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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Gregg Park

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 2204 Washington Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town Vincennes ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Knox code 083 zip code 47591

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Gregg Park
Name of Property

Knox County IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [ ] private
- [x] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	3	buildings
1	0	sites
2	2	structures
0	0	objects
5	5	**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: outdoor recreation

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Park Rustic
MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: STONE: limestone
CONCRETE
roof: ASPHALT
other: BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The forty acres that comprise Gregg Park lie approximately two miles northeast of downtown Vincennes between a railroad on the northwest and a former state highway on the southeast that is still well traveled, but no longer the major thoroughfare it once was. A wooded tract with a great variety of trees, Gregg Park functions as a place to commune with nature, enjoying walks or picnics amidst the trees and flowers, and also offers numerous recreational facilities, whose structures are placed along its edges, chiefly around the western half, all easily reached by the main park drive. The main entrance gate is at the south corner of the park. Nearby is a horseshoe court. Toward the center of the park, a substantial stone shelterhouse stands. The attractive bandshell, whose opposite side is a grandstand for the adjacent Inman Field (formerly Washington Field), is along the center – southwest edge of the park. The WPA built both the shelterhouse and bandshell/grandstand. To the northwest is a swimming pool and bathhouse built in the early 1970s; in the north corner is a substantial open shelter with nearby restrooms. The park is nestled on the edge of a residential district with considerable commercial development across the railroad to the northwest.

Narrative Description

Gregg Park is roughly trapezoidal in shape with a small section that extends west southwestward where the Z-shaped pool, still called Rainbow Beach like its predecessor, is located. The property southeast of this extension, not part of the historic district, is the property of the Vincennes Community School Corporation and contains Inman (formerly Washington) Field and the 1920s Washington School, now closed. The tract of land comprising the park and school properties was once the Knox County fairgrounds. To the northwest across the railroad tracks along the park's boundary is an area of commercial and light industrial sprawl that spreads along nearby business US41. Opposite, however, to the south and southeast across Washington Avenue (formerly Fairground Avenue), is an older residential area that appears to have been developed in the 1920s. Behind a business that sells them, a residential park of trailer homes and modular homes lies to the northeast across Niblack Boulevard.

The main entrance (photo 1) off Washington Avenue, a former state highway, is at the south corner of the park, just east of Washington School. Each leg of the "Y" entrance is flanked with a pair of square brick pillars with limestone caps, each topped with an acorn-shaped light fixture. Each outer pillar has a sort of flanking wing with a decorative scroll-like cap. The inner pillars each have a somewhat more ornate tiered entablature-like limestone cap. There are four pillars in all. Two bronze plaques (photo 2) are embedded in the westernmost pillar. The top one cites the "Swimming Pool/and/Park Improvement" and the

larger lower plaque identifies "Gregg/Park," lists various city officials involved, and notes it was "erected 1937." The drive is a loop that skirts fairly close to the park's edges, especially along Niblack Boulevard (northeast side) and Washington Avenue (southeast side). Within the loop is an open forest with a large variety of trees, among them tulip, sweet gum, various oaks, hackberry, cottonwood, black walnut, and a myriad of smaller flowering trees. Many of these trees are labeled. Planting at Gregg Park has been virtually continuous since the acquisition of this parcel in the late 1920s, nearly devoid of trees at the time. An unobtrusive loop walking trail paved with asphalt winds amidst the trees within the area encircled by the park drive. Apart from the tennis court constructed in the 1970s and the WPA shelterhouse, there are no structures within the loop of the park drive.

Originally the entrance area boasted a notable perennial garden, but no longer; the space now contains flowering trees. Immediately inside the entrance to the northwest are eight horseshoe pits (photo 3). Although horseshoe pits were a common feature in parks developed or improved by the Works Progress Administration, these pits may not have been constructed until the early 1950s. A small brick storage shed with a vented hipped roof, built in the early 1980s, stands at the northwest corner of the pits. A winding sidewalk begins at the edge of the park south of the pits and continues along the park drive up to the area of the swimming pool, connecting to the various buildings along the way.

Proceeding northwest up the drive (clockwise), a large gabled shelterhouse (photos 4,5,6) faced with random ashlar limestone stands toward the northeast, directly off the drive. The window surrounds and the quoins marking the corners of the building are smoothed. On the southwest side a shed roof shelters an open porch and the main entrance with wooden double doors inset between two restrooms, each having a pair of wood frame casements. Each restroom is identified with incised lettering above the door, and over each door, the shed roof is extended farther out and supported with plain wooden brackets. A shed roof on the northeast side is supported with a row of six stone columns beneath the eaves. It covers an open porch with exposed rafters and trusses and shelters another entrance with wooden double doors. The northwest and southeast elevations each have a substantial fireplace chimney flanked by two sets of wooden casement windows, one above the other. All the original glass is in place. Inset in the southeast chimney is a limestone tablet (photo 7) noting the building was "erected by/Federal Works/Progress/Administration/ 1938" and listing the architects and various city officials.

To the west across the park drive is the gem of Gregg Park, the unusual combination bandshell/grandstand (photos 8,9,10,11,12). Facing into the park, the concrete bandshell (photo 10) is a large quarter sphere, outlined with concentric bands. Within the bandshell is a stage, which is tiered. At the back of the stage is a round arch, now filled in, that was a doorway to the dressing rooms and backstage area. A wall in front of the stage is faced with random ashlar limestone, similar to that on the shelterhouse. Set into the front are three carved tablets. The outer two have reliefs with musical themes, one with a festooned lyre, the other with festooned clarinets (photo 11). The middle tablet is carved thusly: ERECTED BY/FEDERAL WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION/1938/AND/CITY OF VINCENNES/JOSEPH W. KIMMELL, MAYOR/GLENN M. SANDEFER SHULER McCORMICK/CITY ENGINEER CITY ATTORNEY/JOSEPH L. MUENTZER/CITY CLERK TREASURER/SUTTON & ROUTT/ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS. The shell emerges from a one-

story building with a flat roof and a service door and square window on each side (see photo 8). It contains dressing rooms. This building in turn opens into the back of a two-story grandstand that extends southeast and northwest beyond the bandshell. The sides and exposed back of the grandstand are faced with random ashlar limestone (photos 8,9,12). Beneath the concrete tiers of the seating are rooms; there are two doors and a large two-light hopper window on each side. A set of concrete steps on each side leads up from the edge of Inman Field into the seating area.

Northwest of the bandshell/grandstand is the bathhouse/swimming pool complex (photo 13), opened in 1971. It replaced the original circular pool and bathhouse that had opened in 1937 at the same location. The rectangular concrete block bathhouse has a flat roof. The swimming pool is in the shape of a Z and centered in a large rectangle of concrete. There is a small square wading pool in the north corner of the concrete area. At the southwest corner of the concrete apron surrounding the pool, there is a small square pump structure that is part of the pool's operating system. The pool, apron, bathhouse and pump structure function as one system and are counted as one resource. Curving from northeast of the bathhouse all along the northwest side of the park is a parking lot (photos 13,14,15) between the CSX tracks and the park drive.

Continuing along the park drive that now curves toward the east, the tennis courts (photo 15), built in the 1970s, are just south of the drive and just within the walking trail. Continuing on the park drive, in the north corner of the park is a large open shelter (photo 16) completed in 1978. Supported by red brick-faced pillars, the building has a gabled roof, concrete floor, and a large fireplace chimney at each end. Adjacent to the southeast is small concrete block building with a gabled roof; it contains restrooms.

South southeast of the shelter is another entrance/egress to the park off Niblack Boulevard. There is no gate. The park drive continues along Niblack (see photo 17) and turns southwest to follow along Washington Avenue back to the main entrance.

There are two contributing buildings, the shelterhouse and the bandshell/grandstand; one contributing site: the entire park grounds, which include an original sidewalk along the southwest side and the park drive; two contributing structures, the main entrance and the horseshoe pits.
There are three non-contributing buildings, the bathhouse/pool complex (which includes a pumping system setup at the south corner of the pool), the open shelter, and the adjacent restroom building; two non-contributing structures, the tennis court and the horseshoe pit storage building.

Gregg Park
Name of Property

Knox County IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance
1931-1962

Significant Dates
1931
1938
1939

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation
n/a

Architect/Builder
Sutton, Byron & Routt, Lester W.

Period of Significance (justification)
Gregg Park opened to the public in 1931 and, with periodic additions and improvements, continued to be a popular spot for a variety of recreational activities through the entire period and up to the present. 1938 and 1939 represent the years its two most significant buildings were completed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
n/a

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Gregg Park is significant at the local level under Criterion C for its architecture, particularly the attractive limestone shelterhouse and outstanding bandshell/grandstand, both of which embody park structures typical of the Works Progress Administration and which demonstrate the innovative ideas often found in them. The WPA built approximately a dozen bandshells in the state, few of which are used today and some of which have been demolished. This is certainly one of the two most attractive examples in the state (the other being the larger one in Otis Park in Bedford) and the only one to include a grandstand on the opposite side of the structure. The architects were Sutton and Routt, a prominent Vincennes firm that worked on the designs of other WPA projects, but apparently only one other park, Kimmell Park, a mile northwest of Gregg. The district is also significant under Criterion A in the areas of social history, for its association with New Deal work programs, and in the area of entertainment/recreation. Gregg is certainly one of the finest parks in the state developed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a New Deal work program that achieved great success in Indiana. While the original Rainbow Beach, the unique circular swimming pool surrounded with sand, is long gone, most of the other prominent original features constructed by the WPA are intact, as is the entrance that was built using Public Works Administration (PWA) funding. Gregg Park was a popular recreation site even from its modest beginnings in 1931, where people flocked to gather and picnic amidst its freshly planted trees and flowers. With the construction of the swimming pool, bandshell, and shelterhouse, the park soon became the top recreation spot in the city, headquarters for the municipal band and horseshoe leagues, among others, and the location of numerous organized classes and outdoor activities.

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

The open tract of land that became Gregg Park had been the site of the Knox County Fair for several decades, but by World War I, it was abandoned, the county fair discontinued. Acquired in 1927 by the city of Vincennes during the administration (1926-1929) of Mayor Claude E. Gregg (1885-1931), the land, freshly graded and landscaped with new trees, grass, flower beds, and a gravel drive, was opened as Gregg Park in April 1931. The city council had voted two years before to name the new park for Mayor Gregg, who was coming to the end of his term; ironically, he died the same month the park opened. The park was popular from the start, but with the opening in 1937 of Rainbow Beach, a fanciful round

swimming pool with a fountain the middle and surrounded by sand, Gregg became the main destination for summer fun in Vincennes. This pool was replaced in 1971 with the current pool and bathhouse at the same location, which itself is due to be replaced soon.

Mayor Gregg's successor, Joseph Kimmell (1887-1971), used the New Deal programs that began in 1933 to full advantage. The construction of the swimming pool and general park improvement, including the brick entrance gate, was possible through the use of New Deal funding, in this case, the Public Works Administration (PWA), a federal grant program for large construction projects, which often, as it did in this case, employed a number of workers on relief. Five thousand people came to hear Governor Clifford Townsend speak in August of 1937 at the formal dedication of Rainbow Beach, which actually had opened to the public almost two months earlier. Soon Mayor Kimmell applied to the Works Progress Administration (WPA) for more projects in the park, most notably a fine stone shelterhouse (completed 1938) and a unique bandshell/grandstand combination (dedicated in 1939), along with concrete sidewalks to connect the park's attractions. Kimmell had sought funds through the WPA for any number of projects around the city, first starting with improvements to Harrison Park (transferred to the campus of Vincennes University in 1944), a new boulevard and cleanup of the land along Kelso Creek, and a new park along the Wabash River that ultimately was named for him. Other New Deal projects in the area included a new tuberculosis hospital and landscaping around the new George Rogers Clark Memorial, as well as low-income housing.

Vincennes architects Sutton and Routt designed Gregg Park and its structures. Before the Depression, the firm had designed several notable public buildings, such as the Adams Coliseum and the Fortnightly Club building in Vincennes and the Daviess County Courthouse in Washington, Indiana. They created numerous schools, churches, and residences in Vincennes and the surrounding region, including Illinois, as well as several buildings in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Gregg Park was not the only WPA project with which they were involved; besides Kimmell Park about a mile to the northwest in Vincennes, Sutton and Routt also designed the Dupont School in Jefferson County, among others. Gregg Park was conceived as more of a showplace and center for organized recreational activities than nearby Kimmell Park, where the Wabash River was the primary attraction.

Before the last of the finishing work was completed inside the shell, Gregg Park's new bandshell was formally dedicated with a concert by the First Regiment band of Vincennes in May 1939. The bandshell was frequently the site of free concerts, but it was also used for ceremonial occasions, such as the induction a few years later of two dozen young men into the United States Navy on "Avenge Pearl Harbor Day" in June 1942. The bandshell continued to be the summer home of the First Regiment band, whose name became the Vincennes Municipal Band in 1948, for decades. The bandshell often was used for amateur music and theatricals as well, some the result of summer programs offered in the park. Various handicrafts, too, were taught in the shelterhouse, and teachers promoted physical education and development. A number of these programs continued to be offered for decades.

With its many attractions, Gregg Park was often crowded to capacity; a count taken on the Fourth of July weekend in 1953 registered over thirteen thousand visitors! Police who regularly patrolled the park, however, considered it a rather light weekend. Gregg Park was not only frequently overflowing with people, it was becoming more filled with trees. The city's garden clubs planted flowering trees and held fundraising events to replace shade trees lost to disease or storms. While there was an effort to plant only trees native to Indiana when the park first opened, some of the flowering trees are not. They present a splendid display in spring, however, and the survivors of the earliest plantings, now over eighty years old, dominate the landscape.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

SOCIAL HISTORY: New Deal Work Projects

After suffering through three years of the Great Depression, the American people in 1932 eagerly listened to a man who offered them a "new deal" and swept Franklin D. Roosevelt into his first term as President of the United States. Immediately after his inauguration in March 1933, Roosevelt and his team of advisors began to effect several innovative battle plans to fight the depression and restore the health of the nation's economy. They created numerous "alphabet agencies," known mainly by their acronyms, that launched a mind-boggling number of programs during the administration's first one hundred days. Overcoming the multiplicity of problems facing the country required a variety of imaginative tactics involving relief, recovery, and reform, the "three Rs" of the New Deal.

In the same election that ushered Roosevelt into the presidency of the United States, the people of Indiana in 1932 selected Democrat Paul V. McNutt to be their governor. McNutt took office in January 1933, more than two months before his national counterpart, and set out immediately to restructure the state government. Among other things, he established the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief (GCUR) under director Wayne Coy. This created a framework for receiving, administering, and distributing statewide the benefits of federal relief and work programs soon to come under the New Deal. Cash-strapped local governments began to set up their funding priorities, and Vincennes was no exception.

Many influences combined to produce the various programs of the New Deal; the emphasis on creating or expanding parks is a useful example. In the midst of a demoralizing depression, the need to increase public recreational facilities seemed all the more acute because of the abundance of forced leisure time during lengthy periods of unemployment. Also still influential was the notion, popular during the Progressive Era before World War I, of the restorative power of the great outdoors along with a growing public interest in active pursuits in open spaces. Related to outdoor recreation as well were the numerous programs to give city dwellers, especially children and youth, opportunities for healthful exercise, sports participation, and various arts and crafts programs. Gregg Park hosted

many of these. All of these needs might be met with sweeping plans for park development that figured in a number of New Deal programs from the start. The high visibility of such projects was surely not an insignificant factor either. Only street and road construction or improvement--even more conspicuous public projects--took a higher percentage of New Deal work relief project funds.

The Public Works Administration (PWA) began in 1933 during Roosevelt's first "100 Days." The program was strictly limited to large construction projects that would prime the economic pump with substantial expenditures of capital to stimulate heavy industry. With the help of PWA grants, substantial public buildings such as university halls, urban high schools, courthouses, and hospitals were constructed throughout Indiana. The Public Works Administration also cleared slums and built high-quality, low- cost housing. PWA was not, by definition, considered a work program; rather, it indirectly created employment for workers in construction and related industries, and did not require that they had been on relief. Because of the similarity of initials, PWA was and still is often confused with WPA, especially since both were concerned with government construction projects.

After experimentation with work programs under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) begun in 1933 and the short-lived Civil Works Administration (CWA), President Roosevelt introduced the Works Progress Administration (WPA) headed by Harry Hopkins in the spring of 1935. With the establishment of the WPA, the federal government undertook a vast and comprehensive program to create jobs of all sorts that would as closely as possible match the skills of the unemployed. Such work, however, would not compete with whatever jobs the private sector might be able to offer. Wages, paid in cash (as opposed to commodities), hovered above the average amount of direct relief payments but below roughly comparable work in private industry. The idea was to create incentive to get off the dole and, should it become available, to accept private employment. Administration of direct relief would now come under state and local governments. The dole under FERA was discontinued.

Much criticized and often controversial, the WPA achieved uneven success in giving jobs to the unemployed, depending upon the type of work involved and on local cooperation. No doubt the successive Democratic administrations in Indiana during the New Deal years helped WPA programs as a general rule to flourish in this state. Wayne Coy headed it first, followed by John K. Jennings. The WPA, under its later name of Works Projects Administration, began to wind down in the late 1930s as war drums sounded in Europe, and America's entry in World War II ended it in early 1942.

ARCHITECTS' BACKGROUND:
Byron Sutton (1884-1939), a native of Princeton, Indiana, studied at Chicago Technical College and the Art Institute of Chicago and came to Vincennes in 1904 to work in the office of architect Thomas Campbell, later, Campbell and [Louis H.] Osterhage. Campbell retired in 1913, and a few years later Sutton became a principal in the company now known as Osterhage and Sutton.

Born in Washington, Indiana, Lester W. Routt (1891-1970) was educated at Washington University, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of Liverpool, England. In 1913 he joined the architectural firm of Campbell and Osterhage in Vincennes, and after serving in the army in World War I, Routt returned to Vincennes and rejoined the firm of Osterhage and Sutton. He became a partner in the newly named firm of Sutton and Routt in 1923, when Louis Osterhage died. On the sudden death of Byron Sutton in 1939, Routt established a practice in his own name, and fifteen years later, the firm was incorporated as Lester W. Routt, AIA, and Associates, Inc., designing buildings into the 1960s.

HISTORY OF THE LAND:
The land that became Gregg Park and the adjacent Washington School campus was the location of the Knox County Fair from the latter 1800s into the early twentieth century. On the eve of World War I, the fairground was sold to a private owner, Mrs. Mary Gimbel, for just under ten thousand dollars. (The town of Bicknell about 15 miles away eventually resurrected the county fair, where it is held to this day.) What buildings remained were demolished after the war and the land was occasionally used for public gatherings, not the least of which was an initiation ceremony for the Ku Klux Klan in September 1923, which drew a crowd of several thousand. (The Klan went on to purchase its own land, the former Riverside Park, later that year.) In May 1927, the city council voted to issue a $50,000 bond to purchase the land from its then-owner Joseph Griggs. A section of the property was allotted for the new Washington School and its athletic grounds (later called Inman Field); the rest was graded and landscaped for the new park. It was not until 1937, however, that the city changed the name of Fairground Avenue to Washington Avenue.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"Death Claims Former Mayor Claude Gregg Late Tuesday," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 15 April 1931, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"Fairground Sold Today," *Vincennes Sun*, 3 February 1917, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

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"$50,000 Bond Issue to Buy Fairgrounds," *Vincennes Commercial*, 24 May 1927, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"5000 Hear Governor Townsend Speak at Dedication of New Pool," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 6 August 1937, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library, Hyde Park, New York.
Franklin D. Roosevelt Official Files: Works Progress Administration

Garrigus, Ross H., "Vincennes Municipal Band Has Rich 70-Year History," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 26 September 1969, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"Greatest Throng in City's History Jams Parks to Capacity," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 5 July 1939, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"Gregg Park Could Use Helping Hand to Keep Its Green," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 11 November 1969, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"Gregg Park View of New Stadium," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 12 May1938, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"Gregg Park Will Be Opened to Public Monday Morning," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 24 April 1931, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"Money Approved for Gregg Park," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 12 November 1978, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"Name New Park for Mayor Gregg," *Vincennes Commercial*, 12 May 1929, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

National Archives, Washington, D.C. RG69 Records of the Works Progress Administration

"New Multi-Purpose Building for Park," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 1 November 1978, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"New Swimming Pool Will Be Opened Sunday; Fairground Changed to Washington Avenue by Ordinance," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 15 June 1937, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"Papers Drawn, Seek WPA Funds," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 16 January 1938, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"Playgrounds in Two City Parks to Open Today," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 4 June 1939, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"Rainbow Beach to Open Monday, Introducing City's Newest Pride," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 20 June 1937, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"24 Pearl Harbor Avengers Sworn in at Gregg Park Sunday," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 8 June 1942, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"Vincennes Parks Attract Lovers of Floral Beauty," *Vincennes Sun*, 26 May 1931, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"Vincennes Vignette," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 12 May 1969, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"Will Dedicate New Bandshell," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 26 May 1939, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

"Will Provide Seats for Fans and Bandshell," *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*, 27 April 1938, clipping file, Knox County Public Library.

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
_x_Local government
____University
_x_Other
Name of epository: Knox County Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 083-650-29046

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 40
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	456030	4282117	3	16	456561	4281943
2	16	456354	4282260	4	16	456296	4281694

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

The boundaries of Gregg Park define and enclose the property. The property is bounded on the northwest by the CSX railroad tracks, on the northeast by Niblack Boulevard, on the southeast by Washington Avenue, and on the southwest by a fence separating the park from Inman Field and the Washington School property. Beginning at a point where the south/southwest edge of Niblack Road meets the CSX Railroad right-of-way, proceed southeast along the south/southwest edge of Niblack Road to the north edge of Washington Avenue. Follow the north edge of Washington Avenue southwest to a point west of the main entrance, where the

sidewalk of Park Drive takes a sudden westward angle to become the sidewalk of Washington Avenue. Said point aligns with an imaginary line that is an extension of the line of the east wall of the center, masonry section of the grandstands. Said imaginary line extends from the edge of Washington Avenue, about 608' to a point about 5' south of the south concrete steps of the center, masonry section of grandstand. From this point, turn southwest, in a line parallel to the south wall of the center, masonry grandstands, about 41' to a point 5' west of the west edge of the grandstand. Turn northwest and follow a line parallel to but 5' west of the west edge of the masonry grandstands for about 163' to a point 5' north of the masonry grandstands. Follow a line parallel to the north wall of the grandstands, but 5' north of the grandstands, northeastward for about 41'. Turn northwest and follow the chain link fence line northwestward for about 260' to a northeast-southwest fence line. Turn southwestward along the fence line and proceed for about 487' to the east /northeast edge of the alley that serves the east/northeast side of Emison Street. Turn northwestward and follow the east/northeast edge of the alley to the south CSX right-of-way. Turn east/northeast along the south CSX right-of-way and follow to the point of origin. Additionally, refer to the sketch map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
These are, essentially, the historic boundaries of Gregg Park. The adjacent school was not part of the park improvements, although one resource – the bandstand – doubles as a grandstand for Inman Field. The rest of Inman Field's facilities have been replaced or modernized, including the recent replacement of the separate, open, metal stands to the north and south of the bandshell/grandstand. The rest of the park's boundaries are defined by right-of-ways.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Glory-June Greiff
organization Historian-at-Large for Partners in Preservation date 4 June 2012
street & number 1753 South Talbott Street telephone 317-637-6163
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46225
e-mail glory@indy.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

PHOTOGRAPHS submitted are archival 5 x 7 black-and-white prints.
The following information is the same for all photographs:
Name of Property: Gregg Park
City or Vicinity: Vincennes
County: Knox
State: Indiana
Photographer: Glory-June Greiff
Date Photographed: March 2012
Negatives on file with the photographer

Description of photograph(s) and number:

Looking WNW across the street at west leg of main entrance off Washington Avenue
PHOTO 1

Looking N at detail of westernmost pillar of main entrance
PHOTO 2

Looking NW from park drive to horseshoe pits
PHOTO 3

Looking SE from park drive to stone shelterhouse
PHOTO 4

Looking NW to stone shelterhouse from center wooded area
PHOTO 5

Looking SE from near pool area to stone shelterhouse
PHOTO 6

Looking NNW at detail, stone shelterhouse
PHOTO 7

Looking NW at bandshell/grandstand
PHOTO 8

Looking S from parking lot to bandshell/grandstand
PHOTO 9

Looking SW at bandshell detail

PHOTO 10

Looking SW at bandshell detail, relief sculpture
PHOTO 11

Looking S at grandstand detail
PHOTO 12

Looking SW at bathhouse/swimming pool
PHOTO 13

Looking SSE from parking lot toward stone shelterhouse
PHOTO 14

Looking SE toward tennis courts
PHOTO 15

Looking E at open shelter from parking lot
PHOTO 16

Looking WNW toward stone shelterhouse from park drive
PHOTO 17

Property Owner:

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

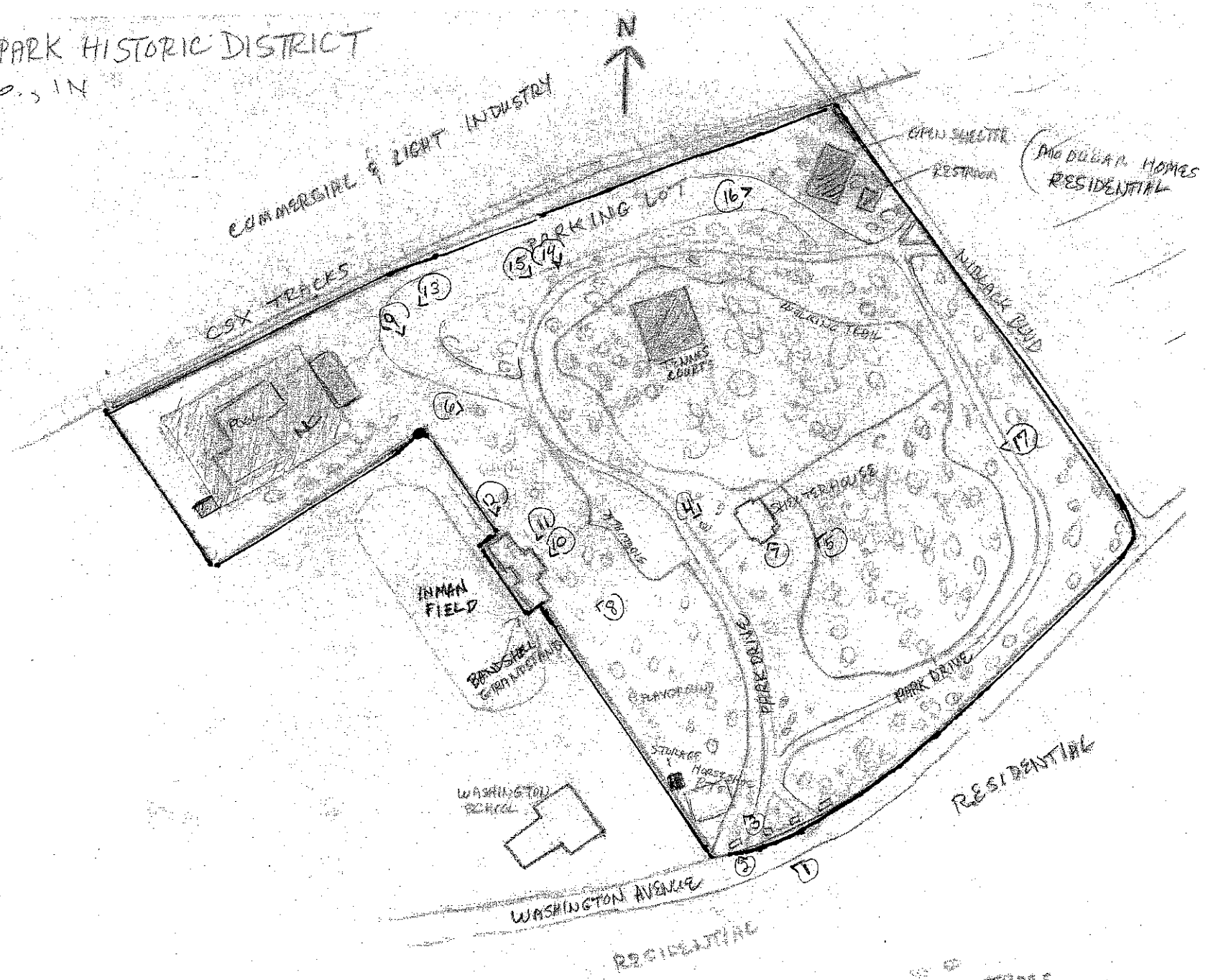
name City of Vincennes Parks & Recreation (Steve Beaman, Director)

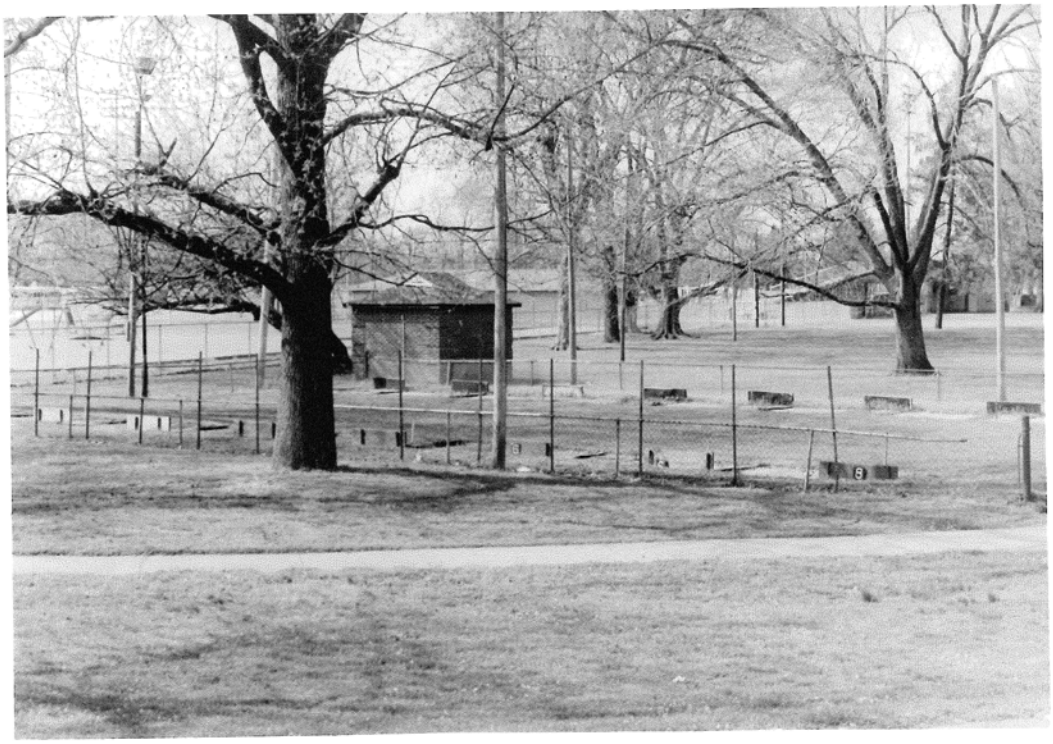
street & number 17 Hart Street telephone 812-882-1140

city or town Vincennes state IN zip code 47591

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 18 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.
m to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

GREGG PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
KNOX CO., IN





Gregg Park, Knox Co., IN #1 (above) and #3 (below)

Gregg Park, Knox Co., IN #5 (above) and #6 (below)

Gregg Park, Knox Co., IN #10 (above) and #16 (below)