1. NAME AND LOCATION OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Winged Foot Golf Club

Other Name/Site Number:

Street and Number (if applicable)**:** 851 Fenimore Road

City/Town: Mamaroneck **County:** Westchester **State:** New York

Designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior, December 13, 2024.

2. SIGNIFICANCE DATA

NHL Criteria: 4

NHL Criteria Exceptions: N/A

NHL Theme(s): III. Expressing Cultural Values
5. architecture, landscape architecture, and urban design

Period(s) of Significance: 1922–1929

Significant Person(s) (only Criterion 2)**:** N/A

Cultural Affiliation (only Criterion 6)**:** N/A

Designer/Creator/Architect/Builder: Albert W. Tillinghast, golf course designer/landscape architect; Clifford C. Wendehack, architect, clubhouse; Smith & Leo, builders, clubhouse

Historic Contexts: N/A

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement. We are collecting this information under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461-467) and 36 CFR part 65. Your response is required to obtain or retain a benefit. We will use the information you provide to evaluate properties nominated as National Historic Landmarks. We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. OMB has approved this collection of information and assigned Control No. 1024-0276.

Estimated Burden Statement. Public reporting burden is 2 hours for an initial inquiry letter and 344 hours for NPS Form 10-934 (per response), including the time it takes to read, gather and maintain data, review instructions and complete the letter/form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate, or any aspects of this form, to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Mail Stop 242, Reston, VA 20192. Please do not send your form to this address.

3. WITHHOLDING SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Does this nomination contain sensitive information that should be withheld under Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act?

___ Yes

_X_ No

4. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

1. **Acreage of Property:** 280 acres

2. **UTM Coordinates:**

A.	Zone 18,	Easting 604751,	Northing 4536229
B.	Zone 18,	Easting 605319,	Northing 4535639
C.	Zone 18,	Easting 605327,	Northing 4535639
D.	Zone 18,	Easting 604440,	Northing 4535239
E.	Zone 18,	Easting 605447,	Northing 4535186
F.	Zone 18,	Easting 605362,	Northing 4534984
G.	Zone 18,	Easting 605245,	Northing 4535669
H.	Zone 18,	Easting 604907,	Northing 4534457
I.	Zone 18,	Easting 604785,	Northing 4534534
J.	Zone 18,	Easting 604628,	Northing 4534710
K.	Zone 18,	Easting 604553,	Northing 4534984
L.	Zone 18,	Easting 604397,	Northing 4535472
M.	Zone 18,	Easting 604358,	Northing 4535823
N.	Zone 18,	Easting 604421,	Northing 4535938
O.	Zone 18,	Easting 605125,	Northing 4534470
P.	Zone 18,	Easting 604452,	Northing 4535966

3. **Verbal Boundary Description:**

The boundary for the Winged Foot Golf Club corresponds to Town of Mamaroneck Section 147 and is depicted on the enclosed mapping.

4. **Boundary Justification:**

The boundary reflects historic conditions and represents the original acreage acquired by the club in advance of the 1920s campaign to construct the golf courses and clubhouse. No additional or "buffer" land is included within the boundary. All the associated acreage dates to the cited period of significance.

5. SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT AND DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION: SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of National Significance

Winged Foot Golf Club is proposed for designation as a National Historic Landmark under Theme III, Expressing Cultural Values. The complex, comprising two eighteen-hole golf courses and a clubhouse, meets Criterion 4 in the area of Landscape Architecture. The complex, categorized as a district, is associated with master golf architect Albert Warren Tillinghast. The clubhouse, designed by architect Clifford Charles Wendehack, dates to the construction and design of the course. Their work at Winged Foot illustrates the highest qualities of "the Golden Age" of golf course design.[1] The exceptional value of the Winged Foot Golf Club is evident in the facility's continued use as a test of the best golfers in the country. In its 100 years of existence, the club has served host to twelve major tournaments and is scheduled for another in 2028.[2]

Golf is an important recreational activity in the country, and there are thousands of golf courses scattered across the land. A select few are recognized for their importance in the history of the game and in the context of their designs; many of these courses date from the Golden Age, and many of those were designed by a select few men. A. W. Tillinghast is recognized as one of the select few "great" golf course designers, and, because of his prolific writing on the subject, is arguably the most influential of them all.[3] Winged Foot is seen by many current course designers, golf historians, and golf writers as the pinnacle of his design career. Contributing to the significance of Tillinghast's design is the clubhouse. Clifford Wendehack literally wrote the book on clubhouse design.[4] His work is integrated into Tillinghast's design at Winged Foot, providing not just a centerpiece for the two courses but also an important experiential aspect for players, for whom the clubhouse serves as backdrop on many holes. Golf courses, as landscapes, evolve over time. Unlike many of the Golden Age courses that have survived to the present day, Winged Foot is one of the few that remains true to the original course design and serves as an exemplar of a master designer's body of work.

Introduction

Conceived by members of the New York Athletic Club, Winged Foot Golf Club[5] in Westchester County, New York, is significant for its two eighteen-hole golf courses, the East and the West, possibly the highest achievement of Albert Warren Tillinghast (1874–1942), a seminal figure in golf course design in the pre-World War II Golden Age of golf course architecture. Paired with the significance of the two courses is that of the stone and brick Tudor Revival clubhouse, arguably the most notable design of Clifford Charles Wendehack (1885–1942), the leading architect of clubhouses in North America in the 1920s.[6] Winged Foot is considered as

[1] The Golden Age is roughly defined as 1910–1940.
[2] A major tournament is defined as a one sponsored by the United States Golf Association (USGA) or Professional Golfers Association of America (PGA) as a "national championship."
[3] There are six golf course architects whose impacts on the game have been recognized by their peers, by players, and by golf journalists and who have been elected to the World Golf Hall of Fame: A. W. Tillinghast, Donald Ross, Alister Mackenzie, Charles B. Macdonald, Robert Trent Jones, and Pete Dye. Jones and Dye worked in the post-World War II era.
[4] Clifford C. Wendehack, *Golf and Country Clubs: A Survey of the Requirement of Planning, Construction and Equipment of the Modern Club House* (New York: Helburn, 1929).
[5] Winged Foot gets its name from the logo of the New York Athletic Club, modeled on the mythological footwear of Mercury.
[6] Richard J. Moss, *Golf and the American Country Club* (Chicago: University of Illinois Press), p. 124.

a *tout ensemble*, where the designs of two masters, Tillinghast and Wendehack, come together to form the highest expression of their respective works. Winged Foot Golf Club is significant under National Historic Landmark Criterion 4, and Theme III, Expressing Cultural Values, for Landscape Architecture. Winged Foot's period of significance is 1922 to 1929, beginning with the design and construction of the golf courses and the clubhouse, and concluding with the club's debut on the national scene when it hosted its first United States Open Championship. Its use as a U.S. Open venue in 1929 as a relatively new course supports the significance of its design. Its continued use as a national championship venue, with eleven additional championship tournaments in its history, is further testament to the quality of Tillinghast's design.

Until the early twentieth century, American golf course design was dominated by immigrants from Great Britain; A. W. Tillinghast was one of the first Americans to become a leading practitioner. He became obsessed with the game of golf as a young man and spent time studying the sport in Scotland. He became a major proponent of the strategic course, as opposed to the previously popular penal design. Tillinghast did not design his first course until he was in his mid-thirties, but he soon became a leading figure in the world of golf through not only his course designs, but as a gifted writer and photographer. Crucially, he disseminated his philosophy of course design through his extensive writings, explaining the concepts that are manifested in his constructed courses. Tillinghast published in various trade magazines, primarily *Golf Illustrated* and *The American Golfer*, and authored three books: *Cobble Valley Golf Yarns and Other Sketches* (1915), *Planning a Golf Course* (1917), and *The Mutt and Other Golf Yarns* (1925).

Wendehack was the author of the 1929 *Golf and Country Clubs: A Survey of the Requirements of Planning, Construction and Equipment of the Modern Club House,* the standard guide to clubhouse construction during the Golden Age. He managed to merge a romantic vision of a homey and comfortable refuge with a methodical approach to design. The results were clubhouses that were first and foremost organized and efficient facilities, but that cloaked their disciplined plans in a guise that evoked historic structures that had grown organically over the years.

The West and East Courses at Winged Foot have claim to being the peak achievement of Tillinghast's career. He had just hit his stride with the construction of the Upper and Lower Courses at Baltusrol when he was asked to design Winged Foot's two courses.[7] The directive of the Winged Foot board to build "a man-sized course" inspired Tillinghast to create the ultimate manifestation of the design philosophy he had been developing for a decade. Likewise, Wendehack's design of the clubhouse allowed him to make tangible his design concepts; when he wrote his clubhouse design guide six years later, he included many illustrations of the Winged Foot clubhouse.

All landscapes evolve continually, and golf courses are further subject to change because of developing technology in the manufacture of balls and clubs. As the ability to drive the ball farther has advanced, courses had to respond in order to remain relevant. At Winged Foot, as at many of Tillinghast's courses, the alterations have primarily involved lengthening tees; Tillinghast anticipated a changing game and designed his holes to be flexible in that regard. Recent work on both courses overseen by premiere golf architect Gil Hanse remained true to Tillinghast's original design intent and has resulted in courses with a high degree of integrity.

The clubhouse also had alterations over the years as member requirements have changed. The dining room was expanded, as was the kitchen. None of the changes substantially altered the building, and a recent restoration essentially brought the clubhouse back to its original appearance on the interior as well as the exterior.

[7] Baltusrol Golf Club was designated a National Historic Landmark in 2014.

The courses and the clubhouse were designed at the same time and are seen as parts of a whole. While the courses are the *raison d'être* of the club, the clubhouse has, from the beginning, been an integral element. The clubhouse was built in part from the stone blasted from the landscape during the construction of the courses. The two courses, with the further contribution of the clubhouse, comprise a resource with national significance.

Four golf courses have previously been designated as National Historic Landmarks. Established in 1903 and designated in 1987, Oakmont Country Club is significant as "the oldest top-ranked course in the United States" and as "the first comprehensive example of penal golf architecture in the world."[8] Merion Golf Club, designated in 1992, is significant for containing "two of the first courses in the country to be designed in a combination of 'penal' and 'strategic' designs'" and was "designed by one of the pre-eminent golf course designers in the United States, Hugh I. Wilson."[9] The Pinehurst Historic District, designated an NHL in 1996, acquires a large part of its significance for being "allied with the life and professional career of Donald James Ross, the long time professional at Pinehurst and the most prolific golf course designer in America," as well as being a resort designed primarily by Warren Manning of the firm of Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.[10] Ross designed the golf courses, most notably Pinehurst No. 2. Baltusrol, with two courses designed by Tillinghast, was designated in 2014 and is "significant for being a seminal and wide-ranging manifestation of Tillinghast's design concepts" and as "the most important of his commissions as a designer…[because] it immediately made his national reputation and marked a turning point in his career."[11]

PROVIDE RELEVANT PROPERTY-SPECIFIC HISTORY, HISTORICAL CONTEXT, AND THEMES. JUSTIFY CRITERIA, EXCEPTIONS, AND PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE LISTED IN SECTION 2.

There is little scholarship on the history of golf course design. The appreciation of golf courses as designed landscapes is absent from much of the academic literature on the history of landscape architecture. The 2000 publication *Pioneers of Landscape Design*, edited by Charles Birnbaum and Robin Karson, a joint publication of the Cultural Landscape Foundation, the National Park Service Landscape Initiative, the Library of American Landscape History, and the Catalogue Landscape Records in the United States at Wave Hill, profiles over 130 landscape architects, but does not include a single golf course designer. Awareness of the importance of golf and golf courses as important landscapes is relatively new. The 1986 National Historic Landmark Theme Study, *Recreation in the United States*, does not include golf or golf courses among its fourteen categories (which range from baseball parks to racetracks to public gardens, zoos, and even resort hotels).[12] What few publications that take on the topic are typically small press and are not peer-reviewed, but they are usually done by persons who have extensive knowledge of the subject. For example, Geoffrey Cornish, a golf course architect who taught golf course design and history at the Harvard Graduate School of Design and Ronald Whitten, the golf

[8] Martin Aurand, "Oakmont Country Club," Oakmont, Allegheny County, PA, National Historic Landmark Nomination Form, 1987 (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC), Section 8, p. 1.
[9] Samuel Crothers, "Merion Golf Club, East and West Courses," Ardmore, Delaware County, PA, National Historic Landmark Nomination Form, 1992 (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC), Section 8, p. 2.
[10] Davyd Foard Hood and Laura A.W. Phillips, "Pinehurst Historic District," Pinehurst, Moore County, NC, National Historic Landmark Nomination Form, 1996 (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC), p. 115.
[11] Penelope S. Watson, "Baltusrol Golf Club," Springfield, Union County, NJ, National Historic Landmark Nomination Form, 2014 (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC), p. 21. The NHL nomination for Baltusrol notes that "without Baltusrol, there would be no Winged Foot"—placing Winged Foot in a hierarchical position above Baltusrol in Tillinghast's career (p. 30).
[12] James H. Charleton, *Recreation in the United States: National Historic Landmark Theme Study* (Washington, DC: National Historic Landmarks Program, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1986).

architecture editor for *Golf Digest* magazine, collaborated on a book on golf course designers.[13] To supplement these publications, the author interviewed persons with close knowledge of the art and science of golf course design. Gil Hanse, a golf course architect of high repute for his own designs, is also known for his sensitive restorations. Ben Crenshaw, whose professional playing career led to his induction into the World Golf Hall of Fame, knows classic courses not only by playing them in competition, but also through study as he started his own distinguished and highly regarded career in golf course design. Crenshaw competed at Winged Foot in US Opens and continues to play the course as an invited guest. Mike Davis is the CEO of the United States Golf Association (USGA), the body that organizes various national championships (US Amateur, US Women's Amateur, US Open, US Women's Open, US Senior Open) held on some of the best courses in the country.

Historic Context – Golf Course Design

Invented in Scotland in the Middle Ages but standardized and popularized in the late eighteenth and early twentieth centuries in Great Britain, golf began to become popular in the United States in the 1880s and 1890s. At first, games were played informally among friends, often over only one or two holes. The first golf clubs grew out of (typically) men's social clubs. In the last half of the nineteenth century, urban men's social clubs proliferated; out of those grew an interest in developing facilities in the countryside as upper- and middle-class people moved from city centers to suburbs, and golf became recognized as the ideal sport to incorporate into suburban neighborhoods as a new amenity.[14] It grew in popularity in the first decades of the twentieth century, culminating in an explosion of interest in the 1920s. The exceptional courses built from the turn of the century until the Great Depression have collectively been called the Golden Age of golf course architecture. [15]

As the game evolved, philosophies of design evolved. Geoff Shackelford, in his book *Grounds for Golf: The History and Fundamentals of Golf Course Design* (2003), breaks the evolution of course design into eras or schools: natural, penal, strategic, heroic, freeway, and frame.

- The natural school refers to the courses developed in the links land of Scotland, where virtually no "design" work was done. Courses grew organically—there was no "standard" of eighteen holes and little manipulation of the landscape beyond removal of gorse and heather. From this, courses such as St. Andrews evolved.
- The penal school was the primary philosophy of most of the first courses designed in the US. Rigid geometries (rectangular bunkers, square "postage stamp" greens), hazards sited to punish players who did not play down the middle, and the sense that the course was imposed on the site are characteristics of this era.
- The strategic school looked to the past, to the natural school, by taking into consideration the qualities of the land and incorporating its features into hole routing. Players are given options on how to approach the hole—hazards and natural features are utilized to create "risk/reward" options. Many of the designers, including Tillinghast, made pilgrimages to Scotland to study the old, natural courses for

[13] Geoffrey S. Cornish and Ronald E. Whitten, *The Architects of Golf* (New York: HarperCollins Publishers, Inc., 1981)
[14] James M. Mayo, *The American Country Club: Its Origins and Development* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1998), p. 7.
[15] The increase in numbers and advances in design between World War I and World War II led to the creation of the Golden Age concept in 1976 by Donald Steel in the first edition of *World Atlas of Golf* (https://second.wiki/wiki/goldenes_zeitalter_golfarchitektur, retrieved 30 June 2022). Geoff Shackelford, in his book *Grounds for Golf: The History and Fundamentals of Golf Course Design* (New York: Thomas Dunne Books, 2003), defines that age as 1911-1937, beginning with Charles B. Macdonald's National Golf Links of America course located on Long Island, NY and ending with Perry Maxwell's nine-hole layout for the Prairie Dunes course in Kansas.

inspiration. The strategic school designers embraced the idea that the land should dictate the course, and when earth-moving or shaping was necessary, that it look as much as if nature made the manipulation rather than man. It is this philosophy that most characterizes the Golden Age.

- The heroic school took the strategic school another step by introducing (often artificial) hazards such as ponds or waste areas that players were forced to carry rather than being given options. This school and the following grew in the post-World War II era.
- The freeway school placed speed and ease of play as priorities. This era represented the "corporatization" of the game, where getting as many players through the course as quickly as possible became a factor. These courses had fewer hazards and offered fewer options.
- The frame school places an emphasis on the visual qualities of a course rather than its playing qualities. Holes may be designed to offer stunning views, with features such as waterfalls added to provide visual interest even if they are not germane to the game itself.[16]

The Golden Age courses are centered in the strategic school, with some advanced penal designs (such as Merion and Oakmont) included due to the high quality of their layouts. It is to this era and this era's designers that later golf architects would look to for inspiration.

Early Golf Course Design

The game of golf developed gradually over half a millennium in Scotland, first on landscapes that were not altered to accommodate the game. Windswept sand dunes and hollows of bentgrass were interspersed with hazards such as collapsed animal burrows; possibly rabbit holes served as the earliest holes.[17] The most illustrious course in the world, the Old Course at St. Andrews, started in this manner, perhaps as early as 1414. In the eighteenth century, the first changes to courses were made when putting areas were developed.[18] In the mid-nineteenth century, because of congestion on courses, fairways were widened and large double greens built; this introduced the first degree of strategy into the game, as a player could now follow a longer but safer route to the hole.[19]

The game of golf came to America as early as 1779, in Charleston, South Carolina. The game grew slowly in acceptance over the next century and was played on primitive courses. The invention of the gutta-percha ball in 1848 began a revolution in the sport and instigated a steady growth in popularity. The gutta percha ball is formed in a mold by heating sap from the sapodilla tree, a native of Malaysia. The rubber-like balls flew longer and straighter than the earlier "featheries," which were feather-stuffed balls of tightly stitched leather.

Many of the early American courses were laid out by Scots immigrants, but were unimaginative, with "flat gun-platform greens, invariably oblong, round or square, supported by railway embankment sides or batters…. The bunkers that were constructed on the fairways may be described as rectangular ramparts of a peculiarly obnoxious type, stretching at regular intervals across the course."[20]

In Great Britain, before the turn of the twentieth century, heathlands close to London were discovered to be ideal for golf courses, and the course designers were innovative in manipulating the landscape. They were able

[16] Geoff Shackelford, *Grounds for Golf: The History and Fundamentals of Golf Course Design* (New York: Thomas Dunne Books, 2003), pp. 29-46.
[17] Cornish and Whitten, *Architects of Golf*, pp. 3-4.
[18] Ibid., p. 7.
[19] Ibid., p. 8.
[20] Ibid., p. 17, quoting Tom Simpson, *The Game of Golf*, Vol IX, 1931.

to create "strategic and aesthetic assets" not possible on the Scottish links.[21] However, in the United States, the quality of design was not able to keep pace with the burgeoning demand for new courses. According to Cornish and Whitten, "Consequently, most American courses in this period were primitive compared with those in Britain and Scotland. Most were built quickly and inexpensively."[22]

The designs of these first golf courses in the US were rigid and geometrical, featuring small, precisely square tee boxes and perfectly straight fairways. Greens were flat and often sunken into the fairways, making them difficult to see from a distance and prone to collecting water. The course was imposed on the natural terrain, and no attempt was made to create an attractive landscape.[23] Scots who immigrated to work as golf professionals and greens keepers designed many of the courses, while others were laid out by amateur players. These courses were penal in nature, imposed on the landscape and with rigid layouts designed to punish errant shots.

Generally speaking, a penal hole has the disadvantage of requiring the same approach every time it is played, and can become boring in time, while a strategic hole has a variety of ways it can be played and strategic "holes and courses start to feel more like puzzles."[24] While the basic unimaginative courses built during the period 1880–1915 tended to be penal in design, and the more sophisticated designs of the architects such as Charles Macdonald and Seth Raynor introduced strategy into the game, not all penal courses are necessarily inferior. As noted before, Oakmont Country Club (1904) in Pennsylvania was designated a National Historic Landmark based primarily on its design attributes as a penal course. The course at Pine Valley (New Jersey), designed primarily by George Crump (1871-1918) beginning in 1913 as a penal course, has often been cited at the best golf course in the country as well as the most difficult. Tillinghast, though a proponent of the strategic course, was involved with other of Crump's friends in finishing the course after Crump died before it was complete. The group of friends who worked with Crump on Pine Valley have been referred to as the "Philadelphia School," early adopters of the strategic philosophy.[25]

Strategic Design and the Golden Age of Golf

The transition to a more strategic design began in the decade of the 1910s. As Geoff Shackelford notes, "The main argument between advocates of the penal school designers and the strategic architects is over the placement of hazards. Penal architects like everything on the sides of play, rewarding only the straight shot and punishing only slightly wayward strokes. Strategic architects prefer fewer hazards, and when they do use bunkers, they place them in a variety of places because most golfers hit wayward shots. And if the course is well designed, the wayward shots will already receive a great deal of inconvenience by not having a reasonable angle of approach to the green."[26] Tillinghast wrote: "The old-fashioned cross bunker always leers at the player with a 'You must.' The modern diagonal hazard shows even a more ferocious face at one end as it says to the scratch man, 'You should.' But all along the line to the short end it is saying, 'You may.'"[27] A "scratch man" is

[21] Cornish and Whitten, *Architects of Golf*, pp. 21–22. Willie Park, Jr., J.F. Abercromby, H. S. Colt, and W. Herbert Fowler are the prime architects of this movement noted by Cornish and Whitten.
[22] Ibid., p. 44.
[23] Mayo, *American Country Club*, p. 63.
[24] Desi Isaacson, "The 3 Schools of Golf Architecture, Explained," *Golf*, June 7, 2020, retrieved 04 September 2022, https://golf.com/travel/3-schools-golf-course-architecture/.
[25] Geoff Shackelford, *Golden Age of Golf Design* (Chelsea, MI: Sleeping Bear Press, 1999), pp. 50–110.
[26] Shackelford, *Grounds for Golf*, p. 92.
[27] Richard C. Wolffe, Jr., Stuart F. Wolffe, and Robert S. Trebus, editors, *Gleanings from the Wayside: My Recollections as a Golf Architect* (Rockville, MD: Smith Lithograph, 2001), p. 7. This volume is a collection of A. W. Tillinghast's essays originally published in various magazines.

a player who averages at or below the par score for a course; Tillinghast wanted holes that challenged the better golfer (the scratch man) while offering opportunities to the average golfer.

Technology also was a factor in course design and the transition from penal to strategic course design. The gutta-percha ball was replaced with a rubber ball, the "Haskell," which flew much further, rendering many of the early courses too short.[28] The second sea change evolved as American golfers grew more proficient at the game and became dissatisfied with primitive courses; they wanted more sophisticated courses and thought that American architects could design them.

In 1916 there were 742 courses in the country. Seven years later the number had increased to 1,903. Then, over the next six years courses were built at a rate of 600 per year, until the total in 1929 was 5,648.[29] This exponential increase in construction from 1916 to 1929 saw a growing sophistication in design, led by a handful of architects who had made golf-course design a profession. Then came the stock market crash, the Great Depression, and World War II. Between 1932 and 1952, only two hundred new courses were built, and six hundred closed.[30]

It took many designers to build almost five thousand courses during the Golden Age, but five architects have become generally recognized as particularly consequential: Charles B. Macdonald (1855–1939); Alister MacKenzie (1870–1934); Donald Ross (1872–1948); Seth Raynor (1874–1926); and A. W. Tillinghast (1876–1942). This group of architects tended more toward strategic designs than penal. All of them had, at one point, made a pilgrimage to the Royal and Ancient Old Course at St. Andrews to see the course and to learn from the venerable "Old Tom" Morris, renowned player and keeper of the green at St. Andrews. Old Tom was a teacher, and the Old Course was his textbook. "It was…Old Tom who introduced many of its subtleties to future architects such as C. B. Macdonald, Alister MacKenzie, A. W. Tillinghast, and Donald Ross. They, in turn incorporated numerous elements of the Old Course into their work."[31]

Charles Macdonald, who played extensively on the Old Course at St. Andrews in Scotland and who, in 1894, designed the first eighteen-hole golf course in the United States at the Chicago Golf Club,[32] determined to design a course replicating the best of the holes he had studied in Great Britain. He searched the East Coast for a suitable seaside links site, finally choosing one on Long Island. With money from investors and inspiration from British courses, he designed the National Golf Links of America, opened in 1909 in Southampton, New York. On this course and the fifteen courses he subsequently designed, he used templates of twenty-one holes he considered the greatest in the British Isles, adapting the templates for local conditions, and consequently introducing strategic layouts.[33]

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[28] The first golf balls in Scotland were made of leather pouches filled with boiled feathers, known as featheries. The gutta-percha ball, made of inelastic natural latex from the sap of a genus of tropical trees, was introduced in 1848 and revolutionized the game. The second revolution came with the introduction of the "Haskell," a rubber thread wrapped around a solid rubber core, developed by Coburn Haskell, a golfer, and Bertram G. Work, an employee of the B. F. Goodrich Company in Akron, Ohio and patented on 11 April 1899 ("Golf Ball from Hairy to Haskell," Scottish Golf History, retrieved 22 August 2023, https://www.scottishgolfhistory.org/origin-of-golf-terms/golf-ball-feathery-gutty-haskell/).

[29] Cornish and Whitten, *Architects of Golf,* p. 84.

[30] Ibid*.,* p. 99.

[31] Shackelford, *Golden Age*, p. 15.

[32] Chicago Golf Club was listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance in 2020.

[33] Andy Johnson, "The Templates: The Redans of Macdonald, Raynor, and Banks," Fried Egg Golf, July 4, 2017, retrieved 28 February 2024, https://thefriedegg.com/redan-template-hole/; Jim Noyes, "Charles Blair Macdonald," *Golf Course Architecture*, January 1, 2006, retrieved 28 February 2024, https://www.golfcoursearchitecture.net/content/charles-blair-macdonald.

A physician by profession, British-born Alister MacKenzie turned to designing golf courses in 1909, first with H. S. Colt (1869-1951) and eventually on his own.[34] He designed courses all over the world, from Australia to Argentina to Ireland. In the 1920s he designed several courses in the United States, including Augusta National Golf Club, Augusta, Georgia; Cypress Point Club, Monterey Peninsula, California; Crystal Downs Country Club, Frankfort, Michigan; and Meadow Club, Fairfax, California.[35] Aspects of his signature style "included undulating greens, ...greens angled from the center of the fairway, [and] fairly large and free-form bunker shapes."[36] He was a proponent of highlighting the natural beauty of each site and of strategic course design.

Scottish-born Donald Ross apprenticed at St. Andrews before using his life savings to move to the United States at the age of twenty-seven. He settled in Massachusetts but traveled widely throughout the country. He was possibly the most prominent golf architect of the period, with a Donald Ross course being considered a status symbol. Eventually, he designed over four-hundred courses; because of the number of courses, he was not able to supervise the construction of many of them, but merely provided the design and instructions.[37] He is probably best known for designing the four courses at Pinehurst in North Carolina. He shared Tillinghast's design philosophy of making courses look as natural as possible. His best-known signature feature is a "turtleback" green, which has its highest point near the center and slopes down toward the edges.[38]

Trained as a surveyor, Seth Raynor was introduced to golf when he was hired by Macdonald to perform a boundary survey for the National Golf Links of America. He continued to work with Macdonald on most of his courses, and within five years was designing his own courses, which eventually amounted to sixty courses. Raynor followed Macdonald's lead of basing his holes on the "ideal" holes of the British courses. He died of pneumonia at the age of 51 while at the height of his career.[39]

These, among many other designers of varying degrees of talent, were the golf architects of the Golden Age. Each made a unique contribution to the developing philosophy of golf course design. While it may not be possible to determine the overall best designer, Geoffrey Cornish[40] and Ronald Whitten[41] write in *The Architects of Golf:*

> There are those who say that, in his time, Albert W. Tillinghast was indeed the best. He was not as prolific as many of his contemporaries, nor did he ever build a breathtaking course on dramatic terrain. But, they argue, his courses have endured the test of time. A look at his list of accomplishments lends support to that view. Among his best-known works are the Upper and Lower courses at Baltusrol and Ridgewood Country Club in New Jersey; the East and West courses at Winged Foot and the Black Course at Bethpage State Park in New York; the East Course of Baltimore Country Club in Maryland; San Francisco Golf Club in California; and Brook Hollow Country Club in Texas. These courses, as well as many others Tillie [Tillinghast] designed, survived over the years, having been changed very

[34] Cornish and Whitten, *Architects of Golf*, p. 81.
[35] Of these, only Augusta National Golf Club is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (1979).
[36] "Alister MacKenzie," Wikipedia, retrieved 30 June 2022, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alister_MacKenzie.
[37] Cornish and Whitten, *Architects of Golf*, p. 94.
[38] Sully, "The Art of Don Ross—Discovering the Architect Behind Legendary Golf Courses," The Golf Academy, February 20, 2018, retrieved 28 February 2024, https://thegolfacademy.org/2018/02/20/don-ross-architect-of-golfs-legendary-courses/.
[39] AML, "Seth Raynor: Paradoxical Designer," *Golf Architecture* 22 (October 2010), retrieved 29 February 2024, https://www.golfcoursearchitecture.net/content/Seth-Raynor-paradoxical-designer#.U5j5q_mwLYg; "Seth Raynor," GolfPass, retrieved 29 February 2024, https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/architects/2889-seth-raynor/.
[40] Cornish (1914–2012) was a golf course architect, author and historian; he received an honorary doctorate from the University of Massachusetts, and taught golf course design and history at the Harvard Graduate School of Design.
[41] Whitten (1964–) is the golf architecture editor for *Golf Digest.*

little.[42]

Golf Course Design, 1950s-1980s

Following the hiatus in golf course construction caused by the Great Depression and World War II and lasting into the early 1950s, course design began to emphasize size and difficulty combined with concessions to maintenance. For example, Robert Bruce Harris, designing in the mid-1950s, created large bunkers, somewhat distanced from large, round greens, with the rationale that tractors with gang mowers could drive between the bunkers and the greens.[43]

Golf rose in popularity again along with the growing prosperity of the late 1950s, and the leading designer of the period was Robert Trent Jones. Jones's philosophy has been called the heroic approach, which is a combination of the penal and strategic schools of design. "In a heroic hole, players are presented with the option to absorb risk for a greater reward… A heroic hole makes you think about risk and reward even more than a strategic hole because the penalty for missing is severe, but the reward for pulling off a great shot is prominent."[44] Jones "built big courses with bunkers parallel to fairways in formulaic positions. Green design also tended to be repetitive…[He] built fairway bunkers at 250 yards from the tee, parallel to the fairway no matter what the topography."[45] He introduced artificial water hazards such as ponds into the landscape, creating forced carries. Thus, in the quest for harder courses, many of the subtleties of the Golden Age designs were discarded.

Through the 1970s, course architects gave owners the increasingly longer and more difficult courses that they requested, until in the 1980s the pendulum started to swing back toward the wider fairways and complex greens that characterized the classic courses of the 1920s. According to golf course architect Brian Silva, by 2018, "Both new courses and restoration are evolving into something closer to where they were 60 years ago."[46] Recognizing that many of the classic courses from the Golden Age are still great tests of golf, modern golf architects have turned to those courses for inspiration and often to the writings of their designers, most notably A. W. Tillinghast. Geoffrey Cornish, in his forward to a collection of Tillinghast essays, remarked that, "The world of golf is indebted to A. W. Tillinghast for both his masterful creations and his informative, prolific literary compositions…(that) focused on design, construction, and maintenance."[47]

Albert Warren Tillinghast (1874–1942)

Albert Warren Tillinghast was one of the premiere golf architects practicing during the Golden Age, but his early life was not auspicious. He led a life of ease growing up. The scion of a wealthy Philadelphia family (his father Benjamin Tillinghast was a rubber manufacturer), he failed to graduate from any of the schools he attended. In 1895 he married Lillian Heath Quigley (1877–1951), and the 1900 and 1910 censuses find Albert, Lillian, and their two daughters living with Tillinghast's parents. He was working for his father and listed his occupation as "rubber salesman," a designation he was still using as late as 1917–1918 when he filled out his

[42] Cornish and Whitten, *Architects of Golf*, pp. 64, 66.
[43] Cal Simmons, "The Evolution of Golf Course Design," A Life in Golf, February 19, 2018, retrieved 04 September 2022, https://alifein.golf/home/2018/2/19/50-years-of-change-in-golf-course-architecture. Simmons is a journalist and competitive golfer who blogs about courses he plays and competes on.
[44] Isaacson, "The 3 Schools of Golf Architecture, Explained."
[45] Simmons, "Evolution of Golf Course Design."
[46] Ibid., quoting Brian Silva.
[47] Wolffe, et al., *Gleanings,* p 7.

draft card during World War I. Tillinghast did not apply himself to anything in life until he discovered the game of golf, which provided him with purpose and direction.

Albert Tillinghast was one of a group of five golf-playing friends who turned to golf architecture and made up what has been called the Philadelphia School of design. They debated design theories among themselves and arrived at similar philosophies that each put an individual stamp on. Of the five, Tillinghast was the one who established a long-lasting professional career and interpreted the group's philosophy through his writing. The other members and their most notable designs were George Thomas (Riviera Country Club); George Crump (Pine Valley Golf Club); Hugh Wilson (Merion Golf Club); and William Flynn (Shinnecock Hills Golf Club).

Golf became Tillinghast's passion, and no facet of the game escaped his attention. He immersed himself in the game, developing his natural talents to become a gifted photographer; a published author of humorous fiction about golf as well as of a philosophy of golf design; an entrepreneur of miniature golf courses and driving ranges; and a very accomplished player of the game itself. It was at the age of thirty-five that Tillinghast found his true calling as a golf course architect when he was invited by an affluent family friend, Charles Campbell Worthington, to lay out a course for Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, located in Pennsylvania on the Delaware River, just north of the Delaware Water Gap.[48]

His career took off immediately from that point, and over the next decade he designed several notable courses that garnered him national recognition and visibility. His projects included the Brackenridge Park Golf Course, a municipal course in San Antonio, Texas; the highly rated San Francisco Golf Club in California; Shackamaxon and Somerset Hills in New Jersey; as well as several courses in Florida. During this period, his design philosophy was still evolving, and at Shackamaxon and Somerset Hills he incorporated features such as "chocolate drop" mounds and "alpinization." As his design philosophy subsequently matured, he later dismissed both features as being artificial and not in accord with a natural course.[49]

Tillinghast was just emerging as a nationally known architect in the early 1920s when he was hired for what became the Upper and Lower Courses at Baltusrol Golf Club in New Jersey. That thirty-six-hole project established his reputation as a nationally preeminent golf course architect, and his services were in great demand for the rest of the decade. He had just finished work at Baltusrol when he was commissioned to design the two courses at the new Winged Foot Golf Club in Mamaroneck in New York in 1922. In addition to Baltusrol, the Winged Foot board would have been familiar with the course he designed across Griffen Avenue at Quaker Ridge Golf Club, which had opened in 1918. Throughout the 1920s, he continued working and designed courses that included Five Farms East, suburban Baltimore, Maryland; the Newport Country Club in Newport, Rhode Island; and the Ridgewood Country Club in Paramus, New Jersey.

The onset of the Great Depression brought the construction of most golf courses to a sudden halt, ending the Golden Age of American golf course design. Tillinghast, along with many other architects of golf courses and buildings, suddenly had to look elsewhere to make a living.[50] In 1930, one year after finishing his oversight of the Ridgewood Country Club courses, Tillinghast opened an antiques store, Wister Antiques Tillinghast, Inc.,

[48] C.C Worthington, of the Worthington Pump Company and original developer of Shawnee, was a friend of Tillinghast's father. Reportedly the elder Tillinghast suggested to Worthington that his son would like to try his hand at designing the new course to be added to the original nine holes and thus secured him the commission.
[49] "Chocolate drops" refers to a row of small mounds that in form resemble giant Hershey's Kisses (which originated in 1907). "Alpinization" refers to breaking up the fairway and rough into miniature ranges of mountain and valley, a concept that appears to have been brought from Great Britain by Tillinghast.
[50] Philip Young, *Tillinghast: Creator of Golf Courses* (Pearl River, NY: Future Classics of Golf, 2005), p. 116. Tillinghast was a heavy drinker up until this time, but simultaneously with his career falling apart, he gave up drinking for good.

out of his house in Harrington Park, New Jersey. He also increased his writing for *Golf Illustrated* and other magazines. But he had one last masterpiece to design. In 1933, he was commissioned by Robert Moses, president of the Long Island State Park Commission, to consult on the design of courses for the newly created Bethpage State Park. Tillinghast helped design three new courses, the Red, Blue, and Black, and modified an existing course which was then named the Yellow Course. While there is some debate as to the level of his involvement with the Blue and Yellow Courses, he was closely involved in the routing and design of the Black Course. The Black Course at Bethpage is consistently ranked as one of the best public courses in the country, and its design marked the end of Tillinghast's career.[51]

Tillinghast retired from designing complete golf courses in 1935 when many clubs were financially precarious and work was scarce. George Jacobus (1898–1965), who was the president of the Professional Golfers' Association of America (PGA) at the time, had also been the head professional at Ridgewood Country Club since 1919, and knew Tillinghast from his work there in the 1920s.[52] In 1935, Jacobus developed an idea that benefited the PGA, PGA member clubs, and Tillinghast: the PGA would hire Tillinghast to visit member clubs at no charge to them and make suggestions for course improvements. The scheme benefitted the PGA by retaining membership during the Great Depression, benefitted the clubs by providing free advice from one of the top golf architects in the nation, and benefitted Tillinghast by giving him work. Tillinghast described the undertaking in the following terms: "the P.G.A. is retaining the undivided services of a golf course architect of international repute and day after day, week after week, month after month he will reach to the far corners and visit even the little, out-of-the-way courses, to help them with their problems."[53] The venture immediately succeeded beyond all expectations. The clubs were delighted to have the opportunity for advice from an architect with Tillinghast's ability, and as a result Tillinghast visited hundreds of golf clubs across the country over the next two years. In addition to the well-known courses for which Tillinghast was the sole designer, his mark can be found on hundreds of less significant courses, making him responsible for raising the level of golf course design at a local level throughout the nation.

The Tillinghasts lost their Harrington Park house to foreclosure in 1936, precipitating a move west to California. With a partner, in 1939, Tillinghast and his wife opened an antiques shop in Beverly Hills, Tillinghast Authentic Antiques, Inc., again offering—among other wares—their own household furnishings. His last foray into golf course architecture was in association with William P. "Billy" Bell, but his heart was not in it and success was limited. Tillinghast suffered a serious heart attack in 1940. After moving to Toledo, Ohio to live with his daughter, he suffered a second heart attack and died in 1942 at the age of 68.[54]

Tillinghast was more than a foremost designer. He became a leader in the world of golf in the 1920s through his exuberant personality coupled with his passion for and knowledge of the game. Tillinghast was not shy about self-promotion; he styled himself "The Dean of American Born Golf Course Architects" in his advertising. There was no aspect of the game that eluded his creativity, starting with a matter so small as naming each hole.

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[51] Young, *Tillinghast*, pp. 116–130.

[52] The PGA (Professional Golfers' Association of America) was first discussed at a meeting instigated by merchant Rodman Wannamaker in January 1916, which was held at the New York Wannamaker store, and which was attended by Tillinghast. An early proponent of such an organization was Charles Worthington, the industrialist who had hired Tillinghast for his first course design. The purpose of the association was to promote an interest in golf, set standards, and benefit its members. It was formally founded on April 10, 1916. Over the years, the association has concentrated on supporting club professionals rather than tournament players, with the PGA Tour operating as a separate spin-off organization since 1968. "History of the PGA of America," PGA of America, Media Guide, 2011, retrieved 28 February 2024, https://images.pgalinks.com/vmc/pressReleases/MG_2011PGAHistory.pdf.

[53] A. W. Tillinghast, writing in *Golf Illustrated*, July and August 1935, quoted in Young, *Tillinghast*, p. 139.

[54] Young, *Tillinghast*, pp. 142-180.

> Tillie [Tillinghast] the photographer carried the best camera equipment on his pilgrimages to Scotland, where he took superb pictures of golf scenes and celebrities. Tillie the author wrote humorous, fictional pieces about golf which his daughter, Elsie, would later describe as "immense, gushing sentimentalism." Tillie the advocate was forever promoting the virtues of public golf, and Tillie the entrepreneur owned a combination miniature golf course-driving range with lights, covered booths, and long-hitting contests. Tillie the phrase maker is said to have coined the word 'birdie,' though by his own account the term came into more or less spontaneous use among a group of Philadelphia golfers…. Tillie the tournament organizer ran the Shawnee Open, and Tillie the statesman was one of the founders of PGA of America. Tillie the reporter wrote a syndicated column and published annual, highly subjective…rankings of the top 12 Americans in three categories – professional, amateur, and woman amateur…. Tillie the player had enough of a game to make a respectable match against the top amateurs of the day…[55]

Tillinghast's Design Philosophy and Winged Foot

As a designer, Tillinghast may be best remembered for his contributions to the strategic course type and in harmonizing course design with the natural landscape.[56] In addition to his general design concepts, he harbored strong opinions regarding each individual element of a hole: the tee, the fairway, the bunkers, and the green, all of which are manifest in his design for Winged Foot.

Of tees he wrote the following: "The ideal teeing ground is nothing more than a great level area, which will permit the placing of the tee-markers in many, many places."[57] Examples of this tee design are Holes #3 and #13 on the East Course. In developing this approach, he outright rejected the small, mathematically designed tees common before that time. His larger and more varied tees allowed for different strategic approaches to the hole, as well as accommodating varying weather and wind conditions. "Often when there are two or three teeing grounds provided for one hole, they are laid out in a straight line," Tillinghast wrote. "This not only looks artificial but the arrangement robs the hole of variety."[58] Large tee boxes allow for the actual teeing area to be moved forward, backward, or side-to-side each day, changing the character of the hole from day to day. Different sightlines from the teeing area change the golfer's decision-making and aiming points. Tillinghast was also cognizant that changes in golf equipment were changing the game. New designs and materials for clubs and balls meant that the average golfer could hit the ball farther. In some cases, older courses designed only a decade before Winged Foot were rendered obsolete due to the new technologies. The holes, which followed each other like a chain, had no room for extension. Tillinghast preferred to shingle his holes so that, if necessary, new tee boxes could be constructed behind the originals, lengthening the hole without interfering with the previous hole.[59]

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[55] Richard Wolffe, Jr. and Robert S. Trebus, *The Course Beautiful: A Collection of Original Articles and Photographs on Golf Course Design by Albert Warren Tillinghast* (Lynchburg, VA: TreeWolf Productions, 1995), p. 6.

[56] There is only one path from the tee to the hole in a penal course design; any deviation from this course is "penalized" by confrontation with a hazard such as a bunker or pond. There is more than one path in the strategic course, each having advantages and disadvantages. For example, the most direct route might play over a bunker, while the safer route around the bunker would be longer. On strategic courses, often the most direct line is rewarded with an easier approach to the green. Players must strategize which route best suits their abilities.

[57] Young, *Tillinghast*, p. 195, quoting Tillinghast originally published in *Golf Illustrated*.

[58] Young, *Tillinghast*, p. 196, quoting Tillinghast, writing in *The American Golfer*, May 1932.

[59] Interview with Rees Jones by James Gabbert, 25 July 2013. Rees Jones is the son of Robert Trent Jones, golf architect known as the "Open Doctor" for his work on courses in preparation for hosting US Open tournaments. Robert T. Jones worked on both Baltusrol and Winged Foot. Rees Jones, a golf architect himself who worked to restore Baltusrol, was interviewed in connection with the Baltusrol NHL nomination and remarked how prescient Tillinghast was by adding flexibility into his course layouts.

Tillinghast was adamantly against straight fairways: "Without a doubt one of the most certain earmarks of a modern golf course are twisting, irregular shaped fairways."[60] He believed that angled fairways provided more challenge and attractiveness and made better use of the natural terrain. The Winged Foot courses feature numerous illustrations of this philosophy, including Holes #12, 14, 16, 17, and 18 on the West Course, and #4, 8, 9, 12, and 14 on the East Course. He also believed holes should not be lengthened for the sake of it but should be "just as long as they play," that is, with a length that works best with the terrain.[61] An outstanding example of this philosophy is Hole #12 on the West Course, a relatively short par 5. The natural slope of the land is from right to left, but the hole doglegs to the left, optimizing play down the right side. A long drive to the left is blocked by trees; a long drive to the right is threatened by sand bunkers.

The third and terminal element of each hole is the green, and Tillinghast's greens have been called legendary. They can be, in the words of one observer, "bold and imaginative, subtle and cunning, huge and sweeping, small and flat."[62] Tillinghast firmly believed it was the quality of the greens that made the course. His most often quoted design maxim is "a controlled shot to a closely guarded green is the surest test of any man's golf." He added "Extremely large greens breed slovenly play."[63] Professional golfer and course designer Ben Crenshaw said of Tillinghast's greens, "I'm not saying they're subtle, but they don't have the ferocious slopes that some of the other architects have…if you have a little breeze out then the contours sort of magnify themselves and they're tough to putt…you really have to pay attention to what you're doing."[64]

One of his exceptional greens at Winged Foot is Hole #9 on the West Course, of which the following has been written by Tillinghast biographer Philip Young: "Despite the undulations in this green there are numerous pin positions, each presenting a different challenge for the player. From how to approach the green, to what portion to aim for, to using the ridge to aid in an attempt to have your shot end up close to the pin; this is an example of a Tillinghast green at its finest."[65]

The fourth element on which Tillinghast held strong opinions were bunkers. Reacting against the masses of indistinguishable bunkers found on earlier courses, Tillinghast instead used a small number of bunkers in more judicious fashion and designed almost no two alike. He believed that bunkers should be "artistically dynamic in design and often accomplished this through the use of 'finger-like' protrusions into the bunker itself."[66] His bunkers are easy to get into but hard to get out of, and often were constructed with a back side that rises up above the level of the surrounding fairway. Greenside bunkers he placed as closely as possible to the green. Every hole at Winged Foot has its share of unique and artistically conceived Tillinghast bunkers. After a visit to lay out a course on an army post in San Antonio in 1918, Tillinghast's use of bunkers (or pits, as he called them) evolved, adopting a "less is more" attitude: "I gradually found myself cutting down the numbers of fairway pits and trusting more and more to the contours of terrain for demands placed on tee shots and those to the green generally. Contoured approaches to greens and the shaping and contouring of the greens began to assume greater significance…"[67]

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[60] Young, *Tillinghast*, p. 200.
[61] Ibid., p. 208.
[62] Ibid., p. 215.
[63] Quoted in Robert S. Trebus and Richard C. Wolffe, Jr., *Baltusrol, 100 Years: The Centennial History of Baltusrol Golf Club* (Lynchburg, VA: Progress Printing, 1995), p. 72.
[64] Interview with Ben Crenshaw, 08 March 2022. Ben Crenshaw is a former PGA Tour player, selected for the World Golf Hall of Fame. He was known as one of the best putters on the PGA Tour.
[65] Young, *Tillinghast*, pp. 218–219.
[66] Ibid., p. 226.
[67] Wolffe, et al., *Gleanings*, p. 83 (originally published in *Golf illustrated* in 1924).

Bunkers were the one element that Tillinghast himself altered at Winged Foot after the original construction. Golf course architect Gil Hanse, during his restoration of the course, discovered that as originally built in 1923, the bunkers were "primarily grass-faced and…very steep." Hanse concluded that, "Prior to the 1929 US Open Tillinghast came back in and he raised all the sand on the faces. I think he thought visually it [the original bunker design] wasn't as impressive and so [after] the first seven years of the golf courses' existence the aesthetics of it changed dramatically but thankfully that was led by the golf course architect."[68]

Some see Tillinghast's particular accomplishment at Winged Foot as having successfully designed thirty-six memorable holes of golf on a relatively constricted site with rock outcroppings. Gil Hanse stated, "Winged Foot is not a great piece of land for a golf course…For him to be able to get 36 individual exciting golf holes in that landscape is a testament to his skill and his ability."[69] According to Ben Crenshaw, "The way that golf courses were built then you had to find a very acceptable piece of property and not try to do a lot to it. But in order for all 36 holes to fit on Winged Foot's land…it was some rough going at times…but he did it in a beautiful way…If one was to survey that property…one has to come up with the summation that Tillinghast…got out of it every inch of possibility that could be imagined, and…that's what set him apart as an architect and a golf course builder. The holes might appear cramped on that piece of land but it never felt that way at all."[70] It took a considerable amount of manipulation, including blasting away chunks of granite outcroppings to wring two courses and a clubhouse out of that site. Nevertheless, Tillinghast's design rests easy on the landscape—the exposed granite gives no evidence of the amount of work used to shape it. It is a "naturalistic" landscape more so than a "natural" one. Naturalistic landscapes were a hallmark of the strategic designers. As Geoff Shackelford noted, "The more natural the layout is, the more it gives the player a feeling of battling nature and the more interesting the battle becomes. The notion of an ultra-natural style of design was the goal of architects practicing in the 1920s…".[71] Shackelford later quotes Tillinghast: "A round of golf should provide eighteen inspirations – not necessarily thrills, for spectacular holes may be sadly overdone. Every hole must be constructed to provide charm without being obtrusive with it."[72]

Another unusual aspect of Winged Foot's design is the manner in which the courses wrap around each other, and to a certain extent mirror one another. The holes are not exactly alike, but according to Hanse, Tillinghast "actually did draw inspiration from one course to the other in different ways…. It's an interesting routing and… I thought… it was an amazing bit of his work…that when you look across the landscape you can't determine which course is which…. There was a flow that Tillinghast tried to create through the property…you could find an element of that on the East that also matched the one over on the West. They weren't exact replicas but they were kindred spirits."[73] Geoff Shackelford, in captioning a photograph of the 18th green on the West Course, used Tillinghast's own words to describe his design: "As the various holes come to life, they were of a sturdy breed. The contouring of the greens places a premium on the placement of the drives, but never is there the necessity of facing a prodigious carry of the sink-or-swim sort. It is only the knowledge that the next shot must be played with rifle accuracy that brings the realization that the drive must be placed. The holes are like men, all rather similar from foot to neck, but with the greens showing the same varying characteristics as human

[68] Interview with Gil Hanse, 07 March 2022. Gil Hanse is a golf course designer known for both his original designs and for his sensitive restorations of classic golf courses.
[69] Hanse interview, 07 March 2022.
[70] Crenshaw interview, 08 March 2022.
[71] Shackelford, *Grounds for Golf*, p. 90.
[72] Ibid., p. 137.
[73] Hanse interview, 07 March 2022.

faces."[74]

In his history of golf course design, Shackelford noted that Tillinghast varied his design style from project to project, utilizing the land at hand as the key to his designs.

> Consider his two most famous courses, Winged Foot's West Course and Baltusrol's Lower Course. Both United States Open sites were built within two years of each other and within a short distance of one another. Yet few golfers could guess that they were designed by the same man. Winged Foot's West Course features propped up greens guarded by beautiful sand-faced bunkers. Each bunker has individual character, created by interesting grass capes and bays. The Winged Foot holes are defined by their greens, while the tee-to-fringe portion of Winged Foot is… as challenging as any course ever built. Meanwhile Baltusrol has more variety in the look and character of the holes; the bunkers are grass-faced in style as opposed to the sand-flashed look found at Winged Foot; and Baltusrol has a unique routing that includes back-to-back par-5s at the end of the round. Yet all of these unusual quirks function in a stylish manner.…[75]

Geoffrey Cornish noted Tillinghast's devotion to letting the land dictate the course: "He… understood that engineering and science were inherent to works of art and incorporated agronomic and engineering principles into his own creations. Tillinghast used the site, not the drawing board, as his canvas."[76]

Often referred to as Tillinghast's masterpiece, Winged Foot Golf Club received national approbation just six years after completion, when it was selected to host the 1929 US Open. Never before nor since has a course so new been selected to host such a prestigious national tournament, attesting to the immediately recognizable eminence of Tillinghast's design. In addition to the 1929 Open, other notable national tournaments that have been held on the two courses over the years include the 1940 US Amateur (West Course); the 1957 US Women's Open (East Course); the 1959 US Men's Open (West Course); the 1972 US Women's Open (East Course); the 1974 US Men's Open (West Course); the inaugural USGA Senior Open in 1980 (East Course); the 1984 US Open (West Course); the 1997 PGA Championship (West Course); the 2004 US Amateur (East and West Course); the 2006 US Open (West Course); and the 2020 US Open (West Course). The course has been selected to host the 2028 US Open, as well. Winged Foot has hosted thirteen national championships, surpassed only by Merion Golf Club (NHL), Oakmont Country Club (NHL), the Country Club at Brookline, Massachusetts, and Baltusrol Golf Club (NHL).

Changes in membership numbers, changes in the game and the evolution of equipment, along with changes in maintenance patterns, all have factored into the evolution of golf courses. Alterations are usually made before hosting a major tournament, to increase the challenge of the course for nationally ranked players. Winged Foot is no exception. Alterations were made in preparation for some of the later championships. All the golf architects known to have worked on the courses at Winged Foot have been at the top of their profession, with established national reputations. They include Robert Trent Jones, who made revisions to both courses; L. S. "Dick" Wilson, who revised Hole #3 on the West Course; and George and Tom Fazio, who made revisions to the West Course. Most changes made over time have been reversed, and Winged Foot was returned to Tillinghast's original vision in time for the 2020 US Open.

Between 2013 and 2018, Gil Hanse, founder and president of Hanse Golf Course Design, Inc. of Malvern,

[74] Shackelford, *Grounds for Golf*, p. 85.
[75] Ibid., p. 165.
[76] Wolffe, et al., *Gleanings*, p. 7.

Pennsylvania, has restored both courses, reinstating many of their original features and Tillinghast's initial 1920s design intent.[77] When restoring courses, Hanse focuses on the original design, as opposed to leaving his own personal imprint. "It's almost like an archaeological site," Hanse has stated. "We look for old buried bunkers. We dig and find the old sand sometimes."[78] Regarding greens, Hanse said:

> When we got into the greens themselves we started from an excavation perspective on the perimeter of the greens. We would look for the soil layering trying to determine over time where the original layer might have been, so we understood where the tie-ins were going to occur as it related to the bunkers and the edges. Since all the greens were up we were… running to the edge and then we knew it would drop off. And so we would try to understand those edge conditions because they would then inform us as to how those expanded edges would tie into the center – the internal contours on the greens.[79]

Tillinghast's two Winged Foot courses have been lauded continually over their almost century-long existence. In 1982, *100 Greatest Golf Courses* listed the West Course in the top ten of its fifty best courses.[80] *Golf Digest*, in its ranking of the 100 best courses in America, always includes both the West and East Courses separately, with the West Course often being ranked in the top ten.[81]

Through his work for the PGA in the 1930s, Tillinghast worked on hundreds of courses; courses for which he is credited for the entire design include approximately eighty-six. Of those, thirty-five either were nine-hole courses, designed but never built, attributed to Tillinghast but actually designed by others, or are no longer extant. Of the remaining fifty-one, at least eighteen have diminished physical integrity through substantial redesign or the loss of individual holes. Of the thirty-five extant courses with a reasonable degree of physical integrity of the original design intent, there are nine courses in seven clubs that are generally considered to comprise the core of Tillinghast's design legacy. Those courses have appeared repeatedly on *Golf Digest's* biennial list of the 100 best courses in the United States.[82] He also claimed to have worked on over 1,000

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[77] Hanse holds a Master of Landscape Architecture from Cornell University; while at Cornell, he received the William Frederick Dreer Award, which enabled him to spend a year in the United Kingdom studying historic golf course architecture and interning with the firm of Hawtree and Son, which was founded in 1912 and is possibly the oldest continuously practicing golf-course architectural firm in the world. Hanse was the architect for the golf course commissioned for the 2016 Olympics in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

[78] Monte Burke, "Q&A with Golf Course Designer, Gil Hanse," *Forbes*, April 4, 2012, retrieved 12 July 2018, http://www.forbes.com/sites/monteburke/2012/04/04qa-with-golf-course-designer-gil-hanse/; retrieved 12 July 2018.

[79] Hanse interview, 07 March 2022.

[80] Ross Goodner, "America's Top 50 Courses," in William Davis, *100 Greatest Golf Courses—and Then Some* (Trumbull, CT: Golf Digest/Tennis, Inc.; New York: Simon and Schuster, 1986; originally published 1982).

[81] "Winged Foot Golf Club: East," *Golf Digest*, retrieved 27 February 2024, ttps://www.golfdigest.com/courses/ny/winged-foot-golf-club-east; "Winged Foot Golf Club: West," *Golf Digest*, retrieved 27 February 2024, https://www.golfdigest.com/courses/ny/winged-foot-golf-club-west-course

[82] Derek Duncan and Stephen Hennessey, "America's 100 Greatest Golf Courses," *Golf Digest*, May 3, 2023, retrieved 27 February 2024, https://www.golfdigest.com/gallery/americas-100-greatest-golf-courses-ranking.html. In alphabetical order, with their *Golf Digest* 2021-2022 ranking, they are:

- Baltimore Country Club Five Farms East, Baltimore MD; not ranked in 2021-2022 ("Baltimore Country Club: East," *Golf Digest*, retrieved 27 February 2024, https://www.golfdigest.com/courses/md/baltimore-country-club-east);
- Baltusrol Golf Club Upper and Lower Courses, Springfield, NJ (36 holes); Lower Course #45, ranked for all 56 years; Upper Course, #63, ranked for the last 10 years;
- Bethpage State Park Black Course, Farmingdale, NY; #40, ranked for 32 years;
- Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Scarsdale, NJ: #76, ranked for 52 years;
- Ridgewood Country Club, Paramus, NJ (27 holes); not ranked in 2021-2022 ("Ridgewood Country Club: East/West/Center," *Golf Digest*, retrieved 27 February 2024, https://www.golfdigest.com/courses/nj/ridgewood-country-club);
- San Francisco Golf Club, San Francisco, CA; #36, ranked for 51 years;
- Winged Foot Golf Club, West and East Courses, Mamaroneck, NY (36 holes); West Course, #12, ranked for all 56 years; East Course, #41, ranked for 37 years.

courses, mostly through his service as the PGA consulting architect. In that capacity, he worked with many clubs to alter some aspects of their courses, from hole routing to hazard removal to wholesale re-working of layouts. There are many courses designed by others, including greats such as Donald Ross, that have Tillinghast "tweaks."

With numerous first-rate golf architects practicing over the last century, it is a remarkable achievement that, even today, seven out of what are currently considered the best 100 golf courses in the country were designed by Tillinghast, positioning him as a top-ranked golf course architect at the national level. Of the nine courses noted above, there is general consensus among golf historians and course analysts that Tillinghast's masterworks are the Baltusrol complex, Bethpage Black, and the Winged Foot complex. Tillinghast did not produce cookie-cutter designs, and all three have individual merit, but Winged Foot is often cited by experts and historians as the finest among these three. Tillinghast himself reportedly thought it the exemplar of his career and "…considered Winged Foot to be his finest work."[83] He considered the 10th hole on the West Course "the best par-3 I ever built."[84]

Clifford C. Wendehack (1885–1948)

Clifford Wendehack's clubhouse design for Winged Foot contributes equally with Tillinghast's courses to the significance of Winged Foot Golf Club at a national level. His and Tillinghast's designs proceeded simultaneously, with the drawings for the clubhouse being completed by the end of 1922, as construction of the two courses was underway. In his writings, "Tillinghast avidly espoused the cooperation of the building architect, landscape architect and course architect to achieve a well-sited and workable clubhouse."[85]

Clifford Wendehack, a New York City native, was the foremost architect of golf and country clubhouses in the Americas during the 1920s. Wendehack studied in Italy, France, and England, but he did not receive a degree in architecture, following the common practice of the time of learning the profession through years of apprenticeship. Starting at about the age of seventeen, he began his apprenticeship as a draftsman in the atelier of Donn Barber, a leading Beaux-Arts architect. Wendehack worked off and on for Barber for the first two decades of the twentieth century, with short stretches of employment in the offices of William Welles Bosworth, whose work included the design of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) campus in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the restoration of the Palace of Versailles and Notre-Dame de Reims cathedral in France; Pell & Corbett, which designed the 1908 building for the Maryland Institute College of Art; and Wilder & White, the firm which secured the commission for the Washington State Capitol campus plan and Temple of Justice in Olympia, Washington. Concurrently, Wendehack also worked by himself under his own name from 1905 until 1921, with an interlude of working with a partner between 1911 and 1914. In his early thirties, he opened his own office on a full-time basis, in the Architects' Building at 101 Park Avenue, New York City.[86]

When working with Barber, Wendehack would have worked on the atelier's civic buildings (the Connecticut State Library and Supreme Court Building, and the New Castle County Court House and Wilmington City Hall in Delaware) and banks, among them the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company in Indianapolis and the National

[83] Merrell Noden, "The Glory of Winged Foot," *Links*, May/June 2006, p. 49.
[84] Shackelford, *Golden Age*, p. 85 (caption).
[85] Richard Diedrich, *The 19th Hole: Architecture of the Golf Clubhouse* (Victoria, Australia: The Images Publishing Group, 2008), p. 11.
[86] Clifford Wendehack's "Application for Membership" in the American Institute of Architects (AIA), 15 April 1921; facsimile available from the online AIA Historical Directory of American Architects.

Park Bank on Park Avenue in Manhattan. However, when he went into business for himself, he began specializing in clubhouses, as well as residences, and the former became his forte. Wendehack married teacher Daisybelle Frances Rinck in 1911. According to the 1920 census, they were then living in Upper Montclair, New Jersey, in a house that Wendehack appears to have designed. They lived there for the rest of their lives. The couple had no children.

Starting before 1920 and continuing on through the 1930s, Wendehack was the foremost designer of clubhouses in North America, and one notable example in South America. The following constitute major commissions which he fielded during this era:

Norwood Country Club, West Long Branch, NJ, 1919 (now West Long Branch Community Center);
North Jersey Country Club, Wayne, NJ, 1923;
Rock Spring Country Club, West Orange, NJ, 1926;
Park Country Club, Buffalo, NY, 1927;
Douglaston Park, Queens, NY, ca. 1927 (formerly North Hills Country Club);
Hackensack Golf Club, Oradell, NJ, 1928;
Caracas Country Club, Caracas Venezuela, 1928;
Ridgewood Country Club, Paramus, NJ, 1929 (course designed by Tillinghast);
Forsgate Country Club, Monroe Township, NJ, 1930;
Bethpage State Park Golf Courses, Farmingdale, NY (Black Course attributed to Tillinghast), 1935;
The Pennhills Club, Bradford, PA, 1937.

His projects include the most outstanding clubhouses of the era, and during the 1920s, his writings set the standards for other architects. The March 1925 edition of *Architectural Forum* magazine was focused on golf and country clubs. Wendehack contributed a major article, "Developing the Country Club Plan," in which he discussed his philosophy of planning and design, including his treatment of the Winged Foot clubhouse, with a rendering and schematic plans.[87] He expanded this article into a hardcover publication, *Golf and Country Clubs*, in 1929.

Wendehack's work is cited in Richard Diedrich's 2008 book on the history of clubhouse design, *The 19th Hole: Architecture of the Golf Clubhouse*. In his book, Diedrich wrote, "A leader of clubhouse architects in the 1920s was Clifford C. Wendehack, best known for his design of the Winged Foot Golf Club clubhouse, which was created with stone excavated for the golf course and was the epitome of what a golf clubhouse might be…[I]t was Wendehack's 1929 book…that validated the body of clubhouse design work in the 1920s. The subtitle of the book, *A Survey of the Requirement of Planning Construction and Equipment of the Modern Club House*, revealed the text to be a 'need to know' book for architects, member committees, and developers on how to plan and construct a clubhouse."[88] As a final tribute to Wendehack and Winged Foot, Diedrich selected a photograph of the Winged Foot clubhouse to grace the cover of his book.

Wendehack also was an authority on early Dutch architecture, and in 1925 authored "An Architectural Monograph: Early Dutch Houses of New Jersey," which was published in *The White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*.[89] In the 1930s, with fewer clubhouses being built, he became involved in Better Homes in America, a movement to improve housing conditions which had been initiated by magazine editor

[87] Clifford Wendehack, "Developing the Country Club Plan," *The Architectural Forum*, March 1925, pp. 139–144.
[88] Diedrich, *19th Hole*, pp. 11-12.
[89] Clifford C. Wendehack, "An Architectural Monograph: Early Dutch Houses of New Jersey," *The White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, Volume XI, no. 3 (New York: Marchbanks Press, 1925).

Marie Meloney of the Butterick Publishing Company after World War I. He was co-designer of a demonstration house constructed in 1934 at the corner of Park Avenue and 39th Street in New York City, a project in which Dr. Lillian Gilbreth was also involved.[90] Gilbreth was a pioneer in applied psychology and engineering; she and her husband Frank were known for their research in time, motion, and fatigue in the workplace. Dr. Gilbreth also wrote extensively on home design, paying particular attention to kitchens and their efficiency.

Winged Foot Golf Club Culture

Winged Foot Golf Club was organized by members of the New York Athletic Club (founded 1868), membership in which was limited to Christian White males and was, in the twentieth century, "disproportionately Irish Catholic."[91] Winged Foot's membership rules were generally consistent with its parent club.[92] Wendehack designed the Grille Room to be accessible only to men, though, in fact, women ate there from the earliest days of the club.[93] There was a small women's locker room above the kitchen in the original 1923 configuration, and White, Christian women were accepted as members in their own right starting in the 1930s.[94]

Winged Foot hosted the US Women's Open in 1957 and again in 1972. Jacqueline "Jackie" Nolte Liwai Pung, later known as "Hawaii's first lady of golf," was the presumed winner of the 1957 Women's Open but was disqualified when it was discovered she had unknowingly signed an incorrect scorecard. Members of Winged Foot, along with fans and officials, upset at the unfairness of the outcome, took up a collection for Pung and presented her with $3,000, more than the winner's share of $1,800.[95]

The membership of Winged Foot was almost exclusively Catholic until the 1970s (although the exclusion of non-Catholics was not written into the bylaws) and exclusively White until the 1990s. Play on the course, however, was not restricted in such a manner. Although the PGA accepted only White golfers as members until 1961, USGA events were "opens," meaning anyone who could qualify could play. The USGA often deferred to tournament host clubs who requested racial restrictions on who could participate, but Winged Foot did not impose such restrictions on USGA tournaments held there. As a result, golfers of color competed in major tournaments at Winged Foot starting in the 1950s, even though they could not be club members.

Winged Foot witnessed history in 1959 when Charles "Charlie" Sifford became the first Black golfer to finish the US Open, two years before the PGA officially allowed Black golfers to participate in their events. Theodore "Ted" Rhodes, who in 1948 became the first Black golfer to compete in the US Open since 1913, also played in the tournament, but missed the cut for the final rounds by two strokes.[96] In the 1974 US Open at Winged Foot, Sifford again made the cut, as did Puerto Rican golfer Juan Antonio "Chi Chi" Rodriguez. Lee Elder, who would become the first Black golfer to compete in the Masters Tournament the following year, and Mexican

[90] Walter Rendell Storry, "Tables Set in the New Way," *The New York Times*, 18 November 1934.
[91] Robert Lipsyte, "N.Y.A.C. Can't Keep Pace with the Money From the Shoe Companies," *The New York Times*, 18 November 1934.
[92] Quaker Ridge Golf Club, located directly across Griffen Avenue from Winged Foot, was founded in 1916 by wealthy New York German Jewish merchants who were not accepted for membership in Christian clubs.
[93] Colin Burns, personal interview with Penny Watson, 14 June 2022. Colin Burns was the general manager of the Winged Foot Golf Club.
[94] Burns interview, 14 June 2022.
[95] Ryan Herrington, "Jackie Pung, Hawaii's First Lady of Golf, Dies at Age 95," *Golf Digest*, March 24, 2017, https://www.golfdigest.com/story/jackie-pung-hawaiis-first-lady-of-golf-dies-at-age-95, retrieved August 16, 2024.
[96] Rhiannon Walke, "The Day Charlie Sifford Became the First Black Golfer to Finish the U.S. Open," https://andscape.com/features/the-day-charlie-sifford-became-the-first-black-golfer-to-finish-the-u-s-open/, retrieved 25 May 2024; Victor Nenno, "Celebrating African-American First and the USGA," USGA Museum, February 1, 2024, https://www.usga.org/content/usga/home-page/articles/2024/02/African-American-Firsts-USGA.html, retrieved August 16, 2024.

American golfer Lee Trevino competed did not make the cut. Sifford was playing for a third time at Winged Foot when he finished fourth in the 1980 USGA Senior Open. Jim Thorpe tied for fourth in the 1984 US Open; Lee Trevino played but did not make the cut.

In 1990, Shoal Creek Golf and Country Club in Alabama, designated host of the PGA Championship, refused to open membership to African Americans even after the club's discriminatory membership attracted nationwide news coverage and criticism. The resultant controversy almost lost Shoal Creek the tournament and prompted Shoal Creek and golf clubs and golf associations around the country to examine racist policies. [97] At this time, along with many other clubs, Winged Foot amended its membership qualifications to eliminate discrimination on the basis of race or religion. At present, the only stated qualification is the ability of the applicant to play golf at an acceptable level; all members are expected to be active players and have established handicaps. The financial obligations are an unstated qualification.

Comparable Properties

The most directly comparable property is the NHL-designated Baltusrol Golf Club, located in Springfield, New Jersey. Baltusrol was constructed a couple of years before Winged Foot, and its designation is based on its design as the work of a master—Albert Warren Tillinghast. There are many parallels between Baltusrol and Winged Foot, not the least being that they share the same golf architect. Tillinghast expressed his design philosophy in response to the site, the setting, and (sometimes) the client. As noted earlier by golf historian Geoff Shackelford, Baltusrol's Lower Course and Winged Foot's West Course are barely recognizable as being designed by the same person, representing how differently Tillinghast designed in response to the site.[98] At Winged Foot, because the landscapes of the East and West Courses are so similar, Tillinghast had to be more innovative in the design of each course in order to distinguish between the two. When asked to compare Tillinghast's two "double courses" at Baltusrol and Winged Foot, golf architect Gil Hanse remarked, referring to Winged Foot: "It's better…Baltusrol has two distinctly different landscapes within which he built two courses—the Upper and the Lower. The Lower is flatter, so you have two distinctly different courses whereas at Winged Foot the landscapes are all interchangeable between the East and West. I think it was a different commission from the standpoint of trying to create 36 interesting holes on a similar piece of ground…I think that the features at Winged Foot are stronger."[99] For an article in *Golf* magazine, "Course Rater Confidential: Is Winged Foot the Ultimate U.S. Open Venue?", panelists were asked to compare and contrast various US Open sites in preparation for the 2020 Open held at Winged Foot. One panelist remarked that "Winged Foot may well be the world's best course built on an unexciting, almost bland piece of land." Another commented, "Unlike Baltusrol…(it) doesn't rely on a smaller subset of stretches to provide interest or strategic attention."[100]

The greens at Baltusrol are more typical of Tillinghast's overall concept of using the natural setting to shape the course. They are primarily sited along the natural contours of the land, rarely substantially raised. The beauty of Winged Foot's greens is how Tillinghast accommodated the site conditions. As Frank Hannigan noted in his 1974 essay on Tillinghast, "There has been a tendency to associate him with elevated, pear-shaped greens, but this may be because Winged Foot has those characteristics." In citing why Tillinghast deviated from Baltusrol's

[97] "Shoal Creek Racism Storm: Looking Back at Controversy around 1990 PGA," Sky Sports, August 9, 2020, retrieved 03 July 2022, https://www.skysports.com/golf/news/12176/12046141/shoal-creek-racism-storm-looking-back-at-controversy-around-1990-pga.. See also Katie Randall, "Shoal Creek Club," Shelby County, AL, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2022 (National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC).
[98] Shackleford, *Grounds*, p. 166.
[99] Hanse interview, 07 March 2022.
[100] Steve Lapper, quoted in "Course Rater Confidential: Is Winged Foot the Ultimate U.S. Open Venue?", *Golf*, September 18, 2020, retrieved, 12 May 2023, https://golf.com/travel/winged-foot-ultimate-us-open-venue/.

greens at Winged Foot, Hannigan again points out the nature of the site itself: "…the site had drawbacks with respect to subsoil and drainage, and it seemed all the more natural to get those greens above the normal ground level a bit and tilt them to avoid the collection of water."[101] Hannigan also pointed out that "USGA agronomists today say they can recognize Tillinghast greens – 'They drain properly.'"[102]

The NHL nomination for Baltusrol notes that Tillinghast's commission to design the courses was the biggest of his career to date and brought him the notoriety and respect that led to his commission to design Winged Foot. Baltusrol's nomination notes the high rankings and general consensus that it is a great course and has stood the test of time, but it also acknowledges that Winged Foot has an even higher ranking among course designs and enjoys equal if not more respect for its challenges.[103] At the time of the Baltusrol nomination in 2014, Winged Foot had not yet undergone the sympathetic renovation by Gil Hanse. While Winged Foot was and always has been identified as a Tillinghast masterwork, there had been sufficient alterations that put it behind Baltusrol in terms of the high design integrity necessary for NHL designation. But those changes have been reversed. Winged Foot is, today, an accurate reflection of A. W. Tillinghast's design when given the order to create a championship caliber course, in the words of the time "a man-sized course." Without Baltusrol, there likely would not have been the great Winged Foot. Each course warrants designation as the work of the master designer, A. W. Tillinghast. Winged Foot stands above because the *tout ensemble* of two courses, and the Wendehack-designed clubhouse creates a feeling that truly evokes the Golden Age of golf course design. At Baltusrol, Tillinghast had a large piece of land with dramatic elevation changes available. At Winged Foot, he had a smaller piece of land with rocky outcroppings and no dramatic elevation changes. There is less space between holes, leaving less room for a park-like atmosphere. He demonstrated that thoughtful design and a keen eye for hole routing could overcome a less than ideal piece of land.

The other golf courses that are individually designated NHLs are in Pennsylvania: Merion Golf Club in Ardmore, and Oakmont Golf Club in Pittsburgh. The village of Pinehurst, North Carolina, was designated an NHL in 1996. Donald Ross's Pinehurst No. 2 course is a centerpiece of the golf complex that makes up most of the village. In addition, the Augusta National Golf Course in Georgia, the Chicago Golf Club in Illinois, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club in New York, and the Shoal Creek Club in Alabama have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance.

Merion Golf Club, including the East and West Courses, was designated an NHL in 1992. Hugh I. Wilson, one of the group of friends known as the Philadelphia School (which included Tillinghast), was the designer. The courses, laid out in 1911 and 1914, straddle the design eras of penal and strategic. One area that sets Merion apart from Winged Foot is the use of bunkers and other hazards. On Merion's East Course, for example, Hole #4 features a cross bunker midway down the fairway, an arrangement typical of the penal style. If the player does not hit a long drive down the center of the fairway, the shot will end up in the bunker. The green is almost completely surrounded by sand bunkers and a small creek runs in front, leaving the player one option—to hit directly on the green. Similarly, Hole #1 is framed by bunkers, forcing the player to hit straight down the fairway before approaching the elongated, almost rectangular green with bunkers to both sides and behind, ready to catch any errant shot.[104]

The Oakmont Country Club Historic District was designated an NHL in 1987. Laid out in 1903 by Henry C. Fownes, it reflects the penal design philosophy. Oakmont's most notable design feature is the "church pew"

[101] Frank Hannigan, "Golf's Forgotten Genius—A. W. Tillinghast," *The Golf Journal*, May 1974, p. 21.
[102] Ibid., p. 17.
[103] Watson, "Baltusrol Golf Club," pp 29-31.
[104] Crothers, "Merion Golf Club."

bunkers that separate Holes #3 and #4 and along #15's fairway. These are the most visually notable of the 175 sand bunkers that line the fairways.[105]

The Pinehurst Historic District in North Carolina encompasses the environs in which Donald Ross created his masterpiece, the Pinehurst No. 2 course. The district was designated in 1996. While the nomination does not focus on Ross and his courses, the No. 2 course that Ross designed in 1935 is nonetheless an independently important example of the strategic school.[106] Even Tillinghast admitted as much after playing the course with Ross and discussing its design features with him as they played: "And what a course it is! Without any doubt Ross regards this as his finest achievement, which is saying a great deal." Tillinghast went on to write that, "after our round, I told him with all honesty that his course was magnificent, without a single weakness, and one which may rank with the truly great course in the world today."[107] The distinct natural environment of Pinehurst sets it apart from most of Donald Ross's designs. There is virtually no rough; fairways transition into sandy waste areas covered in pine straw.

The four courses that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) at the national level of significance were either designed by different golf architects of the Golden Age or were not listed for their significance in golf course design. Augusta National Golf Club was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 at the national level of significance. The nomination focuses equally on the clubhouse, which was originally a plantation house, and on the golf course. Designed by Dr. Alistair Mackenzie in 1930 for the great amateur golfer Robert T. (Bobby) Jones, the course is a strategic course molded out of a former nursery. Since its inception, it has hosted the Masters golf tournament, one of the four major tournaments and the only one that is based permanently at one location. Augusta is noted for its rolling terrain, lack of punishing rough, and large greens with dramatic slopes. Flat lies are a rarity for a golfer at Augusta.[108]

Shinnecock Hills Golf Club is located in Southampton, New York. A linksland type course, it had its origins in the 1890s, and was re-designed by Charles Macdonald and Seth Raynor in 1901.[109] The course as it is today is the work of William Flynn, who re-worked the Macdonald and Raynor design in 1931. The nomination gives more weight to the McKim Mead & White clubhouse. It was listed in the NRHP at the national level in 2000.[110]

The Chicago Golf Club, which is actually located in Wheaton, Illinois, is also a Macdonald and Raynor design. It was listed in the NRHP at the national level in 2020. The course is of the strategic school, and Macdonald and Raynor oversaw its construction in 1923. The current course replaced the original 1894 course. The most striking feature of this course is the greens, many of which are almost geometric in shape. Macdonald and Raynor liked to import hole ideas from European courses rather than relying on the natural terrain of the property.[111]

The Shoal Creek Club on the outskirts of Birmingham, Alabama, was listed in the NRHP at the national level in 2022. Its national significance is not for the design of the course, but for the 1990 controversy over the club's

[105] Aurand, "Oakmont Country Club."
[106] Hood and Phillips, "Pinehurst Historic District."
[107] Wolffe, et al., *Gleanings*, p. 119.
[108] Thomas Russell Butchko, Martha Norwood, and Elizabeth Macgregor, "Augusta National Golf Club," Augusta, Richmond County, GA, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1979 (National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC).
[109] Linksland is sand hills along a seashore, similar to the landscapes where golf originated in Scotland.
[110] "Shinnecock Hills Golf Club," Southampton, Suffolk County, NY, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2000 (National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC).
[111] Thomas Scovic and John Moran, "Chicago Golf Club," Wheaton, Du Page County, IL, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2020 (National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC).

racially discriminatory membership policies. Even after the media and civil rights activists drew nationwide attention to the club's discriminatory policies in advance of the 1990 PGA Championship to be held there, Shoal Creek refused to change its policies. The public outcry led professional golf associations, including the PGA, to require that tournament host clubs not discriminate on the basis of race, forcing Shoal Creek and other clubs (including Augusta and Winged Foot) to re-examine and change their own membership rules.[112]

Conclusion

The Winged Foot Golf Club retains an important place in the history of American golf and its Golden Age. It remains among the rare resources which display the best work of two master designers, Tillinghast and Wendehack, whose philosophies were highly influential and came to shape the direction of design during the 1920s and beyond. The two courses and clubhouse have been revered and admired since the time of their completion, and they have offered themselves as the models for countless other clubs ever since. Both have undergone sympathetic renovations to reinstate features that had eroded the original design intent. The club remains among a select group from the Golden Age of golf course design in the United States. In reference to the two courses, sportswriter Merrell Noden wrote, "Winged Foot is surely on the short list of contenders for the best golf club in the world."[113] Mike Davis, CEO of the USGA, has stated, "Tillinghast was one of the world's great golf course architects of all time."[114] Of the clubhouse, author Richard Diedrich wrote, "In the United States there is arguably no other golf clubhouse that is so iconic to the game of golf. It ranks with the clubhouse at the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews as an architectural symbol for the game."[115] Each of the principal elements that collectively constitute Winged Foot Golf Club, the two courses and the clubhouse, combine to make Winged Foot Golf Club significant at the national level. As noted by Hall of Fame golfer and award-winning golf course designer Ben Crenshaw when asked about his view of Winged Foot: "The golf course and the clubhouse – I don't know a more brilliant conception."[116]

Golf architect Harry Colt said, "An architect's earnest hope is, without doubt, that his courses will have the necessary vitality to resist possible adverse criticism, and will endure as a lasting record of his craft and of his love for his work."[117] Winged Foot has endured as a lasting record of both Tillinghast's and Wendehack's craft and their love for their work, and remains true to the vision of the creators thanks in part to the sympathetic work of Gil Hanse.

[112] Randall, "Shoal Creek Club."
[113] Noden, "Glory of Winged Foot," p. 44.
[114] Interview with Mike Davis, CEO of the United States Golf Association (USGA) 15 August 2022.
[115] Diedrich, *The 19th Hole*, p. 108.
[116] Ben Crenshaw, interview with Penny Watson and James Gabbert, 8 March 2022.
[117] Shackelford, *Grounds for Golf*, quote by Harry S. Colt, p. 137.

6. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

Ownership of Property	Category of Property
Private: X	Building(s):
Public-Local:	District: X
Public-State:	Site:
Public-Federal:	Structure:
	Object:

Number of Resources within Boundary of Property:

Contributing		Noncontributing	
Buildings:	1	Buildings:	15
Sites:	2	Sites:	0
Structures:	2	Structures:	10
Objects:		Objects:	0
Total:	5	Total:	25

PROVIDE PRESENT AND PAST PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY

(Please see specific guidance for type of resource[s] being nominated.)

Summary Paragraph

Winged Foot Golf Club occupies a roughly 280-acre site in the Mamaroneck area of Westchester County, New York. The nominated resource consists of two eighteen-hole golf courses, referred to as the East and West Courses, which were laid out in four alternating loops to the design of renowned golf course architect A. W. Tillinghast. Construction of the courses began in 1922, and they opened informally in 1923. The architectural centerpiece of the club is its 1925 Tudor-inspired clubhouse, a commodious one-and-a-half-story stone and brick building with slate roof that combines the visual allure of an English Tudor manor house with a crisp and efficient plan, resulting in a masterful manifestation of the building type that flourished in the early twentieth century; it was designed by the noteworthy golf clubhouse architect Clifford C. Wendehack and is considered to be his masterpiece. The undulating topography of the two golf courses constitute a designed landscape dating from the Golden Age of golf course architecture, a period to which both Tillinghast and Wendehack contributed significantly. Although the East and West Courses evolved over time in response to changing technology and the evolving nature of the game, both have undergone meticulous restoration under the guidance of golf course architect Gil Hanse to return them as closely as feasible to the original Tillinghast design, using archival resources and state-of-the-art laser scanning and computer analysis. The two restored courses, which rank among Tillinghast's most memorable designs, along with the Wendehack-designed clubhouse, today constitute a historic resource of considerable importance to the history of golf in the United States. The two golf courses and the clubhouse are the primary contributing resources. There are numerous small-scale buildings and structures scattered around or concentrated in distinct nodes at the property's periphery that do not contribute to the design significance of the property. They include service buildings and

structures on the courses. Their size or locations do not detract from the design significance of the property.

Location and Setting

Winged Foot Golf Club is located in the Town of Mamaroneck, west of the Interstate 95 corridor and south of the Hutchinson River Parkway. The property is ovoid in shape with the long dimension running on a north-south axis. The clubhouse is located in the southern quarter of the site with the principal point of access being an entrance drive that enters the club property via Fenimore Road, to the south, and which continues across the property to a secondary entrance on Old White Plains Road to the east. A second private road traverses the club from east to west at the approximate north-south center point, entering from Old White Plains Road and dead-ending on the property's western boundary. The clubhouse, the architectural centerpiece, is surrounded by the two courses, with five holes of the East Course situated south of the access road, and the balance of the East Course and all of the West Course located to the north. The property is bounded on all sides by private residences, which frame the nominated resource. The two courses exhibit characteristic golf course design features and in essence constitute a manipulated landscape that combines existing natural and man-made features. There are two ponds located on the east side of the course which function as hazards for the East Course, while a small watercourse traverses a part of the property near its northern boundary, on the West Course. Stone retaining walls line sections of the watercourse. Several low-profile, stone bridges for pedestrians and golf carts cross the watercourse within the golf course.

The Golf Courses: Definitions & Summary History of Their Development

For readers not familiar with golf courses and golf terminology, the following definitions are offered to make the descriptions more meaningful. In general terms, a hole is the assemblage of a tee, a fairway, and a green, with the option of hazards to make play more challenging. A tee is the flat, closely mown area where players start playing a hole.[118] The fairway is the part of the course covered with short grass that extends from the tee to the putting green. The rough is the part of the course, usually bordering the fairway, that is mowed higher than the fairway, the grass being typically left 2″-4″ in height. A hazard is an obstacle between the tee and the green that increases the difficulty of the game. Hazards come in three types. A bunker is a hollow, often filled with sand; a water hazard can be a lake, pond, or stream; and a natural hazard is an obstacle such as dense vegetation. The green is the closely mown area where the pin and cup—the actual hole— are located. The pin is a long rod, usually surmounted with a flag, that is inserted into the cup to mark its position. The pin and cup are moved from place to place on the green, generally on a daily basis.

The East and West Courses of Winged Foot were designed and constructed by A. W. Tillinghast starting in 1922, with an informal opening in June 1923. Tillinghast's fundamental concept was "the course beautiful," whereby natural features were incorporated into the design, resulting in a course in harmony with its natural setting.[119] He avoided the straight lines and right angles prevalent in earlier course designs. Though his design for Winged Foot required blasting tons of rock to build the fairways, bunkers, and greens, the final composition of the landscape achieved his goal of appearing to be entirely natural.

Tillinghast is particularly known for the part he played in the development of the strategic course, as opposed

[118] Within the tee, sometimes called the teeing area, is the tee box. The tee box is a rectangular area delineated by two markers on the ground and extending backwards about six feet from the markers. The markers are moved from day to day. This changes the angle from which players view the first shot.
[119] Tillinghast used the phrase "the course beautiful" in many of his articles to describe his overall philosophy of what makes a good golf course.

to the penal concept which dominated the early decades of golf. A penal course allows only one route from tee to green, with course design penalizing the player for any deviation from that path. In the strategic layout, promoted by Tillinghast and his contemporary Donald Ross, a player is given options, and must make a decision as to the best route, perhaps balancing a shorter route against the increased risk of encountering a carefully located hazard. The strategic approach manifested itself in all aspects of Tillinghast's courses: the placement and form of tees, the placement of bunkers, the shape of fairways, and the configuration of greens.

A particular innovation of Tillinghast was a tee design that encompassed a large area, with various opportunities for placing tee-markers; his tees also sloped naturally into the surrounding topography. Previously, tees were commonly elevated, flat mounds, small and mathematically precise, leaving the player no options. Tillinghast shared his design philosophy through essays, accompanied by illustrations, published in various golf magazines. In these essays, he provided his approach to design problems using examples from many of the courses he built or re-built. For example, "Making the Most of the Tee" illustrated the thought behind the teeing area for a short, par 3 hole at Essex County Country Club in New Jersey, a course he designed in 1918. The teeing ground he designed was very wide, which allowed for the tee box to be placed differently from day to day and giving a new angle for a shot to the hole. Tillinghast described the relationship of tee placement and cup placement and how a hole can be made more or less challenging depending on these locations and weather conditions. By offering a variety of ways to set up a hole, it adds interest and challenge for golfers who play a course more than once. The hole, or rather the routing of the hole, is the same, but the approach on how to play it will change.[120]

Tillinghast preferred to use natural contours when possible, with greens integrated harmoniously into the landscape. In his design philosophy, "the character of the putting greens and their approaches mark the quality of a course to a far greater extent than anything else."[121] Reportedly, when designing Winged Foot, Tillinghast made papier-mâché models of all the greens before shaping them in the field, and the greens are the signature features of both courses. Ben Crenshaw, often cited as one of the greatest putters to have played on the PGA Tour, said of Winged Foot's greens: "…so many times it seemed like all of his greens – they had a grandeur about them. They sat up to you and you knew what the aim and the goal was. The differences in the greens of the great designers – Tillinghast's greens had pitch to them but they were never just ferocious. They were moving so that when you got on the green you had to have a certain amount of touch and imagination. They were medium size greens – not small, but medium – not ever a giant green that sometimes you see. To me all the greens were the proper size and depth for the shot about to be played for most people."[122]

In Tillinghast's designs, fairways were often wide, but with a "right" and a "wrong" side. Landing on the "right" side would ease the path to the green, while landing on the "wrong" side would risk meeting a deliberately located tree or bunker. Bunkers were a Tillinghast specialty. Penal courses were peppered with bunkers, sometimes arranged in echelon. Tillinghast disapproved of this overuse of bunkers, and instead chose to use fewer bunkers strategically placed.[123] Almost every Tillinghast bunker is a unique design, with the goal of being aesthetically pleasing and harmonious with the overall design as well as adding to the strategy of the hole layout. Tillinghast's design for Winged Foot's two courses was the manifestation of a

[120] A. W. Tillinghast, originally published in *American Golfer*, 1932, re-published in Wolffe, et al., *Gleanings*, pp. 78-79.
[121] A. W. Tillinghast, quoted in Paul Daley, ed., *Golf Architecture: A Worldwide Perspective*, vol. 5 (Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing, 2009), p. 208.
[122] Crenshaw interview, 08 March 2022.
[123] The judicious use of bunkers has the serendipitous effect of helping to control maintenance costs, as bunkers are expensive to maintain.

strategic plan. On many holes, Tillinghast allowed one opening to the green for a running shot.[124] These openings are usually at an angle, favoring an approach from one particular side of the fairway. On some short holes, such as Hole #6 East, the green is surrounded by bunkers, which must be played over.

Designed landscapes such as golf courses are living things that constantly evolve over time. Fairway and bunker boundaries are gradually changed over the course of years by mowing patterns; trees grow to become unplanned hazards or are lost; natural erosion and settlement change topography of greens. Some changes are deliberate, as the widening of a creek to become a pond on Hole #15 East in 1932.

Golf clubs and balls were already being improved when Tillinghast designed Winged Foot, and he anticipated that future changes would cause the game to evolve further. In his essay, "How Ball Changes Affect a Golf Course" first published in *Golf Illustrated* in 1932, he noted that "as a builder of courses, I have had to observe closely through the years the subtle changes that have crept into shot-making and to reconcile course design to new balls and new shots.…"[125] Wherever possible, Tillinghast deliberately laid out his courses with holes slightly angled from one another so that tees could be lengthened without one hole impinging on another. Therefore, added and lengthened tees should be regarded as a natural development of the original design strategy for a Tillinghast course, and not an alteration of the basic intent. Some changes, such as lengthened tees, are made each time a major tournament is held in order to make the course sufficiently challenging for the world's top players. Usually, the top golf course architects practicing at the time are retained to make such changes, to avoid altering the design intent of the original architect. Golf course architects who have executed work at Winged Foot over the years include Robert Trent Jones (revisions to both courses); L. S. "Dick" Wilson (revision to Hole #3 West); and George and Tom Fazio (revisions to West Course).[126]

Between 2013 and 2018, golf-course architect Gil Hanse guided the meticulous restoration of both of Winged Foot's courses, based on Tillinghast's original design intent; the East Course was refurbished in 2013-2014 and the West course 2016-2018. The core of Hanse's design philosophy was a "restorative approach" as it "yields the best results…because of the terrific talents of original designers like Tillinghast and their respect for the land upon which the courses were built." At the same time, he accounted for changes in technology not only for the equipment of the game but also in course maintenance.[127] Hanse researched all available material on the original design, including period photographs. Tees, fairways, and bunkers were restored to Tillinghast's design where feasible. All greens were reconstructed according to USGA standards—sand-based with internal drainage instead of soil-based—and were laser-scanned and computer analyzed before, during, and after construction to ensure that the reconstructed green surface exactly replicated the original. Where changing equipment technology had made a bunker irrelevant because it no longer presented an obstacle, the bunker was removed from its original location and replicated exactly at a location that brought it back into play. The changes noted in the second paragraph of each hole description refer to previous changes and undertakings of the Hanse restoration.

East Course (contributing site), ca. 1923

Though not as celebrated as its counterpart to the west, the East Course has a distinctive personality. The terrain is neither hilly nor flat, but falls somewhere in between, with a gently rolling topography that flows

[124] A running shot is one whose initial trajectory is low and which relies on the ball bouncing and rolling along the ground.
[125] Richard C. Wolffe, Jr., Stuart F. Wolffe, and Robert S. Trebus, *Reminiscences of the Links* (Rockville, MD: Smith Lithograph, 1998), p. 138.
[126] Geoffrey S. Cornish and Ronald E. Whitten, *The Golf Course* (New York: Rutledge Press, 1981), p. 50.
[127] Winged Foot Golf Club, *Master Facility Plan, Phase II*, 2013, p. 7.

from hole to hole. The landscape is dotted with mature, deciduous trees of the oak-hickory association common in well-drained areas. Oaks, hickories, ash, some remnant elm (survivors of Dutch elm disease), as well as other species are typical. The East Course is differentiated from the West by its more undulating and sloped greens. It is also considered to be the more varied course, with more short par 4s, the two shortest par 3s, and more water hazards. The first six holes of the East Course run through a depressed hollow along the eastern perimeter of the property, with a short-long, short-long, short-long pattern. Starting with Hole #7, the topography ascends to a plain that encompasses the rest of the East Course and all of the West Course. Holes #7 through #10 complete the first loop east of the clubhouse. Holes #11 through #18 are situated between Holes #1 through #9 and #10 through #18 of the West Course, starting west of the clubhouse, extending to the back of the property, and finishing back at the clubhouse. Golf professional and golf course architect Ben Crenshaw said of the East Course, "The east course is just filled with classic green sites, classic bunkering, holes of different types."[128] The following hole descriptions are primarily taken from Tillinghast himself, published in various publications, and integrate the philosophy of options on how the hole should be played. Tillinghast's descriptions from an undated news clipping are noted by quotations.[129] Each description also summarizes the restoration work in 2013-2014.

Hole #1 East "Reveille" (Par 4/396 yards)

Hole #1 East was named Reveille, the wake-up hole, by Tillinghast. The terrain is flat. The "inviting hole has a relatively open fairway flanked by two bunkers, but the right bunker is a danger only to long-hitting players. An out-of-bounds on the right is a trap for the not-yet-alert. A spine runs back to front at the green, with a perpendicular ridge at the rear."

The green was rebuilt without changing the contours and was expanded to its original size. A missing bunker at the left rear of the green was restored; the left fairway bunker was moved down-range 20 yards; and the fairway was expanded to merge with the fairway on Hole #10 East in accordance with the original design.

Hole #2 East "Man O'War" (Par 5/456 yards)

"The name given this hole refers to the player being obliged to hold a left position (a pole position in horse-racing terms) in order to succeed. However, the biggest challenge is at the green, which slopes sharply from back to front." The right side of the hole hugs the property line, and mature deciduous trees shade the rough.

The green was rebuilt and restored to pre-2006 contours; tees were rebuilt; four bunkers were rebuilt; the fairway was shifted to the left; and the green was expanded in accordance with the original design. Two back tees were rebuilt, and the forward tee was lowered and expanded.

Hole #3 East "Cave" (Par 3/145 yards)

This hole had come to be regarded as one of the course's easiest, prior to its restoration in 2013, which returned the green to Tillinghast's original design. Once again, "the green has a false front, reducing the landing area and causing a short shot to spin back and circle down the hill, requiring a chip shot over the

[128] Crenshaw interview, 08 March 2022.
[129] Tillinghast's descriptive quotes are from an undated news clipping published prior to the first US Open the club hosted. The newspaper is unidentified. The clipping is located in the Winged Foot Golf Club's archive.

left bunker." The tee is a good example of Tillinghast's ideal teeing area: a large level area that permits a variety of tee locations. To the right of the hole are granite rock outcroppings that indicate the previous conditions of the property before the course was built.

The green was rebuilt without changing the contours but recapturing the size of the green; the right front bunker was removed and the approach expanded according to the original design; and two other bunkers were rebuilt. Both back tees were rebuilt and expanded, and the forward tee was elevated and shifted to improve the angle.

Hole #4 East "Old Soak" (Par 5/585 yards)

Hole #4 East features two ponds, which present risks to the golfer but add beauty to the landscape; the attractiveness of the course was an important element of Tillinghast's design philosophy. The hole also is a double dogleg of unusual character, the fairway being of an irregular shape that Tillinghast endorsed. The tee shot crosses water and heads to an elevated fairway, where the first dogleg unfolds. The green is large, relatively flat, and without bunkers, but slopes deceptively toward the water. The golfer is challenged to attempt a high-risk, high-reward shot over water, making the hole a good example of strategic design.

In 1932, a cross trap was removed. In 2013, the green was rebuilt without changing the contours, and a fairway bunker was removed and rebuilt in the same shape and style thirty-five yards down range. The rear tee was rebuilt and expanded back fifteen yards, and the forward tee was rebuilt and expanded.

Hole #5 East "Bootleg" (Par 4/434 yards)

Taking its name from the shape of the layout, "the tee shot must be long and straight to clear trees on the right and avoid a treacherous rough to the left." The green is a classic example of Tillinghast's two-tier design, with back flagstick positions behind a pronounced perpendicular spine. The inside of the dogleg is lined with deciduous trees, blocking attempts to "cut off" the corner.

The green was rebuilt without changing the contours. The hole has been lengthened twice, most recently in 2013, by thirty yards. Also, the fairway was expanded and existing bunkers rebuilt. A new back tee was added, and the main tee was relocated to the right and lower.

Hole #6 East "Trouble" (Par 3/178 yards)

Hole #6 is a long par 3. The trouble is caused by a small, dramatically sloped green with a false front which requires an uphill putt. Putts from above the hole may also roll forward off the green. The teeing area is at a lower elevation than the hole.

The green was rebuilt without changing the contours, and the size of the green was recaptured. A rear bunker was removed, and a new bunker was added, replicating a previous bunker. This bunker is sited short of the green, but due to the uphill perspective fools the eye into thinking it is closer to the green.

Hole #7 East "Quaker" (Par 4/447 yards)

Hole #7, which is the first on the East Course to be located on plain-like topography, is one of the most

difficult par 4s. The second shot, which must be long, is made more difficult by an elongated, narrow green tightly bunkered on both sides. Trees are located closer to the fairway near the hole, making the approach to the hole more difficult if the tee shot is in the rough.

The green was rebuilt without changing the contours. One bunker was reintroduced and other existing bunkers rebuilt per the original design; the fairway was expanded on both sides and extended to connect with the fairway on Hole #5 as originally designed. The back tee was extended back about 10 yards, the main tee was rebuilt and leveled, and the forward tee was rebuilt, expanded, and leveled.

Hole #8 East "Hook" (Par 5/446 yards)

The player is confronted by a choice on this hole that doglegs about 250 yards from the tee. It requires either a "lay-up" drive—a stroke meant to position the ball in a certain spot that is short of the maximum distance the player could reach—or a risky shot over the trees to the left. The irregular fairway is typical of Tillinghast. The green is one of the most difficult on either course; it is domed and features a series of hump-back rolls and other severe undulations.

The green was rebuilt and restored to pre-2006 contours. There are four bunkers, three of them being restorations of the original design. Two bunkers flank the fairway, one challenging a drive down the right side and the other creating risk for the player hoping for a long drive down the left side. The only existing tee was rebuilt and a new forward tee added.

Hole #9 East "Mercury" (Par 4/401 yards)

With a dogleg slightly to the left, Hole #9 favors a drive to the right side of the fairway. The hole features another of Tillinghast's irregular fairways. This leads to a green tightly bunkered on both sides. The green layout created by Tillinghast is unlike any of the other thirty-five at Winged Foot, with a deep perpendicular swale at the back.

In 2013 the green was rebuilt to USGA specifications without changing the contours. Three bunkers were rebuilt. The back tee was shifted to the left, and the forward tee was rebuilt and expanded.

Hole #10 East "Parade" (Par 4/353 yards)

Hole #10 is one of the most scenic at Winged Foot, with a view from the tee of the east elevation of the clubhouse. Historically, a huge elm protected the green, with hanging branches that would deflect and redirect too-high second shots into the bunkers. The tree was lost to Dutch elm disease some years ago, but a new elm was planted in 2013. The tree was a prime example of Tillinghast's use of a specimen tree to visually locate the green.

Also in 2013, the green was rebuilt to USGA specifications without changing the contours. Four bunkers were rebuilt, and one bunker was expanded and moved further down the hole, returning it to its original shape. Both tees were rebuilt and expanded.

Ben Crenshaw remarked about Hole #10 East: "I will never forget seeing the grand old elm on the 10th hole of the east. I've never seen such tree in my life. It was an unbelievable elm tree that just

engulfed that green."[130]

Hole #11 East "Broadway" (Par 4/361 yards)

Heading north away from the clubhouse, this dogleg hole presents the strategic choice to follow the dogleg, or attempt a 350-yard drive over trees to a narrow, tightly bunkered green. The green is steeply pitched from back to front, with a ridge defending any back-right hole locations.

The green was rebuilt and restored to pre-2006 contours. One fairway bunker was rebuilt, and the fairway expanded in front and behind it; two green bunkers were rebuilt, and the fairway approach to the green widened. The center tee was rebuilt and leveled, and the forward tee was rebuilt and expanded.

Hole #12 East "Long John" (Par 5/557 yards)

This appropriately named hole is the longest on the East Course. The tee shot must be kept to the right of the right-to-left sloping irregular fairway. A bunker protects the green in front from run-ons; the green itself slopes sharply from back to front.

The green was rebuilt without changing the contours. A new bunker was built on the left side near the location of an original bunker, and the fairway was expanded on the right. The bunker in front of the green was rebuilt and extended to its original scale and shape, and the other two green bunkers were rebuilt. The tee was rebuilt, leveled, and expanded back fifteen yards.

Hole #13 East "Cameo" (Par 3/148 yards)

The name Cameo refers to the elevated green, which resembles the raised carving in a cameo brooch; the green is jewel-like in its setting of bunkers and trees. Though a par 3, the hole presents a variety of difficulties. Shots missing the green result in a steep bunker shot or a shot off adjacent hardpan. Shots falling short of the green risk rolling all the way down the hill to the tee. This is another example of a large level area for the tee, allowing a choice of tee locations, that Tillinghast advocated.

The green was rebuilt without changing the contours. The greenside bunkers were rebuilt, and both tees were expanded to the rear.

Hole #14 East "Hell Bent" (Par 4/410 yards)

Hole #14 is a classically designed dogleg, with an irregular fairway and steeply sloped green closely flanked by bunkers.

The green was rebuilt and restored to pre-2006 contours and character. The right-side fairway bunker was rebuilt, and the left-side fairway bunker was removed and the fairway expanded into the area. A new bunker in the same size and shape as the removed bunker was built fifty yards down range, and the two greenside bunkers were rebuilt. The back tee was expanded to the rear eight yards, and that and the middle tee were rebuilt and leveled.

[130] Crenshaw interview, 08 March 2022.

Hole #15 East "Shrine" (Par 4/336 yards)

This strategic hole features a brook in front of the tee, a bunker and woods to the left, and a bunker and brook to the right. The domed green increases the difficulty.

The green was rebuilt to USGA specifications and restored to pre-2006 contours. Three bunkers were rebuilt. The pond, which had been added in 1932, was removed and the brook restored; the fairway was expanded toward the brook on both sides. The forward tee was expanded and rebuilt.

Hole #16 East "Hope" (Par 4/445 yards)

A wide fairway, a straight uphill shot to the green, and a very wide green make this hole seem deceptively easy, and thus its name. However, a high front-to-back spine on the green essentially halves the size of the green.

The green was rebuilt without changing the contours. Three greenside bunkers were rebuilt; near the hole, two fairway bunkers were rebuilt and the fairway expanded in front and back of each bunker. Closer to the tees, a fairway bunker on the right was removed, the fairway was expanded into the area, and a new bunker in the same shape and scale was built fifty yards down range. A new forward tee was built, twenty-five yards forward.

Hole #17 East "Lightnin'" (Par 3/206 yards)

This is the last of the celebrated foursome of par 3s on Winged Foot East. The green rises steeply from the surrounding plain and features a huge false front that sends short shots back to the fairway. Beyond the false front, to the right the green is more-or-less flat but has a knoll to the left.

In 2013-2014, the green was rebuilt to USGA specifications without changing the contours. The large original bunker to the left of the green was reintroduced, and the fairway expanded below it. The back tee was rebuilt one foot lower and extended back ten yards, and the forward tee was raised one foot.

Hole #18 East "Taps" (Par 4/415 yards)

The last hole on the East rewards the player with a view of the west elevation of the clubhouse. It provides a fine finale to the course, with an easily readable green.

The green was rebuilt without changing the contours. Two greenside bunkers were restored. Two fairway bunkers were rebuilt and, in concert with Hole #9 West, the fairway was expanded to the edge of the bunkers, and an original fairway bunker was reintroduced. Closer to the tees, a fairway bunker was rebuilt and the fairway expanded around the bunker.

West Course (contributing site), ca. 1923

The West Course was Tillinghast's response to the straightforward direction he received from the Winged Foot board of governors to design a course that would challenge even the most skilled golfers. Evidence of his success is that, despite the evolution of golf clubs and balls throughout the twentieth century, no player in a major championship on the course scored under par until the 1984 US Open, more than sixty years later. Located entirely on the plain to the west of the clubhouse, the West Course is the more celebrated of the two

courses. It hosted its first US Open in 1929. Tillinghast previewed that contest in *Golf Illustrated*, in which he described the strategy for each hole and opined on who he thought might contend for the title. (He singled out four men, one of whom, Bobby Jones, was the eventual winner.)[131] Both the front nine and the back nine loop back to the clubhouse, providing a variety of wind conditions. The overall setting and topography are much the same as the East Course. The front nine of the West and back nine of the East are somewhat intertwined. Like those of the East Course, the following hole descriptions are primarily taken from Tillinghast himself. Each description also summarizes the restoration work in 2013-2014.

Hole #1 West "Genesis" (Par 4/440 yards)

The hole is a slight dogleg, with a green severely pitched from back to front, and with two pronounced spines running vertically down it. Tillinghast offered the following commentary on the hole: "The first green must be boldly approached, or the first terrace will leave the ball short."[132]

In 2015-2016, the green was expanded to its original scale and rebuilt without changing original contours. Greenside bunkers were rebuilt. Two fairway bunkers were rebuilt, and the fairway expanded in front and back of them. All three tees were rebuilt.

Ben Crenshaw commented on Hole #1 West: "The green is contoured enough so that in the first round of the 1974 US Open Jack Nicklaus putted it right off the green. Right at the very beginning you say well, okay, I'm at a completely different place here and I know I'm going to have to play my very best golf."[133]

Hole #2 West "Elm" (Par 4/440 yards)

A rare surviving elm tree gives this hole its name and frames the green, which is figure-eight in shape with a wide bunker in front. Of this hole Tillinghast noted the following: "The green shows its best face to the short approach, after a long drive down the left."[134]

The green and approach were expanded to the original scale and rebuilt, and the greenside bunkers were reduced as necessary to allow the expansion. A fairway bunker on the left was removed, and a new bunker to match it was built twenty-five yards down range. The back tee was rebuilt three feet lower and extended back ten yards, and the main and forward tees were rebuilt.

Hole #3 West "Pinnacle" (Par 3/200 yards)

The name Pinnacle comes from the two-level green, with a precipitous slope from the back terrace, as from the pinnacle of a mountain. Tillinghast noted the following: "Pinnacle…shows a good open green to a long iron or a spoon."[135]

The hole was revised at one point by golf architect Dick Wilson. Gil Hanse expanded the green to its

[131] Wolffe, et al., *Gleanings*, p. 70-73.
[132] A. W. Tillinghast, notes for the 1929 US Open program, quoted in Dermod O. Sullivan, *Foot Notes*, volume 19, no. 1 (October 2016), Winged Foot Golf Club, p. 18.
[133] Crenshaw interview, 08 March 2022.
[134] Tillinghast notes for 1929 US Open, in Sullivan, *Foot Notes*, p. 19.
[135] Ibid., p. 19. A spoon is one of a number of obsolete golf clubs that include brassie and baffing spoon. A spoon equates to a lofted fairway wood in modern terms; a brassie had lower loft and a baffing spoon had a higher loft.

original size and rebuilt it to USGA specifications, and greenside bunkers were reduced as necessary to allow for the expansion. An original bunker between the tees and the fairway was reintroduced. The two middle tees were combined into one.

Ben Crenshaw said Hole #3 West "is really a stern test. It was very much a long hole back then…It was the hole where Billy Casper laid up all four days which was an unheard of philosophy but it served him well…he made three pars and a bogey. In his mind it was very troublesome if he went right or left and very difficult to get it up and down so he thought 'I'll just lay it up in front of the green and take my chances there.'"[136]

Hole #4 West "Sound View" (Par 4/453 yards; originally 410 yards)

The original green design was a variation of the Biarritz green, a green bisected by a deep swale, named for the golf club in France where the first such green was constructed. Tillinghast wrote of the hole as first built: "An open hole, but the three-level green [depression in the center] places a premium on length from the tee and a careful approach."[137] Hole #4 West is an example of one of Tillinghast's nonaligned tees, which he thought added variety to the hole, and made it more strategic.

As part of the Hanse restoration, the green was expanded to its original size and rebuilt to USGA specifications. Two greenside bunkers were removed, and new bunkers in Tillinghast's original locations were constructed, expanding the approach to the green. Two fairway bunkers were removed and rebuilt further down range; the fairway was expanded up range. All tees except the forward tee were rebuilt.

Hole #5 West "Long Lane" (Par 5/515 yards)

One of the less difficult of the West Course's holes, Hole #5 originally had a green with a spine. Tillinghast said the following of it: "A slight dog-leg that may be reached with a brassie second from the right-center of the fairway."[138]

The green was expanded to its original size and rebuilt. The right and left side green bunkers were rebuilt with an expanded approach to the green. Three fairway bunkers were rebuilt in the original style. On the left-hand side, the fairway was expanded in front of and behind the bunker. The fairway was also expanded on the right-hand side between two bunkers. The tee was rebuilt and widened.

Hole #6 West "El" (Par 4/321 yards)

The L-shaped green is tightly flanked at the front by a bunker to the right and a creek valley to the left. Tillinghast wrote the following of it: "The drive should be placed down the left of the fairway close to the pit, for the green opens its contours to the approach from this side."[139] The hole is named "El" because it is shaped like an "L".

The green and approach were expanded to their original scale and rebuilt. The right-side greenside bunker was expanded, and a left-side bunker, not original, was removed. A valley was created to the left

[136] Crenshaw interview, 08 March 2022. When Casper played, the hole was considered long for the equipment of the time.
[137] Tillinghast notes for 1929 US Open, in Sullivan, *Foot Notes*, p. 19.
[138] Ibid., p. 19.
[139] Ibid., p. 19.

of the hole to introduce the element of the creek to the hole. The fairway bunker was rebuilt and the fairway expanded in front and in back of it. The two back tees were rebuilt.

When asked what his favorite Winged Foot hole was, Ben Crenshaw stated: "I don't know why but my mind keeps going back to that little 6th hole on the West. It… required an unbelievable imagination to build that green. It's meant to be really delicate and well played in a controlled pitch shot and you can suffer the consequences. In other words, if you miss the green you can make a quick bogey or double bogey.… That green has always been one of my favorites and a lot of people would not pick that hole but it's always fascinated me. It just looked beautiful.... And let's face it – it's a short hole. Everyone can get there in two shots of any skill level but you had to do something different to play the hole."[140]

Hole #7 West "Babe-in-the-Woods" (Par 3/157 yards)

This par 3 hole has a large, fairly flat green, though with a false front. Tillinghast noted the following of this hole: "The bunkers are the deepest on the course."[141]

The green was expanded to its original size and rebuilt along with the greenside bunkers.

Ben Crenshaw said this "hole to me is an unsung hole…It's a fantastic par 3."[142]

Hole #8 West "Arena" (Par 4/465 yards)

Hole #8 is a dogleg which requires a fade shot from the tee—a controlled shot that curves from the left to the right (for a right-handed player). The green features a "fall-away," a slope away from the fairway. Tillinghast's comment relative to this hole was, "Another hole which demands utmost accuracy for the second shot, because of the 'fall-away' several yards in front of the green."[143]

The green was expanded to original dimensions. The greenside bunkers were rebuilt. The "fall-away" approach, which had been removed over the years, was reestablished in accordance with Tillinghast's stated goals. The fairway bunker was rebuilt and the fairway expanded in front of and behind the bunker. All but the forward tee was rebuilt and leveled, and the back tee was extended backwards ten yards.

To Ben Crenshaw, "eight is an unbelievable hole [which] dog legs to the right. It's a great drive and a wonderful second shot once again to a well bunkered green."[144]

Hole #9 West "Meadow" (Par 5/462 yards)

The hole is straight and affords a beautiful view of the clubhouse. The challenge is the undulating green with a mound in the middle. Tillinghast considered it "certainly one of the toughest holes on the course."[145] Hole #9 West features one of the exceptional greens Tillinghast is known for, with numerous pin positions on an undulating green.[146] He wrote, "A drive and a brassie may reach but not

[140] Crenshaw interview, 08 March 2022.
[141] Tillinghast notes for 1929 US Open, in Sullivan, *Foot Notes*, p. 19.
[142] Crenshaw interview, 08 March 2022.
[143] Tillinghast notes for 1929 US Open, in Sullivan, *Foot Notes*, p. 20.
[144] Crenshaw interview, 08 March 2022.
[145] Tillinghast notes for 1929 US Open, in Sullivan, *Foot Notes*, p. 20.
[146] Young, *Tillinghast*, p. 218-219.

often. However, the second must be played with rare judgement and not from the right of the fairway. The green opens to the approach from the left."[147]

The green was expanded to its original dimensions, and all four of the greenside bunkers were rebuilt. The fairway bunker at the side of the approach was rebuilt, and the fairway expanded in front of it. Two fairway bunkers were built on the right in the format of original bunkers, and the fairway expanded around them. The rear tee was rebuilt and expanded, and the two middle tees were rebuilt.

Hole #10 West "Pulpit" (Par 3/183 yards)

Hole #10, which runs west away from the clubhouse, is the most famous of Winged Foot's thirty-six holes. In 1986, *Golf* magazine included it in the top ten holes in the United States, and it was featured in Dan Jenkins's 1966 book *Sports Illustrated' s The Best 18 Golf Holes in America.*[148] The fairway curves to the right, requiring a shot over a bunker. The green is sharply sloped and narrows from the back to a very small front opening. Tillinghast said of it, "…deep bunkers and a green with unusually steep slope."[149] The tee is another example of a Tillinghast nonaligned tee.

The green was expanded to its original dimensions. Two greenside bunkers were rebuilt, the fairway approach bunker was rebuilt, and the fairway expanded on all sides. All three tees were rebuilt, and two of them were expanded.

According to Ben Crenshaw, "[Tillinghast] would clear out some trees behind a green and if there was a particular specimen that he liked, he would actually frame the green and a big tree behind it to give one a sense of a target and a framing that he was focused on. You think of the tenth hole on the West Course, to me one of the prettiest holes I've ever seen and a great par 3.… For many years there was a huge tree behind it; it gave one a sense of scale and dimensions."[150]

Gil Hanse sees it as combining "all of the things that he [Tillinghast] believed in golf course architecture: matching scale, utilizing natural features, and creating a bold and challenging golf hole on top of it."[151]

Hole #11 West "Billows" (Par 4/396 yards)

This straightforward hole of moderate length and relatively flat green is noteworthy for the beauty of its landscape, with a humped and ridged fairway, and a vista across a deep gully midway down. Tillinghast's summation was, "…the best chance for birdies of any hole on the course is here."[152]

The green was rebuilt and expanded, and greenside bunkers rebuilt, expanding the approach. One fairway bunker was rebuilt and expanded, and a second rebuilt. The fairway was expanded on both

[147] Wolffe, et al., quoting Tillinghast, *Gleanings,* p. 72.
[148] Tom Doak, "The 100 Greatest Holes in America," *Golf*, September 1986, p. 37, retrieved 29 February 2024, https://www.doakgolf.com/wp-content/uploads/100-Greatest-Holes-article.pdf; Dan Jenkins, *Sports Illustrated's The Best 18 Golf Holes in America* (New York: Delacort Press, 1966), pp. 120-122.
[149] Tillinghast notes for 1929 US Open, in Sullivan, *Foot Notes*, p. 20.
[150] Crenshaw interview, 08 March 2022.
[151] Hanse interview, 07 March 2022.
[152] Tillinghast notes for 1929 US Open, in Sullivan, *Foot Notes*, p. 21.

sides. The back and middle tees were rebuilt, leveled and expanded.

To Ben Crenshaw, Hole #11 West "reflects the property… you have granite outcroppings and it does reflect where you are [and] what the piece of property was like, and you can see touches where they removed some stone, but it's a wonderful two-shot hole with a pretty green perched up."[153]

Hole #12 West "Cape" (Par 5/570 yards)

This long dogleg has a terraced area at the back of the green. According to Tillinghast, "Two well hit balls to the right will get close to home, but particularly the second must be placed with rare judgement. One of the real test holes on the course."[154] The irregular fairway is one of Tillinghast's signature features. The hole in general, as a relatively short par 5, is a good example of Tillinghast's philosophy that a hole should not be lengthened arbitrarily but should work with the terrain and be "just as long as they play."[155]

The green was rebuilt and expanded so that the rear reflects original grade. Four greenside bunkers were rebuilt and one of them expanded to its original size. The approach was expanded. Six fairway bunkers were rebuilt, and the fairway expanded in two places adjacent to bunkers.

Hole #13 West "White Mule" (Par 3/209 yards)

Tillinghast regarded this hole as one of his finest on Winged Foot's two courses. The green features a swale angling off to the center right. In Tillinghast's words, "The old White Mule I regard as a particularly worthy one."[156]

The three greenside bunkers were rebuilt, and the green rebuilt and expanded. The fairway and approach were expanded, and a missing fairway bunker was reintroduced in accordance with Tillinghast's original design.

Ben Crenshaw believes Hole #13 West "once again gives you a glance of Tillinghast. Its name is White Mule… I remember the story that one day that one mule had taken ill and the replacement was a white mule and so Tillinghast saw the white mule and he said that's the name of the hole right there: 'White Mule.' It's a great hole. You really have to hit a great shot there—very long par 3 well bunkered."[157]

Hole #14 West "Shamrock" (Par 4/430 yards)

This dogleg has an irregular, clover-shaped fairway bunker that gives the hole its name. The elevated green is relatively flat, though with a false front. Tillinghast said of it, "The green itself is on a knoll and affords a chance for a 3 in that the ball can be pitched right to the pin with a chance of making it stick."[158]

The green was rebuilt, and the section of green that had been removed was reinstated, necessitating the

[153] Crenshaw interview, 08 March 2022.
[154] Tillinghast notes for 1929 US Open, in Sullivan, *Foot Notes*, p. 21.
[155] Young, *Tillinghast*, p. 408.
[156] Tillinghast notes for 1929 US Open, in Sullivan, *Foot Notes*, p. 21.
[157] Crenshaw interview, 08 March 2022.
[158] Tillinghast notes for 1929 US Open, in Sullivan, *Foot Notes*, p. 21.

removal of a left-hand greenside bunker that was not original. A right-hand bunker was rebuilt, and two other bunkers, not part of the original design, were removed. The original bunker to the left of the approach was rebuilt and the fairway expanded completely around it. The original shamrock-shaped bunker was removed and rebuilt twenty-five yards further down range, and a bunker was built opposite it mimicking a bunker in the original design that had been removed. The fairway was expanded back toward the tee. The middle tee was rebuilt.

Hole #15 West "Pyramids" (Par 4/416 yards)

This hole is a favorite of many of Winged Foot's members, both for the stream that crosses the fairway and a terraced green that is set diagonally into the hole. On the left of the green is a large knoll, and on the back right is a ridge. Tillinghast was especially pleased with this hole: "One of the very finest holes of which Winged Foot is proud. A spoon is the safest club and gives the player an opportunity of playing the second shot from the best bit of fairway. The green itself is on a sort of dog-leg angle, flanked by bunkers which are very deep. The green is of a double undulation of beautiful texture."[159]

The green was rebuilt and expanded per the original design. The left and right greenside bunkers were rebuilt. The fairway was expanded toward the brook, and the approach expanded on both sides. The fairway bunker was removed and reintroduced in the same shape, forty-five yards down range. The two middle tees were rebuilt.

Hole #16 West "Hells-Bells" (Par 5/457 yards)

With an irregular fairway in the form of a stretched-out dogleg, the hole requires a long and precise tee shot. The green is terraced, with the front portion being extremely fast. Tillinghast recommended the following: "The tee shot has to be played to the right center if the green is to be gained with the second."[160]

The green was rebuilt and expanded to its original dimensions. The left-hand greenside bunker was tied into a new slope created by renovating the Hole #17 West tee; the right-hand bunker was rebuilt as well. The existing approach bunker was rebuilt, and the fairway expanded around it.

Hole #17 West "Well-Well" (Par 4/467 yards)

Hole #17 West is another irregular doglegged fairway, with a very narrow green with a mound in the center. Tillinghast said of it, "The entrance to the green again is narrow with bunkers on either side."[161]

The green was rebuilt and expanded according to the original design. The right- and left-hand greenside bunkers were rebuilt and the approach expanded. On the right side of the fairway, four bunkers in a string were rebuilt and a fifth added. On the left, a bunker that had been removed was reintroduced. A new back tee was added, and the middle and front tees were shifted to the right.

[159] Tillinghast notes for 1929 US Open, in Sullivan, *Foot Notes*, p. 22.
[160] Ibid., p. 22.
[161] Ibid., p. 22.

Hole #18 West "Revelations" (Par 4/452 yards)

This long dogleg includes a green featuring many of Tillinghast's design specialties: a large false front, a ledge on the front left, a sharp downslope from the back to center, and a ridge in the back left. Tillinghast offered the following commentary: "Revelations at last. Certainly one of the most attractive greens of them all."[162]

The green was expanded to the original design, with the significant false front reintroduced. Two greenside bunkers were rebuilt, and a third, that had been removed, was reintroduced. The right-side midpoint fairway bunker was rebuilt, and three fairway bunkers at the tee end of the fairway that had been removed were reintroduced. All three tees were rebuilt, and the lower back tee extended back about fifteen yards.

In Ben Crenshaw's words, Hole #18 West "is just a grand finish—two great shots—that has proved to be vital through all the Open championships that have been played there. All sorts of things have happened there."[163]

Winged Foot Clubhouse (contributing building), ca. 1925; modifications 1968, 1984, 2015-16

Winged Foot's clubhouse was designed by architect Clifford C. Wendehack. Wendehack honored the origins of golf by utilizing an English revival style. The footprint of the clubhouse is essentially in the shape of a Lorraine, or two-barred, cross. Wendehack designed it as a unit in 1922 but intended from the beginning that it be built in three phases. According to his overarching philosophy, gained from a decade of working experience, the heart of the golf club was the locker room, which should be constructed first so the members could commence playing the game; next in importance were the grill and kitchen, to provide the men with food; third in importance was the lounge and dining room, primarily intended for wives and guests.[164] He followed this policy in his organization of the project at Winged Foot. The two-story locker room, forming the base and lower bar of the cross, was constructed first, in accordance with Wendehack's observation that "having procured the locker room, the club will now be able to function, and the revenue from the course and active members' dues will become available at the earliest possible time."[165] Next to be built at Winged Foot was the grill (which Wendehack intended for men only) and kitchen in the center section of the cross, and in the third phase, the upper bar of the cross was built to house the lobby and the flanking lounge and dining room. The main entrance and the lobby are on axis with the loggia that runs parallel to the grill and terminates at the entrance to the locker room; this organizing axis continues through the locker room block to bisect the breezeway and pro shop. Wendehack wrote of his design for Winged Foot, "the house is being built to meet the requirements of 600 playing members without additional memberships or any particular social expectations. Here the portion of space allotted to women and general visitors ends at the outer door to the loggia, from which point back to the professionals' house the club is for the use of men only."[166] He therefore enlarged the grill to the size of a lounge at a country club with social members and reduced the size of the dining room and lounge.

[162] Tillinghast notes for 1929 US Open, in Sullivan, *Foot Notes*, p. 23.
[163] Crenshaw interview, 08 March 2022.
[164] Wendehack, "Country Club Plan," p. 142.
[165] Wendehack, "Country Club Plan," p. 141.
[166] Wendehack, "Country Club Plan," p. 142. Reportedly, the designation of the Grille Room for men only was ignored from the beginning, with women being served there on a regular basis soon after the clubhouse opened. Conversation with Colin Burns, 14 June 2022.

Exterior

The clubhouse is located in the south quarter of the Winged Foot property, sited along the access road that transects part of the East Course. The building's primary elevation faces northeast, but for reference purposes it will be considered the north elevation.

The visual mass of the Winged Foot clubhouse was reduced by breaking it into the three blocks in plan and concealing the upper floor under a steeply pitched slate roof punctuated with numerous dormers. The overall effect is of an English manor house that has grown and evolved over time, emphasized by the mixed use of stone and brick masonry for the walls and graduated textured slate for the roof. The one-story pro shop at the south end is clad with stucco and faux timbers, giving it the appearance of a small outbuilding ancillary to the manor house.

The evolving needs of the club resulted in three primary additions to the original Wendehack-designed structure. The most evident was the extension of the dining room to the west in 1968, which doubled it in size. As part of the expansion, the kitchen was extended for the first time into the west terrace, aligning its west wall with the original west wall of the dining room; the kitchen was extended again farther toward the west in 2015-2016. The second footprint expansion was the extension of the pro shop to the south with a one-story flat-roofed addition, more than quadrupling its size, in the second half of the twentieth century. A third addition, in 1984, at the south end of the west terrace in the corner created by the cross gable of the locker room block, provided an extension of the grill and a fire stair to the second floor. The following paragraphs describe the original appearance of the building as well as major known alterations.

The north elevation serves as the building's formal facade and contains the principal and formal point of entry. This five-bay elevation has a steeply pitched gable roof with the ridge aligned parallel to the façade; a chimney is centered on the east end of the ridge. A large cross gable projects slightly beyond the main front wall plane; the projection is extended with a one-story crenelated porte-cochere. Leo, a bronze lion that is the talisman of the club, stands on a low parapet at the outside face of the porte-cochere.[167] Pairs of metal casement windows flank the double front doors with lunette transoms on the first story; gabled wall dormers are aligned above the windows. Stone panels separate the upper and lower windows. On the second story, four casement windows—two single flanking two paired—are located beneath a stone relieving arch in the center cross gable and are surmounted by an arrow-slit occupied by ventilation louvers. The 1968 one-story stone addition to the dining room extends westwards from the west elevation of the building, extending the original north façade. Fenestration on that elevation consists of tall, equally spaced windows, with fixed single-pane sash topped by small-paned transoms. The flat roof is concealed behind a crenelated parapet. The masonry work employed for that section largely mimics that of the earlier construction but is distinctive.

The west elevation is composed of the cross gables of the dining room and the locker room blocks, connected by the ridges of the grill and kitchen, which run parallel to each other. At the south end, a small stone breezeway connects the locker room to the pro shop. The original dining room gable at the north end features a triple casement window located beneath a stone relieving arch on the second story, surmounted by a louver-filled arrow-slit, as on the façade. Currently, on the first story, the three-bay dining room extension

[167] The original Leo was given to the club by the clubhouse construction contractor, Smith & Leo; the present Leo is a replacement, the original having been stolen decades ago.

projects to the west and replaces the original terrace which was in the form of half an octagon; the fixed single-pane windows on the addition feature small-paned side panels as well as transoms.

The center kitchen and grill block is composed of two offset sections with both ridges running on a north-south axis; the kitchen section is offset toward the east. Toward the north, this elevation originally had a small cross gable at the kitchen, and three double doors with lunette transoms connecting the grill room with the west terrace. Two extensions of the kitchen into the terrace have eliminated the cross gable; the grill room doors to the terrace survive. At the second story, casement windows are set in three wall dormers above the grill room doors. The ridge of the main roof terminates at chimney stacks at each end; these stacks feature three flues with terra cotta caps.

The grill room is connected to the locker room block by a three-story crenelated tower; only the top story of the tower, with one casement window, remains exposed to view. The north-south axis of the locker room block has a truncated gable roof with skylights located on the flat section; the truncation is not apparent from the ground. The east-west axis has a stepped-down cross gable with an outside chimney centered on it. The chimney is flanked by casement windows on the first and second stories. The cross gable itself originally had two hip-roofed wall dormers on each side and was flanked by paired hip-roofed wall dormers. Enlargement of the grill room and the addition of a fire stair have filled in the corner space between the grill block and the locker room block cross gable. The entire enlarged terrace from the dining room extension to the locker room block cross gable is covered by a permanent blue and white striped awning at the first-story level.

Further to the south, the faux-half-timbered pro shop with hipped roof is connected to the locker room block by a stone breezeway with a segmentally arched east-west passageway. The pro shop features a gable-roofed wall dormer with a casement window extending into the gable; at the first story, a five-part fenestration is comprised of a fixed center window flanked by two casement windows on each side. The pro shop addition projects toward the west beyond the plane of the original structure and features a flat roof with a slate-clad pent-roof overhang; paired small-pane windows are located at the north and south ends.

The west and center bays of the three-bay south elevation of the pro shop addition are composed of small-pane windows; the east bay opening is occupied by louvers. Beyond the addition is the hipped roof of the original pro shop, with dormer; north of the pro shop are the stepped-down and full-height gables of the locker room block, the latter featuring small casement windows at three heights. The truncation of the north-south axis roof is hidden by a chimney in the plane of the gable.

The east elevations of the pro shop and locker room blocks mirror those of the west for the most part, with the pro shop addition featuring an entrance door, two windows, and a small porte-cochere. Exceptions are a small shed-roofed dormer in the roof of the breezeway connecting the pro shop with the locker room block, and a large one-story three-sided bay with crenelated parapet on the east end of the east-west axis of the locker room block. The roof of the bay serves as a balcony accessible from the second floor. In the peak of the stepped-down gable a door provides access to a metal fire escape (this third-floor area formerly was occupied by employee housing).

The crenelated tower between the locker room and grill blocks features three casement windows, one at each of the three stories. The grill section of the center block has three hip-roofed wall dormers with casement windows. Below, at the first story, are double entrance doors with lunette transoms that protrude above the level of the eave; the doors provide access into the loggia. The kitchen section of the center block projects to the east beyond the grill room section, and features a cross gable that projects slightly and is

placed off-center. There is a casement at the first story, to the south of the gable, aligned with a hip-roofed dormer above, and a small shed-roofed dormer to the north of the gable. The gable has a triple casement window at the second story and a casement window to the north at the first story. The ghost of a previous entrance is located to the south in the gable; a lift to the basement now occupies the space.

The lobby block has a cross gable on the south side, connecting it with the center grill/kitchen block, that matches the cross gable of the entrance on the north façade; two wall dormers on the south side of the main block match the two flanking the entrance on the north façade. The north end of the east elevation of the lobby block features two triple casement windows beneath a stone relieving arch flanking a center door, which provides access to the roof terrace of a five-sided crenelated bay. In the bay at the first story, double doors with lunette transoms provide access to the exterior from the lounge. The door at the second story and the arrow-slit above it pierce a three-flue chimney that projects slightly beyond the face of the gable.

Interior

This rambling and apparently evolved exterior houses a supremely functional and efficient interior layout. The main entrance and lobby are on axis with the locker room block and are connected by means of the loggia. The loggia provides access to the grill to the west, and the grill is connected to the kitchen, also on the west side. What was originally the club office but is now the reception desk is located on the east side of the loggia, opposite the kitchen. The lobby is flanked on the east by the lounge and on the west by the dining room. The lobby/loggia/locker room axis continues south to the breezeway and pro shop.[168] This logical organization of major first-floor spaces has stood the test of time and has remained unchanged over the course of the club's nearly century-long history. The only significant changes have been the additions to the grill, the kitchen, the dining room, and the pro shop, as those functions grew over the course of time, requiring more space.

On the upper floor, the space above the grill was originally given over to the club's board room, and the space above the kitchen was the women's locker room. The spaces over the lobby, lounge and dining room were intended by Wendehack to function as two large dormitories for members staying overnight, based on his philosophy that, "Club bedrooms are a liability and not an asset in the majority of cases" and that "dormitories, each containing five to ten beds… are a type of accommodation that will not be taken advantage of by anyone for too long a time."[169] However, there was a change of plans during construction, and ten separate bedrooms with a shared bath were built instead. Overnight accommodations for members were eliminated around 1983, and the bedrooms altered to become staff offices. At the same time, the board room was moved to the space over the dining room, and the women's locker room was expanded to occupy the area over the grill.

The efficiency of the layout does not detract from Wendehack's congruent aim of producing a "home-like

[168] The pro shop and caddy room are kept separate from the main body of the clubhouse for both practical and cultural reasons. Wendehack explains: "The problem of housing the professional shop and providing storage necessities for clubs is one which varies largely in modern practice. There is little doubt but what the interests and convenience of members are best served by placing this unit in close conjunction with the locker room.… However, it has decided disadvantages, inasmuch as it brings the caddies up to the main door of the locker room, tending to congest and obstruct these entrances. There are also other disadvantages, that of bringing the women players, seeking their clubs, into close proximity with the men's quarters, and an increase in the cost of insurance unless there is a definite outdoor passage of fireproof doors between these units, because of the electrical machinery in the professionals' house. Therefore, where possible, it would be advisable to place the professionals in a separate building, connected to the locker room by a covered passageway or arcade." Wendehack, "Country Club Plan," pp. 142–143.

[169] Original construction documents dated 28 December 1922, Winged Foot Golf Club Archives; Wendehack, "Country Club Plan," p. 144.

and inspiring atmosphere" that should produce "a happy mood" and "a contented frame of mind" "so that in time members will enjoy the club as much if not more than their homes."[170] He strove to achieve this atmosphere through a variety of means, such as promoting grill rooms over formal dining rooms, as he saw grill rooms as providing a more relaxed ambience. He also emphasized the importance of the fireplace and hearth, considering them to be "the symbol that gives a building character and provides members with fond associations and memories."[171] The Tudor theme is reflected in the interior by the stenciled, faux exposed beams; linen-fold carving on mantels; vaulted ceilings in the loggia; and wide segmental arches separating the lobby from the lounge and dining areas.[172] The round arches in the loggia and grill are a signature feature of Wendehack, which he adapted for whatever mode he was working in: Tudor for Winged Foot Golf Club; Spanish Colonial for the Caracas Country Club in Venezuela; and Norman Revival for the Ridgewood Country Club, New Jersey.

Fenimore Road Entrance Pillars (contributing structure), ca. 1925

The non-symmetrical gated entrance on Fenimore Road features stone and brick masonry pillars original to the 1920s-era club construction. The east pillar is dominant; it was built in the form of a small buttressed and crenelated tower with a faux arrow-slit. The west pillar is simpler in conception and has a short wall extending from it. Both pillars are trimmed and coped with limestone and feature electric carriage lamps. The rustic stone and brick masonry is the same as that of the clubhouse, and the style also echoes that of the main building; the entrance was most likely designed by Wendehack. The entrance was built prior to 1928, as the July 1928 board minutes refer to an ongoing problem with the coping stones.

Old White Plains Road Entrance Pillars (contributing structure), ca. 1910

The Old White Plains Road entrance consists of two symmetrical, slightly curved walls, each terminating in a short pillar at the outside end and a taller pillar near the drive. The pillars are capped with pyramidal stones, and the taller pillars are surmounted with electrified lanterns. The walls and pillars appear to be constructed of limestone and brick. These structures predate the founding of Winged Foot Golf Club. The property was previously owned by a speculator who had laid out a residential development before he sold the land to Winged Foot. The name of the development was to be Altonwood; the entrance was all that was built, and the name is carved onto the pillars. They were incorporated into the overall design of the club.

Associated Noncontributing Resources

There are a total of twenty-five resources (fifteen buildings and ten structures) located within the NHL boundary of the Winged Foot Golf Club that are considered noncontributing because they fall outside of the period of significance. The buildings are all small in relation to the clubhouse and were erected to support the operation of the club; these include buildings dedicated to employee housing, utilities, maintenance operations, and additional member amenities. Many of these resources were erected and/or completed in 2013.

Sefton Tranter Memorial Bridge (noncontributing structure), 1950s reconstruction of 1924 feature

The Sefton Tranter Memorial Bridge, located at Hole #4 on the East Course, provides pedestrian access over

[170] Clifford Wendehack as quoted in Moss, *Golf and the American Country Club*, p. 125.
[171] Moss, *Golf and the American Country Club,* p. 126.
[172] The arches were infilled with narrower arches at an undetermined date.

the south end of the water hazard. It is of rustic or Adirondack-style design and is a wood bridge with peeled-log posts and rails. The open decking is formed of wood planks and is supported by two paired concrete piers. It was first constructed in 1924. When founding member Sefton Tranter died in 1929 the bridge was named for him as a memorial. Due to deterioration, it was reconstructed in the 1950s in accordance with its original appearance.

Valet Shelter (noncontributing building), 1962

The shelter is located adjacent to the south end of the clubhouse. The valet shelter is a small, wood-frame building with a wood-shingle gabled roof with the ridge parallel to the drive. The building has a concrete floor. The door and window openings are empty.

Golf Cart Garage (noncontributing building), 2014

The golf cart garage is a wood-frame building with a wood-shingle gabled roof. A porch supported on four wood posts is located at the north (front) end of the building. The siding is board-and-batten, with wide boards. The garage is located southwest of the clubhouse and is screened from the drive by trees.

Pool Complex

The pool complex is located south of the clubhouse and west of the first hole of the East Course.

Pools (two noncontributing structures), 1962

The pool complex features two swimming pools, a large L-shaped pool and a small kidney-shaped wading pool. The kidney-shaped wading pool is located between the pool house and the snack bar. The swimming pool is to its east.

Pool House (noncontributing building), 2013

The primary building of the pool complex, the pool house is a wood-frame building with a center hip-roofed section flanked by gabled hyphens that connect it to steeply pitched, cross-gabled appendages, the southern one of which contains the entrance to the pool area. On the pool side, hip-roofed dormers flank a cross-gabled entrance to the building.

Snack Bar (noncontributing building), 2013

The snack bar, part of the pool complex, is an L-shaped hip-roofed wood-frame building with roll-up shutters protecting counters for the dispensing of food and beverages. The wood-shingled roof features one flat-roofed and two hip-roofed dormers. It is the easternmost building in the complex.

Bar Shelter (noncontributing structure), 2013

The bar shelter, part of the pool complex, consists of a pyramidal wood-shingled roof supported on eight wood posts. All four sides are open. Set at an angle to the other buildings of the complex, the bar shelter is east of the pool.

Camp Activity Building (noncontributing building), 2013

The camp activity building, part of the pool complex, is a wood-frame building with a pyramidal wood-shingled roof. The board-and-batten siding features wide boards. Double French doors face the pool. The building is west of the pool, adjacent to the driveway.

Pool Storage Shed (noncontributing building), 2013

The pool storage shed is a small wood-framed gable-roofed utility building located near the drive opposite the pro shop. The building is clad in vertical boards and has a fiberglass-shingle roof. It is partially concealed from the drive by a wood fence.

Employee Housing (noncontributing building), 2013

Located near the southwest corner of the property, the building is a one-and-one-half-story, non-symmetrical, T-shaped, wood-frame building with a steeply pitched gable roof and large shed-roofed dormers on all elevations. It is clad in horizontal wood siding and has a fiberglass-shingle roof. A shallow porch is featured on the inside angle of the T.

Caddy/Storage Building (noncontributing building), 2013

The caddy/storage building is a two-story, gable-roofed, wood-frame building built into a hill and located immediately north of the employee housing, near the southwest corner of the property. A large shed-roofed extension adds an additional bay parallel to the ridge. The building is clad in board-and-batten siding with wide boards, and the roof is covered with wood shingles. At the upper level, one pedestrian and two vehicle doors provide access. Entrance to the caddy lounge at the lower level is protected by a shed-roofed porch supported on five posts.

Golf-Ball Washing Building (noncontributing building), 1981

The golf-ball washing building is a small concrete-block building with a gable roof clad in fiberglass shingles. It is located on the south side of Old White Plains Road, northeast of a parking lot and the clubhouse.

Maintenance Area

This cluster of buildings and the water tower are located on the east side of the property, separated from Hole #4 of the East Course by two ponds.

Dry Material Storage Building (noncontributing building), 2022

The four-bay dry material storage building is clad with metal siding and has a low-slope shed roof clad with standing-seam metal. The four openings feature roll-up garage-style doors. It is the northernmost building on the west side of the maintenance area.

Chemical Building (noncontributing building), 2022

The one-story seven-bay chemical building is built of stone with a concrete base and is the southern building on the west side of the maintenance area. The low-slope gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. Three vehicle bays are flanked on each side by personnel doors.

Turf Care Facility (noncontributing building), 2022

Located at the eastern edge of the maintenance area, the one-and-a-half story turf care facility is L-shaped in plan. The long leg of the "L" is in three sections, each set back from and lower than the one next to it. The final section is open. Openings in these sections feature vehicle doors. The short leg of the "L" features personnel doors and windows and houses offices. The building is clad with vertical metal siding. The gabled standing-seam metal roof features four shed dormers on the long leg of the "L."

Water Tower (noncontributing structure)

The Westchester Joint Water Works Water Tower is located on property leased from Winged Foot Golf Course

on the east side of the property at the southern end of the maintenance area. The tower is a cylindrical standpipe. The shaft is corrugated. The top of the standpipe flares out into a larger diameter cylinder with a low, domed top.

Resources Located on the Golf Courses

In service of the golfers and for maintenance purposes, small buildings and structures are scattered around the golf courses. These are typically small in scale and unobtrusive on the landscape.

Restroom/Shelter (noncontributing building), ca. 1995

There is one combination restroom/shelter on the courses. The wood-framed, wood-shingle-clad building has a pyramidal roof. An enclosed space containing the restrooms occupies half the space under the roof, and the other half, supported on two shingle-clad posts, forms the shelter.

Restroom (noncontributing building), ca. 1975

The restroom is built of decorative concrete block; its fiberglass-shingle roof is pyramidal in configuration. Doors are surmounted by glass-block transoms.

Shelters (5 noncontributing structures), post-significance period

Five shelters are dispersed throughout the site. Four wood posts support a fiberglass-shingle-clad pyramidal roof. Interior vertical board partitions are aligned below the ridges of the roof, dividing the shelter into four triangular spaces, open on the third side. Continuous wood benches are attached to the interior partitions. The shelters are located adjacent to tees and greens on both courses, sited to be accessible to numerous holes. Shelters are near the Hole # 17 East tee and Hold #8 West green; the Hole #12 West and Hole #16 West greens and Hole #13 West tee; the Hole # 4 East and Hole #7 East greens and Hole #5 East tee; the Hole #4 West and Hole #14 East greens and Hole #15 East tee; and near the Hole #3 West green.

Electrical Service Building (noncontributing building), construction date not known

The electrical service building is a small utility building clad in wood shingles, with a fiberglass-shingle-clad gable roof.

Notes on Integrity

The evaluation of historic integrity of a landscape such as Winged Foot acknowledges that changes over time are inevitable and that, in some cases, are anticipated by the designer. Design intent—meaning how the golf architect envisions any particular hole and its relationship to both the land on which it is laid out and the existing or introduced vegetation and their respective effects on how the hole is played—is the key factor to consider in evaluating integrity of a golf course landscape. Changes in technology, both in turf science (types of grass) and maintenance equipment, affect the conditions for players. Changes in the technology of the game—balls that travel farther, clubs engineered to create more accurate shots—also affect how the course is played, often negating some of the original intent in placement of hazards and routing of holes around trees or natural features. When Winged Foot undertook a "restoration" of the courses and hired Gil Hanse to oversee the work, they recognized that the courses could not be restored exactly to the 1920s appearance and conditions without compromising the playability of the course as the architect intended it. Some trees that were originally part of the course died, were removed, and supplanted by new trees planted in similar locations; the very grasses that make up the fairways and greens changed as turf science progressed. What the Winged Foot Golf Club asked for was a return to the original intent of Tillinghast's design. Respect for Tillinghast's vision that each hole should present unique challenges based on its routing, the topography, the vegetation, the placement of hazards,

and the size, shape, and contours of the greens meant that some of the evolved landscape had to be altered. Specimen trees that defined holes, such as the elm tree on Hole #2 West remain untouched, but some smaller trees and shrubs that lined fairways, especially those that were no longer "in play," were removed or moved without affecting the key characteristics of the overall course design. Bunkers that once provided strategic choices for shots off the tee but were no longer in play due to new technologies were moved and re-created further down the fairway so that they could once again present a problem for the golfer to solve. Tillinghast is known best for his use of bunkers and for his greens. Moving fairway bunkers in order to bring them back into play is honoring the design intent and preserving the characteristics of a strategic course that make Winged Foot significant. Where the actual "restoration" work was done was on the greens. Mowing patterns over time changes the shape of greens. Decades of play, with bunker sand being thrown out onto the playing surface as well as seeding and overseeding year after year changed both the subtle and bold contours of Tillinghast's original greens. Here, Hanse used archeological techniques in order to restore the greens to the original contours. The course does not *look* like it did when it opened, but it *plays* like it did and thus retains the high degree of integrity to the qualities that make it nationally significant.

Clifford Wendehack wrote the book on golf clubhouse design, and his efforts at Winged Foot embodied his philosophy on clubhouse design. But these ideas were rooted in the Golden Age and did not anticipate changing social ideals or evolving needs of the club. Accommodations for women were among the first changes as the popularity of the sport expanded. Additional space for equipment, storage, and member use necessitated some expansion of the facility. All changes were done sympathetically to Wendeheck's original design in terms of materials and adherence to the building's Tudor Revival character.

Many of the noncontributing resources identified in the inventory are small in scale or located in areas of the property that are not visible. Course maintenance facilities are located on the periphery of the East Course, screened by trees. So, too are the pool and its accompanying buildings and structures. They are located south of the clubhouse and are hidden from Hole #1 East by a screen of trees.

Assessed using the seven aspects of historic integrity, Winged Foot demonstrates the high degree necessary for National Historic Landmark designation. Location and association are all unchanged. Alterations to the setting, including the construction of residences just outside the property boundary and utilitarian buildings and recreational facilities within the property, are concentrated along the perimeter of the golf courses and do not affect the overall integrity of the golf course landscape. In terms of design, workmanship, and materials, the overall conceptual design remains intact. Changes made to individual holes, whether in restoring green complexes or making adjustments to hazard locations to accommodate modern play mean that integrity of design is intact. The original workmanship of a course dug and dragged by hand and horse and the fine finishes on a clubhouse constructed of stone from the property are evident. The materials used in construction of the clubhouse and other small buildings are original or closely matched; the materials of the course itself, including the grasses and other vegetation, are a mixture of those there in the 1920s and those introduced over the years. But all are compatible with the original design. The final aspect of integrity is feeling. Following the restoration by Gil Hanse, the Winged Foot courses retain a high degree of integrity of feeling since the way the courses are played is true to Tillinghast's original vision. The high degree of feeling engendered in the Winged Foot property can best be demonstrated by a remark made by Hale Irwin, who won the 1974 US Open on the West Course: "At Winged Foot, aura comes first."[173]

[173] Quoted in Michael Bamberger, "The Meaning of Winged Foot: The Club's Exceptional Courses Aren't the Only Thing that Set It Apart," *Golf*, September 2020, retrieved 12 May 2023, https://golf.com/news/features/meaning-winged-foot-us-open-site/.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):
X Previously listed in the National Register (fill in 1 through 6 below)

__ Not previously listed in the National Register (fill in **only** 4, 5, and 6 below)

1. NR #: 100004089
2. Date of listing: 6/12/2019
3. Level of significance: National
4. Applicable National Register Criteria: A X B__ C X D__
5. Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A__ B__ C__ D__ E__ F__ G__
6. Areas of Significance: Architecture; Landscape Architecture; Entertainment/Recreation

__ Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register: Date of determination:
__ Designated a National Historic Landmark: Date of designation:
__ Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: HABS No.
__ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: HAER No.
__ Recorded by Historic American Landscapes Survey: HALS No.

Location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office:
Other State Agency:
Federal Agency:
Local Government:
University:
Other (Specify Repository): Winged Foot Golf Club Archives

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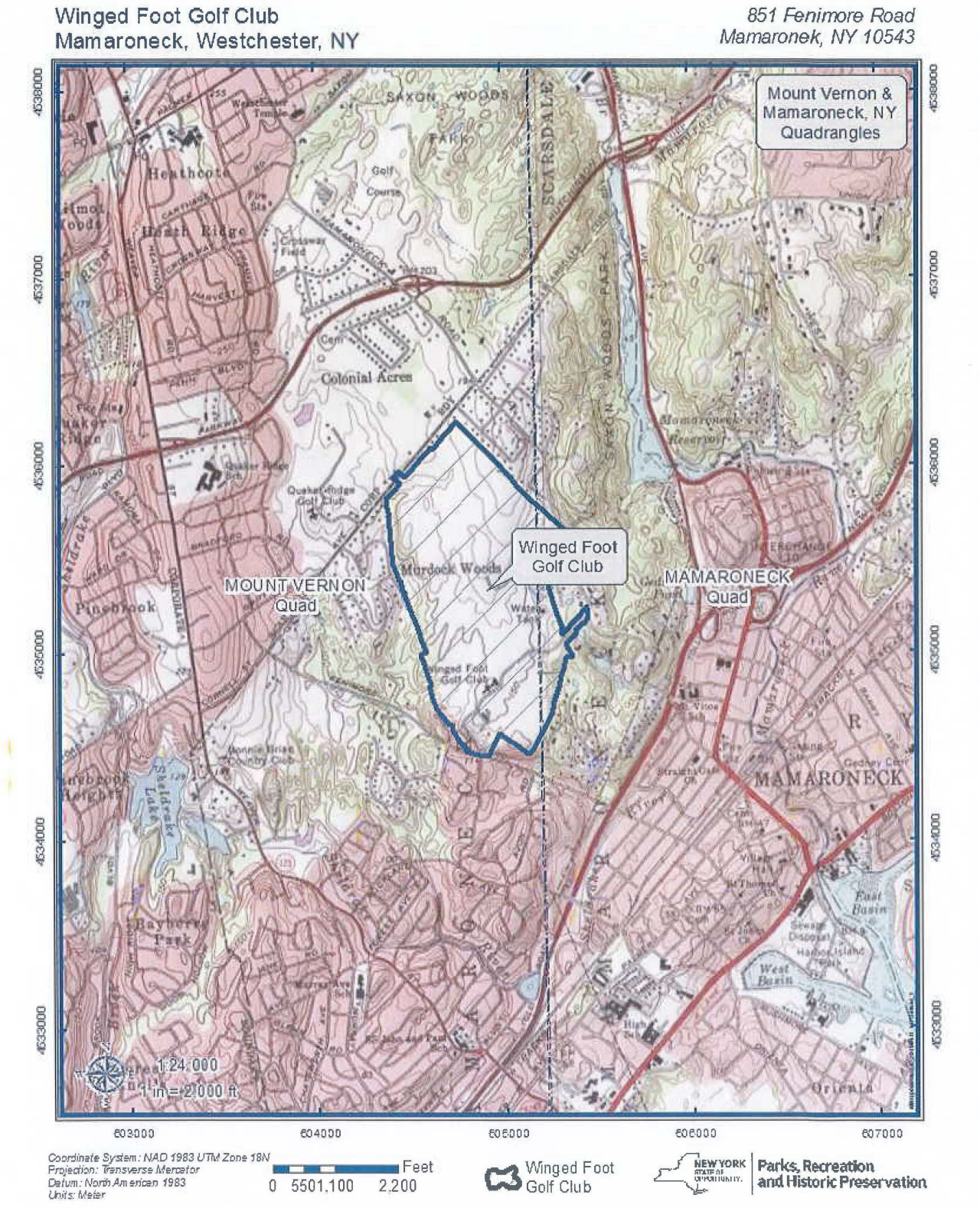
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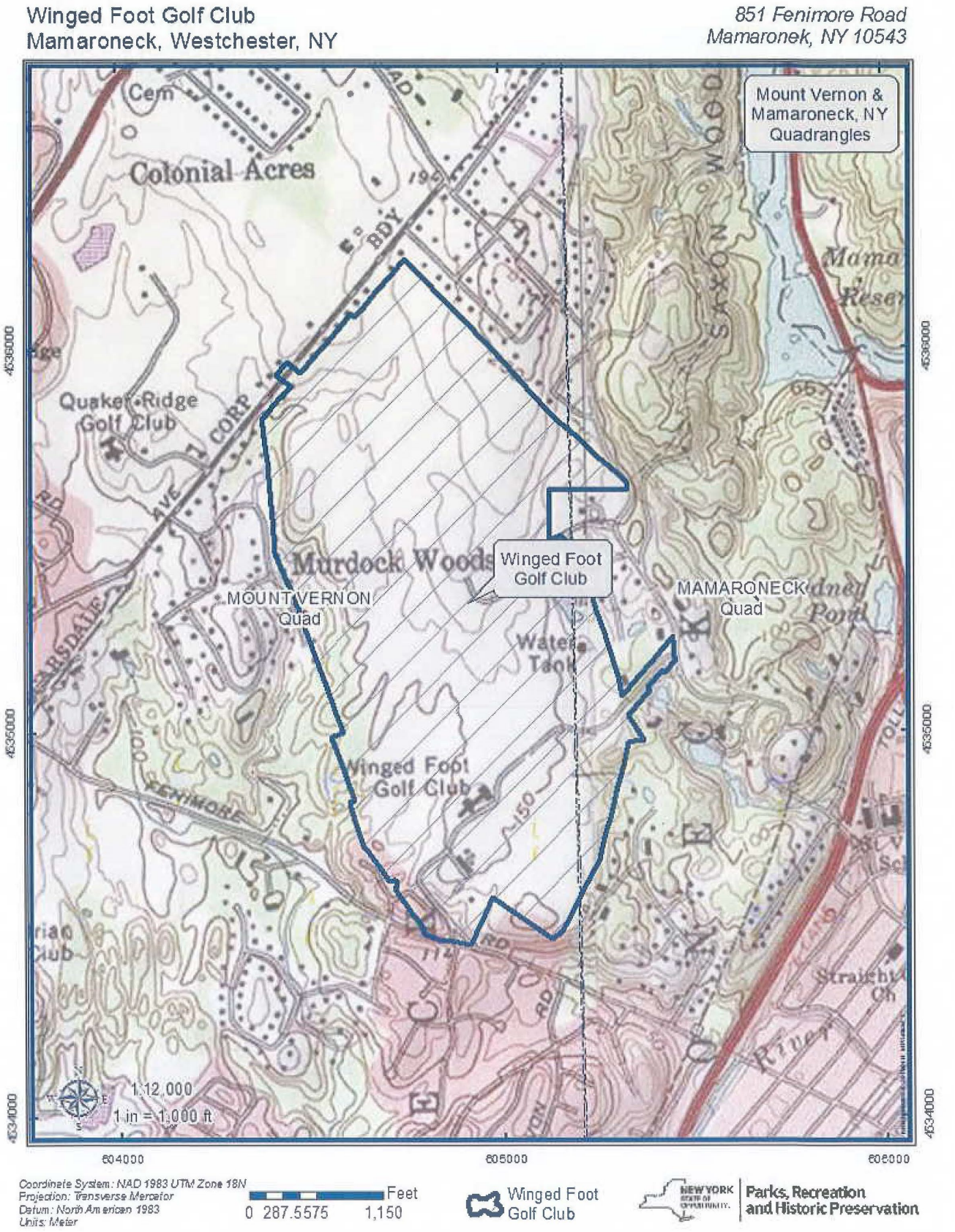
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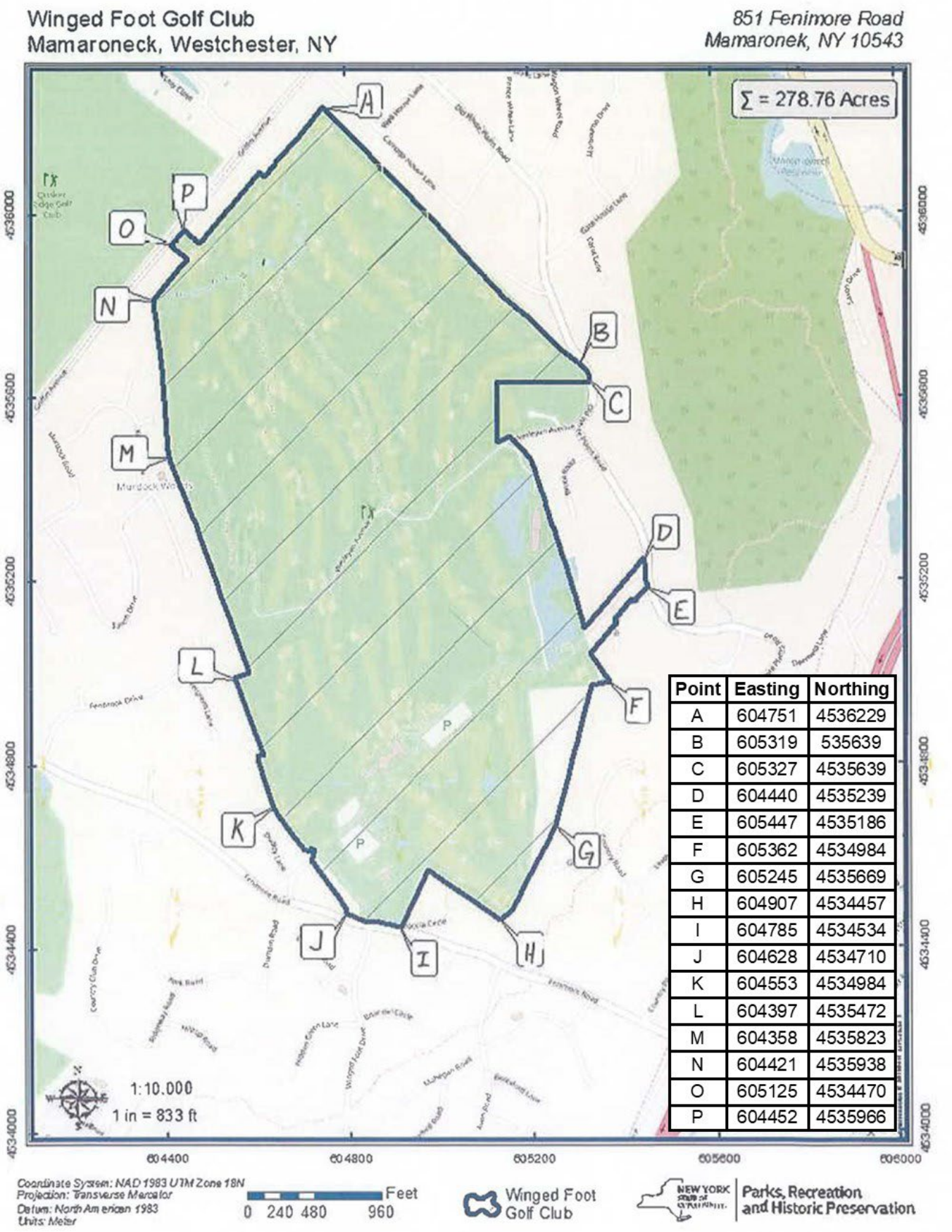
Maps



Map 1: Boundary of Winged Foot Golf Club NHL, outlined on a USGS topographical map that includes portions of the Mount Vernon and Mamaroneck, New York quadrangles.

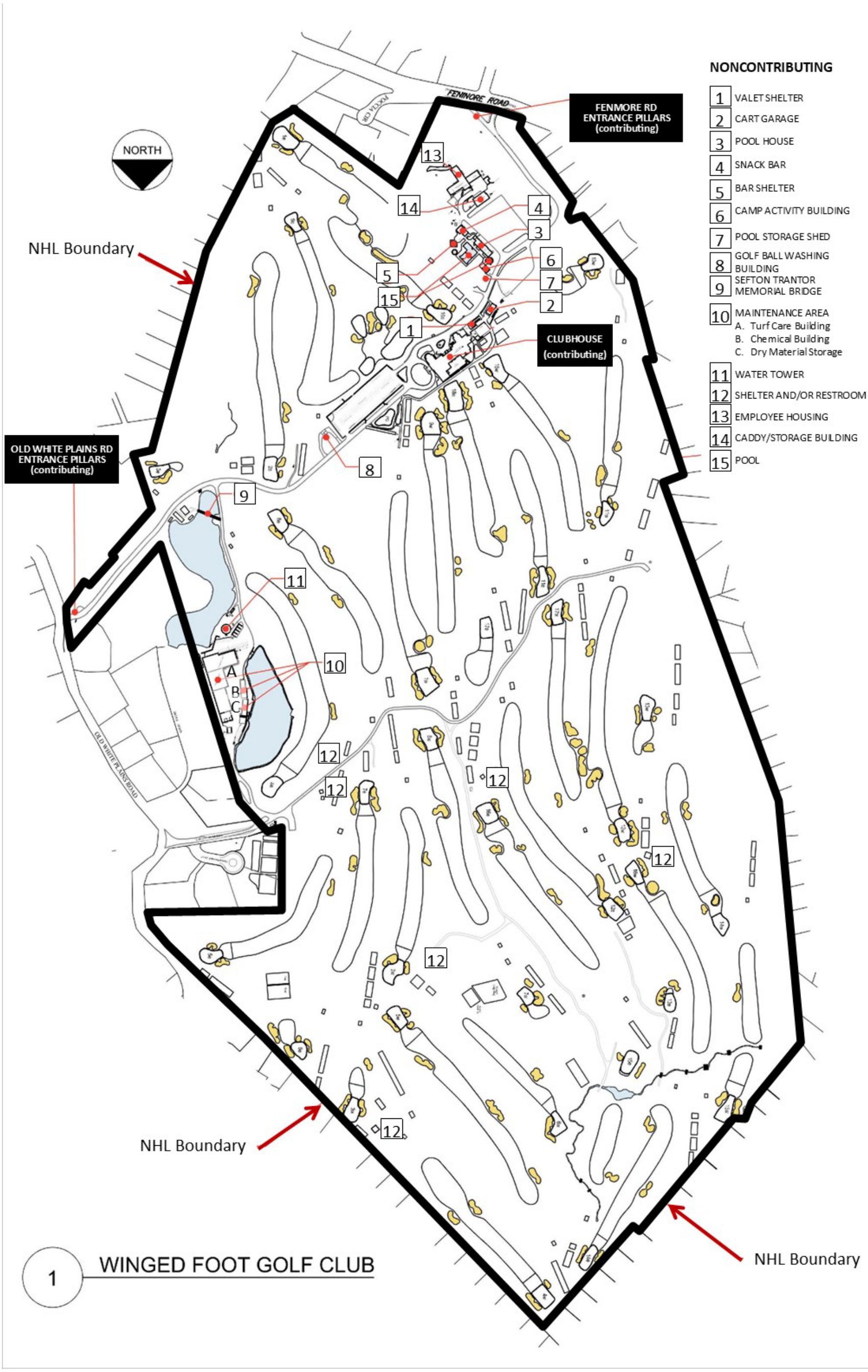


Map 2: Detail of boundary of Winged Foot Golf Club NHL outlined on a USGS topographical map that includes portions of the Mount Vernon and Mamaroneck, New York quadrangles.



Point	Easting	Northing
A	604751	4536229
B	605319	535639
C	605327	4535639
D	604440	4535239
E	605447	4535186
F	605362	4534984
G	605245	4535669
H	604907	4534457
I	604785	4534534
J	604628	4534710
K	604553	4534984
L	604397	4535472
M	604358	4535823
N	604421	4535938
O	605125	4534470
P	604452	4535966

Map 3: Boundary of Winged Foot Golf Club NHL, showing location of boundary coordinates.



Map 4: Site plan, showing location of contributing and noncontributing resources.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Winged Foot Golf Club
City: Mamaroneck
County: Westchester County
State: NY
Photographer: Laurence C. Lambrecht
Date of Photography: June 19, 2023
Location of Original Digital files: 16 No Bottom Ridge, Westerly, RI 02891

Photo #1: Aerial view of course, facing S-SW.

Photo #2: Aerial view of course, facing N.

Photo #3: Aerial view of swimming pool complex; clubhouse and water tower in background. Facing NE.

Photo #4: Aerial view of course looking at Hole #9 West, clubhouse and circular drive in front of clubhouse in background. Facing SW.

Photo #5: Hole #10 East, looking down fairway to green with east elevation of clubhouse in background. Facing NW.

Photo #6: View from tee box on Hole #11 East showing placement of fairway bunkers. Facing N.

Photo #7: View from the tee box on Hole #13 East, a par 3. Note width of tee box which allows for various angles. Facing N.

Photo #8: Hole #11 West. This shows the placement of fairway bunkers and the relationship of shot placement to approach. Facing N.

Photo #9: Hole #10 West, a par 3. Shows the closely guarded green, ringed with bunkers. Facing W.

Photo #10: Hole #13 East, another par 3 highlighted by Tillinghast's signature lobed bunkers. Facing N.

Photo #11: Hole #10 West. Note the elevated green and undulations. Facing W.

Photo #12: Hole #16 East, showing fairway bunker with sand-faced high side. Facing S.

Photo #13: Hole #8 East, showing greenside bunker with sand-faced high side. Facing NE.

Photo #14: Hole #9 East, showing lobed, sand-faced bunker. Facing SE.

Photo #15: Hole #2 West, "Elm," showing the elm that frames the green and guards the left side. Facing N.

Photo #16: Hole #18 West, showing a dramatic slope from the back to front of the green. Facing NE.

Photo #17: Hole #18 West, showing contour of green and approach, with west elevation of clubhouse in background. Facing SE.

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Photo #19: Hole #10 East, showing elevated green with east elevation of clubhouse in background. Facing NE.

Photo #20: Clubhouse, low-level aerial view of north elevation showing circular drive. Facing SW.

Photo #21: Clubhouse, north elevation; newer dining room addition on right. Facing SW.

Photo #22: Clubhouse, east elevation. Facing NE.

Photo #23: Clubhouse, southern portion of west elevation with pro shop and pro shop addition to right. Facing SE.

Photo #24: Looking up Hole #18 East, with north and west elevations of clubhouse in background. Facing S.

Photo #25: Detail of porte cochere on north elevation of clubhouse, showing masonry and bronze lion. Facing SW.

Photo #26: Clubhouse, lounge. Facing E.

Photo #27: Clubhouse, grill room. Facing S.

Photo #28: Clubhouse, loggia, showing trophy cases and arched doors. Facing N.

Photo #29: Clubhouse, men's locker room. Note mezzanine level. Facing N.

Photo #30: Tanter Memorial Bridge on Hole #4 East, showing granite outcroppings in background. Facing SE.

Photo #31: Bridges crossing small creek that runs through both courses. Facing W.

Photo #32: Typical shelter (Hole #9 West). Facing SE.

Photo #33: Aerial view of the maintenance area, showing the dry material storage building, chemical building, and turf care building. The facility is separated from the course by a pond and screened with trees. Facing S.

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Figures: Historic Images & Plans

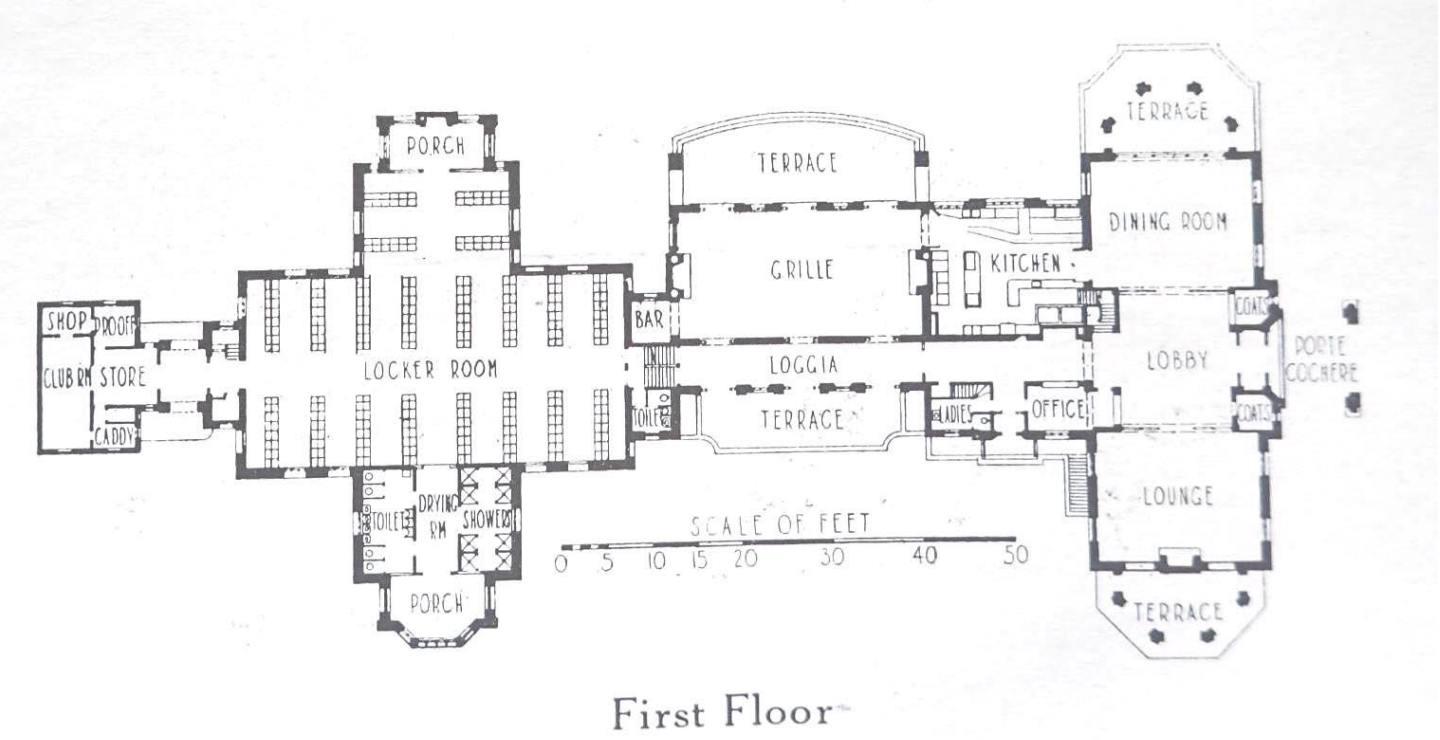


Figure #1: Clubhouse, Original First Floor Plan, Clifford C. Wendehack, Architect.
Source: Clifford Wendehack, "Developing the Country Club Plan, *Architectural Forum*, May 1925.

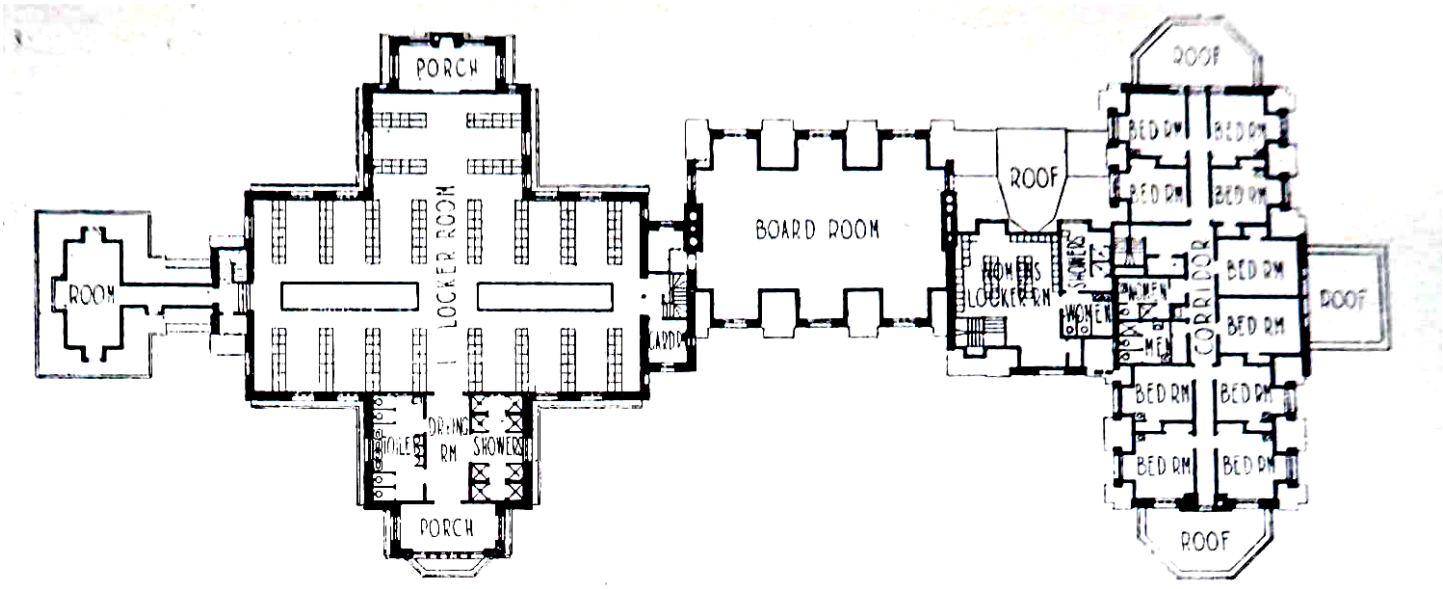


Figure #2: Clubhouse, Original Second Floor Plan, Clifford C. Wendehack, Architect.
Source: Clifford Wendehack, "Developing the Country Club Plan, *Architectural Forum*, May 1925.

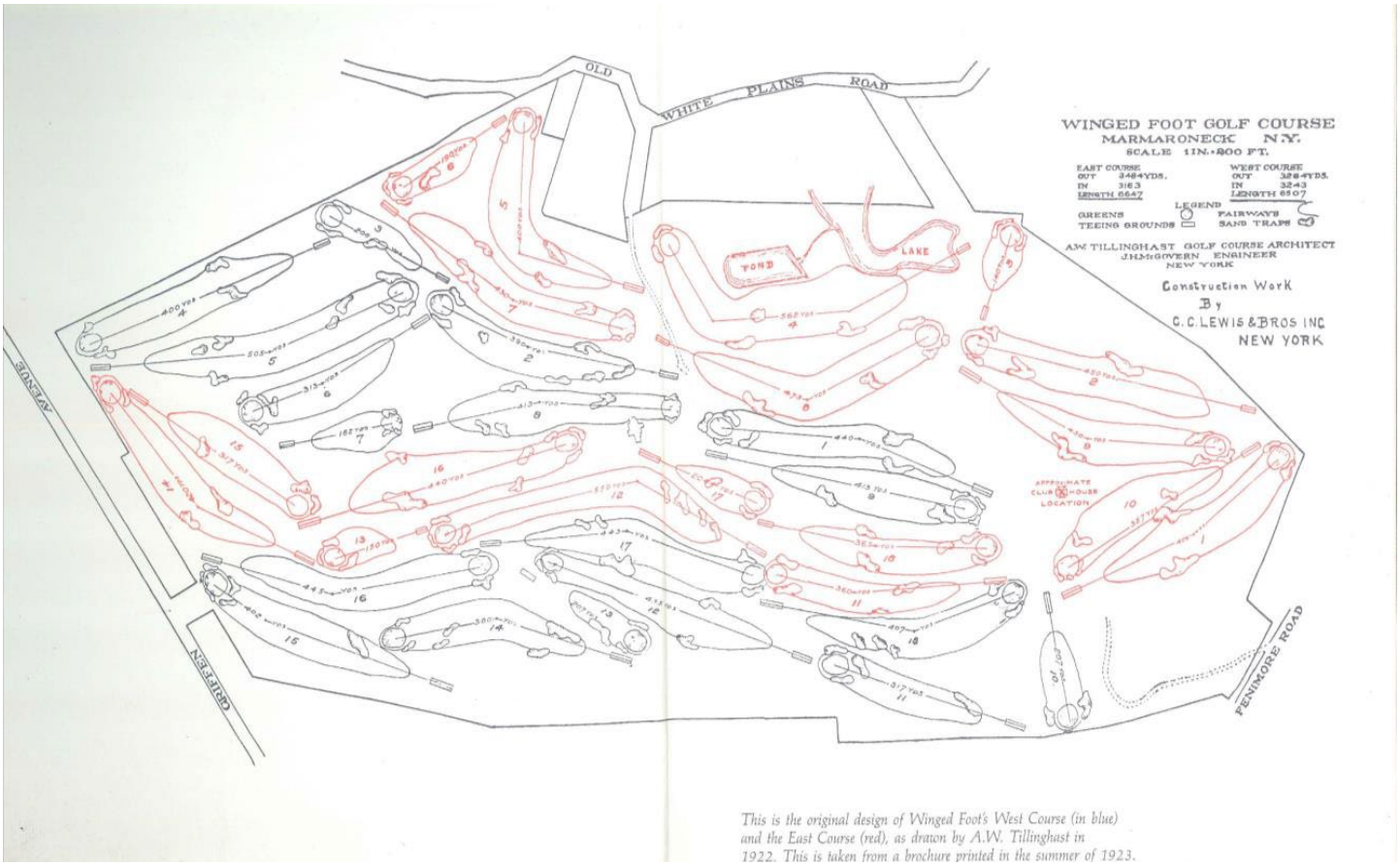


Figure #2: A.W. Tillinghast's 1923 Sketch of East and West Courses (East Course In Red, West Course In Black)

Source: Framed print of a plan printed in a 1923 brochure; currently hanging in Winged Foot Country Club clubhouse.

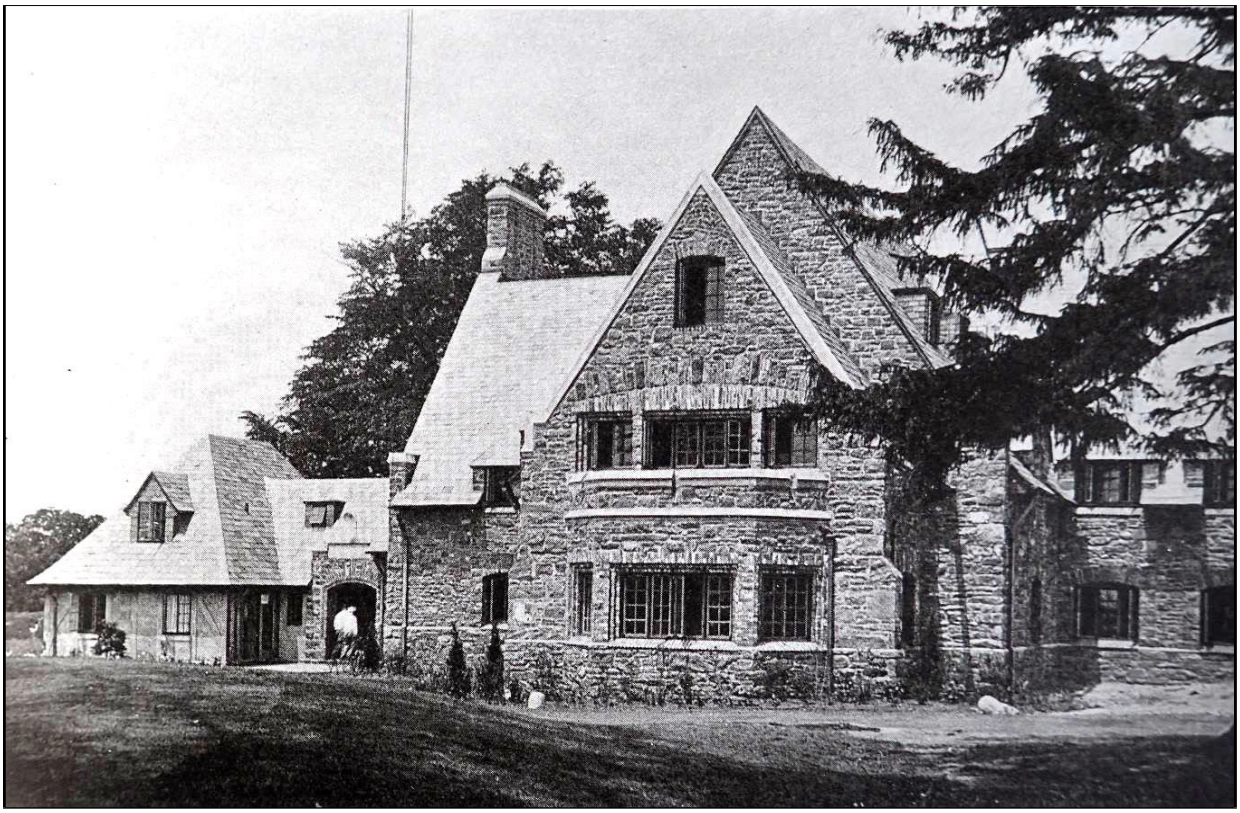


Figure #3: Clubhouse, south end of east elevation, pro shop to left and locker room wing at center, 1925.
Source: Clifford Wendehack, "Developing the Country Club Plan," *Architectural Forum*, May 1925.

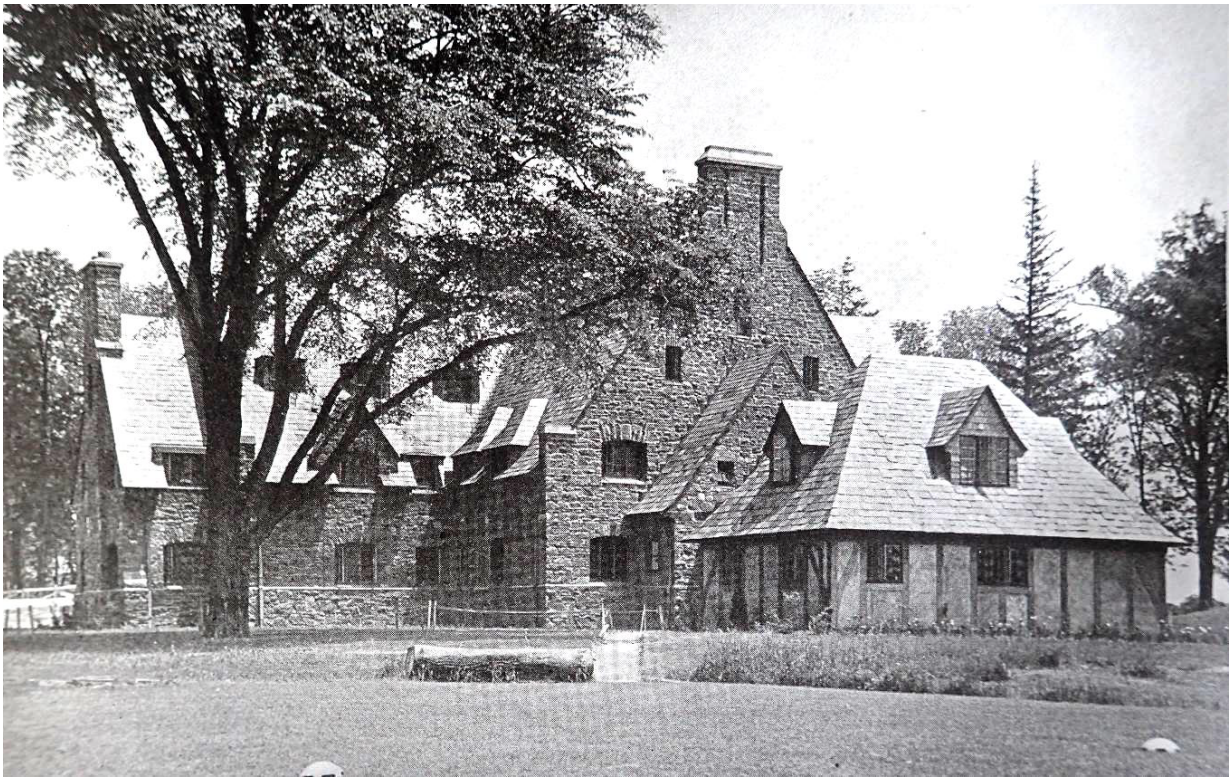


Figure #4: Clubhouse, south elevation, pro shop to right and locker room wing at center and left, 1925.
Source: Clifford Wendehack, "Developing the Country Club Plan," *Architectural Forum*, May 1925.