

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name DUNEDIN ISLES GOLF CLUB GOLF COURSE

other names/site number Dunedin Golf Club; FMSF#PI 11579

2. Location

street & number 1050 Palm Boulevard N/A not for publication

city or town Dunedin N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL countv Pinellas code 103 zip code 34698

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Missa Slade Lotame 4/21/14
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Jay Salter

6-4-2014

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	11	buildings
1	1	sites
0	7	structures
0	0	objects
1	19	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor Recreation

LANDSCAPE/Golf Course

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor Recreation

LANDSCAPE/Golf Course

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

N/A

roof N/A

other N/A

N/A

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION/ENTERTAINMENT

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1927-1963

Significant Dates

1927

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect - Ross, Donald J.

Builder - Frischkorn - Florida

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 126 approx.

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	325536	3103936
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	17	325399	3103888

3	17	325427	3103167
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	17	326533	3103195

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha E. MacReynolds/ Matthew L. Campbell

organization City of Dunedin date March 2014

street & number 737 Loudon Avenue telephone 727-298-3002

city or town Dunedin state Florida zip code 34698

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Dunedin

street & number 750 Milwaukee Avenue telephone 727-298-3198

city or town Dunedin state Florida zip code 34698

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

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

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

DUNEDIN ISLES GOLF CLUB GOLF COURSE
DUNEDIN, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The Dunedin Isles Golf Club Golf Course is located in the northern third of the City of Dunedin, at 1050 Palm Boulevard. It is an 18-hole course measuring 6,605 yards with a par of 72. Designed by world renowned golf course architect Donald Ross, the club opened January 1, 1927. The period of significance for the golf course is from 1927, when the golf course was completed, to 1962, when the Professional Golfers Association, which had made its headquarters in Dunedin in 1944, moved to Palm Beach Gardens, Florida. The original routing for the course, as laid out by Ross in 1926, is still extant. The course is laid out in the traditional pattern of having the first nine holes (front nine) being contiguous and the second set (the back nine) being geographically directly associated with one another. The front and the back nine are separated by Palm Boulevard. Since the National Register nomination proposal is for the course itself, the buildings and structures, which were not included in Ross's original design, are all considered noncontributing, regardless of their date of construction. In 2006-2007 the course underwent a major restoration, with the rebuilding of greens, tees, and bunkers to restore the course as closely as possible to the same configuration as when Donald Ross first drew up the plan for the golf course. The course is currently open to the public and owned by the City of Dunedin.

SETTING

Dunedin is a city in Pinellas County, Florida. The name comes from the Scottish Gaelic name for Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. The population was 35,321 at the 2010 census. Dunedin is home to several beaches, including Dunedin Causeway, Honeymoon Island, and Caladesi Island State Park. Dunedin is one of the few open waterfront communities from Sarasota to Cedar Key where buildings do not completely obscure the view of the Intracoastal Waterway and the Gulf of Mexico beyond; a 1-mile stretch of Edgewater Drive (Alternate US 19) south of downtown offers views of St. Joseph Sound, Clearwater Beach, and Caladesi Island. The Pinellas Trail, a 39-mile-long bicycle and pedestrian trail that traverses all of Pinellas County, bisects downtown Dunedin. When construction of the golf course began in 1926, the area was largely undeveloped. The houses surrounding the course were built in the ensuing years. The commercial buildings on the northern boundary of the course were constructed in the early to mid-1970s. While the character of the contiguous area has changed, the golf course has retained nearly all of its original elements. Located at 620 Palm Avenue, immediately west and southwest of the historic Dunedin Isles Golf Club, is the Stirling Links Golf Course, a 27-acre, 18-hole "pitch and putt" golf course founded in 1960.

DESCRIPTION

The Dunedin Isles Golf Club Golf Course is itself the single contributing historic resource. The integrity of the current golf course is remarkably good. The routing and general layout of the course is the same, and the yardages from tee to hole are very similar to Donald Ross's original plan. Some modifications were made over the years. In 1952 and 1959, the greens were modified on both the front and back nine holes. Also in 1959, the

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12th tee was moved closer to the bank of Curlew Creek to accommodate the construction of a water tower. In 2007, \$300,000 in renovations restored the fairways and green close to their original designs using Ross's original drawings and notes.

Although the topography of the Dunedin Golf Course is relatively flat, because of its location on the coastal plain near the Gulf of Mexico, there is variation from hole to hole. Generally, fairways are lower than the tees and the greens. The greens themselves are sloped, with all of them having at least one bunker, and several of them are surrounded or nearly surrounded by them. There are only a few water hazards: a small lake off of Hole 4; a lake at Hole 14; and Curlew Creek, which separates the tees from Holes 11, 12, 15, and 17. Trees separating the fairways are in abundance.

Routing

As explained by master course designer Robert Trent Jones Sr., "The routing of a course is the most important element in design. Designing a great course is like putting together the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. In almost all cases, it is best to let the land suggest the course. Don't abuse the land, use it. Fit the holes into the terrain available, moving as little dirt as possible. The great architect should create the illusion that the golf holes were on the ground just lying there, waiting to be grassed over." The routing of the Dunedin Isles Golf Course remains the same as Donald Ross designed it.

The game begins at Hole 1, located just south of Palm Boulevard. A putting green (Photo 1) is found immediately to the east of the Hole 1 tee for those who wish to practice the finer points of play before beginning their round. Also called "Wee Bender," Hole 1 (Photos 2-3) heads southeast, then bends to the east, ending at the first green. Hole 2, known as "Big Bender" (Photos 4-6), has its tee just east of the Hole 1 green. The fairway curves from the southeast to northeast. One bunker lies on the south side of the fairway, while three bunkers encircle the green.

The player moves northeast to the tee for Hole 3 called "The Corner" (Photos 7-8), a par 3 hole. It has a short, straight fairway, terminating at a green with four bunkers surrounding the green. The golfer then walks almost due south to reach the tee at Hole 4 called "Oh No" (Photo 9). Immediately to the south is a small lake (Photo 10), one of the few water hazards on the course. The fairway of "Oh No" heads southwest and then doglegs almost due west. There is one large bunker to the north of the green and a much smaller bunker to the southwest (Photo 11). Proceeding to the tee of Hole 5 called "Guys & Dolls" (Photo 12), a par 5 hole, is another short walk to the southeast. Hole 5 has a straight but relatively long fairway stretching to the northwest. The green is surrounded by four bunkers (Photos 13-14).

Players walk west to get to the tee for Hole 6 called "Shark's Mouth" (Photos 15-17), which is aptly named for the enormous bunker that lies immediately in front of the green. At 157 yards, it is the shortest hole on the

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DUNEDIN ISLES GOLF CLUB GOLF COURSE
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course. This is followed by Hole 7, called "The Palms" (Photo 18), the longest hole on the course which lies a short distance from the sixth green. The fairway of "The Palms" doglegs from almost due west to northwest, with one bunker north of the line of play and two bunkers near the green (Photo 19). Hole 8 called "Calamity Jane" (Photo 20), begins immediately northeast of the green of Hole 7. The fairway heads southeast then swings due east. Five bunkers (Photo 21) protect the front and sides of the green of The last hole of the front nine called "The Midway" (Photo 22) has its tee just to the west of the Hole 6 tee. Doglegging from west to northwest, Hole 9 (Photos 23-24) green has a tremendous falloff on its backside.

The "Midway" is the last hole of the front nine. To reach the back nine to the north, players must cross Palm Boulevard and pass the Pro Shop. Hole 10, called "Over the Hill" (Photos 25-26), heads generally north with a long thin fairway. The green (Photos 27-28), with a steep falloff on the back, has bunkers on both the east and west sides. The Hole 11 called "Over the Creek" (Photo 29) has its tee directly northeast of the Hole 10 green. The player must lob the ball over Curlew Creek—hence its name—before encountering the fairway. The green, which is reached by crossing a bridge (Photo 30), is longer than it is wide and has bunkers to the east and west. The green (Photo 31) is in the northeastern most corner of the course.

The tee for Hole 12, known as "Devil's Kick" (Photo 32) is on the bank of Curlew Creek. The entire relatively straight fairway, stretching generally in a northeast-southwest direction, lies south of the creek, with a bunker on either side. The green (Photo 33) has one trap in front and another on the west side. Hole 13, known as "Isn't Easy" (Photo 34) begins to the west of "Devil's Kick's" green. It has a fairway that curves gently toward the southeast, culminating in a green with three bunkers (Photo 35). Hole 14 (Photo 36) aptly named "Round the Lake" (Photo 37), has a fairway doglegs from heading northwest to almost southwest. The green has one large bunker and two smaller ones (Photo 38).

Hole 15 known as "Crossing Curlew" (Photo 39), is a long par 5, beginning to the northwest of the Hole 14 green. The fairway of parallels the creek; the golfer must hit the ball across the creek to reach a separate fairway. A second bridge (Photo 40) allows the player to reach the end of the fairway and the green with one bunker (Photo 41). The tee of Hole 16 known as "The Tower" (Photo 42) is located immediately north of the Hole 15 green and lies in the northwest corner of the course. This is the third shortest hole at 185 yards. The fairway is straight, with an east-west orientation, and the green of has bunkers (Photo 43) to the north and the south of it. The tee of Hole 17 called "Through the Gap" (Photo 44), lies just to the east of the Hole 16 green, with the fairway of beginning south of Curlew Creek. The player crosses a bridge (Photo 45) to reach the fairway. It is a straight shot from tee to hole, with a bunker (Photo 46) to the east of the green.

The player walks southwest to reach Hole 18, the final tee Known as "Glenn Eagles" (Photo 47). It has a straight fairway stretching to the southeast and a formidable set of four bunkers around the green (Photo 49). The final hole is located next to the Club House (Photo 51), constructed in 1997 and Pro Shop (Photo 52) constructed c. 1962. Nearby is the driving range which faces roughly northwest, and accommodates practice

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shots in excess 200 yards. A Florida Historical Marker bearing the history of Dunedin Isles Golf Club is found near the Club House (Photo 53).

ALTERATIONS AND RESTORATIONS

Alterations to the Dunedin Isles Golf Course have been minimal. As with all golf courses, the course was modified over the years, but as restored, the course reflects the routing, general shape, and design of its original configuration.¹ The overall general shape and design features of the course have been preserved. These design features include the following:

1. A layout that emphasizes flow and efficiency.
2. Elevated tees and wide fairway landing areas, particularly on the opening holes.
3. Variation in corridor width dependent on the length of the hole.
4. Layout that promotes shots going from left-to-right, then right-to-left and then back again.
5. Subtle S-shaped fairways.
6. One short yet demanding par 4 hole per nine holes of play.
7. Raised putting surfaces and bunkers placed into the fillpad.²

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

All of the resources that are not actually part of the original primary golf course completed in 1927 are considered noncontributing. These range from maintenance buildings to restroom buildings, rain shelters, and structures such as bridges. Objects such as benches, water fountains, and ball washers are not listed.

Table Noncontributing Resources			
Resource	Location	Date Built	Photo Number
Bridge/Curlew Creek	Near Hole 11 Tee	Rebuilt 1999	30
Bridge/Curlew Creek	Near Hole 15 Fairway	Rebuilt 2006	40
Bridge/Curlew Creek	Near Hole 17 Tee	Rebuilt 1983	45
Clubhouse	On Palm Boulevard	1997	51
Pro Shop	On Palm Boulevard	1962	52
Fla. Historical Marker	Rear Clubhouse	2000	53-54

¹ Don and Grace Goodall, Dunedin Dubs & Divots: A History of Golf in Dunedin, 1925-1962, (Dunedin, FL: Dunedin Historical Society, 1991), 57.

² Bradley Klein, Discovering Donald Ross: The Architect and His Golf Courses (Chelsea, MI: Sleeping Bear Press, 2001), 251-259.

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Rain Shelter	Near Hole 2 Green	1958	55
Restroom	Near Hole 5 Fairway	1950s	56
Restroom	Near Hole 17 Green	1950s	57
Water Tower	Near Hole 12 Tee	1959	58
Holder House	Near Hole 9 Fairway	1992	59
Rain Shelter	Near Hole 17 Fairway	Built 2005	60
Driving Range	Near Hole 18 Green	Built 1966	None
Fountain	Lake at Hole 14	Installed 2000	61
Pump House	Near Hole 17 Tee	Built 2000	62
Maintenance Area	Near Hole 13 Tee	1940s-1960s	63-64

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Section number 8 Page 1 DUNEDIN ISLES GOLF CLUB GOLF COURSE
DUNEDIN, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Dunedin Isles Golf Club Golf Course is **locally significant under Criterion A in the Areas of Community Planning and Development and Entertainment/Recreation** for its association with the early development and promotion the city of Dunedin during the Florida real estate boom of the 1920s. Also under Criterion A, the golf course is associated with the PGA, the beginnings of professional golf in Florida and the democratization of the sport in the 1930s. The Dunedin Isles Golf Course is also **locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture** as an excellent surviving example of an 18-hole golf course designed by Donald Ross, a master golf course architect, who was involved in designing and redesigning 400 courses from 1900-1948, laying the foundation for America's present golf industry. The golf course was also the National Course for the Professional Golfers' Association of America (PGA) from 1944 to 1962. Although aspects of the course were modified over the years, most of the major elements of Ross's original 1926 conception have survived or have been restored.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The first deed for what is now Dunedin was recorded in 1852 by Richard L. Garrison only seven years after Florida became a state in 1845. The settlement was originally called Jonesboro, but in 1882, two Scottish merchants, J.O. Douglas and James Somerville petitioned the government for a post office, and the settlement was named Dunedin.³ The town was incorporated in 1899, becoming the oldest settlement on the west coast of Florida south of Cedar Key. The original acreage of 450 was only a small portion of the entire township.⁴

The Orange Belt Railway, a narrow gauge 152-mile long railroad had been built westward from central Florida, reaching Pinellas County in 1888. This effectively joined St. Petersburg to Sanford with intermediate stops in Clearwater, Dunedin, Tarpon Springs, Lacombe, Clermont, Oakland and Monroe.⁵ The rail line was sold in 1889 to its investors who operated the company for only a few years.⁶ The line, after losing money, was eventually leased to railroad builder Henry Bradley Plant, who changed the name to the Sanford & St. Petersburg Railway. The narrow gauge track was converted to standard gauge in 1897, and the railway was bought by the Atlantic Coast Line, which eventually became part of the Seaboard Coast Line.⁷

Orange groves were plentiful in the area during the 1880s. Hundreds of acres were devoted to raising citrus. They were brought loose or in sacks to the docks in Dunedin where the fruit was shipped to New Orleans,

³ William Davidson, *Dunedin...thru the years* (Charlotte, NC: Delmar Printing Co., 1988), v-vi.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 5-6.

⁵ Marinell Davis, "Orange Belt Railway," <http://www.my-blanton.com/nelle/OrangeBeltRR.htm>.

⁶ Donald R. Hensley, "Tap Lines: Shortline & Industrial Railroading in Florida and Georgia," <http://www.taplines.net/March/obstory1.htm>.

⁷ Davidson, 41 to 42.

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SIGNIFICANCE

Mobile, or Pensacola. Oranges were later packed in barrels and shipped by boat to Cedar Key, where the fruit was transported by rail to locations farther north. When the tracks reached Pinellas County, grove owners began utilizing the railroad directly.⁸ Late in 1894 and early 1895, two freezes devastated the citrus industry, not only in Dunedin, but statewide. The 1894 freeze “destroyed virtually the entire citrus crop in the northern half of the state.”⁹ The February 7, 1895, freeze “wiped out the remaining crops and the new trees.”¹⁰

While many grove owners abandoned their holdings, one Dunedin resident, L.B. Skinner, not only retained his groves, but expanded his holdings by purchasing other land at minimal cost. In the 1880s, A.L. Duncan, a lawyer from Wisconsin, traveled to Dunedin to invest in the new citrus industry. He liked the business, stayed, and worked for Skinner. Duncan, according to some histories, improved fruit production. Trees grown from seed often took a decade to produce. Duncan grafted branches from already mature grapefruit trees to mature sour orange trees. Within a few years, those trees were putting out delicious grapefruit, ready for shipping. Skinner’s Milwaukee Grove flourished. He expanded his empire to first include a packing plant that mechanized the sorting and washing of the fruit, and then a machinery company that made this apparatus and other equipment. Milwaukee Grove stretched about 10 city blocks. When his sons became involved in the citrus business, the elder Skinner spent more time on his real estate development. Apparently emulating his father, L.B. Skinner’s first son, B.C. Skinner, formed his own realty company with Robert Grant. One deal in the mid-1920s involved the sale of over 1,500 acres that stretched from Dunedin to Palm Harbor.¹¹

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The history of Dunedin’s first golf course is interwoven with the city’s history since 1926. In May 1925, L.B. Skinner offered 90 acres within a 15-minute walk of downtown Dunedin, for \$300 an acre for the construction of a golf course, when the Dunedin Business Men’s Club became interested in developing a municipal golf course after being informed by surgeon and winter visitor Dr. Guild that “people attracted to Florida in the winter months were, by and large, older people and thus not interested in ‘frivolous entertainment.’ He believed that, since golf was an old man’s sport as well as a young man’s, it was essential that every progressive community should at least have a golf course as a drawing feature for tourists and winter visitors.”¹² The tract was bounded on the north by Virginia Avenue and on the west by Milwaukee Avenue, just east of downtown. In July of 1925, a bond issue was approved in the amount of \$85,000. The course would be designed by world-famous golf course architect Donald Ross.¹³

⁸ Davidson, 47 to 48.

⁹ “Florida’s Worst Freezes,” Florida, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Miami_Florida#Early_growth_and_formation.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Davidson, 48-49.

¹² Don and Grace Goodall, *Dunedin Dubs & Divots: A History of Golf in Dunedin, 1925-1962*, (Dunedin, FL: Dunedin Historical Society, 1991), 1-2.

¹³ Ibid., 2.

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SIGNIFICANCE

In 1925, the sale of the 1,500 acres was made to the Michigan firm of Frischkorn-Florida, headed by Ephraim S. Frischkorn. He had built thousands of tract homes in Michigan beginning in 1915. By 1925 his firm was constructing houses at the rate of 700 per year.¹⁴ Late that same year, the development of Dunedin Isles Subdivision was announced in local papers. Frischkorn-Florida was to develop a master plan comprised of 6,200 lots on approximately 3,000 acres, including five man-made islands in St. Joseph's Sound. In February of 1926, Frischkorn-Florida "announced it would construct an 18-hole golf course like the one the city planned on 140 acres of land lying on either side of Royal Palm Boulevard. The design of the course would also be undertaken by Donald Ross."¹⁵ The plan for the golf course to be constructed by Frischkorn caused the city leadership to abandon the site of the municipal golf course originally conceived in 1925.¹⁶

The work started in early 1926. The March 11, 1926 St. Petersburg Times reported that Ross and his staff had been in Dunedin the previous week looking over the site. "Actual work on the course started March 10 at the 10th hole. Completion of the course was slated for December 1, 1926—a tremendous feat if accomplished, given that all the work was to be done by laborers working, in many cases, with mule-powered equipment.... Ten months later, work on the golf course was finished, although some details remained to be completed. The course was formally opened for play on January 1, 1927, 296 days after the turning of the first shovelful of dirt."¹⁷

The collapse of the Florida Land Boom that had started in Miami in 1926 and spread across the state now hit Dunedin. Despite bringing in hundreds of potential purchasers from Michigan, very few houses in Dunedin Isles were actually built. More than 700 lots in Dunedin Isles Unit No. 1 Subdivision appeared on the 1928 delinquent tax list.¹⁸ In April 1930, the Frischkorn-Florida company continued in operation, but eventually it defaulted on its mortgage payments, and the firm which held all of its mortgage paper, Contract and Investment Company of Detroit, foreclosed on all the Frischkorn-Florida holdings. The Dunedin law firm of Kerr & Peebles was retained by Contract and Investment to liquidate the Dunedin properties. This was not completed until the early 1940s.¹⁹

¹⁴ Davidson, 80.

¹⁵ Ibid., 81.

¹⁶ Ibid., 82.

¹⁷ Goodall, 5.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid., 82-83.

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SIGNIFICANCE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Ross's conception of the Dunedin Isles Golf Course was only the beginning of its importance as a lure to attract professional golfers and tourists to Dunedin. A Florida Open tourney was held at the Dunedin Isles Golf and Country Club February 21-22, 1927. Tommy Armour, a former English champion, and Bobby Cruikshank, who won the California and Texas opens, participated.²⁰ In the late 1920s, the course attracted significant local citizens and sports and entertainment personalities who graced the links. These included Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis; the first Commissioner of Major League Baseball; John Coolidge; son of former President Calvin Coolidge; Thomas Meighan, a silent film and early talkies actor; Walter Donaldson, composer of the song My Blue Heaven; and Babe Ruth.²¹

Despite the success of the tournament, in February 1932, the Frischkorn Real Estate Company came before the City Commission to ask it to relieve the golf course of approximately \$50,000 in improvement liens. The City, already having sunk considerable capital funds into the Dunedin Isles residential subdivision and experiencing the effects of the Great Depression, was unable to accommodate the request, although the issue was discussed at subsequent meetings.²² With little activity by local and prominent golfers and a lack of management, the course fell into disrepair, enough so that by early 1935, City Manager W.L. Douglas requested Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds in the amount of \$30,000 for the revival of the golf course, but the funds were not approved.²³ Due to the initial lack of WPA funding, the Dunedin Isles Golf Course languished until 1938.

In January of 1939, the City of Dunedin entered into an agreement with the Contract and Investment Company. The company, desiring to resume sales of lots in Dunedin Isles, thought that having an operating golf course would assist in making sales of building lots. The Contract and Investment Company agreed to deed the course to the city without charge if restoration began within three years; further, if the city operated the course for a period of ten years, the company would give up all claim to the property.²⁴ Through a combination of WPA labor and local funds, enough money was raised to begin restoration late in 1938. The work was completed in July 1939. Also, the Dunedin Golf Club was formed and at the end of the year entered into an agreement allowing them to lease the golf course from the City from December 1, 1939 to November 30, 1944.²⁵ Between 1939 and 1945, tennis courts were added to the course's grounds, and the Golf Club's lease was changed, first extending it to 1950 and then out to 1961. The Golf Club managed not only to maintain the course, but also to improve the irrigation system.²⁶

²⁰ Goodall, 13.

²¹ Ibid., 16.

²² Ibid., 19.

²³ Ibid., 23-24.

²⁴ Ibid., 24-25.

²⁵ Ibid., 24-27.

²⁶ Ibid., 30-34.

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President Franklin Roosevelt wanted the working public to be able to benefit from the numerous WPA projects, which included the construction of swimming pools, museums, and a multitude of golf courses. Whether he knew it or not, Roosevelt's WPA helped to expand the game of golf to the masses during a time when most golf establishments were private, elitist, and catered to the wealthy. The WPA golf formula was to hire a well-known golf course architect to oversee the project. During the Great Depression offers from private clients willing to undertake the construction of new golf course projects were few and far between and even big-name designers were glad to find work. WPA golf courses also brought jobs, such as pro shop personnel, maintenance workers, greens keepers, and caddies. The WPA influenced the growth of the game throughout the country. Donald Ross designed the LaTourette Golf Course in Boston and the Split Rock Municipal Course in the Bronx, New York. WPA funds were used to construct 20 new public golf courses in Florida, including the 9-hole Florida Caverns Golf Course in Marianna, which was constructed in 1939.²⁷

Professional Golfer's Association

In early 1944, two city commissioners and the city attorney began exploring the possibility of inviting the Professional Golfers' Association of America (PGA) to Dunedin. After extensive negotiations, the city attorney informed the Commission on November 21, 1944, that the PGA had agreed to assume responsibility for operating the golf course. On April 24, 1945, the city commission authorized the lease of the golf course to the PGA, and the formal transfer occurred on July 1, 1945.²⁸

PGA Formed

At the invitation of department store magnate Rodman Wanamaker, a number of golf professionals and leading amateurs of the era gathered for lunch at the Taplow Club in the Martinique Hotel on Broadway and West 32nd Street in New York City on January 17, 1916. Wanamaker believed golf professionals could enhance equipment sales if they formed an association. James Hepburn, John (Jack) Hobens, Jack Mackie, James Maiden, Gilbert Nicholls, Herbert Strong and Robert White were chosen as the organizing committee of The PGA of America. On April 10, The PGA of America was founded in New York City with 35 charter members. The inaugural PGA Championship was conducted, October 10, 1914, at Siwanoy Country Club in Bronxville, New York. James M. Barnes defeated Jock Hutchison in the Championship match. Wanamaker donated the trophy and a purse of \$2,580. The PGA chose Whitemarsh Valley Country Club to host the 1917 U.S. Open.²⁹ In 1930, the PGA National Office moved from New York to Chicago. In 1935, golf course architect A.W. Tillinghast was hired to provide PGA members with consulting service on design of their approved courses. The first PGA

²⁷ Florida Caverns State Park, <http://www.floridastateparks.org/floridacaverns/>.

²⁸ Goodall, 37.

²⁹ PGA of America History, <http://www.pga.com/pga-america/pga-information/pga-america-history>.

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Seniors Championship was held at Augusta National Golf Club, Augusta, Georgia in 1936. Jock Hutchison won the tournament.

In 1944, the PGA moved its national headquarters from Chicago to Dunedin, Florida, and signed a lease with the city to turn the city golf course into the PGA National Golf Club. In 1945, the PGA moved its PGA Seniors Championship to Dunedin. For the first time since the PGA was founded in 1916, it was identified with a course of its own. The organization offices occupied the second floor of the First National Bank of Dunedin.³⁰ The Seniors' Championship Tournament continued to take place each year from 1945 through 1962. This last contest held the attendance record with nearly 400 entries.³¹ In February 1946, an exhibition match pitted the team of Sam Snead and Ben Hogan against Byron Nelson and Harold "Jug" McSpaden.³² Byron Nelson stated that "the idea behind this course can't help but promote the best interests of professional golf."³³ Adjacent to the course were house lots which were reserved for PGA members who could buy lots at reasonable prices and build themselves winter homes. Byron Nelson further stated that the Dunedin course "...is a typical Donald Ross golf course and Ross did himself proud in designing it."³⁴

The year 1948 saw legendary golfers, among them Bobby Jones and Babe Zaharias, playing the Dunedin course. During 1949, the PGA staged weekly tournaments for the pros coming to Dunedin for the winter.³⁵ Over the next decade, many well-honored golfers played the Dunedin course: Al Watrous (1950, 1951 and 1952), Gene Sarazen (1954, 1958), James Demaret (1961), Jock Hutchison (1947), and Paul Runyan (1959, 1960, 1961, 1962).³⁶

The PGA Merchandise Show, now the world's largest and most influential golf business event, began in Dunedin in 1954, when a handful of golf merchandisers assembled in the PGA National Golf Club parking lot during a series of PGA winter tournaments. By 1957, the number of manufacturers' representatives had become so large, approximately 50 by then, that the PGA officials leased a tent for the show. Today, the PGA Merchandise Show is a global platform for the golf industry, and covers 1 million square feet of the Orange County Convention Center in Orlando, Florida.

The 1962 tournament was to be the final year that the Seniors' tournament was to take place in Dunedin. In 1961, the PGA announced that it was leaving Dunedin and moving to Palm Beach Gardens, Florida, where it still remains. While the relationship between the City of Dunedin, the Dunedin Isles Golf Club, and the PGA

³⁰ Goodall, 67.

³¹ Ibid., 66, 69, 71, 82-85.

³² Seattle Daily Times, April 7, 1946.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Goodall, 41, 49, 51.

³⁶ Ibid. 54, 55, 71, 82, 100.

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had been contentious over the years, it was the lack of adequate facilities that prompted the PGA to relocate. Dunedin's clubhouse was located in the former home of Baron Otto Quarles von Ufford (~~Attachment 3~~), who in 1906 had arrived in Dunedin and built himself a mansion on the site of what would become the Dunedin Country Club. After a few years he moved to Tampa. In 1926, a land development company out of Detroit purchased the von Ufford land. They built a golf course, platted several subdivisions, and paved and landscaped the elegant four-lane Palm Boulevard from U.S. Highway 19A to Lake Saundra.³⁷ The construction of a new \$150,000 clubhouse was promised to the PGA by the City of Dunedin, but the Great Depression stopped the plans.³⁸ In addition to a new clubhouse and larger office space, the golfers' association wanted more playing facilities. Attempts were made to accommodate all three needs, but the PGA decided that the small size of the city of Dunedin made it necessary to have a golf course located in a more populous area of the state. The Dunedin Isles Golf Club has operated the city-owned golf course ever since. In 1997, the old clubhouse building was demolished and a new clubhouse (Photo 51) constructed on the site.³⁹

Donald Ross Biography

Donald James Ross was born in Dornoch, a coastal town in north Scotland, in 1872. He played golf but also learned how to properly maintain a course by apprenticing for a year at the historic St. Andrews Old Course, "under the tutelage of 4-time British Open champion Tom Morris."⁴⁰ In 1899, he emigrated to New England, where he built and ran the Oakley Golf Club in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1900, he was hired by the Tufts family of North Carolina to build a course in the sand hills called Pinehurst. "Drawing upon his extensive background in turf grass management, he revolutionized southern greens keeping practices when he oversaw the transition of the putting surfaces from No. 2 from oiled sand to Bermuda grass. The work was done just in time for the 1935 PGA Championship. The result was devilishly quick domed greens and a sense of impending doom for any wayward shots."⁴¹

Although he was well-traveled, there were constraints on train and car journeys during the 1920s and 1930s. Ross designed many of his courses from his home, working from topographic maps, drawing up blueprints and writing "simple but sharply-worded instruction that his construction crew knew how to implement."⁴² Ross therefore never saw a third of his courses and only visited another third once or twice.⁴³ Ross did visit

³⁷ History of Fairway Estates, <http://fairwayestates.org/welcome-to-fairway-estates/history-of-fairway-estates/>.

³⁸ Vincent Luisi and A.M. de Quesada Jr, Dunedin (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1999), p. 84.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 84.

⁴⁰ Bradley S. Klein, "Donald J. Ross: 1872-1948," The Donald Ross Society, 2007, <http://www.donaldrossociety.org>.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*

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Dunedin, even telling the Dunedin Times that “the site was ‘among the most naturally beautiful and suitable for golf’ that he had ever seen.”⁴⁴

In all, Ross designed around 400 golf courses.⁴⁵ Over a quarter of all the courses ranked on the Golfweek “Top 100 Classics” were designed by him.⁴⁶ Ross was inducted into the World Golf Hall of Fame in 1977.⁴⁷ He was the first golf course architect to be inducted, and remains only one of four such architects.⁴⁸ The World Golf Hall of Fame says of Ross, “He was, and still is, considered the Michelangelo of golf.”⁴⁹ Given his tremendous contributions to golf course design, it is appropriate that the highest award presented by the American Society of Golf Course Architects (ASGCA), given annually, is called the Donald Ross Award.⁵⁰

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

It has been written that “few people in the game of golf have been able to exercise as profound an influence as Donald Ross.”⁵¹ His basic elements, found in detailed drawings, consisted of greens with raised fill pads, with the dirt drawn in from the surrounding grade and pushed up to create a gentle but discernible slope. Bunkers were cut into the fill pad, and the result “is a visible target that presents itself readily to the fairway but which is most accessible along a particular axis or line of approach through the fairway.”⁵² Difficulty of play was not paramount to Ross and other major golf course designers. It was more important that the course demonstrate the skill of the golfer driving off the tee and getting to the green with as few strokes as possible. The real challenge comes at laying up to the green with a pitching iron, landing nearer the flag stick than your opponent, and making the putt in a single stroke. Difficult courses replete with hazards and very small or large greens are a much more modern phenomenon than was the case in the 1920s.

In Discovering Donald Ross, Bradley Klein details “what might be called a design philosophy” for this master builder.⁵³ These “strategic elements” include the following:

⁴⁴ Goodall, 5.

⁴⁵ Klein and Bradley Klein, Discovering Donald Ross: The Architect and His Golf Courses (Chelsea, MI: Sleeping Bear Press, 2001), 16.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Donald Ross, <http://www.worldgolfhalloffame.org/donald-ross/>

⁴⁸ Ibid.; World Golf Hall of Fame, “World Golf Hall of Fame,” <http://www.wgv.com/hof/hof.php>.

⁴⁹ World Golf Hall of Fame, “Donald Ross,” <http://www.wgv.com/hof/member.php?member=1100>

⁵⁰ Klein, 16.

⁵¹ Ibid., 236.

⁵² Ibid., 248.

⁵³ Ibid., 249.

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1. Efficient Routings: Ross's courses exhibit not only little distance between holes, but also "a seamless flow...with an enormous economy of design in terms of the use of land and the absence of wasted space."⁵⁴
2. Modest Getaway Holes: Quite often on his opening holes, modest par 4s began from an elevated tee to a wide landing area.⁵⁵
3. Generous Fairways: Corridors at least 40 yards wide were called for on short holes, and 60 to 90 yards wide on longer holes. "Straight cuts should be avoided, since the slightly irregular clearing line generated a more interesting path of play.... His bunkering patterns tended to punish poorly struck low shots and to help establish lines of play off the tee. The point was to define different paths to the green."⁵⁶
4. Angles of Play. In designing the route to the green, Ross emphasized different approaches for the golfer. "A left-to-right tee shot would be followed by a right-to-left approach, and then the demands would be reversed at the very next hole."⁵⁷
5. Offset Tees/S-Shaped Fairways. "The ideal configuration was to place the tee on one side and have the fairway start on the other, only to cross over and then bend gently back." This created a subtle S-shaped fairway.⁵⁸
6. Demanding Iron Play: Ross varied the lengths and demands of his par 4 holes. He usually created one short yet demanding par 4 hole once per nine holes and placed on upsloping terrain if such contours were available⁵⁹
7. Slightly Raised Putting Surfaces with Bunkers Built into the Fillpad: Ross was "concerned with (water) percolation through the putting surface as well as surface runoff. The need to provide both outflow and a stable growing medium led him to devote careful attention to his greens—not simply so that they would hold a shot but also to make sure they would cultivate and sustain a good crop of putting turf."⁶⁰ Another trademark includes "greens that invited run-up shots, but with deep trouble over the green—usually in the form of fallaway slopes—to punish the overly bold golfer."⁶¹

While age, maintenance demands, and ownership changes have all contributed to modifications to the physical nature of the Dunedin Isles Golf Club golf course, the overall vision and design of Donald J. Ross has been preserved to a high degree. All of the defining aspects of a Donald Ross course are still in evidence today, demonstrating that the Dunedin Isles Golf Club golf course is eminently historic on several levels.

⁵⁴ Klein (2001), 251.

⁵⁵ Ibid., 253.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid., 255.

⁵⁸ Ibid., 255- 257..

⁵⁹ Ibid., 257.

⁶⁰ Ibid., 259.

⁶¹ Ibid.

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DUNEDIN ISLES GOLF CLUB GOLF COURSE
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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

DUNEDIN GOLF COURSE-LYING IN SECS 14, 15, 23-28-15 DESC AS BEG NW COR LOT A1 WEYBRIDGE WDS UN A IN SEC 14 TH S'LY MEANDERING SUBS & W R/W HOGAN DR 2498FT(S) TH SE'LY 427FT (S) TO PT ON S SEC LN TH E 1901.75FT TH N 175FT TH E 300FT TH N 165FT (S) TH E 680FT TH S 324.12FT TH W 80FT (S) TH S 30FT TH W 150FT TH S 660 FT (S) TH W 1724.5FT TH S 110.69FT TH W 50FT TH S 45 FT (S) TH W 252.5FT TH N 10FT TH W 274.09FT (S) TH S 95FT (S) TH NW'LY ALG RD R/W 1240FT (S) TH N45DE 209.56FT TH S87DE 154FT TH N02DE 154FT TH N47DW 299.88FT TO S R/W PALM BLVD TH N51DE 245FT (S) TH N39DW 405FT (S) TH S85DW 278.58FT TH SO5DE 85 FT TH S04DW 55.83FT TH S89DW 212.09FT TH S41DW 152.13FT TH N73DW 256.5FT TH N51DW 350FT TH N26DW 195FT TH N28DE 150FT TH N54DW 530FT (S) TO MHW LN TH S'LY & W'LY 110FT (S) TO W R/W OF RR TH NE ALG RR R/W 1779FT (S) TH E 470 FT (S) TH E'LY ALG S R/W CURLEW RD 730FT (S) TO POB LESS S 848FT LYING NW OF CURLEW CREEK & SE OF RR R/W CONT 132.44AC (C)

PART OF SW 1/4 OF SEC 14-28-15 & PART OF NW 1/4 OF SEC 23-28-15 DESC FROM SE COR OF SEC 14-28-15 TH W 4583.33FT ALG S SEC LINE TH S 107.75FT TO N'LY R/W OF PALM BLVD FOR POB TH N03D45'58"E 501.35FT TH N05D05'58W 85FT TH N84D41'06"E 278.58FT TH S39D17'50"E 285.38FT TH S51D07'W 621.05FT ALG N'LY R/W OF PALM BLVD TO POB CONT 3.81AC(C)

Tax Parcel: 14/28/15/00000/320/0100

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Dunedin Isles Golf Club Golf Course encompass all of the historic physical resources, including the tees, fairways, greens, traps, water hazards, and landscaping features as envisioned by historic golf architect Donald Ross in the 1920s. Such changes as were made to the original design were executed to preserve and maintain the ambience of Ross's overall vision. The boundaries of the historic golf course are shown on the CAD map accompanying this National Register Nomination Proposal

UTM References

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
5.	17	326530	3102780
6.	17	325833	3102731
7.	17	325231	3102806
8.	17	324763	3102965

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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Dunedin Isles Golf Club Golf Course
2. 1050 Palm Boulevard, Dunedin (Pinellas County), Florida
3. Matthew Campbell
4. 2010
5. Photographer Files
6. Putting Green, Looking West
7. Photo 1 of 64

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

6. Hole 1, Tee and Fairway; Looking Southeast
7. Photo 2 of 64

6. Hole 1, Green and Fairway, Looking West
7. Photo 3 of 64

6. Hole 2, Tee and Fairway, Looking East
7. Photo 4 of 64

6. Hole 2, Green and Fairway, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 5 of 64

6. Hole 2: Bunker Lip, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 6 of 64

6. Hole 3, Tee and Fairway, Looking East
7. Photo 7 of 64

6. Hole 3, Green, Bunker, and Fairway, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 8 of 64

6. Hole 4, Tee and Fairway, Looking Southwest
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6. Hole 4, Water hazard, Looking Southwest
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6. Hole 4, Green and Fairway, Looking North.

7. Photo 11 of 64

6. Hole 5, Tee and Fairway, Looking West

7. Photo 12 of 64

6. Hole 5, Green and Fairway Looking East

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6. Holes 5, 6, and 7, Looking South

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6. Hole 6, Tee and Fairway, Looking East

7. Photo 15 of 64

6. Hole 6, Raised Green and bunker, Looking West

7. Photo 16 of 64

6. Hole 6, Fallaway Slope, Looking South

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6. Hole 7, Tee and Fairway, Looking West

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6. Hole 7, Green and Fairway, Looking East

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6. Hole 8, Tee and Fairway, Looking East

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6. Hole 8, Raised Green, Looking South

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6. Hole 9, Tee and Fairway, Looking Southwest

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6. View of Hole 9: Fallaway; Looking South

7. Photo 24 of 64

6. Hole 10, Tee and Fairway, Looking North

7. Photo 25 of 64

6. Cart Path, Looking Northeast

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6. Hole 10, Green and Fairway, Looking Southeast

7. Photo 27 of 64

6. Hole 10: Fallaway Slope Looking East

7. Photo 28 of 64

6. Hole 11, Tee and Fairway, Looking North

7. Photo 29 of 64

6. View of Bridge (noncontributing), Looking Northeast

7. Photo 30 of 64

6. Hole 11, Green and Fairway, Looking South

7. Photo 31 of 64

6. Hole 12, Tee and Fairway, Looking South

7. Photo 32 of 64

6. Hole 12, Green and Fairway, Looking North

7. Photo 33 of 64

6. Hole 13, Tee and Fairway, Looking South

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6. Hole 13, Green and Fairway, Looking North

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6. Hole 14, Tee and Fairway Looking Northwest

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6. Hole 14, Water Hazard, Looking South

7. Photo 37 of 64

6. Hole 14, Green and Fairway, Looking East

7. Photo 38 of 64

6. Hole 15, Tee and Fairway, Looking Northeast

7. Photo 39 of 64

6. View of Bridge (noncontributing), Looking Northwest

7. Photo 40 of 64

6. Hole 15, Green and Fairway, Looking Southeast

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6. Hole 16, Tee and Fairway, Looking East

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6. Hole 16, Green and Fairway, Looking West

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6. Hole 17, Tee, Creek, and Fairway, Looking Southwest

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6. View of Bridge (noncontributing), Looking South

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6. Hole 18, Tee and Fairway, Looking Southeast

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6. View of Cart Path, Looking Southeast

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6. Hole 18: Raised Green, Looking Northeast

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6. Green and Fairway, Looking Southwest

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6. Main (Northwest) Facade of Clubhouse (noncontributing)

7. Photo 51 of 64

6. Southwest Elevation of Pro Shop (noncontributing)

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6. Florida Historical Marker (noncontributing), Located at Rear Entrance to Clubhouse, Looking Northwest

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6. Florida Historical Marker (noncontributing), Located at Rear Entrance to Clubhouse, Looking Northwest

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6. Rain Shelter (noncontributing), near Hole 2 Green, Looking North

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6. Restroom building (noncontributing), near Hole 5 Fairway, Looking Northwest

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6. Restroom building (noncontributing), near maintenance area, Looking Northwest

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6. Water Tower (noncontributing), Looking North

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6. Holder House (noncontributing), near Hole 9 Fairway, Looking North

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6. Rain Shelter (noncontributing), near Hole 17 Fairway, Looking Northeast

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6. Fountain (noncontributing), in Lake at Hole 14, Looking North

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6. Pump house and pipes (noncontributing), at Hole 17 Tee, Looking Northeast

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**United States Department of the Interior
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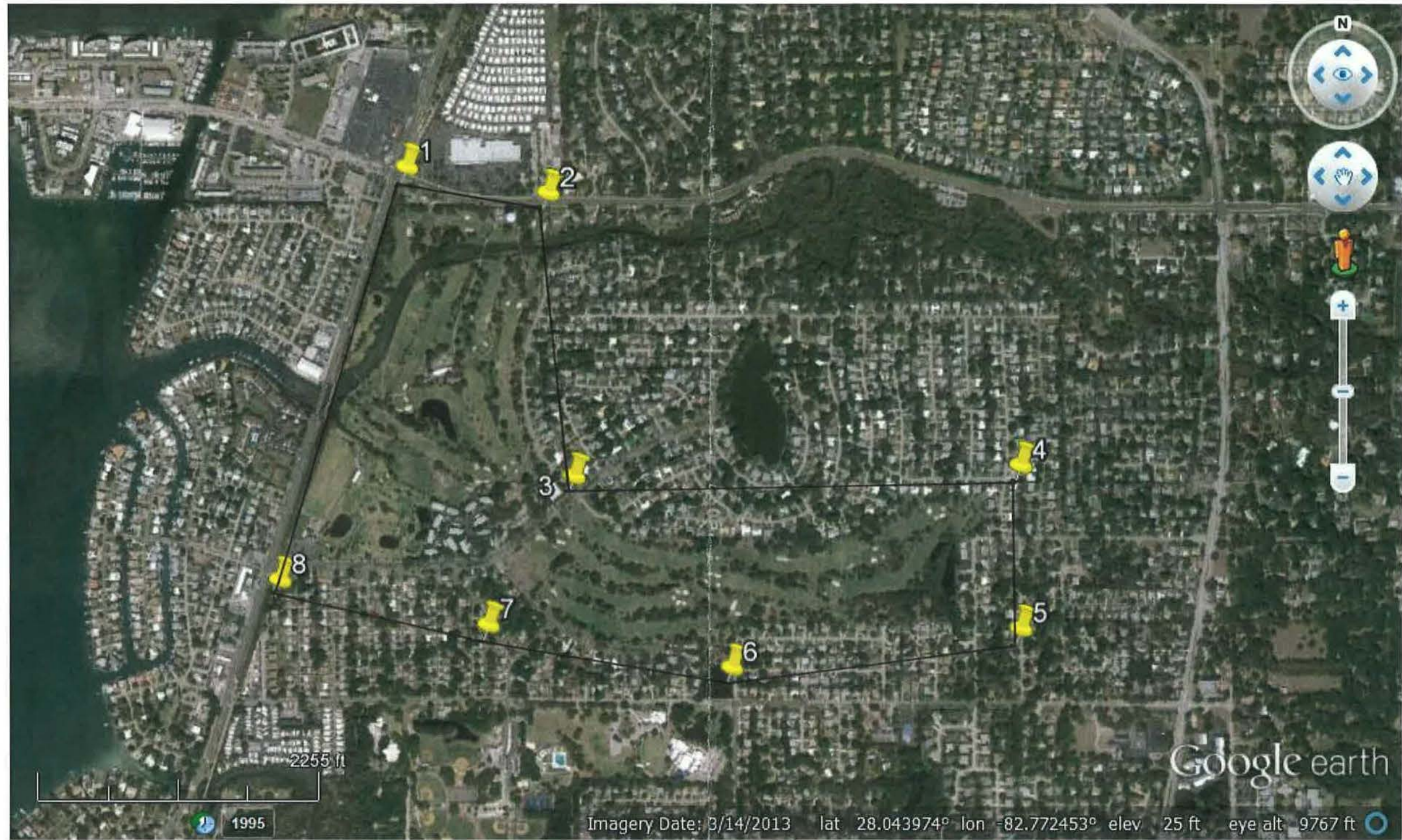
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 6 DUNEDIN ISLES GOLF CLUB GOLF COURSE
DUNEDIN, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- 6. Aerial Photo of Maintenance Buildings (noncontributing), Looking North
- 7. Photo 63 of 64

- 6. View of Maintenance Buildings (noncontributing), Looking Southwest
- 7. Photo 64 of 64

DUNEDIN ISLES GOLF CLUB GOLF COURSE, DUNEDIN, PINELLAS COUNTY



Point 1
 Latitude: 28.0493240°
 Longitude: -82.779914°
 UTMS
 Zone 17, Easting 325536, Northing 3103936

Point 2
 Latitude: 28.048664°
 Longitude: -82.776585°
 UTMS
 Zone 17, Easting 325399, Northing 3103888

Point 3
 Latitude: 28.042442°
 Longitude: -82.775940°
 UTMS
 Zone 17, Easting 325427, Northing 3103167

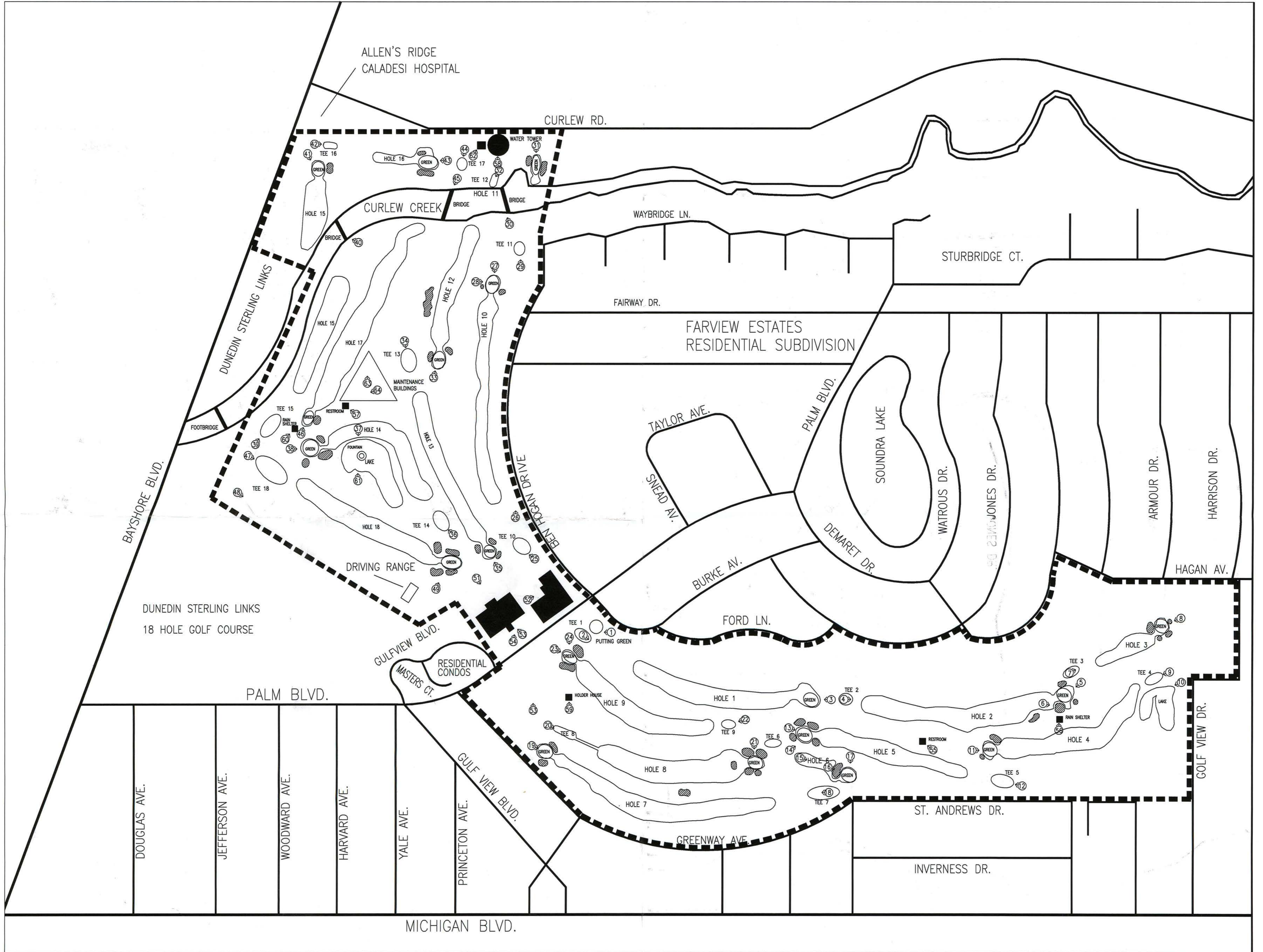
Point 4
 Latitude: 28.042244°
 Longitude: -82.765297°
 UTMS
 Zone 17, Easting 326533, Northing 3103195

Point 5
 Latitude: 28.039322°
 Longitude: -82.764547°
 UTMS
 Zone 17, Easting 326530, Northing 3102780

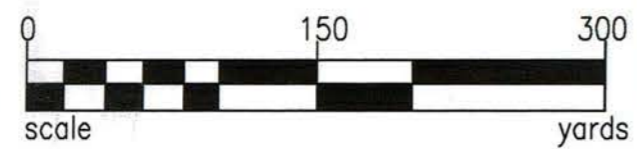
Point 6
 Latitude: 28.038132°
 Longitude: -82.771980°
 UTMS
 Zone 17, Easting 325833, Northing 3102731

Point 7
 Latitude: 28.039258°
 Longitude: -82.777870°
 UTMS
 Zone 17, Easting 325231, Northing 3102806

Point 8
 Latitude: 28.040642°
 Longitude: -82.782874°
 UTMS
 Zone 17, Easting 324763, Northing 3102965



DUNEDIN ISLES GOLF CLUB GOLF COURSE
 1050 PALM BOULEVARD
 DUNEDIN (PINELLAS COUNTY), FLORIDA



MAP DRAWN BY:
 W. CARL SHIVER, HISTORIC PRESERVATIONIST
 FLORIDA BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 500 S. BRONOUGH STREET
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0250
 TELEPHONE: (850) 245-6333
 DATE: MARCH 2014

THE DUNEDIN GOLF CLUB MAP WAS DRAWN IN AUTOCAD USING A PLAN OF FAIRWAYS AND TRAPS PROVIDED BY THE CITY AND AERIAL PHOTOS COPIED FROM GOOGLE EARTH AS A BASIS FOR TRACING THE FOOTPRINTS OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES LOCATED WITHIN THE PROPERTY BOUNDARIES OF THE DUNEDIN GOLF CLUB. VARIATIONS IN SCALE WERE ALLOWED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLARITY.

LEGEND	
NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCE	■
TRAPS	▨
STREET NAMES	FAIRWAY DR.
HISTORIC BOUNDARY	-----
PHOTO NUMBERS	Ⓧ









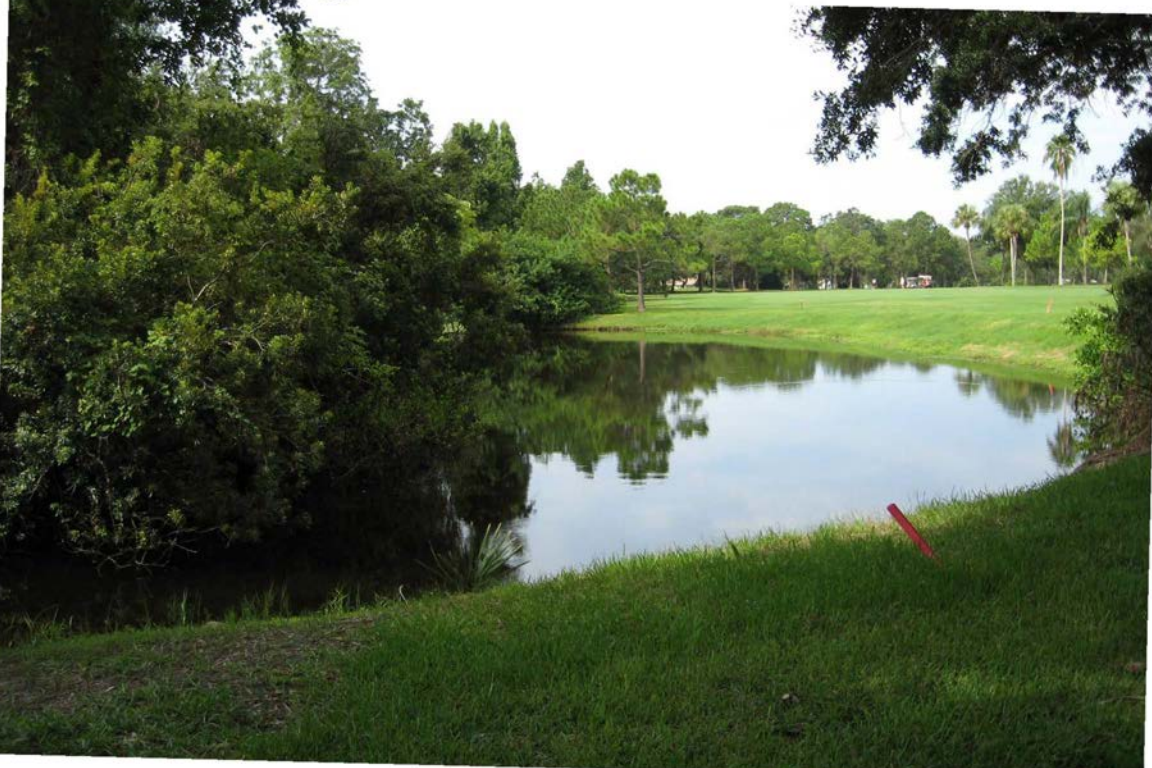


































































































DUNEDIN ISLES GOLF CLUB

The name of the club was chosen to reflect the location of the club on Dunedin Isles, a small island in the Indian Ocean. The name was chosen because of the beauty of the island and the fact that it was a new and exciting location for a golf club. The name was chosen to reflect the location of the club on Dunedin Isles, a small island in the Indian Ocean. The name was chosen because of the beauty of the island and the fact that it was a new and exciting location for a golf club.

1990



DUNEDIN ISLES GOLF CLUB

At the peak of the 1920s "land boom," Dunedin Isles Golf Club was built to attract new residents to the City of Dunedin. Scotsman Donald Ross, one of the world's foremost golf course architects, visited the site and designed the golf course which opened on January 1, 1927. During the Great Depression, the Club fell on hard times and in 1938, the course was deeded to the City with the stipulation that it be used for "recreational purposes." The City was able to renovate the course with proceeds from the sale of Dunedin Isles residential lots. On July 1, 1945, the Club officially became the PGA (Professional Golf Association) National Golf Club, first home course of PGA of America. The PGA held its Senior Tour Championship here from 1945-1962 during which time golfers competed for the historic Teacher's Trophy and the Inaugural PGA Merchandise Show was held here in 1954. Many legendary PGA and LPGA professionals played here, including Tommy Armour, Patty Berg, Bobby Cruickshank, Jimmy Demaret, Walter Hagen, Ben Hogan, Byron Nelson, Gene Sarazen, Horton Smith, Sam Snead, Louise Suggs, Cyril Walker, Al Watrous and Babe Zaharias. Other players include golfing great Bobby Jones and baseball legend Babe Ruth.

F-672

A FLORIDA HERITAGE LANDMARK
SPONSORED BY THE CITY OF DUNEDIN
AND THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2009











HOLDER
HOUSE
1992









50 ft
10 m



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Dunedin Isles Golf Club Golf Course

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Pinellas

DATE RECEIVED: 4/24/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/20/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/04/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/10/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000283

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6-4-2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

This course is a good, intact example of a Donald Ross design from the Golden Age of course design. It exemplifies his design philosophy. More importantly, it was the Home course of the PGA of America from 1944-1962

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C

REVIEWER J. Gabbart

DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____

DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N 0

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



RECEIVED 2280

APR 24 2014

NAT REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

April 21, 2014

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a submission of the nomination and additional materials (nomination form, continuation sheets, site plan, GIS data, digital images and disk) for:

Dunedin Isles Golf Club/Course, Pinellas County (FMSF #8PI11579)

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6357 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Desiree Estabrook
Historic Preservation Supervisor, Survey & Registration
Bureau of Historic Preservation

