

56-1065

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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: Rea Park

Other names/site number: Rea Park Golf Course

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: 3500 South 7th Street

City or town: Terre Haute State: IN County: Vigo

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 x A B x C D

<u>Paul C. D... [Signature]</u>	<u>4.20.17</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> 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:)

Jay Edson W. Beall 6.12.17
Signature of the Keeper 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>9</u>	buildings
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mediterranean Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK
walls: BRICK
STUCCO
roof: ASPHALT
other: SYNTHETICS: vinyl
METAL: steel

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Rea Park Historic District is located three miles south of Terre Haute's city center. With land and money donated to memorialize her husband, William S. Rea, Geraldine A. Rea helped establish the first public municipal golf course in Terre Haute. Constructed in 1925, the white stucco clubhouse is an example of Mediterranean Revival style, having design elements of both Italian Renaissance and Spanish Revival from its symmetrical façade, bracketed eaves, heavy massing, and simple decorative window details. The golf course is picturesque with soft rolling hills and strategically placed paths and plantings. Both designed by renowned area architects and city planners, it is the only known golf course designed by Lawrence V. Sheridan and the clubhouse is one of a few remaining structures designed by the local firm Johnson, Miller, Miller and Yeager.

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Narrative Description

Setting:

Located 3 miles south of the Terre Haute city center, the Rea Park Historic District encompasses an 18-hole golf public course, clubhouse, and tennis courts. The park, bounded by South 7th Street to the west, Davis Avenue to the north and residential neighborhoods to the east and south, is situated amongst trees and landscaping befitting a golf course. Main access to the park is through a South 7th Street entrance; a paved road leads to the clubhouse, which sits atop a slight hill, and loops around a putting green past the clubhouse returning to the main road. The main entrance road forks, creating a branch leading to an entrance on Davis Avenue.

The golf course is situated to the rear and sides of the clubhouse; the tennis courts are below and in front of the clubhouse, facing South 7th Street and have their own South 7th Street entrance with parking. Between the clubhouse and tennis courts are a parking lot and an adjacent “cart barn” pole building for golf carts.

Originally having two entrances, one each at the north and south ends of the property facing South 7th St, the original road arched, with the clubhouse at the center. Part of the north end entrance road is used, however the road now curves to have access at Davis Ave. The south entrance is no longer in use; a thick aggregate concrete road remains, however is blocked by the “cart barn” pole building for the park’s golf carts. Stone pillars near the intersection of Royse Drive and South 7th Street marked this original entrance, but were removed in 2016.

In all, there are five contributing resources on the property: two buildings (Clubhouse, Caretaker’s House); and three sites (golf course, tennis courts, grounds). Non-contributing resources include: nine buildings (Cart Barn, two maintenance barns, three open shelters, one brick restroom, tennis concession stand, and tennis restroom). While the resource count includes more non-contributing resources than contributing ones, the dispersed and almost inconsequential nature of these shelters and pole barns does not compete with the scale of the historic golf course, tennis courts, or the two-story clubhouse.

Clubhouse (1 contributing building):

Exterior

Constructed in 1925, the Rea Park clubhouse sits atop a slight hill, centered along an arched paved road between what were once the park’s original entrances. Situated on a north/south axis the clubhouse is an example of the Mediterranean Revival style. Symmetrical in design, the large, main centered block is flanked by two equally sized wings; each section of the building has a hipped roof. The entire structure is stucco painted white. From the paved road, a terraced concrete stair leads to the clubhouse’s west façade and main entrance that overlooks South 7th Street and the park’s tennis courts.

Projecting from the two wings is the main center block consisting of five bays; half-round Tuscan columns divide the three center bays (photos 0001 and 0002). Pilasters flank and frame the

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outer two bays. The north and south bays of the three center bays contain contemporary commercial glass door entrances at ground level. The north entrance has the door positioned left with a right side lite; the south entrance has the door positioned right with a left side lite. In between, the center bay has two aluminum framed stationary windows with two-panel bulkhead. An architrave mold with entablature frames each of the three center bays; the frieze with narrow panel with raised centered circle motif is below the cornice. Directly above the decorative surround, each of the three center bays has a stationary, forty-two lite, glass window. Within the full entablature directly above this, the frieze has raised letters spelling "WILLIAM*S*REA*PARK". Adjacent and flanking the center bays are two additional bays mirroring each other. Antae or pilasters define the end bays' corners. At ground level, each has a recessed arch terminating into a projecting convex bowed plinth with recessed panel. Within each of the recessed arches is a bronze plaque with inscriptions; the north plaque is dedicated to William S Rea and the south is dedicated to his wife, Geraldine A. Rea. Above each arch is a blank circular panel; above which the building's entablature steps slightly forward and continues, but here, triglyphs mark the frieze over the pilasters as does a centered, raised panel. The main cornice is uninterrupted. Two brick chimneys project from the north and south ends. The main center block returns back and meets the north and south wings. Both north and south returns have a ground level window with brick header and sill; window has glass block in-fill (photo 0003).

The main center block's east façade also projects from the flanking wings. Overlooking the golf course, the east façade mirrors the west with five bays, north and south framing pilasters, two circular blank medallions, half round Tuscan columns and forty-two lite upper story windows. What is ground level on the west façade is a brick and stucco porch on the east façade; brick piers frame the ends with symmetrically placed center piers. Stucco is placed in between. Two sets of wide, flared stairs lead to a north and south entrance; each have a brick foundation and piers, stucco half walls, and capped with formed concrete. A shed roof, added later, spans the length of the main center block building and the north wing, covering the formerly open porch. A modern metal-framed glass enclosure surrounds the main building's three center bays. The south return wall meeting the south wing has an in-filled glass block window similar to the north façade. Within the porch's foundation a large opening with glass block is also present. A large sponsorship sign sits in between flared stairwells.

The north and south wing's west facades mirror each other with three bays consisting of two window openings flanking a centered door. Both wings also have decorative red brick friezes and paired decorative brackets that span each wing's three facades. The north wing has both windows filled in, however the brick headers and sills are present and visible (photo 0008). The centered door opening has ghost lines of two different in-fills; the outermost being stucco, framing what was once an accessible door. Presently, the door has an in-fill of concrete blocks. Above the door is a brick framed arch with centered light fixture. Above each window is a centered, decorative diamond shape. The south wing has the door and south window filled (photo 0003); the north opening has a contemporary vinyl double hung one/one window with air conditioning unit. All three openings have same decorative elements above openings as north wing: a recessed brick header set within a flush opening in the stucco outer shell. Openings have scalloped corners. Windows have rowlock brick sills.

The north wing's north façade has a centered in-filled door with red brick header; centered under paired eave brackets are red diamond shapes (left, photo 0008). A brick and stucco framed "L" half wall begins adjacent to the door, extends to the east and returns meeting the

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north façade creating a small balcony. A concrete stairwell is on the other side, leading down to the east side of the building and paved lot; it has a brick and stucco half wall on each side capped with formed concrete. Directly next to this stairwell, creating a pseudo “switchback” stair, is another concrete stairwell flanked by the shared south half wall and an additional brick half wall; the stairwell leads down into the basement of the north wing (photo 0007). Adjacent to this basement stair, is a large, framed, and dented metal panel set into the brick foundation. Centered directly above is an in-filled window similar to the north and west facades. To the south of this window and projecting from the north wing is the extended shed roof; it projects out from the brick cornice. The cornice and decorative eave brackets are visible but partially covered (photo 0007, center-left). A framed enclosure creates a room under this portion of the shed roof; framed contemporary vinyl windows are present on the north and east facades of the addition. From the flared stairs on main building, one can enter the framed addition through a metal frame contemporary commercial glass door; it enters into the golf course’s pro shop. The brick foundation, brick piers, and stucco half wall of the porch are present.

Similar to the north wing, the south wing’s south façade has an in-filled door with brick header and two flanking, centered diamond shapes (photo 0004). Electrical boxes and wires are present. A brick and stucco half wall creating a balcony is also present, however the stairwell and half walls leading to the east side are missing. Remnants of concrete can be seen through grass. The stairwell and opening into basement has been covered with concrete blocks. Above the brick foundation, the south wing’s east façade consists of three bays; all are symmetrically placed windows with two single openings flanking a double opening (photo 0005). The south single window opening has been in-filled and the north single opening has a contemporary vinyl double hung one/one window with air conditioning unit. The center double opening also has contemporary vinyl double hung one/one windows. Decorative elements mimic the south wing’s west façade with brick headers and sills, centered diamond shapes above single window, and decorative brick arch above centered double windows. A large diamond shape is centered within decorative brick arch. Directly below the double window at the foundation level is an “L” brick half wall topped with formed concrete; part of the formed concrete is missing. A concrete stairwell descends into the basement. A ten lite metal-framed window with concrete sill is at top of stairwell; the six-pane center is a hopper window flanked by four stationary panes. The panes are Florentine glass.

Interior

Entering through the west façade, the clubhouse opens into the great room of the main center block building (photos 0013 and 0014). Two stories tall, it has beamed ceilings. Each of the three center bays, on both west and east walls, has a decorative molding ledge supported on small consoles above architrave-trimmed entrance openings. The large windows have plain reveals and no surrounds. A painted decorative panel with centered diamond is between. The two flanking bays are accented by a raised molding; each has a centered circular blank medallion, mimicking the exterior. Centered on the north wall is a stone fireplace and hearth; a decorative wood-molding shelf sits below a decorative wood mantle. Directly below the mantle is a stone dentil motif. To the right of the fireplace is a single door and flanking the far right and left of the fireplace are two windows in-filled with glass block. Also flanking the fireplace, high on the north wall are the portraits of William S. Rea and Geraldine A. Rea. Stairwells open to the room at the junction of the northwest and southwest corners; a metal banister painted green extends from the west wall, curving and descending down. The spindles are straight with a

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metal circle motif placed between every other one. The stairwells leads to the basement and restroom facilities.

The south wall does not have a centered fireplace; it has symmetrically placed doors and windows in-filled with glass block. The space between the doors mirrors the width of the fireplace on opposite wall; the windows also mirror. A stairwell with metal banister also mirrors the opposite wall and leads to the men's facilities. The east wall and its three bays open out onto the enclosed porch. Contemporary metal-framed commercial doors allow access to the north and south flared exterior stairwells as well as the north wing's pro-shop. The furnishings of the great room include moveable tables and chairs, bulletin boards on the north and east walls, and a display case in the southeast corner of the room. Between the two south wall doors are a TV, cabinet, and vending machine. A large banner depicting the golf course hangs above.

In the basement, the north stairwell leads to a small foyer area; three doors are present, one on each north, east and south walls. The north door leads into a large unfinished area with caged storage. A door just beyond on the further north wall opens to an outside exterior staircase, which leads to the east paved lot and golf course.

The east door allows access to the women's restroom; it is an elongated space with modern facilities. On the east wall of the room, a simple wood door leads into another storage room; the walls, ceiling, and floor are concrete. The north wall has a painted over glass block window and the floor has a drain left of the entrance.

The south door leads into a small pass-through leading into the basement's south side.

Mirroring the north stairwell, the south stairwell also descends into the basement foyer area. Directly across the base of the stair is the door access to pass-through. On the east wall are two doors. The door directly adjacent to the pass-through, accesses a carpeted room with wood wainscoting. Known as the "Terre Haute Golf Hall of Fame Room" it is used as a meeting room. From this room, the eastern wall exterior staircase may be accessed through a metal-framed commercial glass door.

Adjacent and to the south of this room is the men's restroom and dressing area. The restroom facilities are modern; the dressing area is accessed through a pair of three paneled swinging, saloon type doors. The space is also all concrete with a south wall glass block window. Chairs, a bench and hooks are present. A centered floor drain is present. A doorway adjacent to dressing area and restroom allows access into the "Terre Haute Golf Hall of Fame" room.

Golf Course (1 contributing site):

The golf course occupies a relatively square area between Davis Avenue (north), Royse Drive (south), and the clubhouse and driving range (west); the east boundary runs at an angle southwest from Davis Avenue, following a now defunct rail line. This boundary line abruptly stops at a point, turns back toward the west about 150 yards before again turning south, meeting Royse Drive. The boundary jog bypasses private property and a residential neighborhood. The course's topography is varied in elevation; near the clubhouse, the land is slightly higher and moving away from the clubhouse is a gentle downward slope. The slope descends into the center of the golf course and then begins to rise toward the eastern boundary

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line. Overall, the course's center is a valley of gentle rolling fairways with slight hills on its east and west boundaries.

The fairways, tees and rough are rye grass; the greens consist of a poa and bent grass mixture. The course holes are compact with tees close to the previous hole's greens. The fairways are generally long, with a few exceptions, and wide lined with both mature and new growth trees. Even sand bunkers, frequently prone to alteration on many old courses, have remained in original locations and in close to the original shape and size. Photos 0017-0021 include various views of the course.

The course begins at the clubhouse, returning to it at both Holes 9 and 18. The course's layout has remained unchanged since its design and construction; the only change was the reversal of the front and back nines in the 1930s, which consisted of only a change in numbering. This change remains today. Comparison of current aerial photos with those of 1946, 1958, and the 1970s (included with this nomination) clearly show that Sheridan's course retains a vast majority of its design and challenges. The most notable change is that original tree plantings are beyond mature or have been replanted over time. Of necessity to play, newer deciduous trees stand in areas intended by Sheridan to be screened by trees. A description of each hole follows.

Hole 1

Hole 1 is 308 yards and par 4 with bunkers to the right and left of fairway as well as to the right of the green. The tee is northeast of the clubhouse with a straight, downward slope fairway; trees to the west shield it from Hole 10.

Hole 2

A par 4 and 406 yards, Hole 2 has a bunker to the left of fairway as well as to the right of the green. The tee is east of Hole 1 with a slight curve and downward slope fairway; the hole is between Holes 4 and 11. Trees dot each side of the fairway.

Hole 3

A 147 yard par 3 without bunkers, the tee is southwest of Hole 2's green and is a short and straight fairway with minimal trees. A paved cart path lines the Hole to the north.

Hole 4

Hole 4 is 336 yards and par 4 with bunkers to the left and right of fairway as well as to the right of the green. The fairway is straight and moves slightly uphill. The tee is northwest of Hole 3's green. Trees dot each side of the fairway and separate it from Holes 2 and 5.

Hole 5

416 yards and par 4 without bunkers, the fairway is straight, with a slight dogleg to the right. The tee is south of Hole 4's green. It is situated between Holes 4 and 18; trees dot each side of the fairway.

Hole 6

A 336 yard par 4 with a bunker right of the fairway as well as three bunkers around the green; one right and two left. A straight fairway, the tee is southwest of Hole 5's green; the fairway

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however is interrupted with a rough that used to be a water feature. North of the Hole is an open area; trees dot each side of the fairway. Hole 7 is directly south.

Hole 7

Hole 7 is 370 yards, par 4, with a bunker to the left of fairway. The tee is southeast of Hole 6's green with a straight fairway; trees line the fairway and a paved cart path is south of the fairway, leading to Hole 8.

Hole 8

Par 5, 498 yards, with bunkers directly to the right and left of green. The tee is southwest of Hole 7's green; the fairway is straight, however angles north from tee. Trees line south of the fairway and separate the course from Royse Drive. A paved cart path connects Hole 8 to Hole 9.

Hole 9

378 yards and par 4 with a bunker left of the fairway as well as to the right of the green. The tee is northwest of the Hole 8's green and the fairway is straight with the green adjacent to the clubhouse. Trees along the left fairway line the original paved entrance road that is no longer utilized. A paved cart path leads to the clubhouse and continues across the east paved lot to Hole 10.

Hole 10

Hole 10 is 422 yards and par 4 with right and left bunkers midway down fairway. The tee is northeast of the clubhouse with a straight, downward rolling fairway. Adjacent to the Hole is the park's driving range.

Hole 11

556 yards, par 5, with a right and left bunker staggered along the fairway. The tee is northeast of Hole 10's green with a long, slightly curved, upward slope fairway. Situated between Holes 2 and 12, trees dot each side of the fairway.

Hole 12

390 yards, Hole 12 is par 4 with a right bunker. The tee is north of Hole 11's green with a slight curved, downward slope fairway; it is situated between Holes 11, 15, and 16. It terminates at the park's caretaker's house. A paved cart path leads to Hole 13.

Hole 13

150 yards and par 3, Hole 13 has a large bunker before the green as well as to the green's right. The tee and fairway are nestled between the park's caretaker's house and Davis Avenue before slightly curving left. A paved cart path lines the fairway connecting to Hole 14.

Hole 14

320 yards and par 4 has bunkers to the right and left of fairway as well as surrounding two sides of the green. The tee is southeast of Hole 13's green with a straight, upward rolling fairway; the adjacent residential neighborhood at left. A short paved cart path connects to Hole 15.

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Hole 15

A 369 yard par 4 with a bunker right of fairway as well as a larger bunker left of green. The tee is southwest of Hole 14's green with a straight fairway, but slight left curve to green; it is situated between Holes 14 and 16. A paved cart path connects to Hole 16.

Hole 16

Hole 16 is 495 yards, par 5, with bunkers staggered left and right of fairway. The tee is wedged between Holes 12 and 15 with a left doglegged fairway. A paved cart path connects to Hole 17.

Hole 17

Par 3, and 185 yards with bunkers left and right of green. The tee is south of Hole 16's green with a straight downward slope fairway; open areas of rough flank each side of the fairway. A paved cart path connects to Hole 18 as well as those paths for Holes 5 and 6.

Hole 18

400 yards, par 4, Hole 18 has bunkers staggered right and left of fairway as well as around the green. The tee is northwest of Hole 17's green with a straight, rolling fairway that slightly slopes up at the green. The green is directly east of clubhouse.

Practice Green

A paved cart path encircles the original putting practice green, due north of the clubhouse (photo 0020).

Driving Range

The fan-shaped Driving Range occupies its original location, with its narrower base (containing the tee area) roughly centered north of the practice green.

Park Superintendent/Caretaker's House (contributing building):

Facing north towards Davis Avenue and situated adjacent to the 13th hole tee, Rea Park's Caretaker's House is a one-and-a-half-story, wood-framed, vernacular residence resting on a partially parged red brick foundation (photo 0021). The house has a central hipped roof with north-south ridge, a centered cross-gable on the front (north) slope, gabled wings to the east and south, and several low, ad-hoc, flat-roofed additions extending to the south and southeast. Walls are covered in vinyl siding, and windows are vinyl replacement units, likely in approximate locations of original windows. The gable rear wing has a large red brick chimney placed toward the center of the house. A tall privacy fence attaches to the residence on the east side, traveling south before turning north and then turning east to attach to the north façade. While altered, the Caretaker's House contributes to the property because it retains its basic character, and because of its role. On a golf course of this age, the live-in caretaker or manager was the typical management model and a modest house at the edge of the grounds would have been an expected feature. Therefore, the presence of the house in and of itself helps convey the historic nature of the course.

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Tennis Courts & Outbuildings (1 contributing site, 2 non-contributing buildings):

Situated in front of, but slightly to the north of the clubhouse, are the park's tennis courts; grouped in a total of nine, six comprise the main courts with three directly adjacent to the north (these three were added between 1966 and 1977). Photo 0023 shows the courts and non-contributing outbuildings. Two parking lots are present; a west lot sits between the tennis courts and South 7th Street. It has a South 7th Street entrance. An east lot sits between the three courts and the main paved entrance road. Trees on the east and south line the six tennis courts; trees to the north line the three tennis courts. A large modern gabled end building with restrooms flanked by bleachers is directly west of the six courts; a small gabled end building north of the restrooms is utilized as a concession stand. Neither building was present during the period of significance.

Tennis courts, in this location, were installed in 1925. The courts were placed as called for in the Sheridan plan, and courts in this location and orientation appear in all historic aerial photos presented with this nomination. The tennis area was expanded over time to include several additional courts, and undoubtedly, the courts were originally grass or perhaps clay. Today, they are asphalt. The courts contribute to the history of Rea Park by virtue of being in their original location, as called for by the Sheridan plan for Rea Park. The availability of public tennis courts here added to the park's offerings for sport and recreation from 1925 to the present.

Shelters & Outbuildings (7 non-contributing buildings):

Located throughout the park and golf course are buildings utilized as storage for maintenance and cart equipment, or for shelter and comfort purposes. Most of these are metal pole buildings, all were constructed within the last 25 years.

- 1) The cart barn is located southwest of the clubhouse. It is a one story, metal pole barn with gable roof running east-west (photo 0020, middle right).
- 2) A maintenance barn is located between Holes 11 and 12, slightly west-southwest of the Caretaker's House. It is a metal pole barn.
- 3) A large maintenance barn is located within a fenced enclosure adjacent to the Caretaker's House between Holes 12 and 13. It is oriented east-west and has a gable roof.
- 4) An open shelter is located between the tee of Hole 10 and the Driving Range (photo 0018, far left).
- 5) An open shelter is located near the 14th green and tee for Hole 15.
- 6) An open shelter is located in the rough between Holes 3, 5, and 17.
- 7) A modern hipped roof, brick veneered restroom is located between Holes 16 and 17.

Grounds (1 contributing site)

Aside from the golf course, its practice green, and driving range, and from the tennis courts, the park features planned open space intended both for passive public use and to provide necessary suburban setting for the property. Lawns studded with trees extend away from the clubhouse to the northwest and southwest (due west being occupied, as planned, by the tennis area). One of the more noticeable features is the remnant of the original entrance drive, connecting the clubhouse to the far southwest corner of the property (photo 22). This drive remains in place, but is no longer used and maintained for vehicular access. As seen in old

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aerials and today, an allee of deciduous trees lines this drive, framing a distant view of the white stucco clubhouse on its rise of land. The random-laid stone piers that once marked the southwest property entrance were removed in 2016.

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
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1925 - 1966

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Johnson, Miller, Miller & Yeager
Sheridan, Lawrence Vinnedge

Period of Significance (justification)

The beginning of the period of significance, 1925, reflects the year the golf course, tennis courts, and clubhouse were dedicated. The park has served continuously since then as a place of public recreation; the fifty-year cut off at this point marks the year 1966.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The Rea Park Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Community Planning & Development and Entertainment/Recreation; it is also eligible for listing under Criterion C for Architecture and Landscape Architecture.

Under Criterion A, the district is locally significant due as Terre Haute's first public golf course and for its association with the expansion of the city. The district is also significant due to its association with bringing the sport to the middle classes. The park also featured tennis courts when it opened in 1925, an early instance of public courts for a Midwestern town.

Under Criterion C, the district is locally significant due to the clubhouse's architecture as an excellent example of the Italian Renaissance style, especially in a municipal building. It also is significant due to the golf course and landscape architecture. Both clubhouse and course were professionally designed. The clubhouse was the work of well-known Terre Haute architects Johnson, Miller, Miller, & Yeager. The grounds and course were the work of Lawrence Sheridan of Indianapolis, who was known as landscape architect and community planner. Sheridan's course still reflects nearly all of his original intentions.

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

**Criterion A:
Community Planning:**

At the turn of the 20th century, the city of Terre Haute was thriving with lucrative businesses and robust manufacturing; however, it was seen by many as a dirty metropolis filled with soot, grime, and smoke from its coal and manufacturing facilities. This unpleasant outlook created an outcry for better city planning, including park planning, and soon leading citizen groups (the Chamber of Commerce and the Greater Terre Haute Club) were seeking ways to improve not only Terre Haute, but also its citizen's view of Terre Haute. All this can be connected to the City Beautiful movement that was happening at the time.

The City Beautiful movement had its beginning in the designs of Frederick Law Olmsted, but culminated with Daniel Burnham and his team of architects and designers for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Olmsted subscribed to and promoted multi-purpose parks and boulevard systems and "...argued that parks raised surrounding land values, contributing to

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private enterprise and returning their costs through increased municipal real estate taxation.”¹ However, his foremost thought was to create parks for restorative and recreational purposes that also served as a “...magnet for all urbanites and a benign instrument of class reconciliation and democratization.”²

The 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition displayed how good planning could create a clean, sanitary “city”; “the paving, nightly sweeping and cleaning, many water closets, filtered drinking water and sewage treatment at the exposition were the apotheosis of nineteenth-century urban sanitary engineering.”³ All in all, the City Beautiful movement saw municipalities attempting to “...refashion their cities into beautiful, functional entities...” while also influencing the “...heart, mind, and purse of the citizen.”⁴

For Terre Haute, the early 1900s was the beginning of a population boom, and with more population, more pollution and unsightly conditions as well. Industries were nestled along the Wabash River, however by the early 1920s, many of those had closed or moved, leaving nothing but waste and a dumping ground. Several neighborhood parks were scattered throughout the city to offer respite and recreation, however it seems that they were not maintained. By 1919, through state legislation, Indiana cities could institute park districts and a board of commissioners and Terre Haute was the first; this allowed not only for scheduled maintenance, but also for the acquisition of additional parklands for the betterment of the community. In 1920, the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce and the Greater Terre Haute Club formed a committee to develop the Terre Haute Plan based upon the principles of the City Beautiful movement; the committee’s objective was to seek a professional city planner to assist in the development of better streets, boulevards, and scenic parks and neighborhoods. The two groups and committee invited George Edward Kessler, famed city planner and landscape designer, to Terre Haute to discuss the preparation of a city plan. The plan, called the Emerald Necklace, was to “green” the city and included boulevard development for Ohio Street, Deming Park (newly acquired parkland), and upgrades to established parks. Ohio Boulevard was created as well as the suggestions for Deming Park, however, after Kessler died in 1923, it seems the additional plans were not completed. One of the plans included Rea Park; through the assistance of a wealthy family and the hiring of Lawrence Sheridan, friend and once assistant to Kessler, the project was completed.

William S. Rea, was a local successful businessman, who, upon his death in 1919 bequeathed \$100,000 to create a municipal park. His widow, Geraldine A. Rea, completed this task in 1922 by donating the bequeathed sum to the city’s park department in honor of her deceased husband; in addition, the park was to be the city’s first public golf course. Mrs. Rea requested this knowing Terre Haute had few public sports that were accessible to all; most were elite clubs

dedicated to boating, tennis, bicycles, and especially, golf. Three golf courses served the wealthy: the Elks Club (Elks Fort Harrison Country Club, Ron Kern, designer, 1920), Terre Haute Country Club (course founded 1899, early 1900s design by William Diddel), and the Phoenix Club were all private organizations; the Phoenix Club was specifically for those of Jewish background since they were not allowed in the other elite clubs; the course and club were razed in 1979 for a subdivision. In relation to the City Beautiful movement, having a place

¹ William H. Wilson, *The City Beautiful Movement* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1989) 10.

² Wilson 10.

³ Wilson 57.

⁴ Wilson 1.

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where all citizens could play golf would induce community pride. Therefore, while not the first or oldest remaining golf course in Terre Haute, Rea Park was the first public golf course.

In 1922, Mrs. Rea acquired land consisting of 160 acres at the southeast intersection of Davis Avenue and South 7th Streets; the land was then transferred to the City of Terre Haute for \$1.00. Soon after a request for landscape architects was released. By July 1923, the City had secured Lawrence V. Sheridan, Indianapolis landscape architect, to create the needed resources for William S. Rea Park. The services included the "...preparation of a general plan showing location of field house, tennis courts, playgrounds, baseball diamonds, an 18-hole golf course, and complete system of roads and paths as well as other features wanted by the Board of Park Commissioners."⁵

Within a couple of years, it again was recognized that a clubhouse was needed. By the beginning of 1925, Mrs. Rea again donated money, \$40,000, to construct a new clubhouse. Local architects Johnson, Miller, Miller and Yeager were awarded the contract, creating plans for an Mediterranean Revival style clubhouse. Mrs. Rea supplied the furniture and decorative elements to create a perpetual memorial "...for the use and enjoyment of the people of the City of Terre Haute and all who, by compliance with applicable regulations, may be entitled to the privileges there of."⁶

Criterion C:

Lawrence V. Sheridan:

Rea Park meets Criterion C in part because it is an intact golf course of its era, and specifically, it is the work of one of Indiana's best known landscape architects and civic planners. Lawrence V. Sheridan, landscape architect, was a native Hoosier, having been born and raised in Frankfort, Indiana. He attended Purdue University, graduating with a Civil Engineering degree in 1909 and a professional Civil Engineering degree in 1912. Sheridan's career began after acquiring a position with the Central Station Engineering Company of Chicago and Crawfordsville, Indiana. In 1910, he changed employment, joining the engineering department of the Toledo, St. Louis, and Western Railroad. His time spent with the railroads was short lived; however, he left that line of work in 1911.

Between 1911 and 1914, Sheridan was associated with the Indianapolis Park Board as their engineering inspector for the Capitol Street Bridge construction project; he later became the Chief Inspector of Construction. During his tenure working with the Indianapolis Park Board, he became acquainted with George Kessler, becoming his protégé, developing "...many of his professional attributes from this relationship."⁷ Kessler was the landscape architect for the City of Indianapolis and designer of the Capitol Street Bridge.

In July 1914, Sheridan accepted a position with the Bureau of Municipal Research, focusing on municipal playground systems and assisting with government surveys in various Midwest cities. In September of 1916, he pursued additional training at the Harvard University School of Architecture. Those studies were interrupted in 1917 when he was mobilized for service in World War I and sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas serving as the division cantonment's city planner.

⁵ City of Terre Haute, Contract for Professional Services (Terre Haute: Terre Haute, 1923) 1.

⁶ City of Terre Haute, Park Commissioners Declaration (Terre Haute: Terre Haute, 1925) 2.

⁷ Daniel W. Krall, *Lawrence V. Sheridan: Early Hoosier Landscape Architect/City Planner* (Thesis: Purdue University, 1981) 3.

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He served in France until discharged in 1919. After his service, he moved to Texas, working as Kessler's assistant. At that time, Kessler was the consulting engineer for the Dallas Property Owner's Association. The group promoted portions of Dallas' business district development. During this time, Sheridan started his private practice in landscape architecture.

Encouraged by a friend, Sheridan returned to Indianapolis in 1921 to become the executive secretary of the Indianapolis City Planning Commission. He did not remain long, leaving the commission in 1923 to pursue his ever-expanding private practice. The 1920s were very lucrative for Sheridan, planning, promoting, expanding, and completing projects he had worked in conjunction with Kessler, including park developments for Indianapolis and Marion County. One such development was the expansion of the Indianapolis park and boulevard system, designed by Kessler in 1909. The Indianapolis Board of Park Commissioners hired Sheridan to expand the Kessler plan in 1928; Sheridan's plan included over 3,400 acres. Lawrence would have gained familiarity with golf course planning during this period of his Indianapolis work. Building the Indianapolis park system involved creating and/or maintaining golf courses such as Riverside Park's course and Pleasant Run (designed by Alf Ward). Additionally, Sheridan designed the golf course for Brendonwood, an Indianapolis suburb, in 1923. Due to his reputation for excellence, Sheridan gained city planning commissions in other Indiana communities including Muncie, Anderson, Richmond, and Terre Haute.⁸ Also during this time, he designed the estate of F. M. Ayres known as "Walden" creating a plan to "...preserve the natural character of the property."⁹ He did so by integrating the landscape designs with existing site conditions so one could see it as a whole instead of one particular element. Sheridan's private practice continued to prosper and so created the firm Lawrence V. Sheridan and Sons, whom he was principal of between 1937 and 1941.

In 1941, he once again was called to active duty during World War II, rising to rank of Colonel and developed site plans for numerous army installations throughout the United States. After the war, he merged his firm with Kenneth L. Schellis and Associates, creating Metropolitan Planners, Inc. working on multiple projects until his retirement in 1957.

Sheridan's design philosophy carried into other commissions including his only golf course project. In addition to city planning in Terre Haute, in 1923 he signed a contract with the Terre Haute Parks Commission to design the landscape around the Rea Park clubhouse and golf course. As stated previously, the plan included the design of pathways up to and around the clubhouse; construction of tennis courts between said path and 7th Street; and planting of all trees, shrubs, and flowers per the specifications of Sheridan. The design of the 18-hole golf course was to include the location of all tees, greens, bunkers, and specifications for grading and seeding of the golf course.

Johnson, Miller, Miller and Yeager Architects:

Rea Park meets Criterion C partly because its clubhouse is a locally outstanding example of period revival architecture, designed by a locally prominent firm. Johnson, Miller, Miller and Yeager Architects began in 1910 with the establishment of M. H. Johnson's Brazil, IN office. In September of 1911, Warren D. Miller, cousin of Johnson, joined the firm thus creating Johnson

⁸ David Roth, *Sheridan, Lawrence Vinnedge* (Indianapolis: Storrow Kinsella Associates, Inc., 2005) 1.

⁹ Roth 2.

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& Miller Architects. By 1912, the duo established a second office in Terre Haute, maintaining both offices until July 1915.¹⁰

At that time, the Brazil office was closed and the Terre Haute office remained. In 1919, Ewing H. Miller, Warren's brother, joined the firm, creating Johnson, Miller & Miller. All three men had vast education in engineering and architecture; Johnson graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the two Millers both graduated from University of Pennsylvania. During his education, Ewing Miller became friends with a fellow classmate, Ralph Yeager; Miller ultimately enticed him to Terre Haute. Yeager, however, did not become partner until after the untimely deaths of both Johnson and Ewing Miller. As stated in the oral history of Ewing Miller II, the son of Ewing, in 1923 at the time of his father's and Johnson's deaths, the firm had many projects needing to be completed; Warren Miller asked Yeager to become a partner to assist in finishing projects. This addition created the firm Johnson, Miller, Miller & Yeager.¹¹ After all projects designed prior to Johnson and Miller's deaths were completed, the firm name changed to Miller & Yeager. The firm had subsequent names with additional partners and by the 1950s, Ewing Miller II joined the firm, creating Miller, Vrydaugh & Miller; after Vrydaugh left the firm and Warren Miller retired, the firm became known as Ewing Miller Associates, later still, Archonics Corporation adsorbed the office as one of its several Indiana locations.

In the early years of the firm, its focus was on public buildings, mainly educational facilities, from elementary to college and religious buildings. However, they also received commissions for municipal buildings. The firm's early designs ranged from Neo-Classical to Italian Renaissance, with influences in between. Educational commissions were typically designed in a Collegiate Gothic style such as Sarah Scott School (1917, Terre Haute), Woodrow Wilson School (1923, Terre Haute), and Linton-Stockton High School (1921, Linton), however, some were more classical. A few of their municipal buildings tended more towards the Italian Renaissance and Spanish Revival styles. An example incorporating the Spanish Revival style, Terre Haute's YMCA (1938) is a later example of how the firm incorporated the style's heavy massed form, low pitched tile roof, and minimal ornamentation into an institutional building. For the Rea Park Clubhouse, Johnson, Miller, Miller and Yeager offered an interpretation of the classically-inspired Mediterranean Revival style.

Mediterranean Revival Style:

The Mediterranean Revival style is identified as incorporating elements of Mission or Spanish Revivals and also Italian Renaissance style. The Italian Renaissance style is identified most commonly by a low-pitched hipped roof, an entrance accented by classical columns, stucco exterior, and a symmetrical façade; additionally the building form can consist of a large central block with flanking wings.¹² Similar to Italian Renaissance, Spanish Revival may have a low-pitched hipped roof, stucco exterior, and rectangular massing. The differences are few compared to the Italian Renaissance style; Spanish Revival does not have bracketed wide overhanging eaves and has an asymmetrical façade.

The Rea Park Clubhouse clearly embodies these identifying features with its low-pitched hipped roof, symmetrical facades and its very dominant central entrances with Tuscan columns. It also was constructed with the large central block and flanking wings with masonry and stucco

¹⁰ Logan Esarey, *History of Indiana From Its Exploration to 1922* (Dayton: Dayton Historical Publishing Company, 1922) 329.

¹¹ Transcript. Ewing Miller II Oral History Interview by Jane C. Hazeldine, (Vigo County Public Library, 1981) 2.

¹² Virginia Savage McAlister, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013) 497.

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vener. Window openings are treated with a simple decorative header. The clubhouse also has wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative double brackets. The overall plan of the building has not changed; the only changes are the enclosed shed porch and shed roof addition on the east facade and the use of the two wing rooms. The north room now contains the expanded pro-shop and the south room now is offices.

Prior to World War I the Italian Renaissance style, typical of early 20th century houses, was a choice for architect-designed landmarks in metropolitan areas.¹³ Spanish Revival influences were also prevalent due the Panama-California Exposition in 1915 as well as the popularity of architect Addison Mizner's Florida developments for tourism.¹⁴ Located in the midwest, Terre Haute has been (typically) slightly behind prevalent style trends; however, having a larger population (approximately 120,000) in the early 20th century, it is not a surprise the architect-designed clubhouse was constructed reflecting influential styles of the time. The Rea Park Clubhouse reflects these influences due to its entertainment source, but also because it is considered a landmark especially when viewed set atop a hill, attracting the attention of passersby.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Situated along the shores of the Wabash River, Terre Haute, meaning "high ground" in French, is the seat of Vigo County. Once inhabited by Wea Indians, the land was desirable due to its fertile soil and proximity to the river. In 1811, General William Henry Harrison constructed Fort Harrison about two miles north of what would become Terre Haute, to subdue any Indian uprising as well as to attract pioneer settlers. Early families to the area included the Lamberts, which Julia Lambert aided the Fort during an Indian attack, and Major Abraham Markle, who constructed a mill on Otter Creek.

In September 1816, Terre Haute was incorporated and the town platted by the Terre Haute Land Company. The area was chosen due to its high ground that offered safety from floods, protection from the Indians, and a water supply for both living and transportation. The town was laid out parallel to the river with transportation access from the river, the Vincennes road to the south, and the Lafayette wagon road to the north. The town plat provided a "...two-acre square for a courthouse and large separate lots for a seminary and a church."¹⁵ Named for Colonel Frances Vigo, Vigo County was established in February 1818; soon after the courthouse square was cleared of trees and the construction of a courthouse was started. Completed in 1822, the courthouse was small with a cupola and bell tower.

Vigo County's population rapidly grew, with people arriving by riverboat, however by 1835 the National Road passed through Terre Haute and people from the east were arriving by wagon. Within a year, the road traversed the Wabash River, allowing creation of a western settlement that would become West Terre Haute and Marshall, Illinois. The National Road and the developments of western settlements created a busy thoroughfare. The Wabash River still contributed to the growth of Terre Haute, being a port in the transportation of agricultural goods as well as people to and from the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In 1849, the Wabash and Erie

¹³ McAlister 498.

¹⁴ McAlister 534.

¹⁵ Mike McCormick, *Terre Haute Queen City of the Wabash* (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2005) 23.

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Canal reached Terre Haute, continuing to Evansville in 1851. The canal helped strengthen Terre Haute as a transportation hub; however this mode of transport was short lived due to the emergence of railroads.

The first railroad, the Terre Haute and Richmond, was constructed in 1852 by one of Terre Haute's entrepreneurs, Chauncey Rose. This was the beginning of Terre Haute becoming a major railroad hub; by 1920, the town had six railroad lines into Terre Haute, including the Pennsylvania, the Big Four, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul. The boom in industry created an increase in population; in 1860, the population was approximately 8,600, however by 1920 the population grew to 66,000.

Terre Haute during the 1920s was also known for its distilleries, beer manufacturing, and entertainment. The (now) city had many theaters, movie and opera houses as well as horse racing and a minor league baseball team. After prohibition though, the city began to see a decline with a boost in prosperity during World War II that leveled off through the 1960s. The City of Terre Haute continues to be a place of industry, however, not to the degree it was as a 1920s boomtown.

Rea Park (Rea Park Golf Course)
Name of Property

Vigo County, IN
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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<http://libx.bsu.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/JohnsMiller/id/1210>

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Transcript, Ewing Miller II Oral History Interview, April 13, 1981, by Jane C. Hazeldine, Vigo County Public Library. <http://www.vigo.lib.in.us/archives/OralHistory/miller/part01.pdf> (February 28, 2015)

Wilson, William H. *The City Beautiful Movement*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1989.

Rea Park (Rea Park Golf Course)
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Vigo County, IN
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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: City of Terre Haute Parks Department and Indiana Landmarks

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 160

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 464976 | Northing: 4364235 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 465988 | Northing: 4364236 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 466003 | Northing: 4363419 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 464976 | Northing: 4363420 |

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

As stated in the signed contract dated 1925, deeding the land to the City of Terre Haute for a golf course and park:

“The southwest quarter of Section Three (3), Township Eleven (11) north, of Range Nine (9) west, excepting, however, the right of way of the Evansville, and Indianapolis (Evansville, Indianapolis and Terre Haute) Railroad across the northeast corner thereof and all that part of said south west quarter lying north and east of said railroad right of way, leaving 158 acres more or less of said southwest quarter hereby conveyed. Also all that part of the following described tract of land, which lies south and west of said railroad right of way, to-wit: The west half of thirty-nine (39) acres off the north end of eighty-five (85) acres in the southwest quarter of said Section Three, Township and Range aforesaid, said 85 acres being all that part of said southeast quarter of said section, township and range aforesaid that lies west of the Wabash and Erie Canal and making in all one hundred sixty (160) acres more or less conveyed.”

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated parcel includes all the acreage obtained by the City of Terre Haute Parks Department in 1922 for use as a public golf course and park. This is the legal description for the lands that comprise Rea Park.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kimberly Smith, Preservation Consultant
organization: Partners in Preservation, Indiana Landmarks
street & number: 2525 Park St
city or town: Terre Haute state: IN zip code: 47803
e-mail kas628@yahoo.com
telephone: (309) 830-8461
date: March 13, 2015

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.

Rea Park (Rea Park Golf Course)
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- **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

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Rea Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County: Vigo

State: IN

Photographer: Kimberly Smith

Date Photographed: September 25 and October 17, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 23.

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0001
Front west façade; camera facing northeast

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0002
West façade, main entrance; camera facing east

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0003
South wing, west and south façades; camera facing northeast

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0004
West wing, south façade and projection of center building block; camera facing north

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0005
East façade meeting south façade of center building block; camera facing northwest

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0006
East façades of north-south wings and center building block; camera facing west

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IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0007

East façades of center building and north wing meeting, shed roof addition with enclosed pro shop; camera facing southwest

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0008

North wing, north and west façades; camera facing southeast

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0009

Plaque dedicated to Mrs. Rea in center building far south bay; camera facing southeast

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0010

Exterior stair with metal window leading to men's restroom; camera facing southwest

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0011

Exterior stair descending from north terrace; camera facing west

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0012

Exterior stair ascending from north wing basement storage room; camera facing northeast

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0013

Interior center building main hall showing north, east, and west walls; camera facing north

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0014

Interior center building main hall showing south, west, and east walls; camera facing south

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0015

Interior within shed roof porch addition, pro shop at north end of hall, main hall to the west; camera facing northwest

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0016

Interior stair descending into basement and men's area; camera facing southeast

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0017

Cut stone signage of golf course's hole 2; camera facing southeast

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0018

Golf course hole 10 tee; camera facing north

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0019

Green and fairway of hole 18; hole 5 at left; camera facing east

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0020

Putting green, clubhouse in background; camera facing south

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0021

Golf course's caretaker's house, near hole 13 tee; camera facing southwest

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0022

Original stone pillars at park's south entrance, entrance no longer used; camera facing northeast

IN_VigoCounty_ReaParkHistoricDistrict_0023

Tennis courts, outbuildings with restrooms and concessions; camera facing northwest

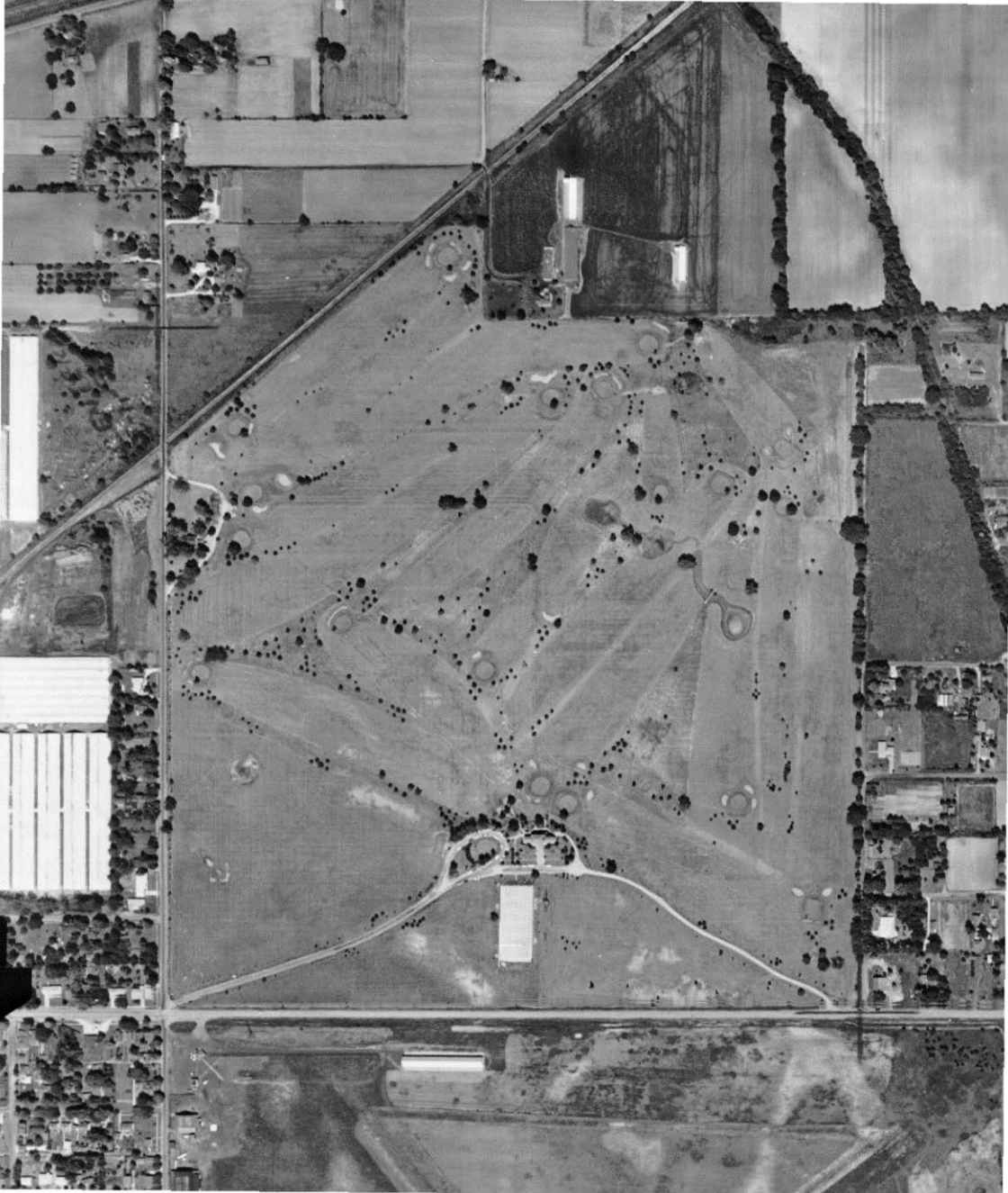
Rea Park (Rea Park Golf Course)
Name of Property

Vigo County, IN
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.







DAVIS (1976)

TERRE HAUTE

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PL 17600 C.R.
PL 158.71 PL

ROYSE (1911) - TERRE HAUTE COOP. LINDS (DR) AVE

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DAVIS (5314)

TERRE HAUTE

CORP.

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PI. 176.00 C.R. 15

PI. 158.71 PI.

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BOYSE (3310) TERRE HAUTE CORP.

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TERRE-HAUTE

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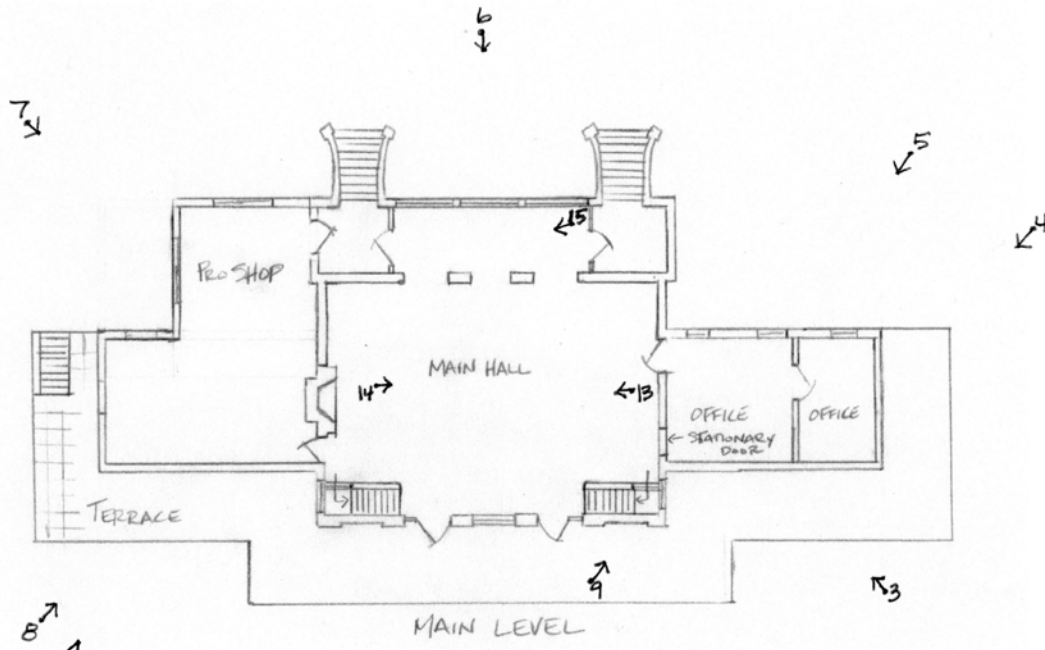
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BOISE 1932 TERRE-HAUTE 1932 LINES OF

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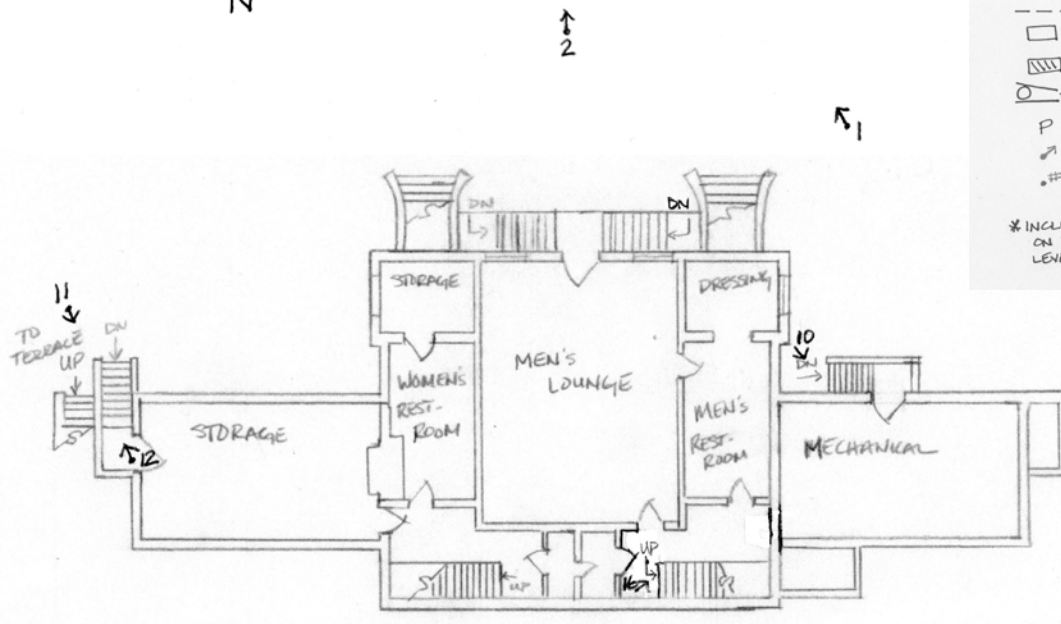
**Floor Plans with Directional Photos: Rea Park Historic District
Terre Haute, Vigo County, IN**



MAIN LEVEL

---	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
□	CONTRIBUTING
▨	NON-CONTRIBUTING
○ #	GOLF COURSE HOLES
P	PARKING LOTS
↗	PHOTO DIRECTION POINTS*
• #	UTM POINTS

* INCLUDE PHOTO DIRECTION POINTS ON MAIN LEVEL AND BASEMENT LEVEL SKETCH PLANS OF CLUBHOUSE



BASEMENT LEVEL



Small Pavilion
1894-1895

Main Building
1894-1895



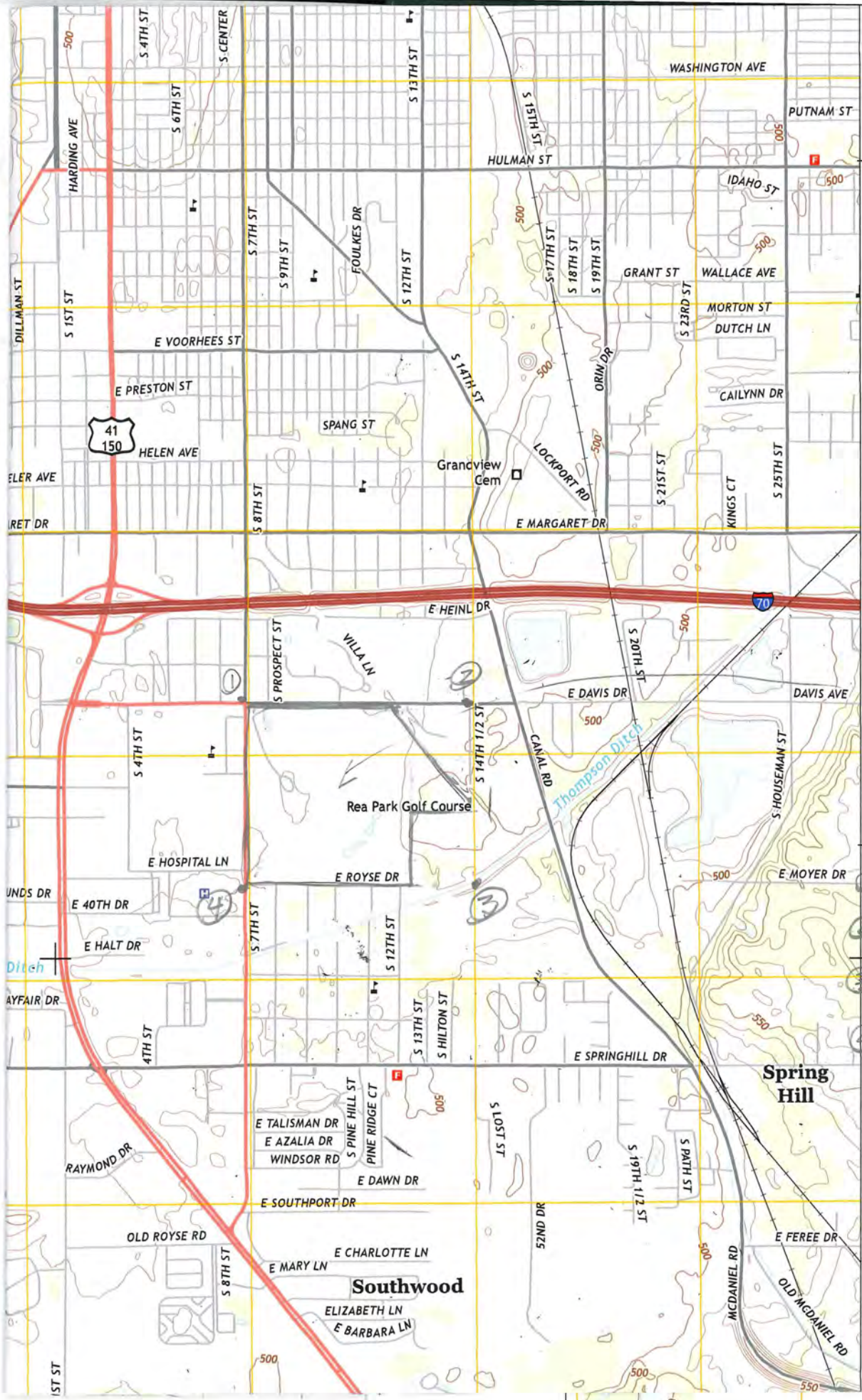
Small Pavilion
1894-1895

Main Building
1894-1895





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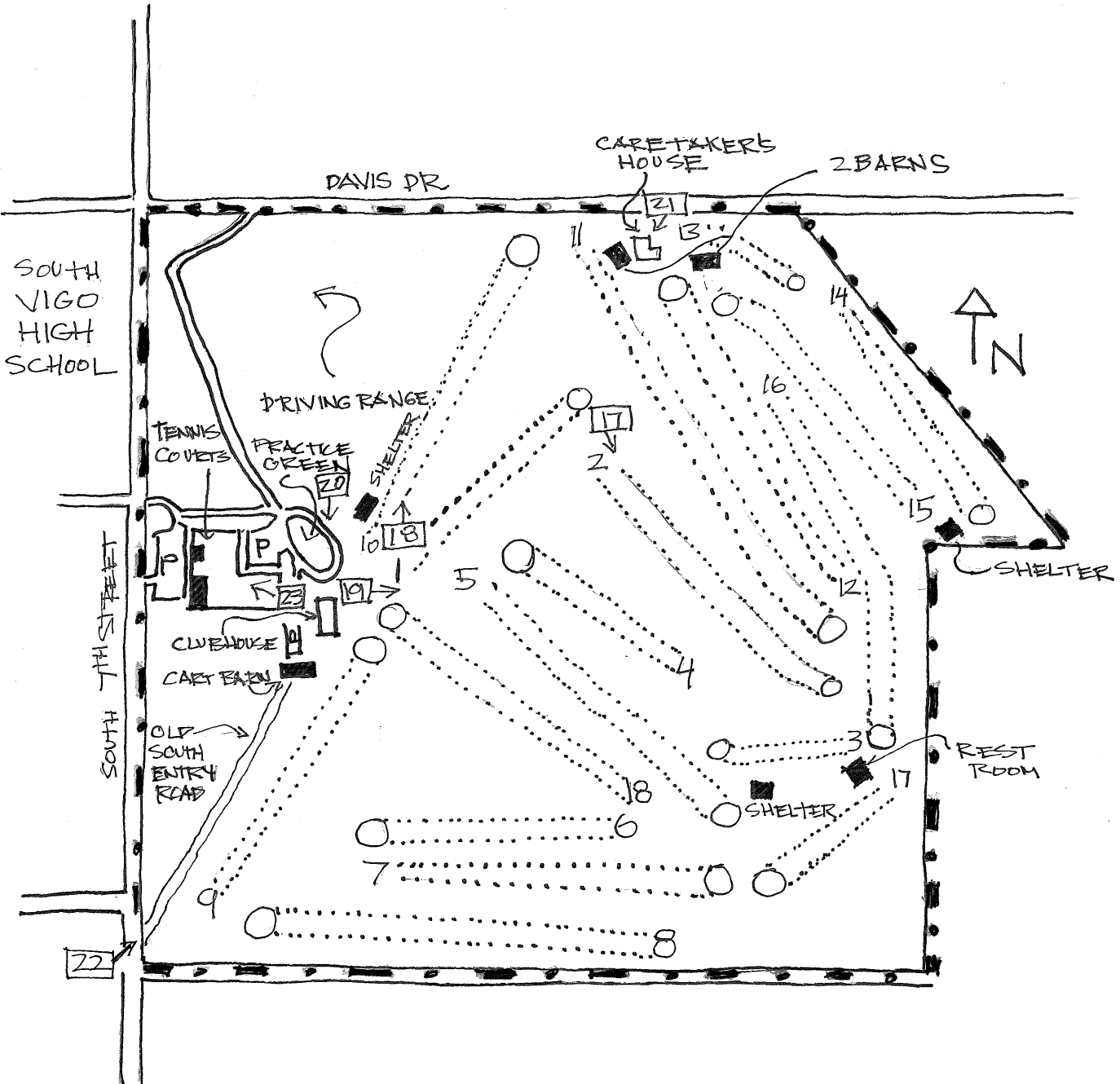


REA PARK
 (REA PARK GOLF COURSE)
 4364
 NAD 83
 WITH REFERENCE
 ① 16 464 976
 4364 235
 ② 16 465 988
 25' 4364 236
 ③ 16 466 003
 4363 419
 ④ 16 464 976
 4363 420

REX PARK
VIGO CO., IN

KEY

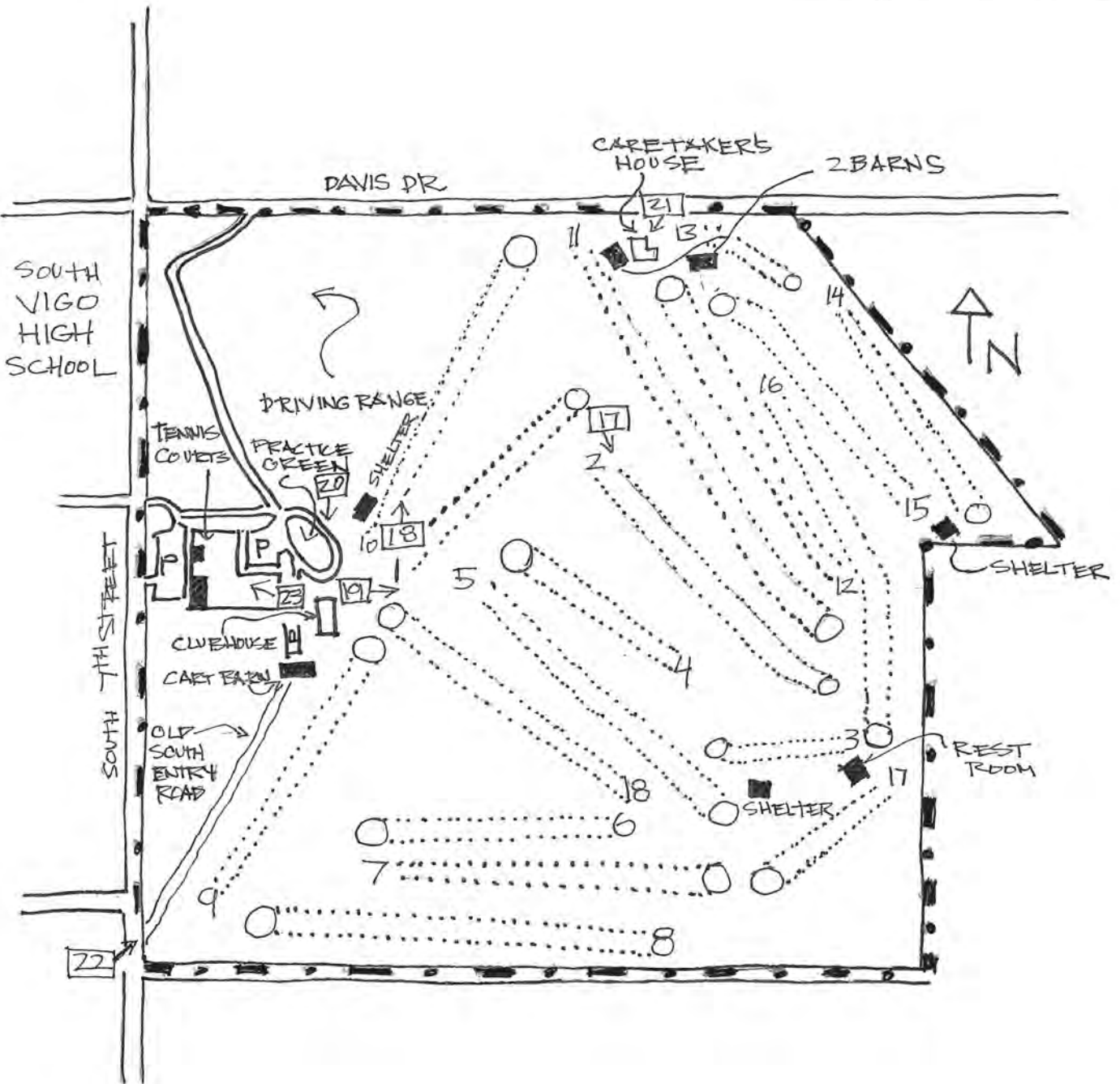
- ● ■ BOUNDARY
- CONTRIBUTING BLDG
- NC BLDG
- 2 GOLF COURSE HOLE
- P PARKING
- 2 ↓ PHOTOS



REX PARK
VIGO CO., IN

KEY

- BOUNDARY
- CONTRIBUTING BLDG
- NC BLDG
- GOLF COURSE HOLE
- PARKING
- PHOTOS







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AFTER A LONG AND PAINFUL ILLNESS









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TOURNAMENTS

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GOLF COURSE
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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: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

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.



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhp@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

April 20, 2017

Dr. Stephanie Toothman
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: Rea Park, Vigo County, Indiana

Dear Dr. Toothman,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for Rea Park, Vigo County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Rea Park, (Vigo County, Indiana) to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package