

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Rockville Chautauqua Pavilion

other names/site number Beechwood Park Pavilion

2. Location

street & number Corner of College Street and Mecca Road N/A not for publication

city or town Rockville N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Parke code 121 zip code 47872

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

2-1-99
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]
Edson H. Beall

3/12/99

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
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	1	structures
1	0	objects
4	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION/CULTURE: Auditorium

RECREATION/CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION/CULTURE: Auditorium

RECREATION/CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Howe Truss

NO STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof METAL: Steel

other ASPHALT

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

ENGINEERING

Period of Significance

1913-1930

Significant Dates

1913

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Jerome, Edgar

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Rockville Public Library

Rockville Chautauqua Pavilion
Name of Property

Parke IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 Zone 16 Easting 479860 Northing 4400900

3 Zone Easting Northing

2 Zone Easting Northing

4 Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carolyn Weatherman, Randall Wright, Sharon Malone, Larry Gooch, Bill Davis and Paul Diebold
organization Town of Rockville Park Board date 2-18-98
street & number P. O. Box 117 telephone 765/569-5544
city or town Rockville state IN zip code C. Weatherman 47872

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Town of Rockville
street & number P.O. Box 143 telephone 765/569-6253
city or town Rockville state IN zip code 47872

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

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

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Section number 7 Page 1 *Rockville Chautauqua Pavilion, Parke County, IN*

Section 7-Description

The Rockville Chautauqua Pavilion stands close to the center of Beechwood Park on the southwest edge of Rockville in Parke County, Indiana. Rockville is a county seat town with a historic courthouse square and historic residential areas surrounding the commercial uses of the square. Typical Parke County terrain is gently rolling farmland studded with tree stands, however, Rockville was sited on relatively high, level land close to the center of the county. Mecca Road forms the north edge of the park; it would have been a well-traveled route since it was the main road connecting Rockville with Terre Haute (via Mecca).

The boundary includes the original entry gates to Beechwood Park. These were built in about 1928 to replace wooden gates at that site (photo 6). The gates were oriented to face into town (northeast) since the majority of townsfolk would be closest to that corner of the park. Two hollow tan brick ticket booths stand closest to the entry road. These were originally ticket booths, but the ticket windows are now sealed shut. While entry to the park was usually free, promoters charged for chautauqua events, hence the need for ticket booths. A smaller pier is beside each booth, then beside the southernmost pier is a brick fence pier. A small section of iron fencing runs between this pier and the larger pier. This whole grouping of structures is counted as one contributing structure.

The other contributing buildings are the Chautauqua Pavilion, and a picnic shelter; the sole contributing object is a water fountain. A tennis court installed in the 1950s counts as a non-contributing structure.

The main historic building is the 1913 Chautauqua Pavilion. The pavilion is a roughly octagonal structure with a raised one and one-half story clerestory square section with a decked hip roof projecting above the lower hip roof skirt of the perimeter. It is 140 feet from side to side ("diameter"). The builders utilized technology reminiscent of that used by Parke County's timber bridge builders in the heavy timber framing which supports the entire structure. The structure is remarkably free of posts and light in feeling for a timber structure covering as many square feet.

The core square section seems to be the key to supporting the structure. Massive twelve inch square timbers set into concrete footings at each corner of this core area anchor the structure. Timber trusses span each side of the square about ten feet off the ground. Composed of a top chord, bottom chord and inward sloping diagonals, these trusses are highly reminiscent of Howe Truss timber bridge spans on a smaller scale. Each side is supported on a large truss perhaps eight feet high, at the bottom chord, each truss is carried on a iron bracket that is composed of two riveted plates which are then bolted into the twelve inch posts. The bottom and top chords of each side truss are composed of five sandwiched and bolted two by eight inch (2" x 8") members. The eight by eight (8" x 8") diagonals, roughly set at forty-five degrees, slope inward; there is one each on each side of center, in the center, the diagonals form a king post truss with the center strut being an iron bar which is set through the top and bottom chord with a washer and bolt. The other verticals are similar iron bars, each perhaps just over one inch in diameter.

The main hip roof is carried on three trusses running NE to SW, and bearing directly on the top chord of the massive side trusses. These trusses are similar to the large side trusses. The top and bottom chords are sandwiched members, the diagonals are solid timbers, and verticals are iron bars. These carry purlins that support all the weight of the hip roof. Viewed from the outside, this central section projects about six feet above the lower skirt roof and is sided with roll

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roofing. It may have been sided with vertical boards originally. Historic photos show that horizontal rectangular vent openings, four per face, allowed light and air to the central section. They were hinged at the top and appear to have been only installed on the NE and NW facing sides. The framed-out openings for these vents is still plainly visible from inside the structure. The central hip roof has exposed rafters. The galvanized standing seam roofing was added along with new decking to replace the wood shake roof during a general rehabilitation in 1976-78.

The perimeter section of lower skirting hip roofs is carried on eight inch square posts set in battered concrete footers (original) with the distinctive two inch board "X" shaped sway braces between each post top just below the rafter line. Each post supports a lower longitudinal truss tied back to the center structure side trusses, actually bearing on the central trusses. Each triangular lower truss is similar to the central side ones, the top and bottom chords are composed of seven sandwiched members each, with inward sloping solid timber diagonals and iron bars for verticals. The diagonals are eight by eight inch (8" x 8") timbers. The back end of each lower truss is closed off by a vertical solid timber. As mentioned, each lower truss bears into either the side truss or the central twelve inch posts.

The lower skirt roof is covered in galvanized standing seam metal. As with the main roof, the park board replaced the wood shingle roofing in 1976-78. The park board hired a local craftsman to replace the perimeter posts in 1992. They were specially cut from white oak and set in concrete footers.

The stage area is located on the southeast face of the octagonal exterior (photo 4). This section projects perhaps eight feet from the plane of the pure octagon, interrupting the basic form. A separate hip roof with exposed rafters caps this section. The stage area has no foundation, the posts are set into the ground and vertical board siding stops just short of the ground. The corner between the main rectangular stage section and the rest of the octagon is filled by a triangular shed roofed room with vertical board siding. Roofing material over the stage section is roll asphalt roofing coated with aluminum mix asphalt.

Internally, the stage is thirty inches high with a generous proscenium opening, flanked by vertical board sided rooms (photo 7).

Here, the builder stretched his art to the limit; since there could be no posts in the center of the stage, the lower triangular truss that ends in center stage is carried on a kingpost truss from above, the lower chord is a sandwiched member like the others, the flanking stage posts bearing all its weight. It shows signs of deflection from carrying out its task. At some point in time, the park department added a post where this triangular truss connects to the central side trusses because of deflection in the lower chord.

The rooms flanking center stage are for changing areas, props, scenery, and other theatrical equipment. The floor of the seating area likely accommodated folding chairs on a sawdust covered dirt floor originally, now it is surfaced with asphalt paving. At some point, gravel substituted the dirt and sawdust. Some citizens still recall the chautauqua days when sawdust covered the floor. Records and historical accounts state that the pavilion was intended to hold 2,800 persons. However, during several Chautauquas, attendance reached up to 8,000 and spectators were seated in the lawn and open areas facing the stage outside of the building. The area used as open air seating is included in the boundary.

Aside from the roofing repair mentioned earlier, the Rockville Town Board repaired the pavilion in 1976-78. Workers

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replaced rotted timbers, rewired the pavilion, painted the building, and laid the present asphalt floor. In 1992, the perimeter beams were replaced as previously described.

To accommodate crowds during Chautauqua events, the Rockville Town Board built water fountains and a barbeque cooking shelter in about 1913. The cooking shelter was intended to replace a common cooking tent that Chautauqua visitors could use. Persons often camped at the park when attending the week long events. A brick barbeque cooking pit was added to the shelter in about 1930. The brick barbeque pit in the shelter was repaired in 1997, and the shelter now has an asphalt shingle roof.

Section 8-Statement of Significance

The Rockville Chautauqua Pavilion meets Criterion A for its association with the staging of the local annual summer chautauquas from 1913 to 1930. Greatly popularized in the 19th century in Chautauqua, New York, the appeal of these summer gatherings spread throughout the Midwest and became a significant social event in small town America. The Rockville Chautauqua Pavilion was built expressly for these events and remains essentially intact.

Beechwood Park

Although most of the park is not included in the boundary because of post World War II era intrusions, the history of the park has much to do with its selection as a chautauqua site. Rockville was a town of about 1,500 at the end of the 19th century. Many small towns in Indiana were establishing parks at this time as the idea of public outdoor recreation took hold throughout the nation. Using a land donation from John Noel, the Rockville Town Board bought 10 acres of land in the McCune Addition on the southwest edge of town in 1899. Mrs. Kate Newssock and Mrs. Ol Mahan officially sold the land to the town on August 2, 1899.

The town chose the name Beechwood Park to reflect the many beech trees on the site. The south end of the park developed into a baseball play area, now with various diamonds for softball and children's play. Concrete dugouts have been added for each diamond.

Other activities developed in the park through the years. The advent of chautauquas necessitated fencing, fountains, a pavilion, picnic shelter, outhouses, and other structures. Those which remain are included in this nomination. At some point, Rockville hired a caretaker for the park and this person and presumably his family were provided with a small log cabin for housing, summer kitchen and a small footbridge to cross a modest ravine in the south central portion of the park. None of these structures remain. In 1958, a swimming pool and bath house were added to the park.

The portion of the park immediately surrounding the chautauqua pavilion is included in the nomination because it comprises the immediate surroundings of the historic structure, as well as several related structures (see description). Overflow crowds were accommodated on the lawn surrounding the pavilion.

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The Rockville Chautauqua

Although the term “Chautauqua” is named for the upstate New York resort, several important phenomena predate the idea of such gatherings. For example, the Protestant circuit rider programs of the early and mid 1800s introduced Americans to the idea of the Revival, a open-air event held in parks or any convenient outdoor site. Attendees often camped in crude cabins or tents to participate in these roughly week long events. For social hungry middle class farm families, the Revival offered not only religion but social interaction and entertainment. The more permanent religious camps of the late 1800s can be seen as a precursor to chautauquas. Yet another precursor of the chautauqua movement was the lyceum. This lecture program was a means of self education for adults, by way of entertaining lectures. Josiah Holbrook developed a series of lectures on the arts, science, history and public affairs which were distributed through local lyceum clubs during the pre-Civil War era.

Indiana had several chautauqua-like events before the founding of the movement in 1874. In Acton in Marion County, an annual educational and religious camp meeting began in 1859; and in Battleground (Tippecanoe County) a school was built in the 1860s and an associated camp revival were established during the 1870s.

By this time, the original chautauqua was founded. Industrialist and inventor Lewis Miller and preacher John Vincent began to hold annual gatherings on the shores of Lake Chautauqua in 1874. The first assemblies had the kernel of the chautauqua idea: music, study (religious and secular), and a rustic setting. Vincent even incorporated a final test into the early chautauquas because he hoped to distance himself from the hysteria of the tent revivals. Vincent was a personal friend of U. S. Grant; the general came to speak at several of the early meetings in New York state. Thus began a tradition of having presidents or former presidents speak at chautauquas.

The chautauqua idea spread to the Midwest within a decade of the original “mother” event. Independent chautauquas sprang up in Indiana as early as 1878 (Rome City) and 1890 (Winona Lake). The Winona Lake Assembly studied and carefully modeled their event after Vincent’s experience in New York state. Other independent chautauquas were loosely based on the original idea but not formally linked to the New York establishment. Rev. Vincent created another trend in the chautauqua movement when he established a Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle in 1878. Rather than large public meetings, the CLSCs were a series of independent home study and a book club as well. “Circles” were small groups that met and studied the CLSC materials recommended by Vincent in New York state. After a prescribed course, students received a diploma from Lake Chautauqua. In some cases, these “circles” worked to establish independent chautauquas in their community. It is not known if Rockville had a “circle”.

By 1890, there were 200 independent chautauquas nationally. Like the original Lake Chautauqua event, these independent meetings lasted about a week, and included sermons, educational lectures, music, and general entertainment. One might call chautauquas the public broadcast service television of the early twentieth century. In the age before radio and before talking movies, chautauquas gave the average family access to nationally known personalities and new ideas. Indiana had thirty known independent chautauquas. Some lasted as little as one year (Evansville, North Vernon) while others lasted decades. The Winona Lake Assembly held chautauquas for 53 years, until 1943. The only other chautauqua to survive past the late 1920s was in Moore’s Hill, which continued to 1941. The Rockville Chautauqua lasted from 1911 to 1929, and with nineteen years’ worth of meetings it was among the top ten of Indiana’s independent chautauquas for longevity.

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Promoters like James Redpath and Keith Vawter created another chautauqua phenomenon in the early 1900s when they established circuits for chautauquas. Local independent chautauquas could book a standard program that had guaranteed success in other communities. Local chautauquas had businesses underwrite each booking to prevent losses to the speakers or booking agency. The Rockville Chautauqua was very likely operated through the Mutual-Morgan System (Former President William Howard Taft was a regular of the Mutual-Morgan System; he appeared in Rockville a number of times, although there is no documentation to affirm this connection). The Morgan-Mutual System was active from 1916 until the early 1920s. Rockville's group likely booked chautauquas through another agency after and before those dates, since the speakers are typical fare for such events.

The Rockville Chautauqua was a significant social event and tradition for this small county seat town. The event drew thousands of visitors into town, aiding local merchants and bringing nationally known speakers to Parke County. Its local significance is underscored by the endurance of the event, which Rockville held nineteen times, from 1911 to 1929. There were no other chautauqua structures in Parke County, but just outside of Parke in southern Montgomery County, Waveland had a chautauqua from 1909 until some time in the 1920s. It is not known if any structure associated with that chautauqua survives. Still, the Rockville event probably drew from Vigo, Clay, and Vermillion Counties as well as Parke. Aside from the county fair, it was no doubt the most important social event of the summer in the area.

George Bicknell of Indianapolis convinced twenty business owners of Rockville to pledge \$50.00 each to underwrite the first chautauqua in 1911. John Linebarger was the president of the Rockville Chautauqua; William Ferguson, vice president; C.E. Lambert, secretary; Frank Nichols, treasurer; J.M. Johns, H.E. Marks, and John H. Spencer, directors. At least one chautauqua, likely many more, were organized with the help of famous writer Juliet Strauss of Rockville. Her name appears on the 1916 pageant organized for the chautauqua that year. She was the editor of the pageant script and head of the cast committee that year.

In August of 1911, the first event drew 3,500 visitors to Beechwood Park to hear evangelist Billy Sunday. Visitors camped in the park and one even brought their own cow for fresh milk. The second meeting was also held under a large tent in 1912. It featured Williams Jennings Bryan and Booker T. Washington and drew 5,000. Interestingly, Rockville's African-American school nearby was named for Washington and was established at about this time. This second event showed a profit of \$2,359.27. At the time, many Indiana chautauquas were losing money, but the Rockville group wanted something to show for their efforts.

In June of 1913, the Rockville Chautauqua Association met and decided to invest in an auditorium. The men proposed to build an octagonal pavilion that could shelter 2,800, and if need be the seating could be arranged to handle 3,500. F.E. Strouse and T.F. Gaebler were appointed to be the building committee. Edgar Jerome, a local carpenter, was hired to construct the pavilion. Nothing is known of Jerome's talents or other projects in town. Very likely he combined what he knew of bridge building techniques to design and erect the pavilion. Parke County is known for its covered timber spans and several master builders made their home in the area. Covered bridges were being built as late as 1917 in Parke County; the idea of using a Howe truss as exhibited in the pavilion would have been a natural solution to create a space with few obscuring posts. The pavilion is a fine example of timber truss engineering for its architectural type, certainly among the best examples in Western Indiana.

The Chautauqua Association no doubt secured the permission of city officials to build the pavilion, likely on the grounds

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that it would be available the rest of the year to all citizens as a park shelter. Many chautauqua pavilions were built with dual use in mind.

The pavilion cost a total of \$3,475.00 and the rest of a total of \$4,000.00 was applied to seating. Subsequent chautauquas were held under the pavilion, the next was later in the summer of 1913. The Rockville Chautauqua estimated that 6,000 to 8,000 attended the summer 1913 event under the newly completed pavilion. Since the suffrage movement was gaining momentum nationally and in Indiana, the Rockville Chautauqua decided to showcase the subject. Headliners Dr. Stanley Krebs and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge presented one of the first suffrage lectures at an Indiana chautauqua in 1913. Innes' band created the musical entertainment, and Mrs. Maud Ballington and the Titus Grand Opera company provided cultural entertainment the first Sunday of the 1913 event.

1915 was the high water mark of the Rockville Chautauqua, with an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 flooding Beechwood Park. Former president William Howard Taft spoke on "The Presidency--Its Powers, Duties, and Responsibilities."

Chautauquas continued through the years in Rockville, bringing exciting speakers, thrilling music, and novel ideas to small town America. By 1930, the advent of the poor economy, radio, and mobility of society had changed small town America. Attendance was light at the 1930 Rockville Chautauqua. The Association was not interested in having another event. For nearly twenty years, the chautauqua made a profit each season, funding improvements in Beechwood Park. The Chautauqua Association met and voted to dissolve; the pavilion would be turned over officially to the city, all the bills from the last event were met. The books were closed on Rockville's chautauqua.

In 1966, as part of Indiana's sesquicentennial celebration, the Parke County Sesquicentennial Committee recreated chautauqua in the Beechwood Park pavilion. Herb Shiner, Hoosier comedian, headed the entertainment. Sketches from early school days and the Underground Railroad provided historical entertainment. A modern ballet was performed. Although not as well attended as its precursors, the modern-day chautauqua was well-received by Rockville's citizens. The pavilion continues to serve local events at Beechwood Park.

Section 9-Bibliography

Beckwith, H.W. **History of Vigo and Parke Counties, Indiana**. Chicago: H.H. Hill and N. Iddings, 1880.

Branson, George. "Archaeological and Historical Survey of Parke County," **Indiana History Bulletin**, Vol. IV (August 1927).

Miles, Frank. "Chautauqua in Indiana." Paper funded by NEH, through Indiana Humanities Council, on file at IHC, Indianapolis, 1988.

Morrison, Theodore. **Chautauqua**. Chicago: University of Chicago, 1974.

"Parke County Centennial Pageant," flyer printed as a supplement to **Rockville Tribune**, August 22, 1916. (Event held in pavilion)

Rockville Republican, various issues from 1899-1966.

Rockville Tribune, various issues from 1899-1966.

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Section number 9 & 10 Page 7 *Rockville Chautauqua Pavilion, Parke County, IN*

Strouse, Isaac R. *Parke County Indiana Centennial Memorial*, Rockville, IN: published under auspices of the Rockville Chautauqua Association, 1916.

Section 10-Geographical Data-Verbal Boundary Description

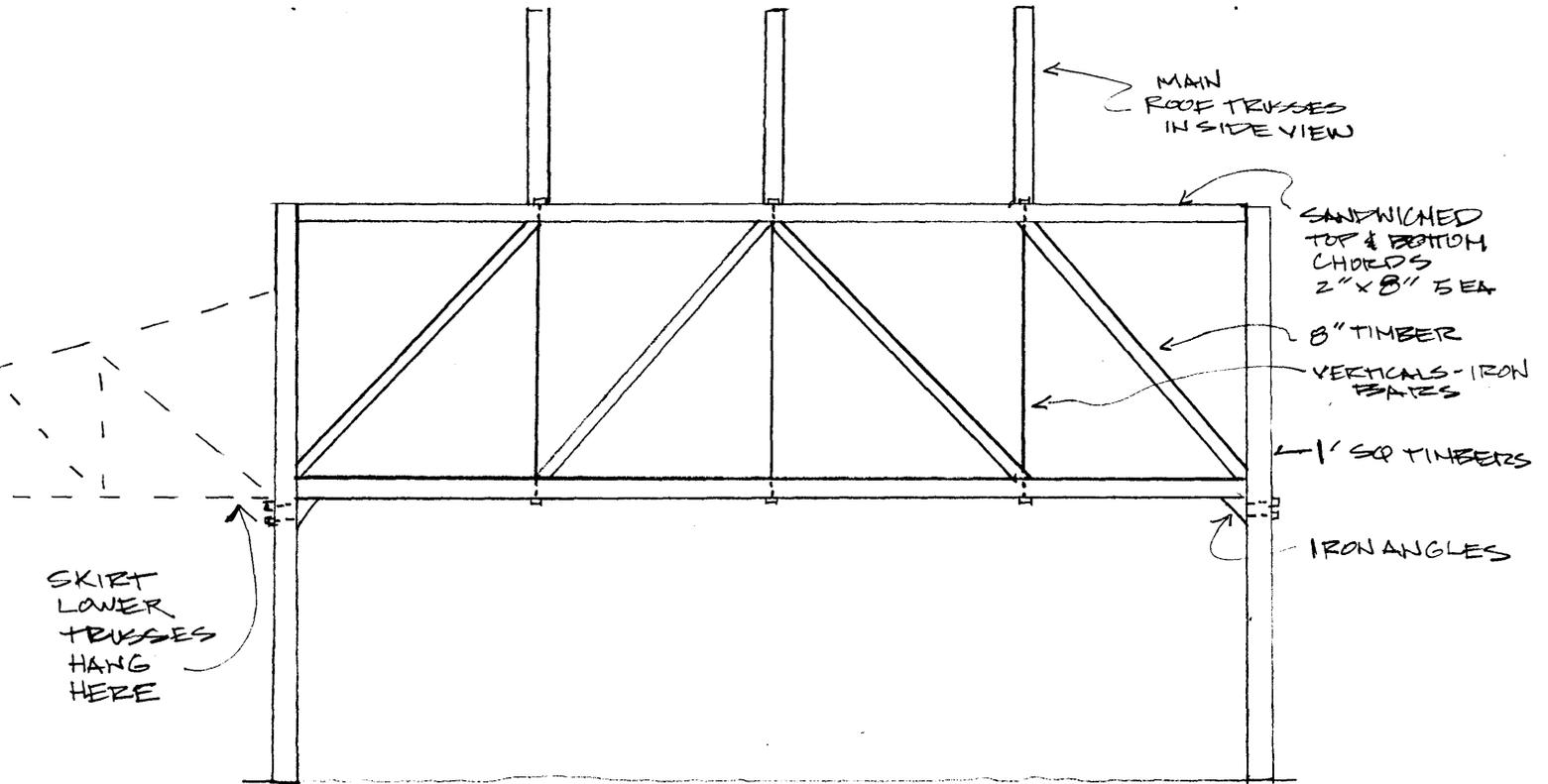
The exact boundary is outlined on the attached 1"=100' scale map. Also described as follows: Starting at a point where the Mecca Road south right of way meets the Rockville Corporate Boundary, then head south 186' to a point 14' south of the southwest corner of the roof of the picnic pavilion, then head east / southeast 363' 8" to the inside edge of east circulation road that skirts the pavilion, said line falling about 20' south of the closest edge of the pavilion. Then follow the inside edge of said circulation road for 192' northeast. Break east / southeast 45' across the circulation road that heads north / northeast, until reaching the edge of the road. Curve east and follow the inside edge of the road 86' to the west edge of College Street. Follow the west edge of College Street north to the south edge of Pennsylvania Street. Turn west and follow the south edge of Pennsylvania Street to the south right of way line of Mecca Road. Return to point of origin along said edge of Mecca Road. Essentially this is the north half of Beechwood Park.

Boundary Justification

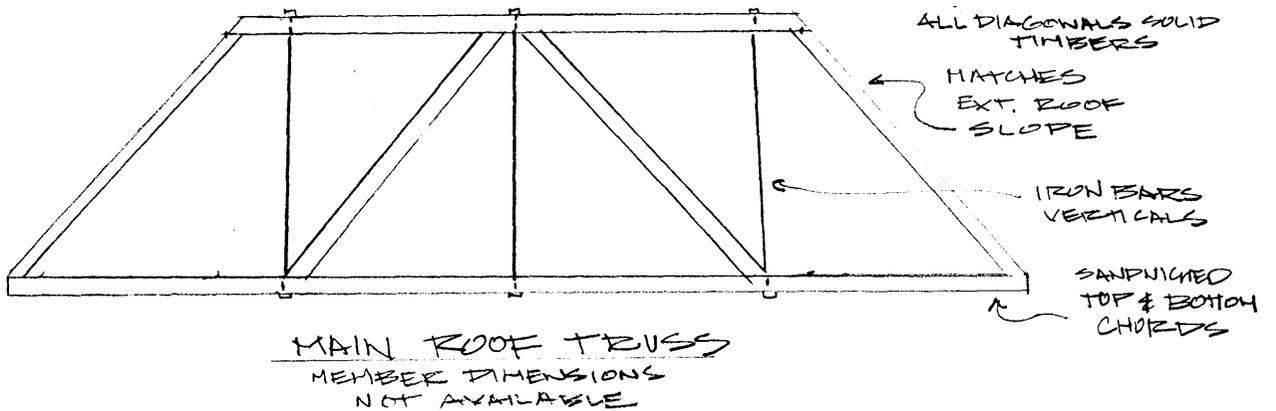
The boundary includes the chautauqua pavilion, ancillary structures, and the most intact portion of the park associated with that recurring event. Although the entire park was used for chautauquas, the relatively recent addition of a swimming pool and new ball diamonds in the southern half has radically altered its appearance. The park does not meet National Register criteria per se, but depends entirely on its association with the chautauqua for its significance. Documentation indicates that the lawn surrounding the pavilion was used for open air seating, and the boundary includes as much of the lawn as feasible. The boundary also extends to the corner of Pennsylvania and College to include the brick gates and ticket booths, by which chautauqua visitors entered the park grounds.

ROCKVILLE CHAUTAUQUE PAVILION

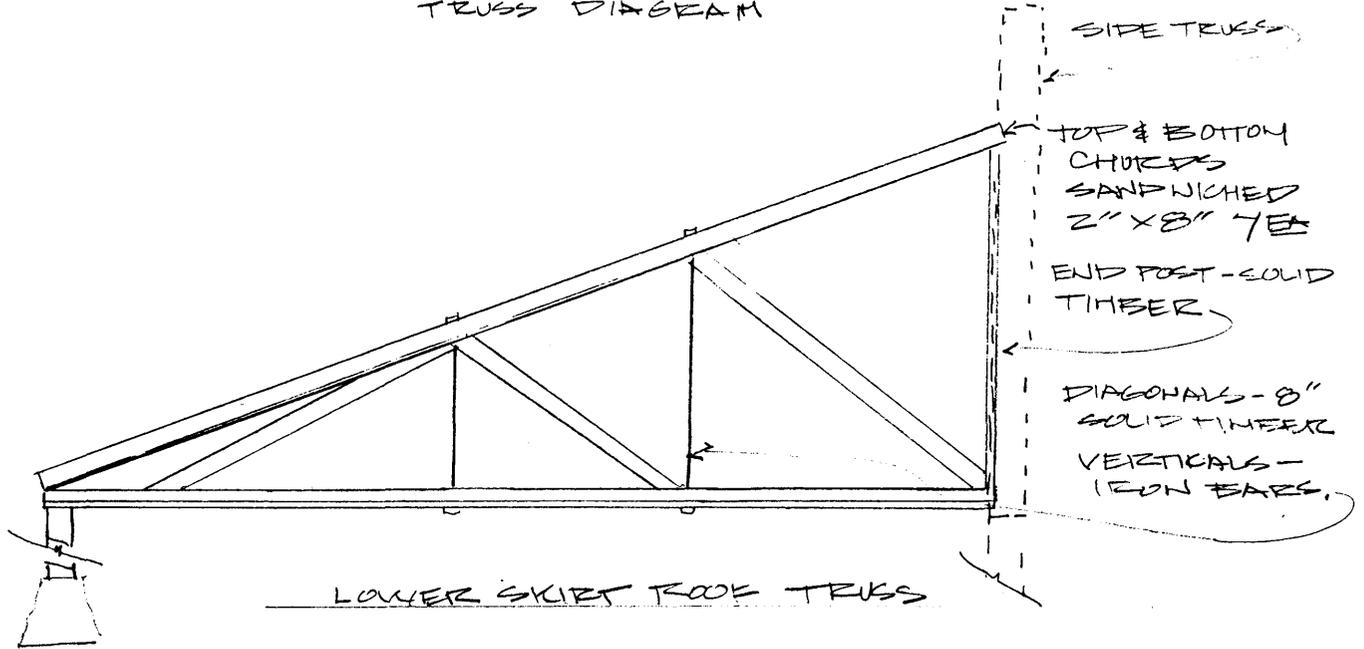
TRUSS DIAGRAM

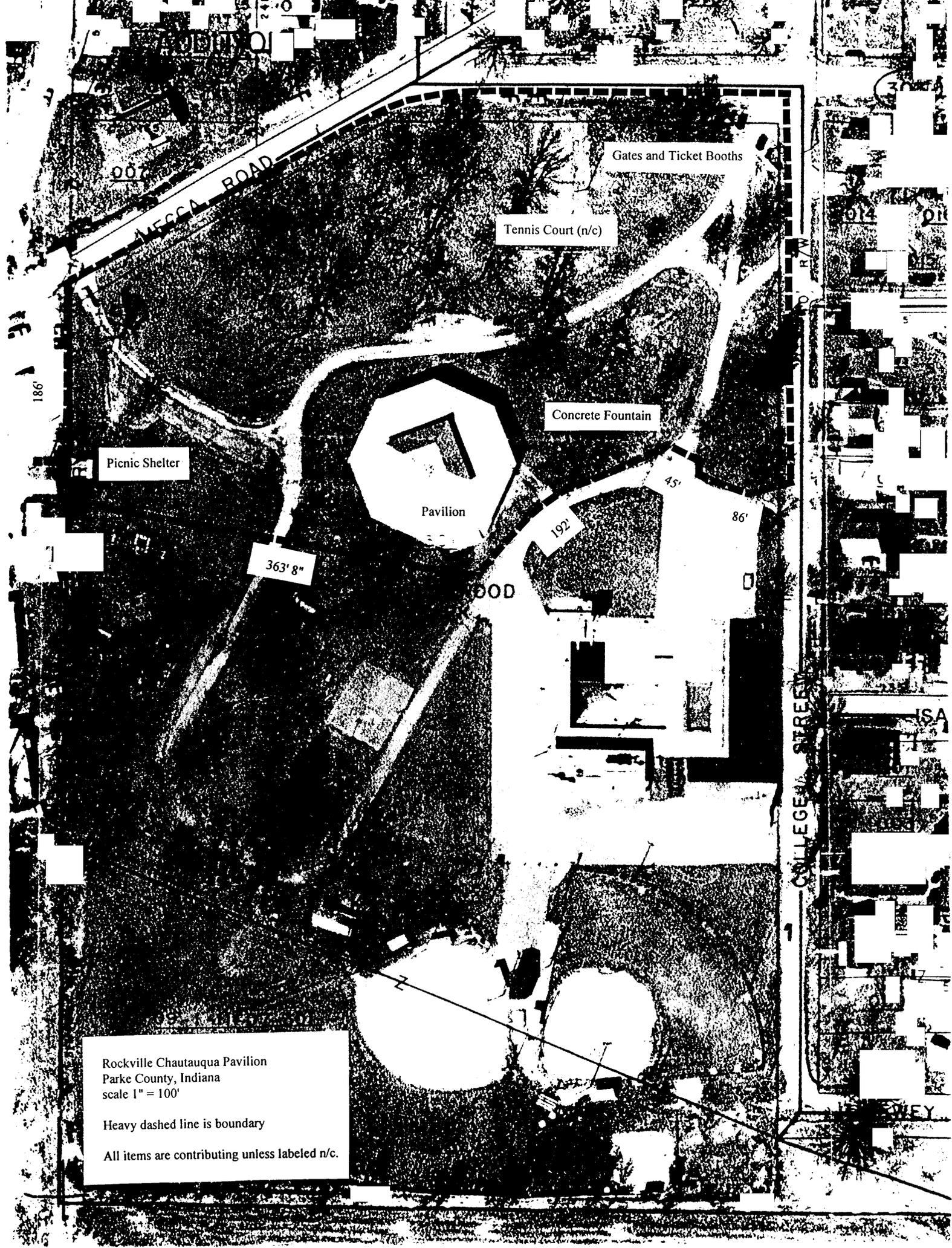


TRUSS IN CENTRAL AREA



ROCKVILLE CHAUTAUQUA PAVILION
TRUSS DIAGRAM





Rockville Chautauqua Pavilion
 Parke County, Indiana
 scale 1" = 100'

Heavy dashed line is boundary

All items are contributing unless labeled n/c.

007

MECCA ROAD

Gates and Ticket Booths

Tennis Court (n/c)

Concrete Fountain

Picnic Shelter

Pavilion

363' 8"

192'

86'

45'

GOOD

COLLEGE STREET

ISA

OWEY

186'

014

011

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