its location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship maintains association with the historic themes of entertainment and recreation, during the defined period of significance. The property has a functioning clubhouse, the golf course, a swimming pool, and a driving range. The Urbana Country Club easily illustrates the 20th century country club experience and expresses a sense of time and place.

³ 'Urbana Country Club Pro Started On Links As Caddy,' *Urbana Daily Citizen*, June 21, 1957.

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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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1922-1968

Significant Dates

1922

1923

1930

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Dye, Paul F.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Urbana Country Club is nominated under Criterion A for association with local entertainment and recreation. It falls into the historic context of early 20th century country club and golf course development. Both were increasingly popular endeavors nationwide during the era, and the Urbana Country Club easily conveys this history. It reflects the community's interest in golf as a recreational sport and the idea that the presence of a country club reflected a city's status. A resurgence of interest in golf occurred in the post-World War II era, and the Urbana Country Club responded with a number of improvements to the clubhouse and the golf course in the 1950s. The nominated property reflects both early and mid-20th century growth in the sport. Additionally, the Urbana Country Club is also associated with the renowned Dye family of golf architects. The period of significance is 1922, when construction began on the golf course, and ends with 1968, the fifty year cutoff.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Urbana – Background History

Champaign County was formed from Franklin and Greene counties in 1805, and Urbana was platted to be the county seat that same year. The Urbana settlement profited greatly during the War of 1812, when a military camp was established there. As a result, business offerings expanded, with many entrepreneurs deciding to remain in the community after the war. The war time growth resulted in Urbana's village incorporation in 1816. Urbana College was established in 1850. Associated with the Swedenborgians, it brought additional people to the community. The 1917 Champaign County history asserts that Urbana did not experience growth as a result of the Civil War, like other communities did. However, by 1868, it had grown enough to receive city status.

The Big Four railroad was completed through Urbana in 1848, directly connecting it to Sandusky and Cincinnati, and two other railroad lines passed through by the mid-1860s. Depots, granaries, elevators, and stockyards quickly followed the railroad development. The three railroad lines had an enormous impact on local industry. For a small city, Urbana had a surprising number of industries, with a handful of them having a national presence. Some of them were short-lived, but many lasted for decades and had a significant effect on the community.

Among Urbana's late 19th century industries were a few iron and steel concerns, founded in the 1870s. The largest and most significant of these firms was the United States Rolling-Stock Company, which built a branch factory in Urbana in 1875. Fabricators of locomotives and railroad cars, it was prospering well into the 20th century. One of Urbana's largest companies was the W.H. Marvin & Co., which was begun in 1887 as a wholesale grocer. By 1897, W.H. Marvin & Co. shifted its focus to "the cleaning and evaporating of fruits and the making of mincemeat." Paper manufacture began in the city in 1892, with the start of the Urbana Straw Board Company. It was followed by the Ohio Straw Board Company, 1894, and the Howard Paper Company, 1910. At least three food packing and canning plants were established between 1900 and 1910. The 1910s brought the establishment of tool and die companies, with at least three started in Urbana during that decade. The W.B. Marvin Co. was founded in 1915 as a metal stamping company. By 1936, it had evolved to the production of adjustable window screens. The company still exists, although in 2008 it was merged with Thermwell Products, a New Jersey company.

Urbana had had a hearty industrial base since the mid-1800s, with an eclectic assortment of items produced. The 1917 Champaign County history denoted over two dozen products that had once been fabricated in Urbana and roughly 40 products then manufactured in the city. Discussing a factory expansion at the Johnson Manufacturing Co., the *Champaign Democrat* described the industrial climate as "booster days in Urbana" and that the Johnson "business has grown until now it is one of Urbana's most desirable industries...It is businesses of this kind that Urbana wants, that grows steadily and certainly."⁴ A couple months later, as construction on the plant

⁴ 'New Addition to Johnson Factory,' *Champaign Democrat*, April 9, 1912.

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began, the same newspaper noted that the improvements meant more employment and proudly proclaimed, “This, like several other industries in Urbana, goes along quietly making Urbana one of the substantial cities of the state.”⁵

In 1933, Grimes Manufacturing joined Urbana’s other nationally prominent industrial concerns. Founded by Warren G. Grimes in an Urbana garage, his aviation lighting inventions ultimately circumnavigated the globe. “By 1942, Grimes Manufacturing employed more than 1,300 and was the only U.S. manufacturer dedicated solely to aircraft lighting. All U.S. combat aircraft and many Allied planes bore Grimes lights in World War II. After the war, Grimes also served the commercial and general aviation markets – as well as the Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo space shuttle missions.”⁶ Warren Grimes became a civic leader in the mid-20th century, giving Urbana an airport (Grimes Field) in 1943 and spearheading construction of the 1951 Urbana Hospital.

Although many of the city’s manufacturers are no longer operating, some still are, including Grimes Manufacturing, which is now a division of Honeywell Aerospace. Both the city and Champaign County have experienced population growth in the early 21st century, unlike other rural Ohio counties.⁷ Today, Urbana is a city of slightly over 11,000, and it maintains a healthy downtown commercial center.

Urbana Country Club – History

Paul F. Dye, a local insurance agent, was the primary initiator behind the establishment of the Urbana Country Club. It all began by chance. As the story goes, Paul Dye (also known as “Pink” for his red hair) was traveling through Pennsylvania, when his car broke down. Looking for something to do while waiting for the car to be repaired, he “hit his first bucket of golf balls. Enchanted with the game, when he returned home he began playing but had to travel to nearby towns to find a golf course.”⁸ Urbana did not have a golf course, necessitating travel to Springfield or more distant cities.

Paul Dye was motivated to create the community’s first golf course. Working with friends and his future brother-in-law, Donald Colwell, Dye sought to establish a country club. Initial meetings to form a country club were held in early September 1921. The goal was to have 125 stockholder members, subscribing \$100 each.

On September 19, 1921, five incorporators (George McCracken, Frank Ganson, Evans Rock, Donald S. Colwell, and Joseph Murphy) filed Articles of Incorporation with the Ohio Secretary of State. The Articles stated,

Said corporation is formed for the purpose of purchasing or leasing and maintaining park and grounds and golf links and building and maintaining on the same a clubhouse for the purpose of the recreation and amusement of the members and the promoting of interest

⁵ ‘Factory Addition Has Been Started,’ *Champaign Democrat*, June 7, 1912.

⁶ <http://www.champaignohio.com/history.html>

⁷ http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Champaign_County

⁸ Dye, Alice and Mark Shaw. *From Birdies to Bunkers* (New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 2004), p.118.

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among themselves in all athletics, both indoors and outdoors, including golf and tennis and to extend sociability.⁹

Regulations within the Articles of Incorporation outlined the membership levels and associated fees. Membership classification was divided into two categories: active and non-resident. Active members had to be residents of Champaign County, men at least 21 years old, and women at least 18 years old. Active membership required a \$100.00 membership fee, with annual dues of \$25.00. Non-resident members were to live outside Champaign County. They had the same privileges of the active members, except voting rights, the ability to hold office, and no property rights in the corporation. Non-resident members did not have to pay the membership fee, and their annual dues were \$15.00. Dependents of members had membership privileges, except voting and officer positions. Prospective members were proposed by active members, and the Board of Governors voted on the applications. No stipulations related to race, ethnicity, or religion were defined within the UCC regulations or bylaws.¹⁰

The membership gathered the week of September 26, 1921, and voted on a board of trustees/governors, as well as adopting the proposed bylaws. The first elected Board of Governors included Joseph Murphy, President; J.C. Neer, Vice President; Harold W. Houston, Secretary; Joe W. Hitt, Treasurer; Dr. G.W. Pickering, Donald S. Colwell, Frank Ganson, Evans Rock, and Dr. H. G. Butcher. The first order of business for the newly elected board was finding a location for the country club.

By the end of October 1921, eight proposed sites had been submitted to the UCC board of governors. Since the club was to be private, some land owners had made an assumption that it was a millionaire's club. Submitted sites came with inflated asking prices, because "evidently each owner was aware that it was for the club purposes and the price had been correspondingly kited."¹¹ Briefly during this time period, it was considered to place the club half way between Springfield and Urbana, forming a larger joint club. Ultimately, the Urbana group decided to remain autonomous.

The *Urbana Daily Democrat* reported in mid-December that two sites were in serious consideration, and one had just been eliminated. It was deemed unsuitable for the golf course by golf experts, plus the price had again been inflated by real estate sharks with an option on it. The best choice was the Woodburn farm three miles south of Urbana on the traction line. It was inspected by Dan Hughes, a golf engineer and soil expert, and Dan McKay, the golf pro from the Springfield Country Club. Hughes was employed by Donald Ross, a famous U.S. golf architect of the early 20th century.

⁹ 'The Country Club Charter Is Received,' *Urbana Daily Democrat*, September 22, 1921.

¹⁰ *Urbana Country Club – Articles of Incorporation*, September 19, 1921. Memberships were defined in Articles VIII-XVI, in the Regulations.

¹¹ 'Land Values Go "A-Kiting,"' *Urbana Daily Citizen*, October 31, 1921.

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For several months, the club's board of trustees held an option on the Woodburn Farm. By early February 1922, they were ready to purchase it, but decided at the last minute to continue searching. It was determined that construction of a golf course and clubhouse at the site was cost prohibitive, and a new search was underway in March 1922. An option was then taken for the Thornburg farm, near Urbana University. Already having a house on the property, it was more financially feasible. However, the site was smaller and just large enough to construct a golf course. In early April 1922, the trustees settled on a third option – the property known as the Johnson farm, which became the present Urbana Country Club.

Securing the Johnson-Marvin property was certainly no coincidence, as there was a family connection to it through Donald Colwell and Paul Dye. The property was owned by Anna Marvin Johnson and her sister-in-law, Amelia Talbot Marvin. Anna partially inherited the farm from her brother, William B. Marvin, one of Urbana's most prominent businessmen. Her deceased husband, James B. Johnson was a former Urbana mayor and founder of the Johnson Brothers Manufacturing Co. Anna and James B. Johnson's daughter, Loretta, was married to Donald Colwell, and their other daughter, Elizabeth, was dating Paul Dye (they would be married in 1923).

The Johnson-Marvin property was advantageous, as there was already a cottage on it for easy conversion to a clubhouse, there was sufficient acreage and the trustees were able to lease it at a much lower rate than the previous two purchase options. The ten year agreement also gave the UCC the right to purchase the property at any time during that timeframe, for \$100 an acre. Johnson family history indicates that the Johnson sisters, Loretta and Elizabeth, along with their respective significant others, Donald Colwell and Paul Dye, were instrumental in convincing Anna Marvin Johnson to lease the land at such favorable conditions.¹² Things were finally falling into place for the fledgling club – an inexpensive site had been secured and the Urbana Country Club had surpassed its initial membership goal of 125, reaching 140 members in early February 1922.¹³

Construction on the course was rushed, and the *Urbana Daily Democrat* reported on April 24th that the course would be ready to play within two weeks. Mr. Nichols, a golf expert from the Miami Valley Country Club in Dayton, arrived to examine the land and help lay out the initial nine-hole course. "Mr. Nichols was most enthusiastic over the natural conditions of the land and sod and said the Urbana club was blessed with a natural course, far superior to many in the city clubs of similar size that have spent hundreds of dollars on their greens."¹⁴ Nichols had gone to Urbana at the request of his employer, Walter Kidder. Kidder actively assisted the UCC board with getting the club started.

Nichols had supervised the course construction at Miami Valley C.C., opened in 1919. It was a Donald Ross design. In fact, Urbana was surrounded by Ross-designed courses (Piqua Country

¹² Interview with Julia F. Johnson, great-niece of Elizabeth Johnson Dye, November 13, 2017, and email correspondence, February 16, 2018.

¹³ 'Country Club Decides to Buy Woodburn Farm,' *Urbana Daily Citizen*, February 4, 1922.

¹⁴ 'Urbana Club Golf Course Is Laid Out,' *Urbana Daily Democrat*, April 12, 1922.

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Club, nine-holes, 1896; Dayton Golf Club, 1897; Springfield Country Club, nine-holes, 1898; Scioto Country Club,¹⁵ 1916; Springfield Country Club, new course, 1922), and the board really wanted him to design UCC's course. There was not enough money to hire the renowned golf architect however, and the grounds committee relied on the input of experts, who had experience working on Ross designs. Under supervision of another expert, from London, the greens were constructed. Between 150 and 200 trees were removed from the undulating land to make way for the greens. On May 22nd the *Urbana Daily Democrat* reported that the club's driveway from the Urbana-Milford pike was complete, clubhouse construction was advancing, and the fairway grass would soon be ready for regular play.

Although golfers had been playing on the course for a few weeks, the grand opening of the Urbana Country Club was not until Wednesday, August 16, 1922. Four-hundred people from Urbana and Mechanicsburg attended the public event, goggling at the course and completed clubhouse. Champaign County's first golf tournament was also held that day. From the beginning, women were included in the country club's membership, and the tournament featured a women's and men's contest. An exhibition match with regional professionals was also conducted. Taking place in the exhibition were Bud McCallip, Washington Court House; Jock McDonald and Don MacKay, both of Springfield; and Jack Barlow, Urbana. Jack McDonald won the exhibition, and Paul Dye came in 2nd in the men's tournament.

The Country Club was an immediate hit. The week after the grand opening the *Urbana Daily Democrat* gushed about the importance of the new club.

“For a number of years Urbana has been forced to take rather a back seat, if it may be so expressed, in the matter of club life and club affairs, but that day has surely passed as the foundation has been laid for one of the handsomest little clubs in the state... Urbana's club, which is both a country club and a golf club is here to stay. No longer will it be necessary to live through ‘stupid’ days or lonely winter evenings. Join the club, motor out to the club. Enjoy and benefit by the health giving breezes and enter into the social life at the clubhouse.”¹⁶

The women quickly formed a regular ‘ladies day,’ playing golf, or bridge for the non-golfers, and hosting luncheons. Country club activities rapidly became a fixture in the newspapers’ society pages.

The club's leadership was reorganized in October 1922. The UCC was successfully up and running, and the focus was then shifted to future operations. A new president and secretary/treasurer were elected, and a new greens committee was formed. Paul F. Dye became chairman of the greens committee, and his first action was to improve and reconfigure seven of the nine links.

¹⁵ The Scioto Country Club was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Upper Arlington Historic District, 1985 (NRHP #85002694).

¹⁶ ‘Ladies Day at the Urbana Country Club’

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As had been noted in trade publications, the initial 1922 course was always meant to be temporary. “Montpelier and Urbana, O., are the two most recent Buckeye towns to construct golf courses. Temporary nines have been built to satisfy the members until permanent holes can be constructed.”¹⁷ Additionally, Paul Dye reportedly disliked the UCC course created by Nichols.¹⁸ Dye designed a new nine-hole course, set to open for the 1923 season. Again, Hughes and Mackay were on hand to lend their technical expertise in the execution of Dye’s course design. In 1992, Elizabeth Dye, Paul’s wife, reflected on the construction of the golf course. “The beginnings were primitive, at best! There was a small country bungalow on my mother’s farm. Paul or ‘Pink’ started work on the course in 1922. We used to ride our Model T up and down the hills on those acres – plotting the course!”¹⁹ In 1930, a local newspaper remarked that “under the direction of Paul Dye the golf course is not only a thing of beauty, but a delight to the golf players.”²⁰

The Urbana Country Club opened for the season on May 24, 1923, and by the end of summer, the *Urbana Daily Democrat* proclaimed that it had increased in popularity every day. Residing in the upper floor of the clubhouse, a live-in caretaker was hired for the property. A small fire damaged the clubhouse in October that year, but it was stopped in time and the building was repaired. A few years later, the UCC was not so lucky, when a fire completely destroyed the original clubhouse cottage on February 20, 1930. A new clubhouse (the present one) was built and completed for use on July 1, 1930.

Throughout the years, the Urbana Country Club sponsored men’s and women’s golf tournaments including an annual club championship series, competed against other country clubs, presented community lectures and events, hosted countless membership dances and parties, and held exhibition matches with pro golfers participating. Generally open to the public, the exhibitions were often fundraisers, featuring big-name professionals, such as Byron Nelson and Gene Sarazen. For example, in 1956, one of the biggest exhibitions occurred, with Sam Snead as the star attraction and the admission fees going toward construction of a club swimming pool.

At the time of the 1956 exhibition, Snead was a three-time PGA champion. Snead gave a golf technique clinic, before the exhibition game with three other players. They included “Dr. Charles ‘Chick’ Evans Jr. of Urbana, former Ohio State varsity golfer; Bob Ross Jr. of Springfield, two-time state junior champ, and Jackie Nicklaus of Upper Arlington, state high school champ.”²¹ The high-profile exhibition was a huge success, with 450 spectators witnessing Snead win with a 68 score. “The Snead exhibition is keeping within the club’s policy of trying to make the Urbana course the best nine-hole layout in this area.”²²

¹⁷ *The American Golfer: The Sport Pictorial*, Centurion Publishers, Inc., Vol. XXV, No. 10, May 20, 1922, p.32.

¹⁸ Interview with Julia Johnson, November 13, 2017.

¹⁹ Ward, Marcia. *Urbana Country Club 1922-1993*, p.1.

²⁰ ‘Hold Opening of Club Home East of City,’ *Urbana Daily Citizen*, June 25, 1930.

²¹ ‘Sammy Snead Will Play Exhibition Here Next Saturday,’ *Urbana Daily Citizen*, July 21, 1956.

²² ‘Exhibition By Sammy Snead To Head Country Club Golf Card,’ *Urbana Daily Citizen*, July 23, 1956.

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The 1956 exhibition with Slammin' Sammy Snead was such a huge success that a second one was organized the following year. Labor Day 1957 was proclaimed Sam Snead Day, and nearly 500 people attended the exhibition. He again played Jack Nicklaus, who had won another state high school championship, the Ohio Open, and the International Junior Chamber of Commerce championship since the previous exhibition, and Bob Ross, who had recently won the Ohio Amateur championship. Pete Dye, son of Paul F. Dye, was the fourth player. Pete Dye was a former Urbana and Springfield country club champion, as well as a participant in the 1957 National Open. Snead won the match with a 70 and Pete Dye had a close second with a 71.

Once the swimming pool was added in 1957, it became a big attraction for new country club memberships. In the mid-20th century, there was no city pool in Urbana, and the UCC pool was the first or second swimming pool constructed in the county, with the semi-public Lakewood Beach Club being the one other option. The Urbana Country Club provided the only local place to be involved in competitive swimming.²³ As with the golf tournaments, the UCC swim team competed against other regional country clubs, such as Springfield.

The Urbana Country Club remained a stable organization throughout the late 20th century. In 1979, the membership was 215. The UCC eventually acquired additional land to the east and south of the original property. By the early 1990s, there were enough parcels accumulated to construct a second set of nine holes, which were completed for the 1993 season. Designed by P.B. Dye, Paul F. Dye's grandson, the UCC was then a full 18-hole course, further expanding on its rich history.

Just as the Dye family tree continued to be heavily involved with the Urbana Country Club (See separate Dye family discussion below), so did the Johnson family branch. Elizabeth Johnson Dye, who helped convince her mother to provide the original parcel back in 1922, led the effort to secure funding for construction of the second nine holes 70 years later. She persuaded her nephew, James B. Johnson, to undertake the financial endeavor. James B. Johnson, like his father, William M. Johnson, before and his daughter, Julia F. Johnson, later have all served as UCC board president, providing governance and support of the Urbana Country Club.

Golf and Country Clubs – Brief History

Golf courses existed on the east coast of the United States as early as the late 1700s, but it was not until the late 19th century that they spread more broadly across the country. The United States Golf Association was formed in 1894, but the sport remained predominantly the province of the very wealthy or upper social classes. However, by the 1910s, golf was becoming popular among the middle class, coinciding with a rise in greater middle class economic prosperity and increased leisure time. Also in 1913, a working-class amateur won the U.S. Open, forever altering the elite perception of the sport. In the decade following this victory, two million Americans began pursuit of the hobby.²⁴ The 1920s witnessed a large increase of interest in the

²³ Interview with Julia Johnson, February 18, 2018.

²⁴ <http://www.livestrong.com/article/381590-early-history-of-golf-in-the-united-states/>

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sport of golf. It was particularly aimed at businessmen, as a healthful antidote to long hours spent indoors.

Although private country clubs had commonly been around since the late 19th century, they blossomed in popularity in the 1920s. As interest in golf increased, older country clubs without a course upgraded by constructing one. Country clubs were voluntary associations and new ones were established with golf as a primary attraction. Deftly tying both together, one contractor advertised in the *The American Golfer* “The COUNTRY CLUB today is an important social utility as well as a highly developed organization for Sports, Golf, Tennis and the like. More and more private entertaining is now taking place at Country Clubs. Thus it is important to strike the right note of hospitality and intimacy in the interior.”²⁵ Additionally, because the country club could serve as a home away from home that offered several different entertainment options, the concept was appropriate for the entire family, providing a range of social activities.

Municipal golf courses in public parks and daily-fee courses started to appear during the 1910s and 1920s, but most golf courses constructed during that era were built by voluntary associations as private golf-country clubs. These included both high-end prestigious courses and local country clubs. “While the growth of municipal and private daily-fee courses was dramatic, the growth in private country club courses was explosive. In 1930 there were approximately 1,200 public courses of all kinds and approximately 4,600 private courses. The 1920s was the great age of country club construction.”²⁶ Occurring across the United States, the bulk of this development was happening in the Midwestern states, in mid-size towns.²⁷

Interest in golf dipped during the Great Depression and WWII, but returned in a second wave of popularity in the post-war decades. By the 1950s, there was resurgence in the sport, as wages were higher and workers had even more leisure time than earlier in the century. After nearly two decades of minimal development, new courses were built, and established country clubs upgraded their facilities to attract new golfers. The modern pro tour was largely developed in its current form by 1955, and championship games started to be broadcast on television beginning in the late 1950s, resulting in more visibility for the game in coming decades. However, by 1970, private golf-country clubs were no longer the dominant course type.²⁸ Daily-fee and public courses had taken over in popularity, along with the post-war phenomenon of housing subdivision developments that contained an associated golf course. The downward trend of private country clubs continues today, with many being sold or converted to semi-public use.

The Dye Family – Golf Architects

To outline the history of the Urbana Country Club without discussing the Dye family legacy would be remiss, as they have had a significant impact on the property and golf architecture in general. The profession of golf architect was established around 1900. It evolved from the concept of a golf professional hired to serve as a greenkeeper, course designer/modifier,

²⁵ *The American Golfer: The Sport Pictorial* (Centurion Publishers, Inc., Vol. XXVI, No. 4, February 24, 1923), p.2.

²⁶ Moss, Richard J. *The Kingdom of Golf in America* (Lincoln & London: University of Nebraska Press, 2013), p.99.

²⁷ Moss, *The Kingdom of Golf in America*, p.96.

²⁸ Moss, *The Kingdom of Golf in America*, p.321.

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instructor, and club maker. Within a couple decades, the four tasks became increasingly specialized, until a professional was needed for each and companies made clubs. Golf architects designed layouts, altering the natural landscape as necessary to create an interesting and aesthetic golf course.

Beginning with Paul F. Dye's 1923 design, several members of the Dye family have gone on to design courses around the world. The most famous family member and designer is Pete Dye, Paul and Elizabeth's son. Born two years after the country club opened, Pete Dye grew up playing golf, caddying for his mother, and doing maintenance work on the course with his father. During World War II when there were few men left in Urbana, Pete, at the age of 15-16, was fully in charge of maintaining the country club's golf course. Later in life, he would say that the experience of maintaining the course in Urbana was where his interest in design began.

Ultimately, he too left for the Army, where he tended the course at Fort Benning, Georgia. In 1950, he and his wife (an amateur championship winning golfer) settled in Indianapolis. His first golf course design was built, in 1961, spurring him to leave his successful insurance agency for a new career in golf course architecture. From that first nine-hole course, outside Indianapolis, Dye went on to design over 100 courses all over the world, including dozens of courses that have served as the site of championship tournaments.

Reflecting on his friend and one-time business partner, Jack Nicklaus has said, "Pete Dye has had a tremendous impact not only on me, but on the world of course design...He changed the way we think about golf course design...As long as the game is played, he'll be considered a giant in the field."²⁹ In 2008, Pete Dye was inducted into the World Golf Hall of Fame, with a lifetime achievement award for his design work.

Often hailed "as the father of modern golf course architecture," Dye began by tending the greens that his father built at the Urbana Country Club. Although he launched his career as a golf course designer many years after moving away from Ohio, Pete Dye credits the Urbana Country Club as the impetus for his design career. In a 2012 interview, he stated, "the Urbana Country Club has just been a part of my life really and then I was working on the golf course, and I've stayed in the same line of work, maintenance and building golf courses. It all started at the Urbana Country Club."³⁰

Golf course design and the Dye family tree goes well beyond just Pete Dye, and "...the list of Dye designs spreads to all corners of the globe."³¹ Pete and Alice Dye's two sons, Perry and P.B., are also golf course architects, collectively designing over 100 courses. "In 1998, the Dye family was awarded 'Family of the Year Award' by the Metropolitan Golf Writers Association and 'Golf Family of the Year' by the National Golf Foundation. All of the Dye family are

²⁹ Zuckerman, Joel. *Pete Dye Golf Courses: Fifty Years of Visionary Design* (New York: Abrams, 2008), p.17.

³⁰ <http://urbanacc.net/history/>, Video interview with Pete Dye for the UCC's 90th anniversary, 2012.

³¹ Zuckerman, *Pete Dye Golf Courses*, p.13.

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members of the American Society of Golf Course Architects, the only golfing family to hold that distinction.”³²

Pete Dye’s brother, Roy Dye, was also a golf architect, starting his career with Pete. Roy’s three children (Andy, Matt, and Cynthia) are/were golf architects. Cynthia Dye’s design for the West Cliffs Golf Links, near Lisbon, Portugal, was named the World’s Best New Golf Course at the World Golf Awards in November 2017.³³ Association with professional golf and leadership at the Urbana Country Club also continued through Anne Dye Doss’ (Pete and Roy’s sister) family. Her descendants have served as UCC presidents, including current president, Pete Doss, a PGA certified golf professional.

When acquisition of land for the second nine holes was first considered for the Urbana Country Club in 1991, Roy Dye completed an initial layout. P.B. Dye refined his uncle’s design, adding to the course that Paul F. Dye had originally crafted. “The Urbana Country Club golf course remained a hidden jewel in west central Ohio until November, 2008 when its native son and former course superintendent, Pete Dye, was inducted into the World Golf Hall of Fame. Reports of the honor traveled throughout the world and the story always begins in Urbana.”³⁴ Proudly, the Urbana Country Club now advertises itself as a “Dye Original.”

Summary – Criterion A

The Urbana Country Club meets Criterion A for its association with local recreation and entertainment. The 1910s and 1920s were peak decades for the establishment of private country clubs in cities across the United States. The Urbana Country Club was established during the 1920s boom of country club and golf course construction. Also, a number of upgrades were made to the clubhouse and golf course during the 1950s heyday of renewed interest in the sport, reflecting its continued community importance. Near the close of the first season in 1922, the *Urbana Daily Citizen* noted, “The Urbana Country Club is filling a long felt want...”³⁵ Upon announcement of the second season’s opening, the newspaper dramatically summed up the previous months without the Urbana Country Club, clearly indicating the significance of the new club within the community. “The days have been many and long since the last social affair was held at the club and the fact that the time has come for the club affairs will make life once again worthwhile.”³⁶

Country clubs with a golf course became the must have entertainment option for an up-and-coming community in the early 20th century. Like opera houses before them, a country club signified that a community had culture. Being the county seat and home to so many prominent industries, Urbana’s business leadership wanted more recreational opportunities and the status of a country club. Regionally, Urbana was surrounded by country clubs with golf courses, located

³² Johnson, Julie. *Urbana Country Club: A Brief History of the Founding and Early Days and Its Impact on the Game of Golf*, October 22, 2017, p.28.

³³ <http://theportugalnews.com/news/portugal-boasts-worlds-best-new-golf-course/44026>

³⁴ <http://urbanacc.net/>

³⁵ ‘Dinner Dance At The Country Club,’ *Urbana Daily Citizen*, October 02, 1922.

³⁶ ‘Country Club Opening,’ *Urbana Daily Citizen*, May 16, 1923.

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in Upper Arlington, Dayton, Piqua, Springfield, Bellefontaine, and Troy, and it was ready to join the ranks of other cities that had country clubs. The *Urbana Daily Democrat* glowingly reported in 1922, “the building of the Urbana Country Club with its fine open country golf course should place Urbana on the map as a real golf town...”³⁷

Urbana’s robust industrial climate provided a sufficient supply of people who had the financial wherewithal to found or join the country club. They likely also had a strong desire for the status that a country club would bring to their community. Working along with Paul F. Dye in the early 1920s, Urbana’s prominent businessmen and industrialists were integral in establishing the country club. Additionally, membership came from the larger nearby villages, such as Mechanicsburg. Some of these important local industrialists had larger-than-life personalities that contributed to the UCC’s energy from the beginning. Two examples include Charles F. Johnson and Warren G. Grimes.

Charles Johnson, of Johnson Manufacturing, brought a secret female impersonator as his guest to the clubhouse grand opening in 1922. Giving a full account of the event, the *Champaign Democrat* noted that she “made a big hit” by flirting, singing, and dancing. All were taken with her good looks and lovely dancing, before removal of a blond wig revealed “the beautiful dancer was a man... That was only one of the combination of pleasing surprises and entertainment features which made opening of the Urbana Country Club an event long to be remembered by those who attended.”³⁸ While this incident might still be scandalous in some places today, the risqué frivolity hints at how quickly the Urbana Country Club settled into its role of providing local urbane entertainment.

In the mid-20th century, the country club was heavily associated with Warren G. Grimes, founder of Grimes Manufacturing, fabricators of airplane light fixtures. A well-known inventor in his field, Grimes was inducted into the National Aviation Hall of Fame in 2010. Warren Grimes served as president of the Urbana Country Club for seven years, 1942-1945 and then 1954-1956. An avid golfer and poker player, he also held all of his family’s special occasions at the UCC, practically making it his personal club. Under his leadership, the cocktail lounge addition was completed and the swimming pool was added. Big and small, Grimes personally paid for many of the 1950s improvements at the country club, including the construction of the cart barn and course shelter houses. Additionally, it was Grimes’ friendship with Sam Snead that brought the pro golfer to the UCC for the exhibitions. Warren G. Grimes also donated the funds for the 1974 enclosure of the outdoor terrace, reportedly for the purpose of hosting the company’s annual gatherings.

As the UCC course was being constructed in April 1922, the *Urbana Daily Democrat* declared that the city currently only had a dozen players, and projected that 50-60 would join the golf section of the new club.³⁹ Three months later, exclaiming that “golf fever has struck Urbana,”

³⁷ ‘Golf Becoming Quite Popular In Urbana Circles’

³⁸ ‘Club Opening A Big Success,’ *Champaign Democrat*, August 18, 1922.

³⁹ ‘Urbana Club Golf Course Is Laid Out’

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the paper published a short article describing the game's terminology and basic concepts.⁴⁰ Despite so few local people who played at the time, *The American Golfer* reported on the tenacity of the founders' efforts to establish the course in Urbana. "We doubt if many states have anything on Ohio in the number of small towns with golf courses. It is a rare county seat now that does not have its links. At Urbana, O., the players could not wait for an architect to build a course, so they merely had the designer lay out greens in the pasture that otherwise was well suited for the game, and immediately went at the business of playing."⁴¹ Though they were initially sparse in number, Urbana's early golfers, and the out-of-town guests they brought, were pleased with the UCC course. "Golf players who have played on many courses have been unanimous in pronouncing the Urbana course one of the prettiest in the country. The ravines and knolls provide natural hazards and on the entire course there is scarcely a bit of level ground, and yet no place is so steep that it interferes with the pleasure of the game."⁴²

The UCC golf course was also rewarding for professional golfers, including those on the cusp of turning pro. At the time of the 1956 exhibition match, Jack Nicklaus was a 16-year-old whiz, not exclusively focused on golf. He was simultaneously playing in the Urbana exhibition and the Ohio Open, taking place in Marietta. Flying on a private plane between the two cities, Nicklaus had a respectable game against Snead and won the Ohio Open. In his book, Nicklaus states that the experience of playing the UCC exhibition began to change his focus. "I flew to Urbana, met and played with Snead. From that point on, I began to devote myself more seriously to competitive golf."⁴³

The Urbana Country Club is a good local representation of the broad historic themes of country club and golf course development. Although a modest country club at the outskirts of a small city in rural Ohio, the Urbana Country Club has a rich history and deep association with the world of professional golf, through its continuous association with the Dye family, which has served to keep the original nine-hole course intact. Soon after fire destroyed the clubhouse on February 20, 1930, *The Urbana Press* printed a short editorial about the significance of the club. Despairing over the loss, the piece asserted that "Urbana needs the Urbana Country Club. Members, and those who may someday become members, and every person of the community who likes to see Urbana keep up with the times, was proud of the club and clubhouse, both much more attractive, and finer, than those usually boasted in a town the size of Urbana."⁴⁴ Just as it was then, the Urbana Country Club still remains an important illustration of entertainment and recreation in 20th century Urbana. "The original and indigenous Dye design, Urbana Country Club is woven into the fabric of the community, and has been a simple and straightforward place to enjoy the game since shortly after Pink Dye turned his first shovelful of earth back in 1922."⁴⁵

⁴⁰ 'Golf Becoming Quite Popular In Urbana Circles,' *Urbana Daily Democrat*, July 19, 1922.

⁴¹ *The American Golfer: The Sport Pictorial* (Centurion Publishers, Inc., Vol. XXVI, No. 3, February 10, 1923), p.23.

⁴² 'Country Club Has Big Opening,' *Champaign Democrat*, August 18, 1922.

⁴³ Nicklaus, Jack and Chris Millard. *Nicklaus by Design: Golf Course Strategy and Architecture* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2002), p.13.

⁴⁴ 'Urbana Needs The Country Club,' *Urbana Press*, February 24, 1930.

⁴⁵ Zuckerman, *Pete Dye Golf Courses*, p.14.

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Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Urbana Country Club
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County and State

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- 'Country Club Has Big Opening,' August 18, 1922.
- 'Country Club To Erect New Home At Once,' February 24, 1930.
- 'Factory Addition Has Been Started,' June 7, 1912.
- 'New Addition to Johnson Factory,' April 9, 1912.
- 'To Open Club Home Tuesday,' June 24, 1930.

Urbana Daily Citizen:

- 'Cocktail Lounge, Locker To Be Opened On Oct. 6th,' October 1, 1954.
- 'Country Club Decides to Buy Woodburn Farm,' February 4, 1922.
- 'Country Club Opening,' May 16, 1923.
- 'Dinner Dance At The Country Club,' October 02, 1922.
- 'Exhibition By Sammy Snead To Head Country Club Golf Card,' July 23, 1956.
- 'Hold Opening of Club Home East of City,' June 25, 1930.
- 'Land Values Go "A-Kiting,"' October 31, 1921.
- 'Lay Out a New Golf Course At Country Club,' October 31, 1922.
- 'Lone Golfer Tees Off As Workmen Set Row Of Trees,' March 18, 1954.
- 'Mechanicsburg People Joining Country Club,' May 5, 1922.
- 'New Country Club Site Up,' March 27, 1922.
- 'Sam Snead To Play In All-Star Foursome At Local Country Club,' August 29, 1957.
- 'Slammin' Sammy Snead Leads All-Star Foursome On Exhibition Tour Of Local Country Club Links,' September 3, 1957.
- 'Sammy Snead Will Play Exhibition Here Next Saturday,' July 21, 1956.
- 'Snead Exhibition At Country Club Labor Day Afternoon; Nicklaus, Ross and Dye Will Join Slammin' Sammy Here,' August 31, 1957.
- Spellman, Bob. 'Snead Shoots Conservative Game, Wins Exhibition; Ross, Evans, Nicklaus Next, July 30, 1956.
- 'Urbana Country Club Pro Started On Links As Caddy,' June 21, 1957.
- 'Urbana Featured in Dye's Book,' November 17, 1994.
- '250 Members At Official Opening Of Country Club,' May 1, 1952.

Urbana Daily Democrat:

- 'Beautifying Urbana Country Club Grounds,' April 2, 1923.
- 'Country Club Coming Along In Fine Shape,' May 22, 1922.
- 'Country Club Seems to Be Assured Now,' September 14, 1921.
- 'Club House Is Fire Damaged,' October 8, 1923.
- 'Golf Becoming Quite Popular In Urbana Circles,' July 19, 1922.
- 'Golf Course Being Rushed,' April 24, 1922.

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‘Golf Expert Says Land Is Well Suited,’ April 7, 1922.
‘Ladies Day at the Urbana Country Club,’ August 22, 1922.
‘Murphy Is Club Head,’ September 28, 1921.
‘Ready For First Golf Tourney,’ August 15, 1922.
‘The Country Club Charter Is Received,’ September 22, 1921.
‘Urbana Club Golf Course Is Laid Out,’ April 12, 1922.
‘Woodburn Farm Is Best Suited For Golfing,’ December 14, 1921.
‘Work at Country Club Progresses Effectively,’ June 8, 1922.

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‘Fire Destroying Urbana Country Club At Press Time,’ February 20, 1930.
‘Prompt and Smooth Action To Result In New Clubhouse For Urbana Country Club,’
February 24, 1930.
‘Urbana Needs The Country Club,’ February 24, 1930.

Archives

Champaign County Library – Genealogy & Local History
1060 Scioto Street
Urbana, OH 43078-2228

Urbana Country Club – Historic Photo Collection and Articles of Incorporation. Information supplied by Pete Doss, a Paul and Elizabeth Dye descendant and current Urbana Country Club president.

Interviews/Correspondence

Correspondence between Julia F. Johnson and Nathalie Wright: November 13, 2017, November 21, 2017, February 16, 2018, and February 18, 2018. Julia F. Johnson is a great-niece of Elizabeth Johnson Dye and a past president of the Urbana Country Club.

Websites

Urbana: http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Urbana,_Ohio, Accessed November 14, 2017.
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<http://theportugalnews.com/news/portugal-boasts-worlds-best-new-golf-course/44026>,
Accessed February 19, 2018.

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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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 66.25

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: |

Urbana Country Club
Name of Property

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 272851 | Northing: 4442914 |
| 2. Zone: 17 | Easting: 273524 | Northing: 4443009 |
| 3. Zone: 17 | Easting: 273644 | Northing: 4442427 |
| 4. Zone: 17 | Easting: 272918 | Northing: 4442611 |

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

The nominated boundary includes two parcels as defined by the Champaign County Auditor: Parcel ID# J37-10-00-47-00-017-00 (the original 62.25-acre Urbana Country Club) and Parcel ID# J37-10-00-47-00-020-00 (four acres added in 1955 for a driving range).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the two parcels associated with the Urbana Country Club during the period of significance, 1922-1968.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nathalie Wright
organization: Historic Preservation Consultant
street & number: 1535B Lafayette Dr.
city or town: Columbus state: OH zip code: 43220
e-mail nwright66@yahoo.com
telephone: 614-447-8832
date: March 29, 2018

Urbana Country Club
Name of Property

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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.)

Photographs

Photo Log

Photographer: Nathalie Wright

Date Photographed: February 3, 2017 and September 13, 2017

1. Driveway entrance and tree line along U.S. Route 36, looking west
2. View from #9 (current #12) tee, looking south
3. View from tee #6 (current #18) toward western boundary line, pump house shed is in the distance, looking southwest
4. View from green #2 (current #14) toward fairway and along southern boundary, looking east
5. View from clubhouse toward cart barn, looking east
6. View from parking lot toward cart barn and driving range, looking southeast
7. Driving range, view toward pro shop and clubhouse, looking northwest
8. Storm shelter and pathway culverts, looking north
9. Green #1 (current #13) bunker, looking west
10. View from tee #3 (current #15) toward the green, looking northwest
11. View from near #3 (current #15) tee toward the southern boundary line, looking southeast
12. View across #6 (current #18) fairway toward the clubhouse, looking east
13. Green #6 (current #18), view from clubhouse deck, looking west
14. View from #8 (current #11) tee, looking east
15. Clubhouse, looking west
16. Clubhouse, east elevation and Grimes Room, looking northwest
17. Clubhouse, east elevation, looking northwest
18. Clubhouse, east and south elevations, looking northwest
19. Clubhouse, west elevation, looking southeast

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20. Clubhouse, hallway, door detail, looking east
21. Clubhouse, hallway, looking west
22. Clubhouse, lounge, looking northeast
23. Clubhouse, lounge, looking west
24. Clubhouse, lounge, fireplace detail, looking west
25. Clubhouse, dining room, looking north
26. Clubhouse, cocktail lounge, looking east
27. Clubhouse, cocktail lounge, looking north
28. Clubhouse, Grimes Room, looking north
29. Clubhouse, Grimes Room, looking south
30. Clubhouse, kitchen, looking south
31. Clubhouse, 2nd floor, looking south
32. Clubhouse, basement, women's locker room, looking east
33. Cart barn, looking northeast
34. Cart barn, looking southeast
35. Pro Shop, looking southwest
36. Pro Shop, looking northeast
37. Swimming pool and playground, looking east
38. Swimming pool, wading pool, and picnic pavilion, looking west
39. Storm shelter, view toward #8 (current #11) tee, looking northeast

Attachment A - Maps



Original Urbana Country Club on 62.25 acres. Champaign County Auditor, Parcel ID# J37-10-00-47-00-017-00.

Attachment A - Maps



A = original parcel

B = J371000470002000 (4 acres – added in 1955)

The 1992-93 expansion was located on four separate parcels:

C = J371000470003001 (10.75 acres)

D = J371000450000101 (30.229 acres)

E = J371000450000102 (23.886 acres)

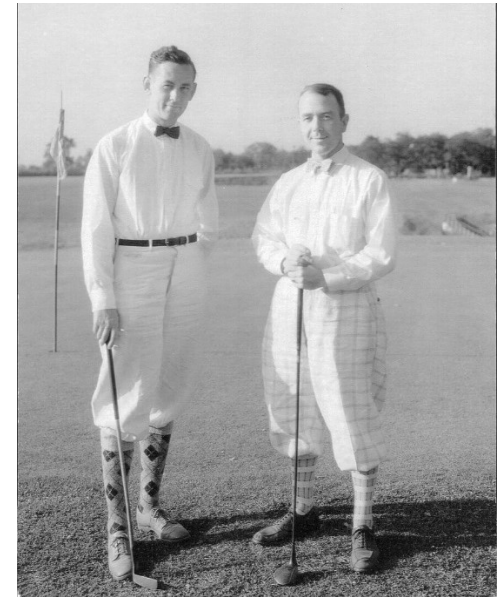
F = J351000450000601 (11.913 acres)

Attachment A - Maps



Current Map. From Official Course Guide.

Attachment B – Historic Images



Left: Golf course under construction, 1922. Right: Early golfers. From Urbana Country Club Archives



1920s – Country Club Founders. From Urbana Country Club Archives



1920s – On the course. From Urbana Country Club Archives

Attachment B – Historic Images



1930 Clubhouse. From Urbana Country Club Archives



1930 Clubhouse. From Urbana Country Club Archives



Clubhouse between 1930 and 1952. From Urbana Country Club Archives



Clubhouse & golfers, 1935. From Urbana Country Club Archives

Attachment B – Historic Images

Left: Cocktail lounge, c.1954. Right: Aerial view- U.S. Route 36 & green #8 are in the foreground, 1956. From Urbana Country Club Archives



Grimes Room, c.1974. From Urbana Country Club Archives

Attachment B – Historic Images

Friday, Aug. 30, 1957 URBANA DAILY CITIZEN, URBANA, OHIO Page Seven

HERE YOU ARE — — — LABOR DAY IS SAM SNEAD DAY

at Urbana Country Club
only 4 miles East on U.S. Rt. 36

YOU ARE ALL INVITED - - - This Is Your Opportunity
To Spend LABOR DAY (Monday) Afternoon At The Club
and Enjoy Seeing The Best Golf You'll Ever Have A Chance To See

TICKETS ON SALE
AT THE GATE ..
MONDAY
LABOR DAY
Adults ... \$2.50
Children ... \$1.25





CLINIC
AT 1:30 P.M.
MONDAY
LABOR DAY
MATCHES START
AT 2:00 P.M.

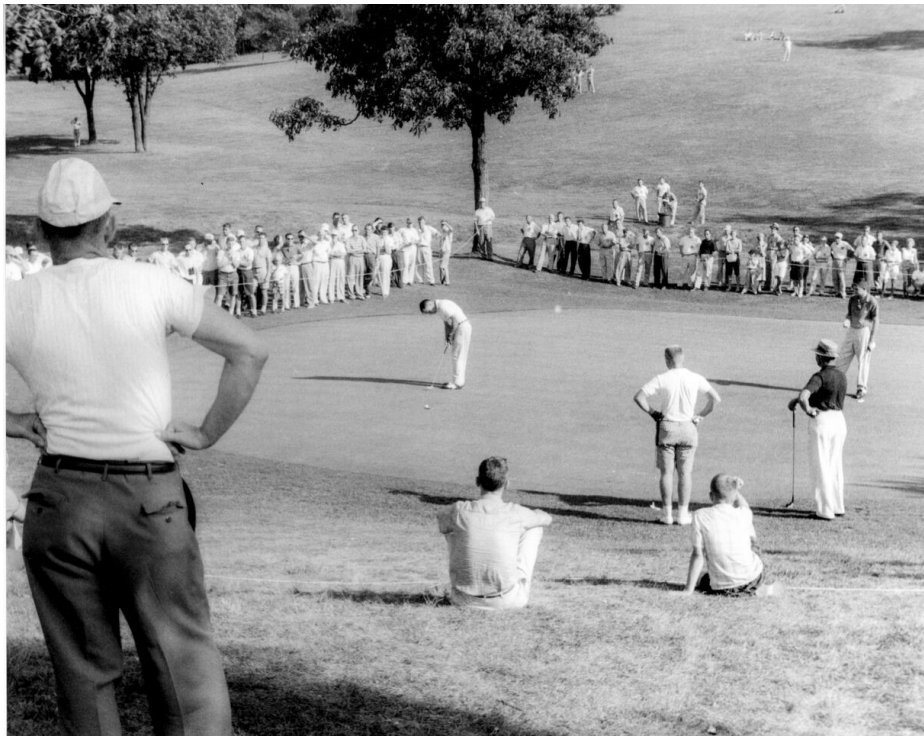
Sam Snead, the West Virginia slammer, multiple winner of the PGA and Men's title plus the winner of just about every major golf tournament in the country will not only show his swing but in addition will conduct a golf clinic at 1:30 Monday to show the viewers how it can and should be done.

Snead makes the tough ones look easy . . . His 3 was almost too to be in a way . . . and to see him go is downright mesmerizing to us devotees.

SAM SNEAD PLUS THIS ALL-STAR CAST

PETE DREW, new of Indianapolis, but a getting great at Urbana Country Club since he was able to drag a bag around the course, former Illinois and Springfield Country Club champion, and right now with an alternate berth in the National Amateur, will team with Bob Ross, Jr. in a back-ball match. BOB ROSS, JR., of Springfield's getting team, was recently crowned Ohio Amateur Champ and in 1955 and 1956, was the Ohio Junior golfing title. JACK MCCARTHY, Columbus, has twice won the Ohio High School championship, winner of the International Junior Amateur of Commerce championship this month, last year captured the Ohio Open, was a semi-finalist in the National Junior tournament in 1956 and was recently crowned Ohio Amateur champion. Viewers will have with them in the backball match.

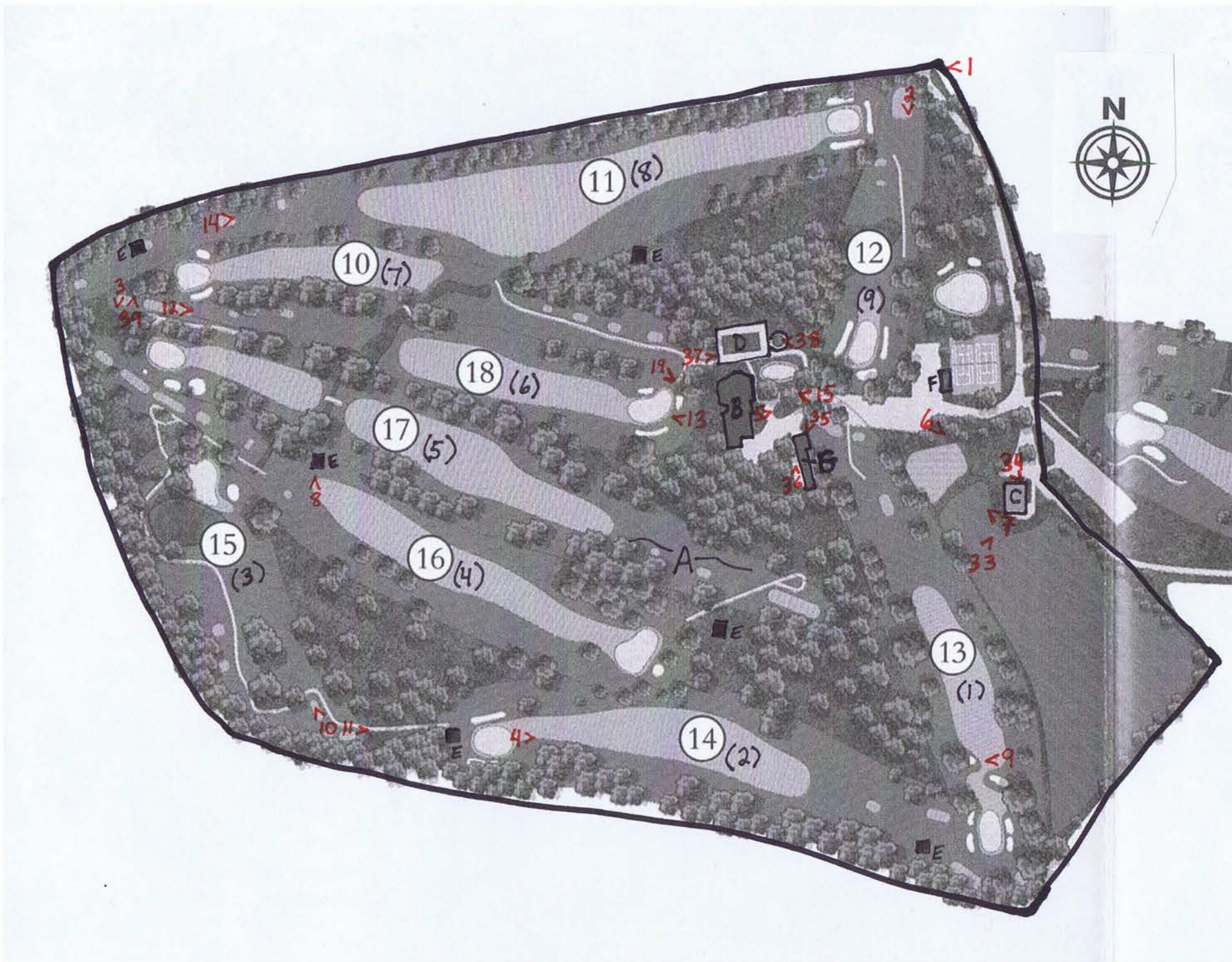
URBANA COUNTRY CLUB . . . 4 MILES EAST ON U.S. 36 . . . REFRESHMENTS . . . SAM SNEAD DAY COMMITTEE



Left: Full-page Sam Snead Day advertisement. From *Urbana Daily Citizen*, August 30, 1957. Right: Exhibition Game, 1957. From Urbana Country Club Archives

Attachment B – Historic Images

Exhibition Game, September 1957. Photo on right shows Jack Nicklaus on the green, in front of the new swimming pool. From Urbana Country Club



**Urbana Country Club
Champaign County, Ohio**

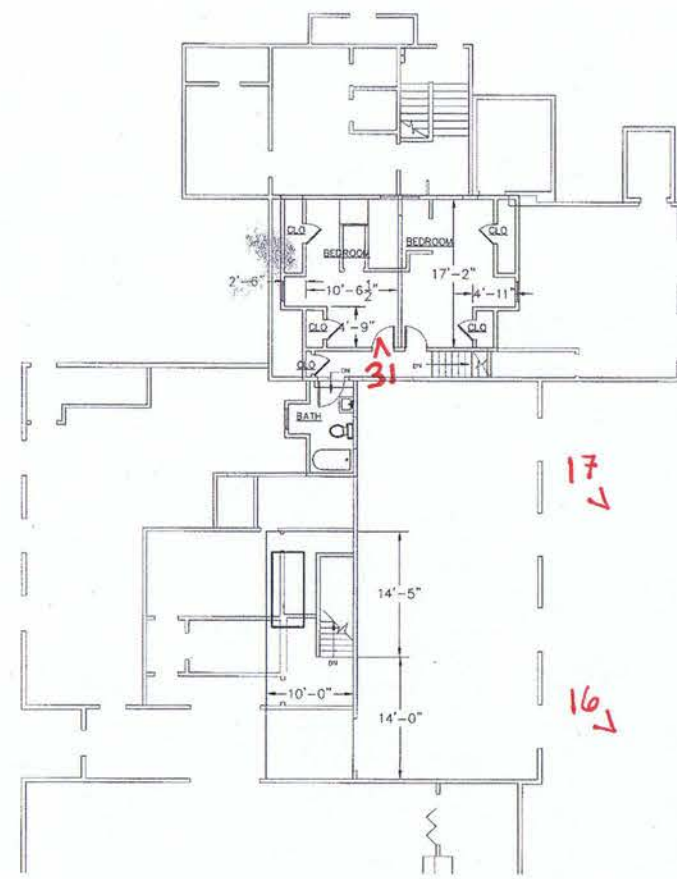
Photo Key - Site

- A. Site – Golf Course (contributing)
- B. Clubhouse (contributing)
- C. Cart Barn (contributing)
- D. Swimming Pool (contributing)
- E. Storm Shelters [6] (contributing)
- F. Tennis Court Shelter (noncontributing)
- G. Pro-shop Building (noncontributing)

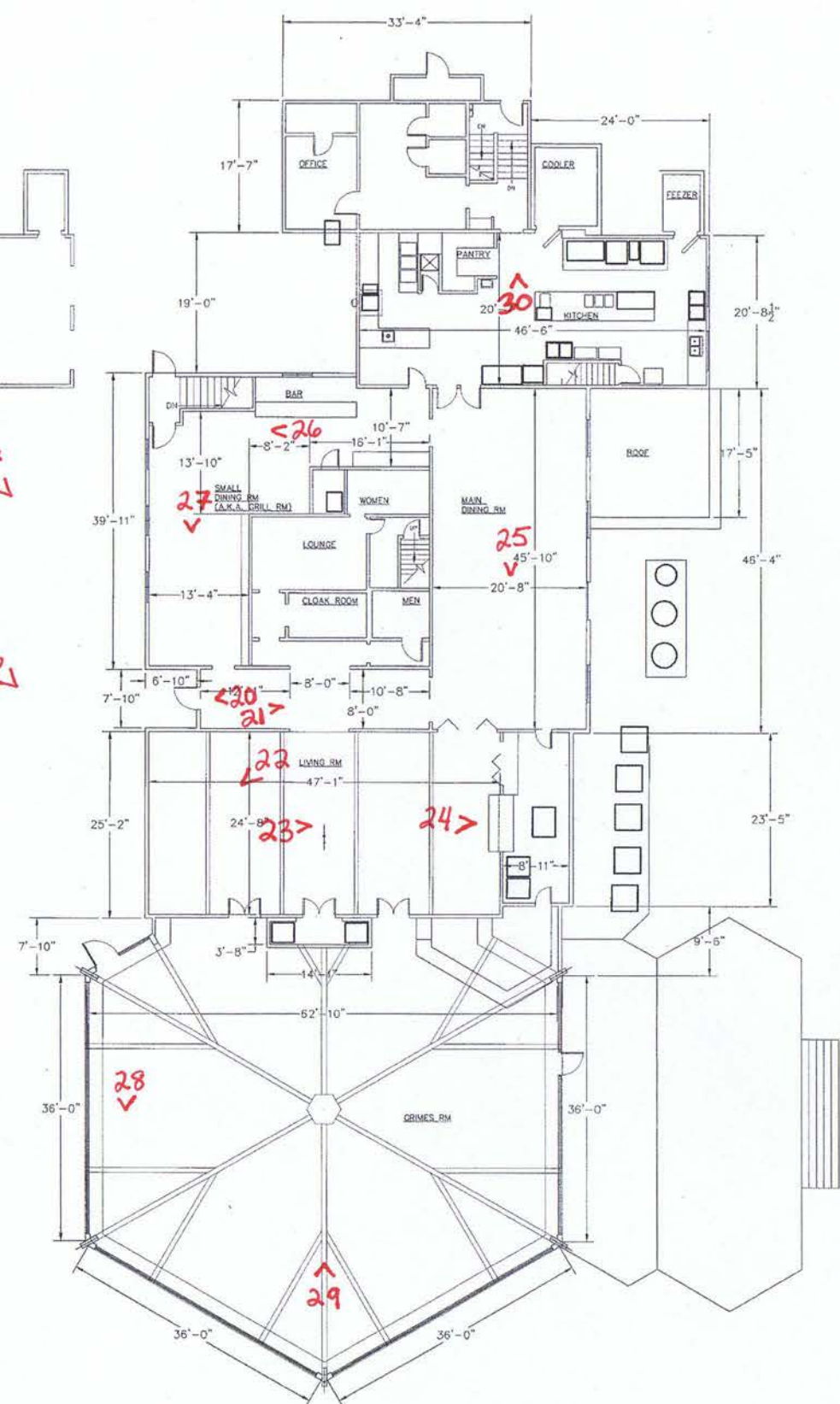
Individual Greens:

Circled numbers = current course number

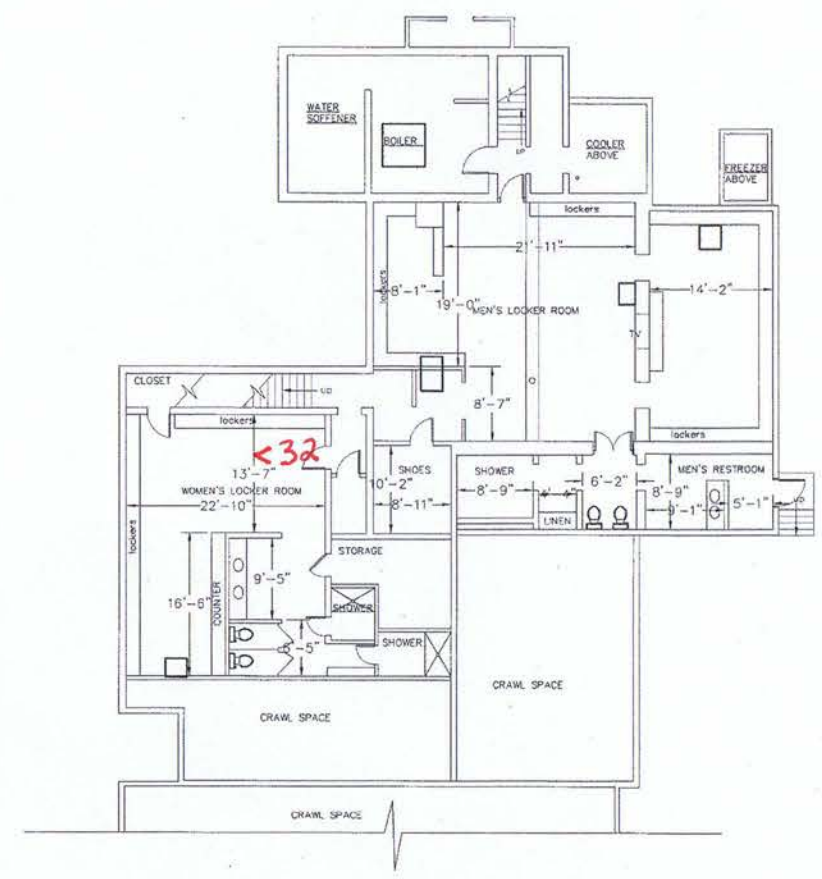
Numbers in parenthesis = historic course number



1 EXISTING ATTIC PLAN
A1.0 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



1 EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN
A1.0 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



2 EXISTING BASEMENT PLAN
A1.0 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



Urbana Country Club
Champaign County, Ohio
Photo Key - Clubhouse

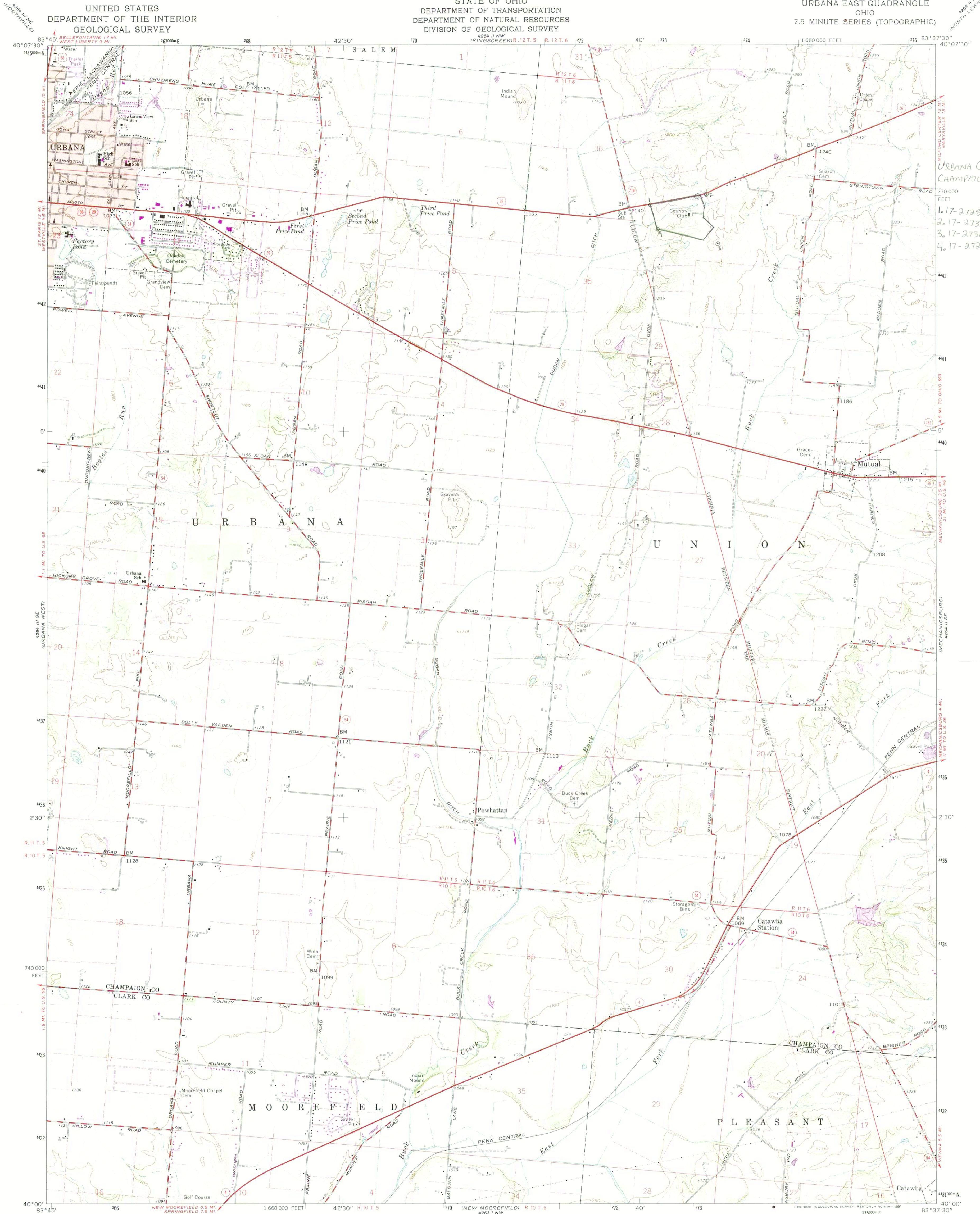
REVISIONS

EDWARD E. McCALL
A R C H I T E C T U R E
Associate Architect Glendale H. Zell
URBANA OFFICE
1062 SOUTH MAIN STREET, BOX 221
URBANA, OHIO 43079
PHONE: (615) 652-5199 FAX: (615) 652-5699
SPRINGFIELD OFFICE
ROBERTSON BUILDING, 14 N. LOWRY ST., SUITE 8
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO 45504
PHONE: (937) 382-2869 FAX: (937) 382-2874

ELECTRICAL IMPROVEMENTS AT
URBANA COUNTRY CLUB
EXISTING FLOOR PLANS

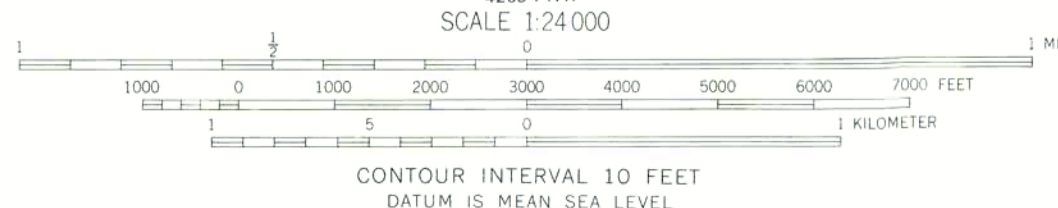
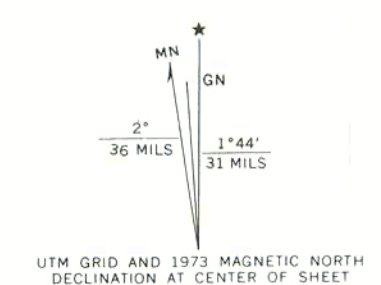
JOB # 9806

1 OF 3 SHEETS
DATE: 11/16/98
A1.0



URBANA COUNTRY CLUB
CHAMPAIGN CO., OHIO
1. 17-272851-4442914
2. 17-273524-4443009
3. 17-273644-4442427
4. 17-272918-4442611

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1959. Field checked 1961
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Ohio coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Land lines based on the Great Miami River Base
Map photorevised 1980
No major culture or drainage changes observed



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U.S. Route ——— State Route ———

URBANA EAST, OHIO
N4000—W8337.5/7.5
PHOTOINSPECTED 1980
1961
PHOTOREVISED 1973
AMS 4264 II SW—SERIES V852

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
State of Ohio agencies from aerial photographs taken
1973. This information not field checked

































URBANA COUNTRY CLUB
FOUNDED 1922



URBANA COUNTRY CLUB
EST. 1928

























EXIT



...and the ...
...and the ...
...and the ...
...and the ...
...and the ...
...and the ...
...and the ...
...and the ...
...and the ...
...and the ...

First Aid Kit

Ultimately,
it's our
members
memories that
keep us cooking!

Emergency Call

EXIT



















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 5/4/2018 Date of Pending List: 5/24/2018 Date of 16th Day: 6/8/2018 Date of 45th Day: 6/18/2018 Date of Weekly List: 6/8/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 6/8/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Control Unit Discipline _____

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

**Julia F. Johnson
Littlefield Farm
P.O. Box 230
Urbana, Ohio 43078
(937) 653-8355**

March 18, 2018

Mr. Burt Logan
Executive Director & CEO, Ohio History Connection
State Historic Preservation Officer
800 E. 17th Ave.
Columbus, OH 43211-2474

Nomination of Urbana Country Club to the National Register

Dear Mr. Logan:

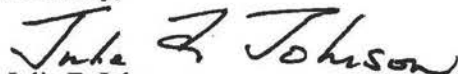
I am writing in support of the Urbana Country Club's (UCC) nomination to the National Register. I reside on my farm of about 260 acres which abuts several holes of the golf course to the east as well as the UCC property to the north. As we approach our 100th Anniversary in 2022, the recognition afforded the Club by being designated as an historic property will surely enhance the celebration as well as promote interest in the wider history of Champaign County.

I was invited to give a talk about the Club at the Champaign County Historical Society last fall and was pleased to see how much local interest there is in the Urbana Country Club. Our Historical Society is in need of a stable funding base and a levy was proposed last November but it did not pass in the rural area except in Union Township where the Urbana Country Club is a prominent feature. Perhaps the designation of UCC will heighten awareness of the historic Club as an important local amenity and will be an asset in a future levy campaign.

I can personally attest to the reaction of first time visitors when they enter the Clubhouse which retains its signature Colonial Revival architecture and interior design. The "wow" factor is immediate, and people want to know more about the club and its history. In this day and age, many people do not have the opportunity to experience an historic property as an ongoing operating facility as opposed to a "museum". It is exciting to me that the UCC is a living history and the community will be contributing to the continuing story in the years to come.

Thank you for your favorable consideration of this nomination.

Sincerely,


Julia F. Johnson

cc: Nathalie Wright
Historic Preservation Consultant
1535B Lafayette Dr.
Columbus, OH 43220

Mr. Burt Logan
Executive Director & CEO, Ohio History Connection^[1] State Historic Preservation
Officer
800 E. 17th Ave.
Columbus, OH 43211-2474

Nomination of Urbana Country Club to the National Register

Dear Mr. Logan:

I am writing in support of the Urbana Country Club's (UCC) nomination to the National Register. I have been very fortunate to grow up playing the Urbana Country Club. I have lived on the first hole since I was 5 years old. It is such an extraordinary course. I have always been extremely passionate about the game of golf, and have invested countless hours of practice in pursuit of my dream of playing professionally. Without the Dye legacy and the mentoring from the members, I don't know if I would be as passionate as I am today day. The Dye family has become like a second family to me as well as meeting some of the greatest, most interesting people ever. They have helped me grow not only as a golfer, but more importantly as a person. The heritage of UCC is what has brought these people here. The course itself would have so many stories to tell if it could talk. This is the course that was the start Pete Dye's legacy. It is the first chapter of his world renown course designing. The course has challenged so many of the greatest golfers to ever walk the face of the earth; two of the most notable names being Jack Nicklaus and Sam Snead. Every time I walk the course, I feel as though I'm walking in their footprints.

Thank you for your consideration of this nomination.

Sincerely,

William McDavid





April 20, 2018

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register
and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find four (4) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

J. Spang Baking Company
Urbana Country Club
H. C. Godman Company Building
Massillon Downtown Historic District

COUNTY


Cuyahoga
Champaign
Franklin
Stark

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: J. Spang Baking Company, Cuyahoga County and H. C. Godman Company Building, Franklin County.

Please have the control unit pass along the enclosed card to Patrick Andrus.

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

for 

Lox A. Logan, Jr.
Executive Director and CEO
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio History Connection

Enclosures

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on April 29, 2018
For nomination of the Urbana County Club to the National Register of
Historic Places: Champaign County, OH

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Photographs
 Prints TIFFs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
 Paper Digital
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
 Paper PDF
- Piece(s) of correspondence
 Paper PDF
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: _____