NPS Form 10-900
OMB No. 1024-0018

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

888

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Temple Terrace Golf Course

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 200 Inverness Avenue n/a ☐ not for publication

city or town Temple Terrace n/a ☐ vicinity

state Florida code FL county Hillsborough code 057 zip code 33617

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Barbara C. Mattick/DSHPO 9/11/2012
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
10/30/2012

Temple Terrace Golf Course
Name of Property

Hillsborough Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☒ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ buildings
- ☐ district
- ☒ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	3	buildings
1	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
1	5	total

Name of related multiple property listings
(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/Golf Course

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation & Culture/Outdoor Recreation/Golf Course

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

n/a

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation n/a
walls n/a
roof n/a
other n/a

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Community & Development
Recreation/Entertainment
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1921-1962

Significant Dates

1921
1936-1937

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Architect: Bendelow, Tom

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State Agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of Repository

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 133 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	363032	3102797
2	17	365162	3102766
3	17	365198	3102221
4	17	364315	3102079

☒ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lucy D. Jones, Historian & Barbara E. Mattick/DSHPO for Survey & Registration

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date August 2012

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name City of Temple Terrace

street & number 11250 North 56th Street telephone 813-506-6400

city or town Temple Terrace state Florida zip code 33617

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 amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

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

Summary

The Temple Terrace Golf Course is a single fairway, returning nines course design. Originally designed, and currently operating, as an 18-hole course, the Temple Terrace Golf Course winds through the historic Temple Terrace Estates community developed in the 1920s. The original routing is in use today, and the course still follows the natural contours of the land. Although some minor alterations have been made along with regular maintenance, no overall renovation or redesign of the course has been completed during its 90 year history, allowing the course to retain a high level of integrity. While some courses have adjusted to improvements in club and ball technology by making holes considerably longer, the Temple Terrace Golf Course continues to challenge players with narrow fairways and small greens while retaining original yardages, resulting in a playable course that rewards the skilled golfer.

Description

The Temple Terrace Golf Course is an example of a returning nines course design with two loops of nine holes, each beginning and ending at the clubhouse.[1] No holes are parallel, leaving room for buildings on both sides of the fairway. For the Temple Terrace Golf Course, house lots line the majority of the fairways, giving the course a suburban setting winding through residential streets. Some of these houses were built during the initial 1920s development of Temple Terrace Estates, but most are infill dating to the 1950s or later.

Hole 1 (Tower) (Photo 1). The 1st tee is in front of the current clubhouse. This is a straight hole, but long enough to be a par 4 (526 yards in 1928, it was a par 5; now 380 yards). The fairway is lined by trees, and is bunkered to demand accuracy. This hole was shortened in the 1950s for construction of a new clubhouse.

Hole 2 (Road) (Photos 2-4). The 2nd hole is a dogleg to the right; again, this is a par 4 (394 yards in 1928, now 370 yards). Fairway bunkers are flat and up, while the greenside bunkers have more pitch, making the shot more difficult. When Bullard Parkway was widened, height was added to the bunkers on the back of the 2nd green and a cedar tree was added near the tunnel under the road.

Hole 3 (Live Oak) (Photos 5-6). The 3rd hole is a dogleg to the left, a par 4 (380 yards in 1928, now 349 yards). During widening of Bullard Parkway, a pond was added at the 3rd tee, more for water retention than to affect play. This may be the course's most difficult hole, as it is narrow, bunkered in the fairway, and it is easy for players to hit out of bounds on the right. The green is small and well bunkered.

[1] Robert Muir Graves and Geoffrey S. Cornish. *Classic Golf Hole Design: Using the Greatest Holes as Inspiration for Modern Courses* (Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley & Sons, 2002).

Hole 4 (Outlook) (Photos 7-9). This is the first par 3 (167 yards in 1928, now 182 yards) on the course, and is straight and narrow with a tree-lined fairway. The tee is elevated, and the narrow green is bunkered on both sides.

Hole 5 (Elbow) (Photo 10). Hole 5 is a par 5 (514 yards in 1928, now 525 yards), a dogleg to the right. A large tree at the right side of the dogleg keeps the original drive to the left of the fairway. Pump houses and wells are located along the fairway.

Hole 6 (River View) (Photo 11). Hole 6 is a narrow par 4 (367 yards in 1928, now 371 yards) with two sets of tees. Played from the left tees, the hole is a dogleg to the left. Played from the right tees, the hole is straight. As with many of the greens on this course, the 6th green is guarded by bunkers to the left and right at the front of the green, requiring accuracy.

Hole 7 (Crall's Nest, Grail's Nest, or Swing 'N Hope) (Photos 12-13). A comfort station has been added to the area near the 6th green and the 7th tee, and a road to riverfront houses cuts through the course between the 6th and 7th holes. The original pond was enlarged by the 7th fairway during widening of Bullard Parkway and the boards on the pond shoreline were added. On the other side of the fairway, a berm was added to shelter the water purification system for road runoff to the river. Hole 7 is a fairly short par 5 that was originally a par 4 (428 yards in 1928, now 465 yards), with players forced to contend with a small bunkered green, the berm, and the pond.

Hole 8 (Pond) (Photo 14). During roadwork on Bullard Parkway, a retention pond was added near the 8th green and a tunnel under Bullard Parkway. The 8th hole, always a par 3 (150 yards in 1928, now 173 yards), has two tee complexes – one original and one new tee nearer the street. The fairway slopes uphill to a sloping green, again guarded by two bunkers.

Hole 9 (Perfection) (Photos 15-16). The bunkers on the left side of the fairway may not be original, but they serve to protect players from hitting into the practice facility near the 9th fairway. The hole is a dog leg to the right, always a par 4 (374 yards in 1928, now 365 yards). The historic Club Morocco and other buildings on the Florida College campus are visible from the 9th fairway.

Hole 10 (Hollow) (Photos 17-18). The first hole on the back nine is a par 5 (485 yards in 1928, now 497 yards) dogleg to the right. The fairway is wider and has more elevation changes than seen on the front nine. The Real Estate office built to promote Temple Terrace Estates in the 1920s is clearly visible from the 10th tee; the Real Estate office is now used by the Temple Terrace Community Church.

Hole 11 (Hill Top) (Photo 19). The 11th hole is straight, a par 4 at 308 yards (335 yards in 1928). The 11th fairway is deceptive, steeper than it looks to the golfer from the tee and with a sloping green guarded by bunkers to the right and left.

Hole 12 (Grove View) (Photo 20). Holes 12, 13, and 14 are in an easterly line straight to the river. Originally there were citrus groves to the north of these holes rather than a residential subdivision, giving the hole its historic name. Some original 1920s Mediterranean Revival houses can be seen to the south of these holes. The 12th hole is a par 4 (383 yards in 1928, now 388 yards), with a straight but narrow fairway to a flat green. A large oak tree provides a natural obstacle.

Hole 13 (Twin Pines) (Photo 21). The 13th hole (par 4; 410 yards in 1928, now 406 yards) is also straight, with one of the widest fairways on the course. The difficulty of this hole comes from a built-up green and a fairway that slopes from left to right.

Hole 14 (Pine View) (Photo 22). The 14th hole (par 4; 345 yards in 1928, now 363 yards) gradually slopes downward towards the river. There is a practice facility along the 14th fairway. The fairway is narrow, and the green slopes from back to front.

Hole 15 (Terrace) (Photo 23). The 15th green has been enlarged, and a bunker added to the middle front of the green to make it harder to get on the green, which slopes from back to front. This is the shortest par 3 of the course at 163 yards (165 yards in 1928).

Hole 16 (Spring, or Devil's Delight) (Photo 24). The 16th hole is a dog leg to the left, with a downhill fairway to a push up green. Today it is a par 4 at 421 yards, but in 1928 it was a par 5 and 457 yards long. A lift station has been added next to the 16th green. The 16th fairway is one of the few with house lots immediately adjacent to the fairway rather than across a street; there are also some houses directly beside the 17th fairway.

Hole 17 (Happy Hollow) (Photos 25-26). The fairway on the 17th hole is somewhat uphill to a green that slopes from front to back. Always a par 3, the hole was 210 yards in 1928 compared to 190 yards today.

Hole 18 (Hill Side) (Photos 27-28). The 18th hole turns right, then left, and finally right again. Always a par 5, the hole was 500 yards in 1928 compared to 528 yards today. The fairway features a large live oak tree. The 18th green is directly in front of the original clubhouse, which is now Sutton Hall on the Florida College campus. Photographs of the 18th green with the Mediterranean Revival clubhouse in the background were featured in historic photographs, postcards, and promotional materials in the 1920s. Not on the course itself, but near the 18th green and the river, is a historical marker commemorating Billy Graham's call to the ministry.

Alterations

The original clubhouse for the course is no longer owned by the City of Temple Terrace and is now part of the Florida College campus located between the Hillsborough River to the east and Holes 1, 9, 10, and 18 of the Temple Terrace Golf Course to the west. The college campus has a mixture of large Mediterranean Revival buildings, both historic and recent construction, with a mix of large and small Modern buildings dating to the 1950s to today. The college campus is visible primarily from Hole 9, although the former clubhouse (now Sutton Hall) still provides a scenic backdrop for the eighteenth green.

The pines that originally lined the fairways are mostly gone 90 years later, replaced by sand live oaks. Each hole still features push up greens, elevated greens shaped from native soil. Bermuda grass covers the fairways. There is no practice range, but at four holes (2, 7, 10, and 14) there are practice areas. Players using practice areas use marked balls and stay in the fairway. When Bullard Parkway (originally Temple Terrace Highway) was widened beginning in 1999, tunnels were added under the roadway for use by golf carts and pedestrians. The golf cart paths were changed from asphalt to cement sometime around 2006 or 2007; originally, the course did not have cart paths. In 2009, junior tees were added to the course. Names for each hole are from a 1928 score card and a 1949 article in the *Temple Terrace Town Crier*.[2] The variations in yardage from 1928 to today are for the most part minor and the result of different hole placement within the green and different tee box arrangements rather than a redesign of the course.

Noncontributing Resources

Three noncontributing buildings fall within the boundaries of the Temple Terrace Golf Course. The current clubhouse (two buildings dating to 1998 and 2000, **Photo 29**) and the cart barn/maintenance facility (1997, **Photo 30**) are both less than 50 years old but are owned by the City of Temple Terrace and are located on Parcel # T-14-28-19-ZZZ-000005-95250.0. There are also two noncontributing structures: a parking lot and a swimming pool.

[2] Burney, *Temple Terrace*, 10.

Summary

The Temple Terrace Golf Course is **locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning & Development** and **Entertainment/Recreation** for its association with the early development and promotion of Temple Terrace Estates as a Florida country club community in 1921, and for its association with the transformation of the City of Temple Terrace into a middle-class suburban community in the Postwar era and the 1950s. Also under Criterion A, the Temple Terrace Golf Course is associated with the beginnings of professional golf in Florida, and the democratization of the sport in the 1930s. The Temple Terrace Golf Course also is **locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture** as an excellent surviving example of the work of a returning nines course design by noted golf course architect Tom Bendelow, and the integration of the course into a residential development designed by planner and architect George F. Young.

Historic Context

Temple Terrace. In 1920-1921, real estate developer William E. (Bill) Hamner purchased the Potter Palmer family's Riverhills Ranch, a large ranch and hunting preserve north of Tampa, Florida, on the Hillsborough River. Hamner in turn sold the land to a partnership of which he was a member, forming Temple Terraces, Inc.[1] As early as 1921, Temple Terraces, Inc., sold residential and agricultural lots in Temple Terrace Estates to businessmen and retirees. Early promotions included grove lands ready to be planted with Temple oranges, along with a clubhouse, golf, tennis, and residential facilities more typical of a Florida resort community.[2] Promotional literature highlighted architecture with Spanish and Italian influences, a wild river, a paved highway, spring water, electric lights, and proximity to a big city.[3] By using Mediterranean Revival architecture for community and recreation buildings as well as the residences, Temple Terrace's developers hoped to appeal to middle-class but affluent purchasers. Noted Tampa architect M. Leo Elliott designed eight of Temple Terrace's first houses, the City Gates, the Real Estate Office, as well as a Greenskeeper's House, Chauffeur's Lodge, and Chauffeurs' Garage as part of the Temple Terrace Country Club.[4] Thirty Mediterranean Revival style houses designed by architect Dwight James Baum (then with the firm of Sanford White, New

[1] Cleo N. Burney, *Temple Terrace: The First Fifty Years*, rev.ed. (Temple Terrace, Fla.: Friends of the Temple Terrace Public Library, 1995); Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board, *Historic Resources Survey, City of Temple Terrace* (Temple Terrace, Fla.: City of Temple Terrace and Temple Terrace Preservation, Inc., 1988).
[2] Burney, *Temple Terrace*; Historic Tampa, *Historic Resources Survey*; "Largest Citrus Fruit Development Scheme in Industry's History," *Tampa Tribune*, 23 January 1921.
[3] Temple Terrace, Inc., *Temple Terrace: Tampa's Orange Grove Suburb De Luxe* (Tampa, Fla.: Temple Terrace, Inc., 1920).
[4] Historic Tampa, *Historic Resources Survey*; Temple Terrace Preservation Society, *Temple Terrace Holiday Tour of Homes: Mid-Century Modern Meets Mediterranean Revival* (Temple Terrace, Fla.: Temple Terrace Preservation Society, 2008).

York) were also built in Temple Terrace in the 1920s.[5] George F. Young, a local civil engineer and landscape architect, drew a subdivision plan for Temple Terrace Estates that created cohesion between the golf course, recreational and social amenities, as well as both large and small house lots.

Between 1922 and 1926, the developers paved streets, installed storm sewers and sidewalks, and dug a well for drinking water, just some of the many infrastructure projects needed for a new city.[6] The community also featured a casino and nightclub, Club Morocco, which was designed by M. Leo Elliott and Franklin O. Adams, built in a Moorish Revival style, and featured an Olympic-size swimming pool where Temple Terrace hosted national swimming and diving competitions.[7] Just months after incorporation on May 28, 1925, the city's first bond issue passed, funding a municipal waterworks system. In 1926, real estate sales plummeted all across Florida, and Temple Terrace was no exception. The developers could not find bankers to buy their bonds, and in November 1926, the city agreed to take over the operation of parks, parkways, the water system, and the golf course. With Temple Terraces, Inc., being insolvent, its largest stakeholder, August Heckscher of New York and Mountain Lake, Florida, formed Temple Terrace Assets Company, Inc.[8]

The Great Depression and the general lack of money in Temple Terrace in the late 1920s and the 1930s significantly slowed the city's growth. Freezes in 1927 and 1928 killed the orange trees, adding to the city's financial woes. Little revenue came to the city from property taxes, as much of the property was still undeveloped. The city paid for a bus to run to Sulphur Springs, the northern end of Tampa's streetcar system, primarily so household employees and golf course caddies (predominately African American groups) could get to Temple Terrace to work. In the 1930s, some residents paid taxes in advance to keep this bus service running, and to pay for a night policeman. In late 1934 or early 1935, delinquent taxes led to the city's acquisition of the pool at Club Morocco. The Club's building was in poor condition, and the Works Progress Administration agreed to repair the building if the city paid for materials. To help raise money, the city opened the pool in the summers and the rented buildings for parties.[9]

In 1932 the Florida Fundamental Bible Institute (later called the Florida Bible Institute) purchased Temple Terrace's empty hotel building from Heckscher. When World War II started, Florida Bible Institute moved away to St. Petersburg, but in 1945 members of the Church of Christ purchased the Temple Terrace property,

[5] Burney, *Temple Terrace*, 11; Temple Terrace Preservation Society, *Temple Terrace Holiday Tour*; Florida Division of Historical Resources, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Proposal – Sarasota County Courthouse (8SO415) (Tallahassee, Fla.: Florida Master Site File, 1984); "Sarasota's First Star Architect," *Sarasota Herald-Tribune*, 16 August 2008.
[6] Burney, *Temple Terrace.*
[7] Ibid.
[8] Burney, *Temple Terrace;* Historic Tampa, *Historic Resources Survey.*
[9] Burney, *Temple Terrace.*

founding Florida Christian College, now known as Florida College.[10] Today the Florida College campus includes the former Temple Terrace Country Club clubhouse, which is now a residence hall, and Club Morocco, which is now the student center. The swimming pool has been filled and is a campus green space.

In 1936 and 1937, the City of Temple Terrace used WPA funds to renovate the Temple Terrace Golf course. In 1937 the Number 9 green was cut down, and the dirt used to fill the lot where Temple Terrace's elementary school was being expanded, again using WPA funds.[11]

At the beginning of World War II, Temple Terrace was a small town with stretched finances. Although the city was out of debt by December 1940, its equipment and property were in need of repair, and the golf course had to be maintained. The Temple Terrace Country Club reorganized as the Temple Terrace Golf and Country Club, grouping together the golf course, swimming pool, and other recreational facilities, all owned by the city.[12]

The Army's nearby Henderson Field influenced Temple Terrace greatly during the war, especially the soldiers, airmen, and their families seeking housing; however, the field's impact on the local community was even greater when the war ended and Henderson Field was transferred to Hillsborough County to be used as an airport. In 1956 Henderson Field was proposed as the site for a new four-year state university, now known as the University of South Florida. That same year, the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company purchased 55 acres of land at Henderson Field from Hillsborough County, which later became the Busch Gardens amusement park.[13]

The early 1950s are significant in Temple Terrace's history as the time when the city transformed from an isolated semi-rural suburb to a more urban setting. In the postwar era, Temple Terrace changed from an "elite, seasonal, vacation playground for the rich" to a suburban middle class neighborhood.[14] Instead of promoting an exotic wonderland, developers touted the public water system, schools, and public recreational facilities. Veterans returning home seeking new homes and educational opportunities contributed to Temple Terrace's postwar growth, as did faculty and staff from the newly opened state university.[15]

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[10] Margie H. Garrett, ed., *Making a Difference: Florida College, the First Fifty Years* (Temple Terrace, Fla.: Florida College Board of Directors, 1996); Bill W. Lanpher, *He Is Able: Trinity College of Florida's Foundations and Early Years* (n.p.: Xulon Press, 2005).
[11] Burney, *Temple Terrace.*
[12] Burney, *Temple Terrace.*
[13] "Tampa Pushed as Site of Air Force School," *St. Petersburg Times,* 24 January 1954; "Brewery Locates Near Tampa University Site," *St. Petersburg Times,* 29 September 1956.
[14] Rachelle Hostetler, "Historic Architecture of Temple Terrace: How Living Spaces Reflect the Zeitgeist of the Age (1920-1960)" (Senior Thesis, University of South Florida, Tampa, 2008).
[15] Historic Tampa, *Historic Resources Survey*; Gary R. Mormino, *Land of Sunshine, State of Dreams: A Social History of Modern Florida* (Gainesville, Fla.: University Press of Florida, 2005, 153).

The City of Temple Terrace exchanged bonds for lots from United Assets Corporation and the B.J. Van Ingen Company, and in 1953 Van Ingen sold its property to Lightfoot Associates of Miami. Lightfoot started marketing new homes in Temple Terrace, but was hampered by poor road connections, lack of public transportation, and few public facilities. To attract new residents, the city made a deal with Lightfoot, giving the developer golf club and swimming pool memberships to be transferred to the first 25 people to buy homes in the city.[16]

In 1954, the golf course received permission to pump water for the grass, and the city initiated an $8,000 project to repair the course's irrigation system, which was in use until 1974. In 1956, the city gave a five-year lease of the golf course to Temple Terrace Outdoors, Inc. The company then managed the golf course, pool, and other associated buildings and equipment. The lease was later extended to 25 years, with the Temple Terrace Golf Course becoming a private course in 1957. A new clubhouse was built near the 10th tee, requiring the 10th hole to be shortened to make space for the building and a parking lot.[17]

Temple Terrace's population grew from 433 in 1950 to 3,812 in 1960. In 1961, a city land annexation increased the population again, to 4,752 people. According to Burney, "The years from 1960 to 1975 brought the biggest building boom of all times to the city. Banks, shopping centers, new subdivisions, apartment buildings, and many new homes sprang up all over the area. The University of South Florida, Busch Gardens and plant, and development of the industrial park west of the city added many new residents and, in 1970, the census showed a population of 7,347."[18] Institutional and public buildings in Temple Terrace dating to the mid-twentieth century were built in a modern style, interspersed with Temple Terrace's 1920s buildings, filling in along the original streets and platted lots.[19]

Historic Significance

Temple Terrace Golf Course's history has been physically and culturally interwoven with the city's history since 1921. Taking advantage of land cleared by timbering as well as the rolling terrain along the Hillsborough River, the golf course was an integral part of the development's plat. The popularity of the sport of golf in America and with the middle class was growing, and the golf course was a key part of marketing plan that wove the story of an exotic resort community, exclusive yet accessible. Early promotional literature for Temple Terrace Estates prominently featured the golf course: "The eighteen hole Temple Terraces golf course, destined

[16] Burney, *Temple Terrace.*
[17] Ibid.
[18] Ibid., 43.
[19] Hostetler, "Historic Architecture."

to be one of the finest in the South, was built for the pleasure of the Club members and their guests, and when you buy a grove you automatically become a life member of the club."[20]

Real estate speculation in Florida during the 1920s prompted construction of new golf courses to attract winter visitors. Florida went from having fewer than 40 courses in 1919-20 to over 100 in 1926.[21] Golf tournaments brought national attention to Temple Terrace, most notably the 1925 Florida Open. Real estate promoters put up $5,000 in prize money for the tournament, which was to be 72 holes total, with the first two rounds at the Temple Terrace course and the final two rounds at the Palma Ceia golf course in Tampa, also designed by Tom Bendelow. The tournament drew an incredible field of well-known golfers, including Fred McLeod, Jim Barnes, Roger Wethered, Bill Mehlhorn, Gene Sarazen, Johnny Farrell, J. Wood Platt, Olin Dutra, George Voight, Bobby Cruickshank, Abe Mitchell, Cyril Walker, and Walter Hagen, with the winner being Leo Diegel.[22]

Hagen was the key figure in the creation of the Professional Golfers League of Florida, which was the first professional golf league anywhere, although it only existed for the year 1925. With more golf clubs forming in Florida, Hagen conceptualized the league as a competitive round of events between the clubs' pros. Representing the Temple Terrace Golf Club, golfers Jim Barnes and Fred McLeod were part of the league.[23] Jim Barnes, famous as the winner of four major championships, including the first ever PGA Championship, was Temple Terrace's first golf pro from 1923 to 1926.[24]

In the 1930s, money was tight for the City of Temple Terrace. Joseph Duhamel (popularly known as Kid Boots) served as both golf pro and the City Superintendent from 1931 to 1933. In January 1933, Basil Brook replaced Kid Boots, and for his service as golf pro was paid $10 a week and the concessions at the caddy house. In 1936/1937, the WPA renovated the golf course, and in 1937, the Number 9 green was cut down and dirt used to fill the lot where the WPA was expanding the Temple Terrace Elementary school.[25]

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[20] Temple Terrace, Inc., *Temple Terrace.*
[21] Innis Brown, "What Ponce de Leon Did for Golf," *The American Golfer*, March 1927, 5-7, 50.
[22] "Barnes and M'Leod Win Match, 3 and 2," *New York Times*, 26 February 1925; "Greatest Field of Golfers Ever to Play in Florida Tees off in Open," *Tampa Tribune*, 24 February 1925.
[23] Stuart W. Bendelow, *Thomas "Tom" Bendelow: The Johnny Appleseed of American Golf* (Savannah, Ga.: William & Company, 2006); Tom Clavin, *Sir Walter: Walter Hagen and the Invention of Professional Golf* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2005).
[24] Burney, *Temple Terrace*; World Golf Hall of Fame, "Profile: Jim Barnes," http://www.worldgolfhalloffame.org/hof/member.php?member=1126.
[25] Burney, *Temple Terrace.*

Golf was a way for the middle class to feel wealthy, but with the increased popularity of the sport came an increased need for public courses. During the 1930s, governments, particularly the federal government, devoted substantial amounts of money to building and renovating municipally owned golf courses. During the New Deal years of the 1930s, at least six hundred courses were built or renovated across the nation through the Civil Works Administration (CWA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). In addition to providing needed recreational opportunities, the main cost of golf course construction was labor, thus the money provided by governmental programs went primarily towards payroll for unemployed workers. New Deal funding of golf courses promoted municipal golf courses and made golf available to a wider group of people. Municipal support of golf meant that former country club players could continue to play during the Great Depression, and helped the sport survive and even thrive through the 1930s.[26]

In the spring of 1938, the Temple Terrace Golf Course was the scene of an event that passed relatively unnoticed at the time, but later had national significance. A young man, a student at Florida Bible Institute, received his calling to the ministry on the eighteenth green. The Reverend Billy Graham went on to become an internationally known evangelist, and is recognized by a historical marker in a small city park on the riverbank near the eighteenth green.[27]

In the 1950s, as in the 1920s, the golf course played a role in promoting real estate development in Temple Terrace, with golf club memberships offered to new residents. In 1956, the city gave a five-year lease of the golf course to Temple Terrace Outdoors, Inc., which then managed the golf course, pool, and other associated buildings and equipment. The lease was later extended to 25 years, and the Temple Terrace Golf Course became a city-owned private course in 1957.[28] In the late 1950s, golf prodigy Roberta Albers-Speer won the Temple Terrace women's championship as a young teenager, going on to play in the U.S. Amateur Championship and on the University of Miami's golf team.[29] Temple Terrace was the home course for King High School's 1969 state championship golf team, which included Gary Koch who went on to win professionally on the PGA Tour.[30]

Architectural Significance

Tom Bendelow. Scottish golfers and course architects, including Tom Bendelow, strongly influenced the American golf game in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Having grown up in Scotland and

[26] George B. Kirsch, *Golf in America* (Champaign, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 2009).
[27] John Charles Pollach, *The Billy Graham Story* (Grand Rapids, Mich.: Zonderman, 2003).
[28] Burney, *Temple Terrace.*
[29] "Return of the Littlest Tiger," *Sports Illustrated*, 15 August 1966.
[30] Bob Harig. "Lion Kings," *Golf Digest* 21 March 2008.

learning the game of golf there, Bendelow emigrated to the United States in 1892, going to work for Albert Goodwill Spalding in Chicago in 1897. Through Spalding's company, Bendelow was asked to design new courses in the North and Midwest. Soon he was the most active golf course designer in the United States.[31]

Bendelow was different from other Scottish golfers designing courses in America at that time in that he was interested in developing public golf courses, seeing public access as key to continuing the growth of the sport in the United States. Bendelow's early courses were simple places for people to learn how to play, rather than challenging championship courses. In 1916, Bendelow left the Spalding Company, having designed over 600 courses in North America, and went into private practice. From 1917 to 1920, Tom Bendelow worked for the Thos. E. Wilson Sporting Goods Company's new golf department, writing a booklet of instructions to caddies, creating a new golf ball design, and developing new lines of golf clubs. In 1920 Bendelow was hired by the American Park Builders Company of Chicago as a full-time golf architect. The company had professionally trained landscape architects who designed cities, subdivisions, and parks, providing Bendelow with a team of technicians, architects, and engineers.[32]

In the early 1920s golf again grew in popularity. With increasing numbers of automobiles, golf courses no longer had to be near city centers, and could be built in suburbs or in the country. American Park Builders planned new subdivision and developments, many with golf courses. Tom Bendelow's 1920s courses include Medinah Country Club (Illinois), Olympia Fields Country Club (Illinois), Big Foot Country Club (Wisconsin), Tripoli Country Club (Wisconsin), Moundbuilders Country Club (Ohio), Birmingham Country Club (Michigan), Dubsdread Golf Club (Florida), and Quit-Qui-Oc Golf Club (Wisconsin). In the early 1930s, American Park Builders went out of business, and Tom Bendelow returned to working independently. His health was failing fast, due to heart problems, and he died in 1936 in Illinois.[33]

On April 2, 1921, the Chicago newspaper reported that Tom Bendelow had just returned home from laying out an eighteen-hole course at Temple Terrace, Florida.

> It is 6,650 yards in length, and part of it is located on the estate of the late Mrs. Potter Palmer. The property has a four and one-half mile front on the Hooglatchie river, which literally teems with dace, breem, pickerel, and bass. Vance Helm, a former Chicagoan, is vice president of the Temple Terrace club.[34]

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[31] Bendelow, *Thomas "Tom" Bendelow.*
[32] Ibid.
[33] Ibid.
[34] "Shots on the Links," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, 3 April 1921.

The idea of returning nines – where a course has two loops of nine holes, each beginning and ending at the clubhouse – dates to the early nineteenth century, and has become a standard approach for golf course design.[35] A returning nines course allows for greater flexibility in the number of rounds played each day, as there can be two starting points, or golfers have the option of playing just nine holes.[36]

To begin the design process, Bendelow walked the proposed course's property, using the topography and natural features of the land in his design. He was not choosing a piece of land well suited for whatever course he wanted to build, rather he was working with the piece of property his client had acquired.[37] The Temple Terrace Golf Course was created on a piece of timbered forest land on the western shore of the Hillsborough River. An article in the *Tampa Daily Times* described the Temple Terrace Golf Course as "unique in several ways":

> (1) it is impossible to slice or hook the ball onto another fairway as no two holes are parallel; (2) it is possible for a gallery to follow a match in automobiles along a paved highway; and (3) it contains every kind of hazard that the sportiest course can boast of, and all the hazards are due to the natural configuration of the rolling character of the land without artificial aid.[38]

Bendelow designed courses, but usually did not build them. The person who oversaw construction also influenced the final result, and the builders of the Temple Terrace Golf Course relied heavily on manual labor. Among the work crew was John Brinson, who was only 18 years old when he left Georgia to find work in Florida. His first job was to plant grass on the fairways at Temple Terrace. He later recalled the process, which used no tractors or bulldozers other than a 12-volt Dodge tractor used to pull tree stumps:

> Teams of men laden with bagfuls of Bermuda sprigs would walk side by side over the plowed ground, broadcasting their loads as they went. When one man emptied his bag, another with a full bag would take his place. Following the broadcaster, teams of mules drawing disc harrows would cut the layer of grass runners into the soil, after which came other teams pulling heavy rollers pressing down the loose earth.[39]

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[35]Robert Muir Graves and Geoffrey S. Cornish. *Classic Golf Hole Design: Using the Greatest Holes as Inspiration for Modern Courses* (Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley & Sons, 2002).
[36]Robert Christie Mill. *Resorts: Management and Operation* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 2001).
[37] Ibid.
[38] Cleo N. Burney, *Temple Terrace: The First Fifty Years*, rev.ed. (Temple Terrace, Fla.: Friends of the Temple Terrace Public Library, 1995, 8).
[39]Roy Babo, "The Hot Seat," *The Score Card* October-November 1973; John B. Brinson, "Profiles & Personalities," *The Score Card* October-November 1979.

George F. Young. Temple Terrace presented Bendelow with a large area of undeveloped land on the west bank of the Hillsborough River. It is not known whether the golf course design dictated the subdivision plan, or if the subdivision plan dictated the route of the golf course. As an employee of the American Park Builders, Bendelow was experienced in working with landscape architects and community planners; however, the American Park Builders company was not hired to develop the plan for Temple Terrace Estates. The subdivision was platted by George F. Young, a civil engineer and landscape architect with a practice based in Tampa.

George F. Young was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1880, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania before working for the Van Sweringen brothers in Cleveland, Ohio. It was while working on a railroad project in 1913 for the Van Sweringens that Young traveled to Tampa for the first time. Soon thereafter, Young moved to Tampa and began practicing civil engineering and landscape architecture. During World War I, Young oversaw Liberty ship construction in Wilmington, North Carolina, resuming his engineering and landscape architecture practice in St. Petersburg after the war. In the Tampa Bay area, Young platted Sunset Park (Tampa), Davis Islands (Tampa). Temple Terrace, McClelland Park (Sarasota), Lakewood Estates (St. Petersburg), Shore Acres, and many communities on the Gulf of Mexico from Pass-A-Grill to Reddington Beach. During the 1930s and 1940s, Young served as mayor of Sunshine Beach on the north end of Treasure Island in Pinellas County, Florida.[40]

Regardless of which came first, the golf course or the street plan, the two are inexorably entwined. The Temple Terrace Golf Course is a single fairway, returning nines course design with two loops of nine holes, each beginning and ending at the clubhouse.[41] A single fairway course (as opposed to a course where the fairways parallel each other) uses more acreage than other types, but creates more space for house lots overlooking the course.[42] The Temple Terrace course is a parkland type course, with gently rolling, tree-lined fairways following the natural terrain of the land. The layout of the course and subdivision suggest that the course was created first or at least given equal importance in the design.

The equal importance given to residential development and golf course design is significant in this early example of a Florida golf course subdivision. Many other golf courses were being built at the time that Temple Terrace opened, but the integration of course and housing was unusual in Florida at the time. In contrast, the

[40] Rick D. Smith, "The Mari-Jean Hotel, 2349 Central Avenue: Designation Report" (St. Petersburg, Fla.: Historic Preservation Commission, 2000); "'Work As Usual' Birthday Slogan of Beach Mayor," *St. Petersburg Times,* 1 April 1943; "Church Drops Benefactor's Name," *St. Petersburg Times,* 3 December 2005.
[41] Robert Muir Graves and Geoffrey S. Cornish, *Classic Golf Hole Design: Using the Greatest Holes as Inspiration for Modern Courses* (Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2002).
[42] Robert Christie Mill, *Resorts: Management and Operation* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 2001).

Palma Ceia Golf Course laid out in Tampa, Florida, by Tom Bendelow in 1916 is a parallel straight fairway course designed to be compact with minimal development along the fairways themselves.[43] Temple Terrace Golf Course's design has also served to preserve the integrity of the course routing, since once all of the surrounding lots were developed, it was difficult to alter the layout.

[43] Bendelow, *Thomas "Tom" Bendelow.*

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
(from Hillsborough County Official records Book 693, Page 364)

Hole 1.
Beginning at the most easterly point of the plat at the circle formed by Belle Terre Avenue, Woodmont Avenue, Glen Arven Avenue, thence on a cure in a westerly direction along the south side of Belle Terre Avenue approximately 1800 feet to the southeast corner of Belle Terre Avenue and Ridge Dale Road; thence south along the east side of Ridge Dale Road approximately 200 feet to the northeast corner of Ridge Dale Road and Woodmont Avenue; thence on a curve in an easterly direction along the north side of Woodmont Avenue approximately 1740 feet to the point of beginning. The general average width of the plot thus outlined is approximately 250 feet.

Hole 2.
Beginning at the east side of the junction of Greenfield Avenue and Woodmont Avenue; thence on a curve in a southerly direction along the east side of Greenfield Avenue and Temple Terrace Highway; thence east along the north side of Temple Terrace Highway approximately 220 feet to the northwest corner of Temple Terrace Highway and Burlingame Avenue; thence on a curve in a northeasterly northerly and northwesterly direction along the west side of Burlingame Avenue approximately 1250 feet to the junction of Burlingame Avenue and Woodmont Avenue; thence on a curve in a northwesterly direction along the south side of Woodmont Avenue approximately 300 feet to the point of beginning. The general average width of the plot thus outlined is approximately 250 feet.

Hole 3.
Beginning at the southeast corner of Temple Terrace Highway and Greenfield Avenue, thence on a curve in a southerly and southeasterly direction along the east side of Greenfield Avenue approximately 1340 feet to the circle formed by the intersection of Greenfield, Burlingame, Dunwoodie and Belle Clair Avenues; thence on a curve in a northerly direction 1200 feet to the southwest corner of Burlingame Avenue and Temple Terrace Highway; thence west along the south side of Temple Terrace Highway approximately 200 feet to the point of beginning. The general average width of the plat thus outlined is approximately 225 feet.

Holes 4 and 5.
Beginning at the southeast corner of St. Andrews Avenue and Shadowlawn Avenue, thence on a curve in a southerly direction along the east side of St. Andrews Avenue approximately 380 feet to the northeast corner of St. Andrews Avenue and Glen Oaks Avenue; thence on a curve in a southeasterly direction along the east side of Glen oaks Avenue and Brentwood Drive; thence on a curve in an easterly direction along the north side of Brentwood Drive approximately 250 feet to the northwest corner of Brentwood Drive and Glen Arven Avenue; thence on a curve in a northerly direction along the west side of Glen Arven Avenue and Burlingame Avenue;

thence on a curve in a northerly direction along the west side of Burlingame Avenue approximately 1320 feet to the circle formed by Burlingame Avenue, Greenfield Avenue, Dunwoodie Avenue and Belle Claire Avenue; thence on a curve in a northwesterly direction along the south side of Greenfield Avenue approximately 290 feet to the south side of Shadowlawn Avenue. Thence on a curve in a westerly direction along the south side of Shadowlawn Avenue approximately 500 feet to the point of beginning. The width of this plot varies from 300 to 500 feet.

Holes 6, 7, and 8

Beginning at the southeast corner of Glen Arven Avenue and Temple Terrace Highway thence on a curve southeasterly approximately 700 feet, southwesterly approximately 1000 feet, southerly approximately 400 feet, and southwesterly approximately 110 feet, all along east side of Glen Arven Avenue to the northeast corner of Glen Arven Avenue and Brentwood Drive, thence on a curve in a northeasterly direction along the north side of Brentwood Drive approximately 1200 feet to the intersection of Brentwood Drive and River Hill Drive, thence on a curve north and northwest with an approximate arc distance of 500 feet to a line 285 feet east of the center of Glen Arven Avenue, thence in a northeast, north, and northwesterly direction for a distance of approximately 1860 feet to the south side of Temple Terrace Highway (the said line being parallel to and 285 feet east of the center line of Glen Arven Avenue), thence in a westerly direction for a distance of approximately 215 feet along the south line of Temple Terrace Highway to the place or point of beginning.

Hole 9

Beginning at the northeast corner of Temple Terrace Highway and Lockmoor Avenue, thence east along the north side of Temple Terrace Highway approximately 290 feet to the northwest corner of Temple Terrace Highway and Glen Arven Avenue; thence on a curve in a northerly direction along the west side of Glen Arven Avenue approximately 1160 feet to the circle formed by Belle Terre, Woodmont and Glen Arven Avenues; thence on a curve in a southwesterly direction on the south side Woodmont Avenue, approximately 2015 feet to the junction of Woodmont Avenue and Lockmoor Avenue; thence on a curve in a southerly direction along the east side of Lockmoor Avenue approximately 1270 feet to the point of beginning. The general average width of the plot thus outlined is approximately 300 feet.

Hole 10

Beginning at the most northerly point of the plot at the south side of the junction of Bannockburn Avenue and the lane from Inverness Avenue to Bannockburn Avenue between golf courses 10 and 11, thence on a curve in a southwesterly direction along the south side of the said lane approximately 300 feet to the south side of the junction of said lane with Inverness Avenue; thence on a curve in a southerly direction along the east side of Inverness Avenue approximately 1670 feet to the southerly most point of the plot at the junction of Inverness Avenue and Glen Arven Avenue; thence on a curve in a northerly and northwesterly direction along the west side of Glen Arven Avenue approximately 390 feet to the junction of Glen Arven Avenue and Bannockburn

Avenue; thence on a curve in a northerly direction along the west side of Bannockburn avenue approximately 1210 feet to the point of beginning. The general average width of the plot thus outlined is approximately 300 feet.

Holes 11 and 12

Beginning at the most easterly point of the plot at the west side of the junction of Bannockburn Avenue and the lane from Bannockburn Avenue to the Druid Hills Road between golf courses 12 and 13, thence to a curve in a northwesterly direction along the southwest side of the said lane approximately 350 feet to the west side of the junction of the said land with the south side of Druid Hills road, thence west along the said south side of Druid Hills Road approximately 1160 feet to the east side of the junction of Druid Hills Road and Inverness Avenue; thence on a curve in a southwesterly and southerly direction along the east side of Inverness Avenue approximately 1350 feet to the north side of the junction of Inverness Avenue and the lane from Inverness Avenue to Bannockburn Avenue between golf courses 10 and 11; thence on a curve in a northeasterly direction along the north side of the said lane approximately 310 feet to the north side of the junction of the said land with the west side of Bannockburn Avenue; thence on a curve in a northerly, northeasterly and easterly direction along the west and north side of a Bannockburn Avenue approximately 2150 feet to the point of beginning. The general average width of the plot varies approximately from 250 to 300 feet.

Holes 13 and 14

Beginning at the southeast corner of the plot at the northwest corner of Montrose Avenue and Bannockburn Avenue, thence north along the west side of Montrose Avenue approximately 200 feet to the southwest corner of Montrose Avenue and Druid Hills Road, thence west along the south side of the junction of Druid Hill Road with the land from Druid Hills Road to Bannockburn Avenue between golf courses 12 and 13, thence on a curve in a southeasterly direction along the northeast side of the said lane with the north side of Bannockburn Avenue; thence on a curve in an easterly direction along the north side of Bannockburn avenue approximately 2210 feet to the point of beginning. The general average width of the plot thus outlined is approximately 250 feet.

Holes 15 and 16

Beginning at the most southerly point of the plot at the northeast side of the junction of Riverhills Drive and the lane from downs Avenue to Riverhills Drive between golf courses 16 and 17, thence on a curve in a northeasterly direction along the northwest side of Riverhills Drive approximately 385 feet to the junction of Riverhills Drive and Montrose Avenue, thence on a curve in a northeasterly direction along the northwest wide of Montrose Avenue approximately 1250 feet to the junction of Ben Lomand Drive and Montrose Avenue; thence on a curve in a northeasterly direction along the northwest side on Montrose Avenue approximately 620 feet to the southeast corner of Montrose Avenue and Bannockburn Avenue; thence on a curve in a westerly direction along the south side of Bannockburn Avenue approximately 300 feet to the junction of Bannockburn Avenue and Downs Avenue; thence on a curve in a southwesterly westerly and southwesterly direction along

the south side of Downs Avenue approximately 1700 feet to the junction of Downs Avenue and Brier Cliff Drive; thence on a curve in a southwesterly direction along the southeast side of Brier cliff Drive and the lane from downs Avenue to Riverhills Drive between golf courses 16 and 17; thence on a curve in a southeasterly direction along the northeast side of the said lane approximately 175 feet to the point of beginning. The general average width of the plot thus outlined varies approximately from 100 to 200 feet.

Hole 17

Beginning at the southwest corner of Lot #11, of Block #13, Section A, thence in a northerly direction along the west side-line of the said lot approximately 80 feet to the northwest corner of the said lot; thence in an easterly direction along the rear lines of Lots #11 and #12 of Block #13, Section 1, approximately 300 feet to the northeast corner of Lot #12 of Block #13, Section A; thence in a southerly direction along the east side-line of said Lot #12 approximately 66 feet to the southeast corner of the said lot which is on the northwest side of Riverhills Drive; thence in a northeasterly direction along the northwest side of Riverhills Drive approximately 250 feet to the southwest corner of Riverhills Drive and the lane fro Riverhills Drive to Downs Avenue between golf courses 16 and 17 thence on a curve in a northwesterly direction along the southerly side of the said lane approximately 160 feet to the junction of the said lane with Downs Avenue; thence in a westerly and southerwesterly direction along the south side of Downs Avenue approximately 780 feet to the junction of Downs Avenue, and Sleepy Hollow Avenue; thence on a curve in a southeasterly direction along the northeast side of Sleepy Hollow Avenue approximately 100 feet to the junction of Sleepy Hollow Avenue approximately 100 feet to the junction of Sleepy Hollow Avenue with Glen Arven Avenue; thence on a curve in a southeasterly direction along the north side of Glen Arven Avenue approximately 280 feet, to the point of beginning. The general average width for the plot thus outlined is approximately 225 feet.

Hole 18

Beginning at the south corner of Lot #1, block #13, Section A, same corner being on the west side of Riverhills Drive; thence in a northwesterly direction approximately 87 feet along the southwest side-line of the said lot to the west corner of the said lot, thence in a northeasterly direction along the rear lines of lots #2, #3, #4, and #5 of Block #13, Section a, approximately 561 feet to the north corner of Lot #5, Block #13, Section a, approximately 510 feet to the north corner of Lot #9-A of Block #13, Section a; thence in a northeasterly direction along the rear lines of Lots #10-A and 10 approximately 125 feet to the north corner of Lot #10, Block 13, Section A, which point is on Glen Arven Avenue; thence on a curve in a westerly, southwesterly and southerly direction along the south east side of Glen Arven Avenue approximately 2005 feet to the junction of Glen Arven Avenue and the lane, from Glen Arven Avenue to Riverhills Drive south of golf course 18; thence on a curve in an easterly direction along the north side of the said lane approximately 250 feet to the junction of said lane with Riverhills Drive; thence on a curve in a northeasterly direction along the northwest side of Riverhills Drive approximately 230 feet to the point of beginning. The general average width of the plot thus outlined is approximately 300 feet.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encloses the area of each hole (green and fairway) as defined in the Property Appraiser's records, and matches the boundary as laid out by the developers of Temple Terrace in 1921.

UTM COORDINATES

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	17	364076	3100789
6	17	363017	3100770

1 1) Temple Terrace Golf Course
200 Inverness Avenue
2) Temple Terrace, Hillsborough County, Florida
3) Lucy Jones
4) November 2009
5) Digital
6) View of Green #1, camera facing WNW
7) 1 of 30

Items 1-5 are the same unless indicated otherwise.

2 6) View from Tee #2, camera facing S
7) 2 of 30

3 6) View of Green #2, camera facing SW
7) 3 of 30

4 3) Tim Lancaster
4) January 8, 2012
6) View of Green #2, camera facing S
7) 4 of 30

5 6) View of Green #3, camera facing N
7) 5 of 30

6 3) Tim Lancaster
4) January 8, 2012
6) View of Green #3 with Tee #4 in background, camera facing S
7) 6 of 30

7 6) View of Tee #4 elevated tee box and stair entrance, camera facing SW
7) 7 of 30

8 6) View from Tee #4, camera facing W
7) 8 of 30

9 6) View of Green #4, camera facing SW
7) 9 of 30

10 6) View of Tee #5, camera facing SW
7) 10 of 30

11 6) View of Green #6, camera facing SE
7) 11 of 30

12 6) View of Green #7 and pond, camera facing N
7) 12 of 30

13 6) View of Green #7, camera facing E
7) 13 of 30

14 6) View of Green #8, camera facing NNW
7) 14 of 30

15 6) View of Tee #9, camera facing NW
7) 15 of 30

16 6) View of Green #9, camera facing E
7) 16 of 30

17 6) View of Green #10, camera facing NE
7) 17 of 30

18 3) Tim Lancaster
4) January 8, 2012
6) View of Green #10, camera facing N
7) 18 of 30

19 6) View of Tee #11, camera facing NNE
7) 19 of 30

20 6) View from Tee #12, camera facing E
7) 20 or 31

21 6) View of Green #13, camera facing E
7) 21 of 30

22 6) View of Tee #14, camera facing E
7) 22 of 30

23 6) View of Green #15, camera facing NE
7) 23 of 30

24 6) View of Green #16, camera facing NE
7) 24 of 30

25 6) View of Green #17, camera facing E
7) 25 of 30

26 3) Tim Lancaster
4) January 8, 2012
6) View from #17 toward Tee #18, camera facing S
7) 26 of 30

27 3) Tim Lancaster
4) January 8, 2012
6) View of Tee #18 and fairway, camera facing SW
7) 27 of 30

28 6) View of Green #18, camera facing N
7) 28 of 30

29 3) Tim Lancaster
4) January 8, 2012
6) View of current clubhouse (noncontributing), camera facing NE
7) 29 of 30

30 4) October 21, 2009
6) View of current cart barn (noncontributing), camera facing SW
7) 30 of 30

1. Original plat of Temple Terrace Estates by George F. Young, circa 1922.

2. November 1938 aerial photograph of Temple Terrace, showing the golf course after WPA renovations were complete (aerial photographs of Hillsborough County, Flight 2, Tile 156, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Electronic Reproduction, University of Florida, Digital Collections).

3. The golfers assembled in Temple Terrace for the 1925 Florida Open included many of the sport's early greats. Photographed in front of the Temple Terrace Country Club clubhouse on February 25, 1925, are: Fred McLeod (1), Jim Barnes (2), Roger Wethered (3), Bill Mehlhorn (4), Gene Sarazen (5), Leo Diegel (6), Johnny Farrell (7), J. Wood Platt (8), Olin Dutra (9), and George Voight (10). Photograph courtesy Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library System. Player identifications courtesy Grant Rimbey (Temple Terrace Preservation Society) and the U.S. Golf Association.

4. Golfers on Green #1 at Temple Terrace Golf Course, February 25, 1925, photograph taken facing east. Photograph courtesy Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library System.

5. View of Green #18 at Temple Terrace Golf Course, April 6, 1924, photograph taken facing southeast. Photograph courtesy Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library System.

6. Front of 1928 scorecard for Temple Terrace Golf Course (Courtesy U.S. Golf Association).

7. Reverse of 1928 scorecard for Temple Terrace Golf Course (Courtesy U.S. Golf Association).

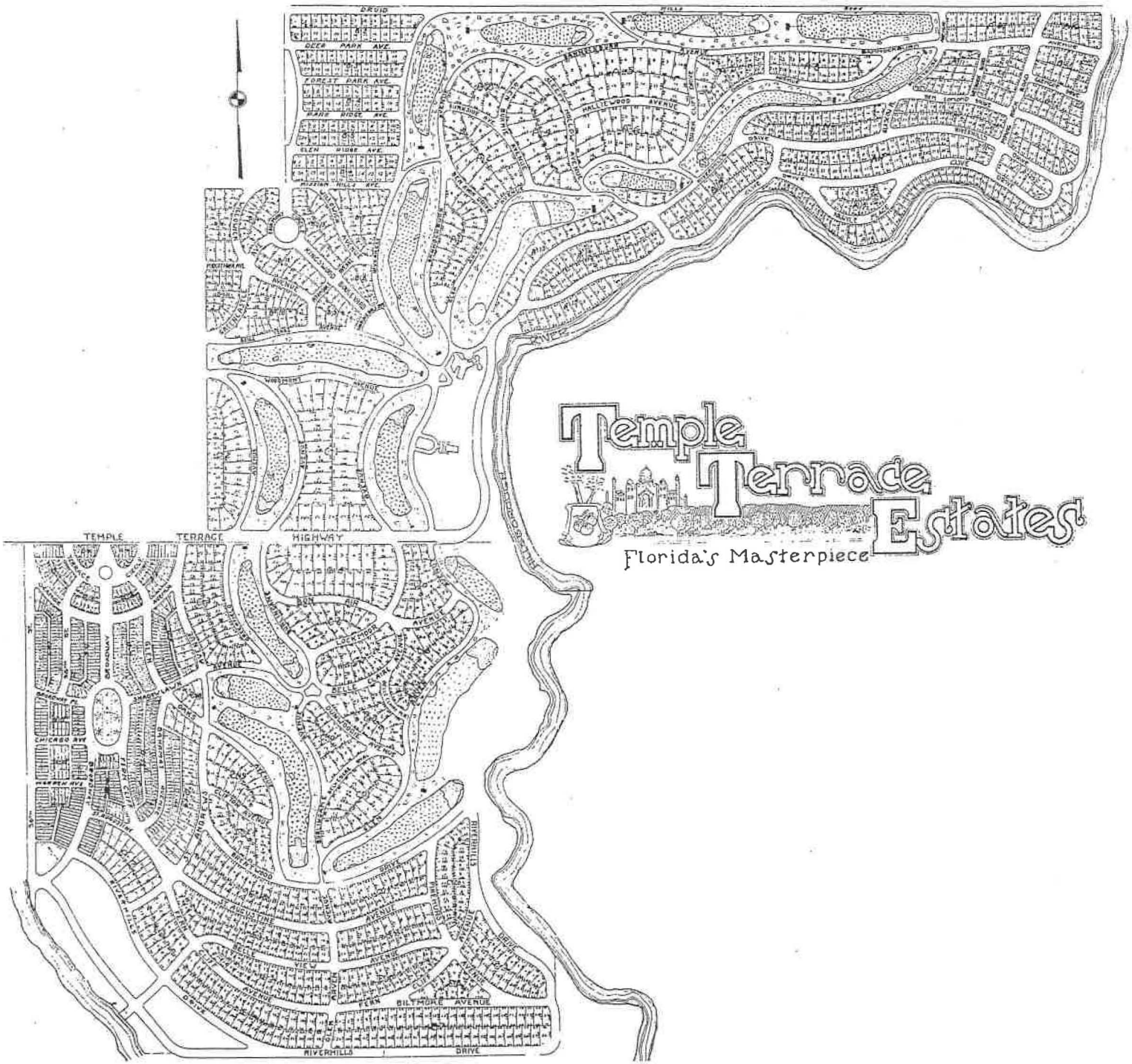


Figure 1. Original plat of Temple Terrace Estates by George F. Young, circa 1922.

Figure 2. November 1938 aerial photograph of Temple Terrace, showing the golf course after WPA renovations were complete (aerial photographs of Hillsborough County, Flight 2, Tile 156, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Electronic Reproduction, University of Florida, Digital Collections).

Figure 3. The golfers assembled in Temple Terrace for the 1925 Florida Open included many of the sport's early greats. Photographed in front of the Temple Terrace Country Club clubhouse on February 25, 1925, are: Fred McLeod (1), Jim Barnes (2), Roger Wethered (3), Bill Mehlhorn (4), Gene Sarazen (5), Leo Diegel (6), Johnny Farrell (7), J. Wood Platt (8), Olin Dutra (9), and George Voight (10). Photograph courtesy Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library System. Player identifications courtesy Grant Rimbey (Temple Terrace Preservation Society) and the U.S. Golf Association.

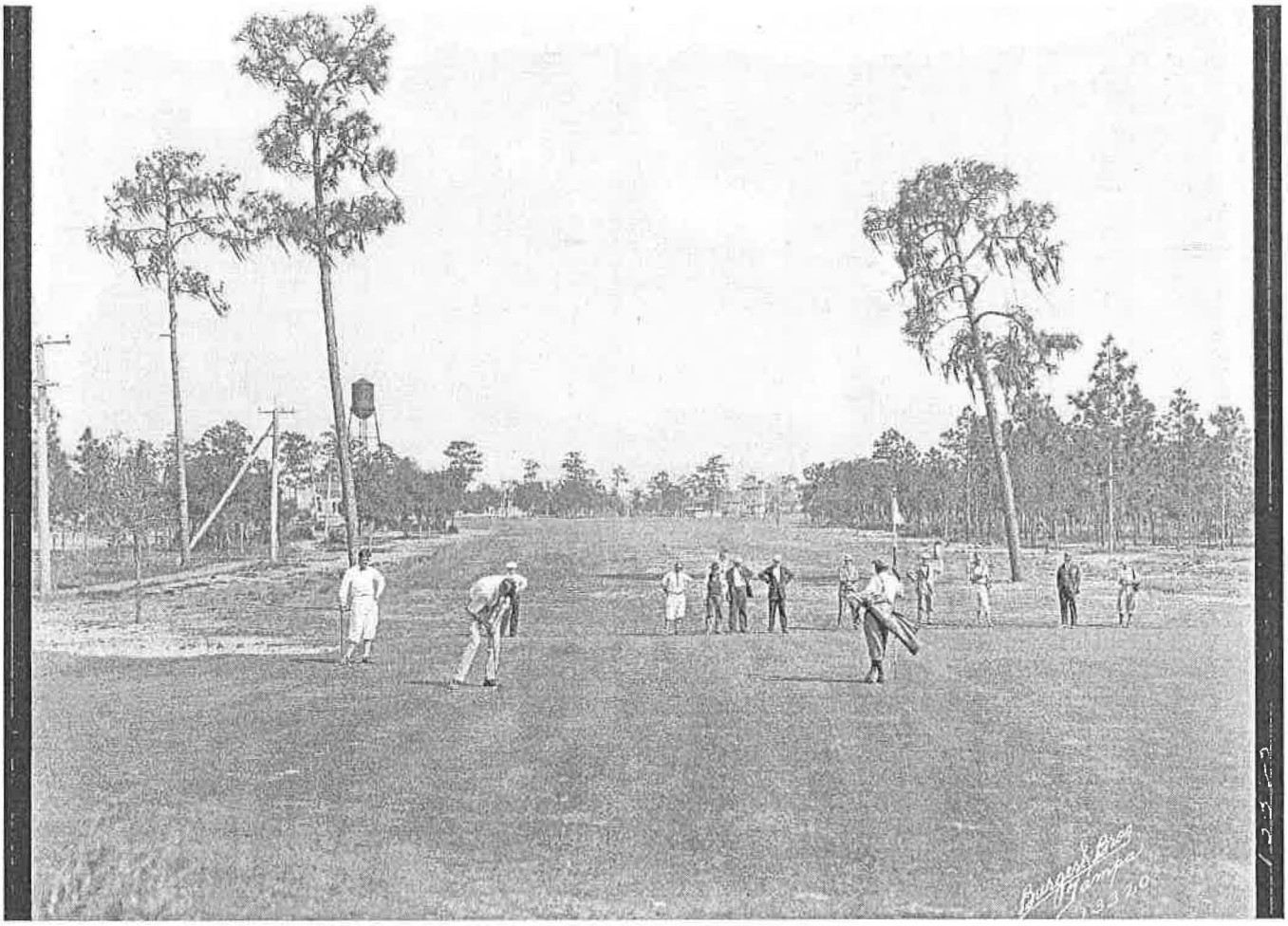


Figure 4. Golfers on Green #1 at Temple Terrace Golf Course, February 25, 1925, photograph taken facing east. Photograph courtesy Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library System.

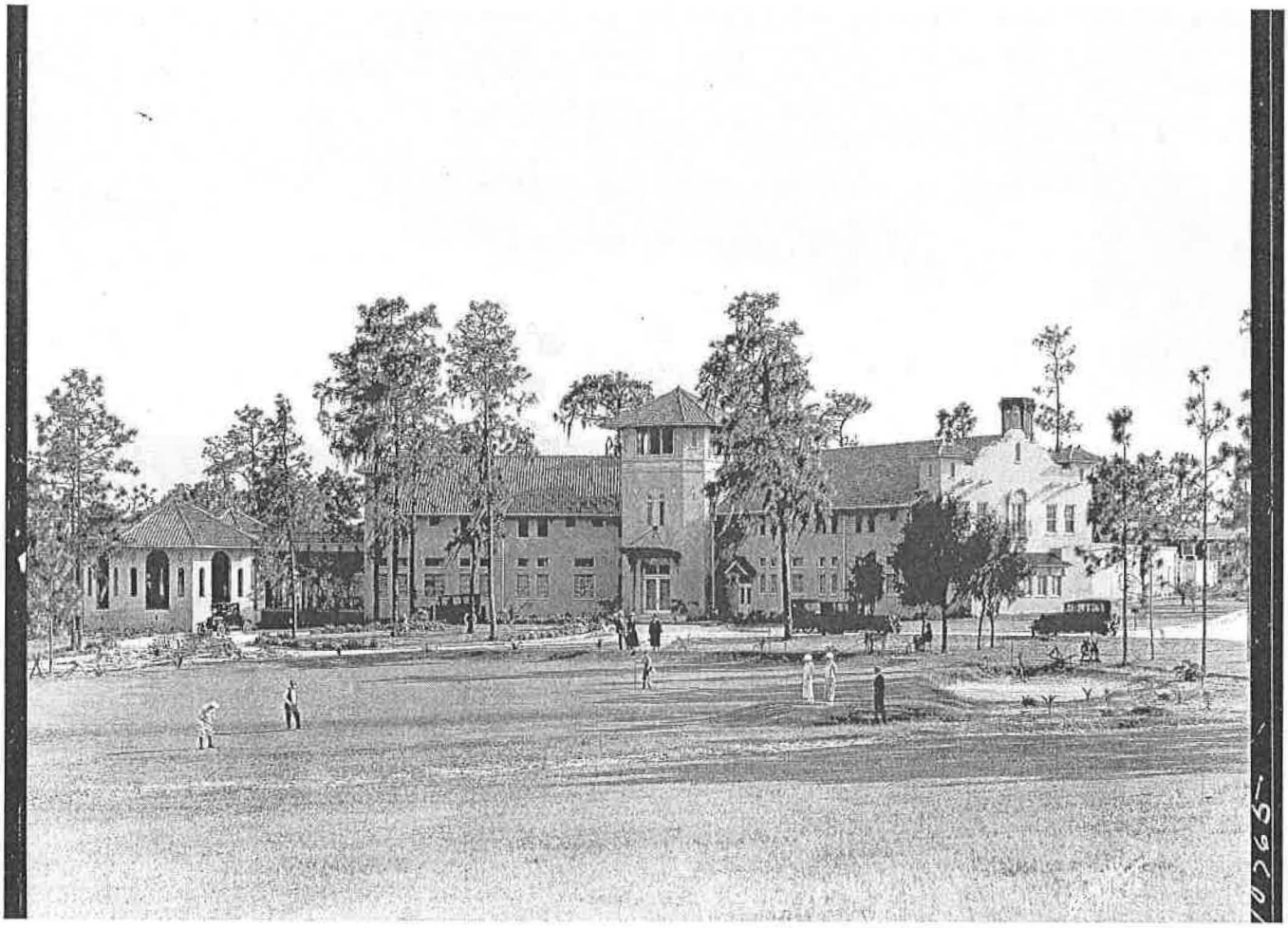


Figure 5. View of Green #18 at Temple Terrace Golf Course, April 6, 1924, photograph taken facing southeast. Photograph courtesy Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library System.

LOCAL RULES

OUT OF BOUNDS

Ball coming to rest in, or across, any paved street.

Ball coming to rest beyond the first row of orange trees on 12, 13 and 14.

Ball outside row of pines on left on 16.

Ball over embankment on either side of 17.

Penalty: Loss of Distance.

Ball close to planted shrubbery drop one club's length, not nearer hole. No penalty.

Ball in palmetto, lift and drop not nearer hole. Penalty: One stroke.

Foursomes have right-of-way.

Singles and two or more playing from one bag must give right-of-way.

WINTER RULES

Right to improve fairway lie by placing ball on flat sod not over one club's length from original lie. No teeing up.

Temple Terrace

Golf Course

TEMPLE TERRACE, FLORIDA

Figure 6. Front of 1928 scorecard for Temple Terrace Golf Course (Courtesy U.S. Golf Association).

REPLACE DIVOTS

SCORER.....

CERTIFIED BY.....

DATE.....

HOLES	Holes	YARDS	Par						H'dcap
TOWER	1	526	5						1
ROAD	2	394	4						8
LIVE OAK	3	380	4						11
OUTLOOK	4	167	3						16
ELBOW	5	514	5						2
RIVER VIEW	6	367	4						12
GRAIL'S NEST	7	428	4						6
POND	8	150	3						18
PERFECTION	9	374	4						10
OUT		3300	36						
HOLLOW	10	485	5						4
HILL TOP	11	335	4						14
GROVE VIEW	12	383	4						9
TWIN PINES	13	410	4						7
PINE VIEW	14	345	4						13
TERRACE	15	165	3						17
SPRING	16	457	5						5
HAPPY HOLLOW	17	210	3						15
HILL SIDE	18	500	5						3
		3280	37						
TOTAL		6580	73						
HANDICAP									
NET									

PLEASE REGISTER BEFORE PLAYING

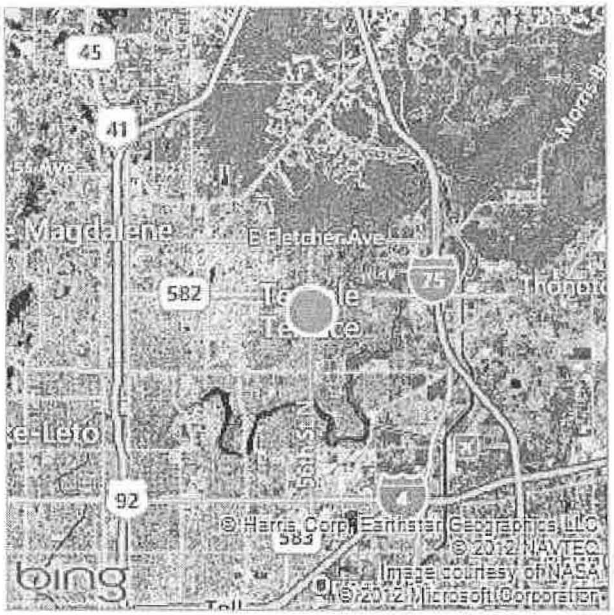
Figure 7. Reverse of 1928 scorecard for Temple Terrace Golf Course (Courtesy U.S. Golf Association).

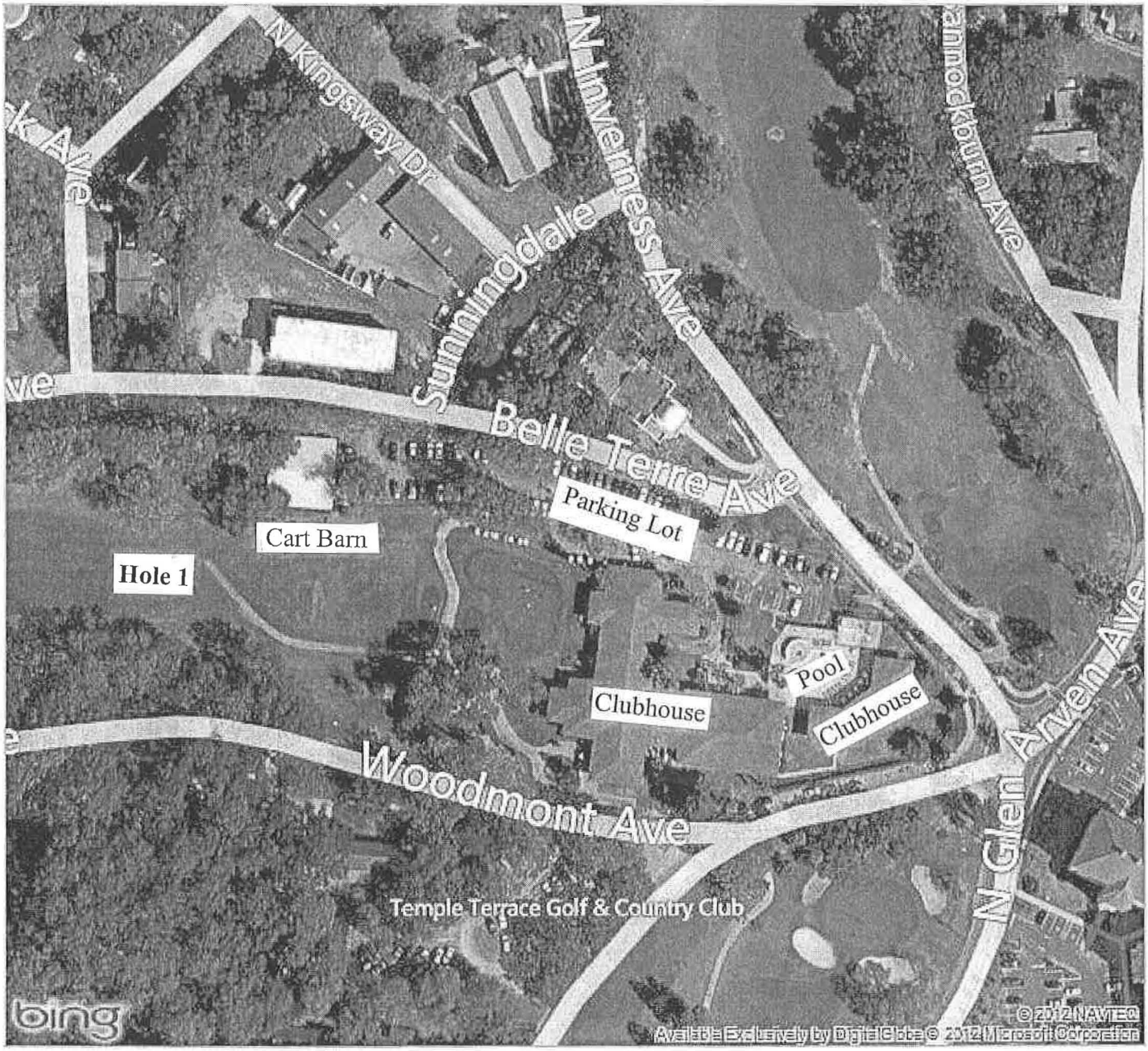
bing Maps

Temple Terrace, FL

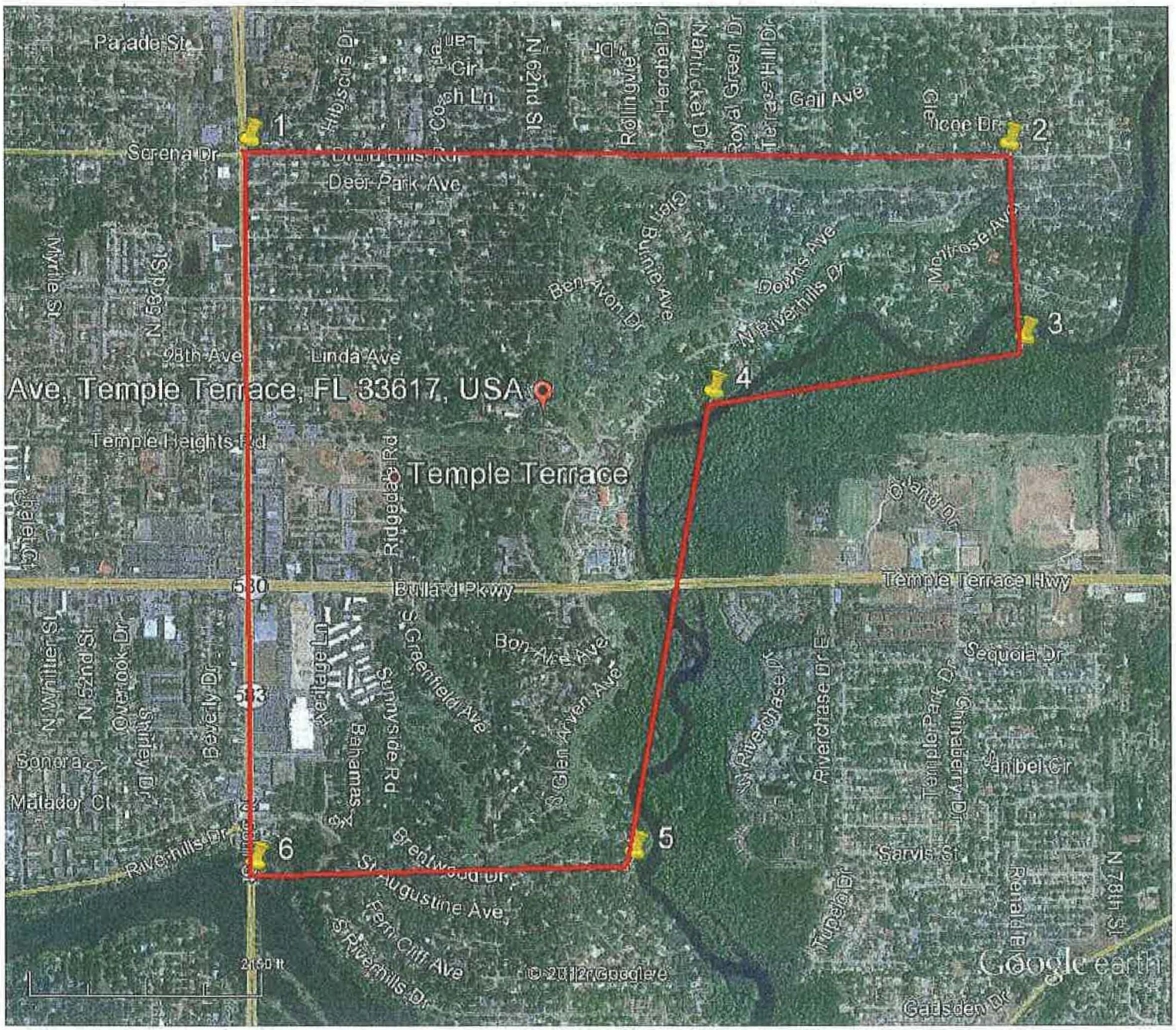
TEMPLE TERRACE GOLF COURSE
Temple Terrace, Hillsborough Co., FL

Non-contributing Resources, all on Hole 1
- Cart Barn
- Clubhouse (2 buildings)
- Pool
- Parking Lot





Temple Terrace Golf Course



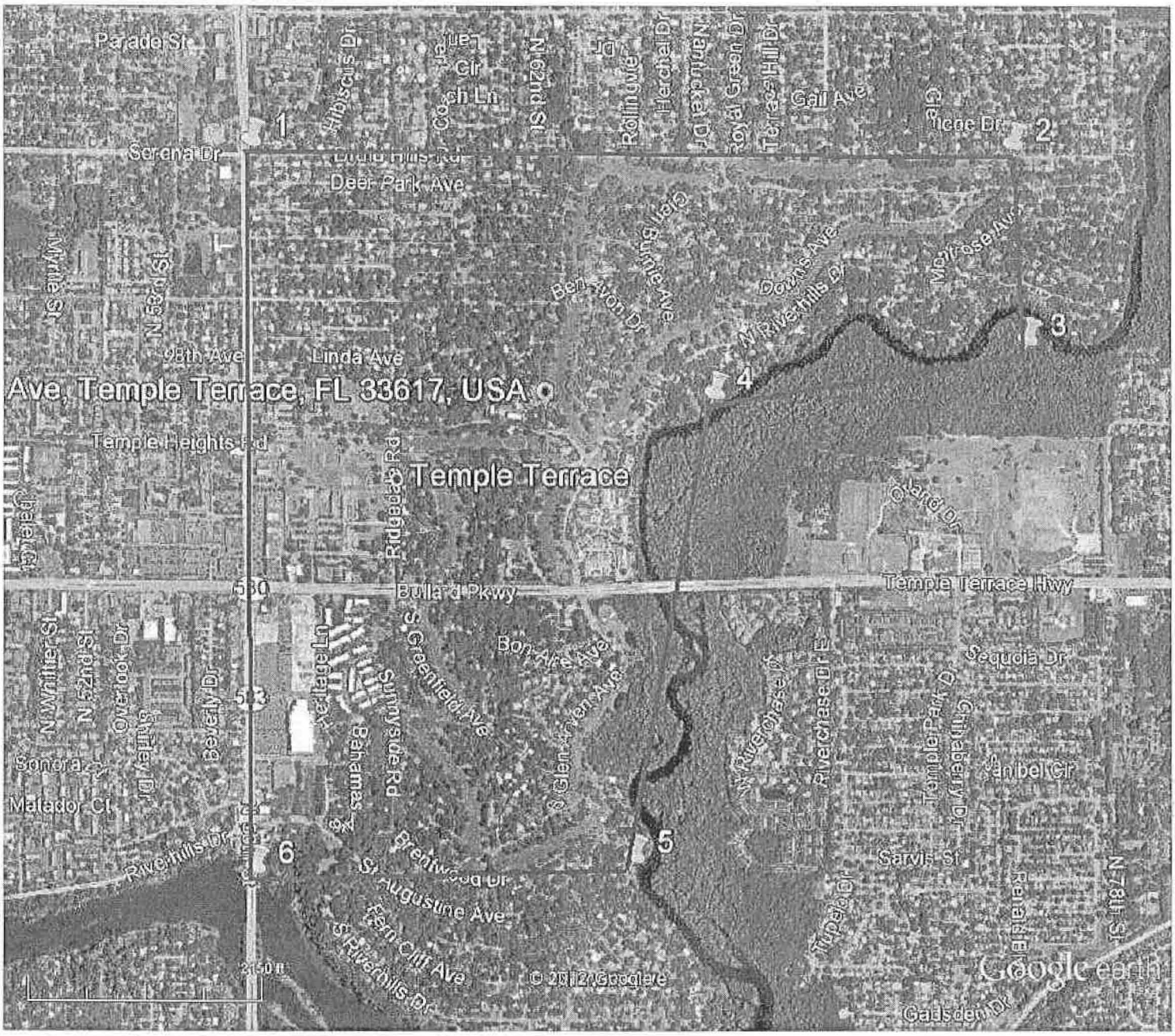
Google earth

miles 1

km 1

1. 28.037909° -82.383728°
2. 28.038514° -82.377095°
3. 28.029178° -82.380389°
4. 28.037086° -82.380397°
5. 28.025420° -82.382679°
6. 28.025140° -82.393447°

Temple Terrace Golf Course



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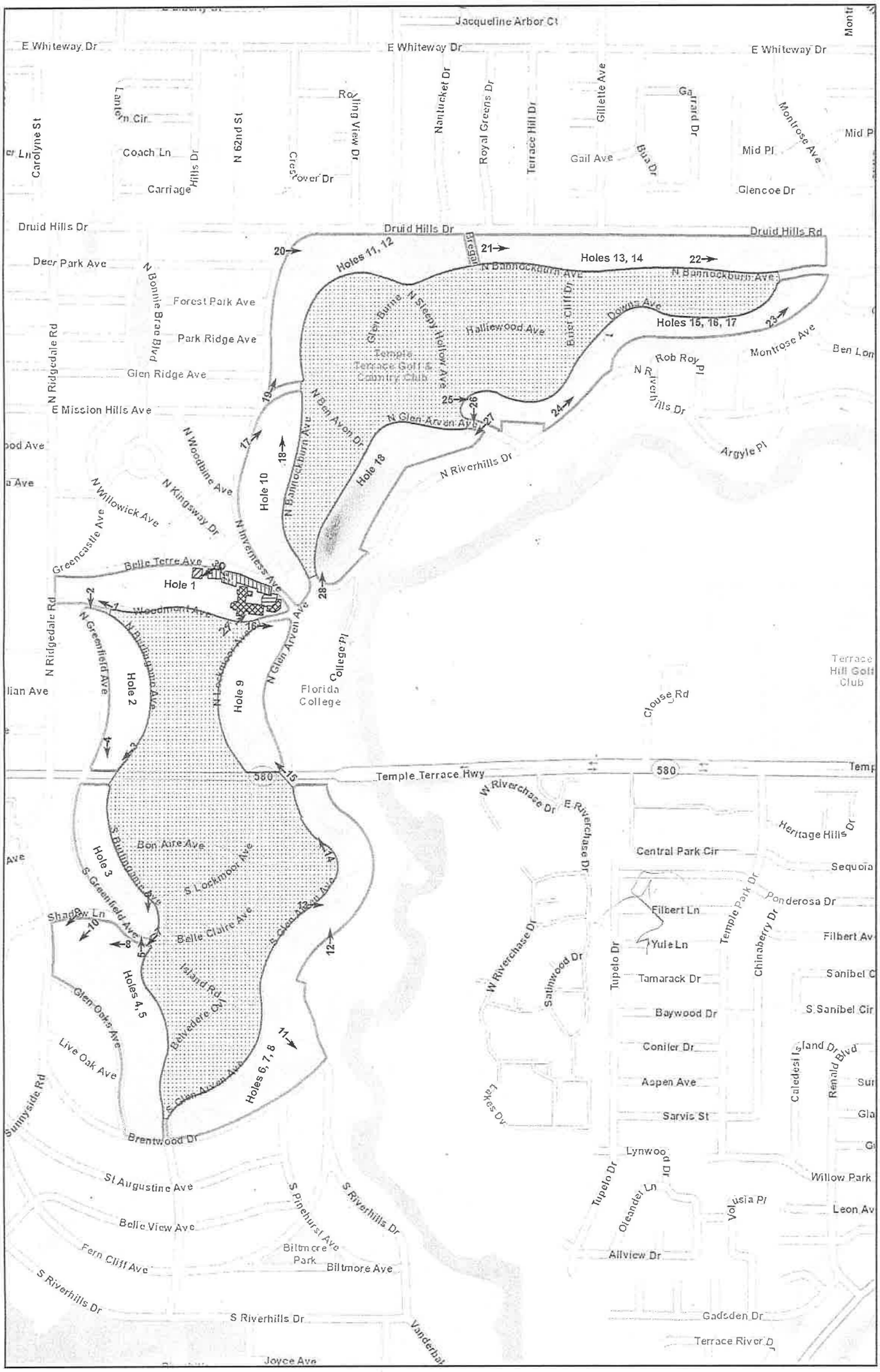

Legend

- clubhouse (non-contributing)
- cart barn (non-contributing)
- pool (non-contributing)
- parking lot (non-contributing)
- plate and direction
- golf holes (nominated)
- residential (excluded)

N

8HI11578 - Temple Terrace Golf Course

Hillsborough County, Florida

Township 29 S, Range 19 E

Base map: ESRI Street coverage, 2012

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 Kilometers