

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Oakmont Country Club

and or common

2. Location

street & number Hulton Road _____ not for publication

Oakmont Borough

city, town Plum Borough _____ vicinity of

state Pennsylvania _____ code _____ county Allegheny _____ code _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: recreation

4. Owner of Property

name Oakmont Country Club

street & number P.O. Box Golf

city, town Oakmont _____ vicinity of _____ state Pennsylvania 15139-1199

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Allegheny County Office Building

street & number Ross Street

city, town Pittsburgh _____ state Pennsylvania 15219

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Pennsylvania Historic Resources Survey/
title Allegheny County Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1983 _____ federal state county _____ local _____

depository for survey records Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

city, town Harrisburg _____ state Pennsylvania

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	moved date N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Summary

The Oakmont Country Club is located on an approximately 200-acre site in the Allegheny River valley, 12 miles northeast of Pittsburgh. An 18-hole championship calibre golf course is the primary feature of the property, but additional recreational facilities, a clubhouse, and auxiliary structures are also present. Club buildings are concentrated at the southwestern corner of the site. The golf course extends toward the east and north, and is bisected by a below-grade north-south corridor containing the right-of-ways of the Pennsylvania Turnpike and the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad. A Conrail right-of-way crosses the northern edge of the property.

The Course

The Oakmont golf course was laid out in 1903 and was built by 100-150 men and 25 horse teams on pastureland with a less-than-ideal base of gravel and clay. Native oaks were removed from the site so that the course would more closely resemble the barren courses of Scotland, and a "parkland" course 6,600 yards in length was created.¹ Fairways were built narrow and greens were built large. Rough was a minimal hazard and water hazards were absent, but a profusion of sand bunkers were clustered around greens and along fairways.

It is essentially these characteristics that distinguish the course today. In recent years the course has been extensively planted with trees and shrubs--including evergreens, pin oaks, dogwood, and a variety of fruit trees, but the plantings rarely come into play. At the current 6,989 yards, the course is of challenging length. Fairways are so narrow that they have actually been widened at the request of the United States Golf Association for championship events. The greens are large, hard, and in many cases canted or undulated, and are cut to a height of 3/32nds of an inch.² They are extremely fast, even though they are for the most part built over poor-draining clay, and generally measure over 11 feet on the strimpmeter.³ The difficulty of the rough has been increased over the years, but bunkers are still the primary hazard. The number of sand traps has fluctuated from a high total of approximately 350 to the present 190, but their effect on play has remained relatively consistent. Two bunkers are particularly reknowned. The serried "church pews" bunker, between the third and fourth fairways, is 60 yards long and 40 yards wide at its broadest point, and is subdivided by seven grassy ridges. The "Sahara" bunker covers an expanse of a quarter acre along the fairway and green of the eighth hole.

The cumulative effect of these elements is a course where the route to the green is closely defined, and the errant or imprecise shot is severely punished. Oakmont was and is the epitome of penal golf course design.⁴ An early wag wrote of the bunkering and of Grounds Committee Chairman William C. Fownes, Jr.:

Bill Fownes stood by a green one day
When someone holed in four,
"I'll put a stop to that," said he
"I'll build two bunkers more."
And sure enough he built them both
Where they could sure be seen,
The first one right before the tee,
The other on the green.⁵

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	religion	
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science	
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture	
1600-1699	architecture	education	military	social	
1700-1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian	
1800-1899	commerce	exploration settlement	philosophy	theater	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	communications	industry	politics government	transportation	
		invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) recreation	

Specific dates 1903 **Builder Architect** Henry C. Fownes (golf course architect)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Summary

The Oakmont Country Club is noted for its nationally significant golf course. The course is historically significant as the oldest top-ranked course in the United States, as the first comprehensive example of penal golf architecture in the world, and because 13 major national championships, including six U.S. Opens, have been played at Oakmont, more than at any other course in the country.¹ The course's original layout is virtually intact and is still in use for club and tournament play. Oakmont is generally considered to be among the most difficult golf courses in the world, and is consistently listed among the top ten courses in the United States.² Golf authority Herbert Warren Wind has written in The New Yorker that Oakmont is "without doubt the most historic and the most epitomical of all the courses over which the national championship [U.S. Open] has been played..." and is "so evocative of early American golf that it should be preserved as a national landmark."³

Oakmont's combination of age, innovation, tradition, integrity, and continued challenge is rivaled by few American courses. Nevertheless, a number of courses provide interesting points of comparison. Merion Golf Club, in Ardmore, PA, has a difficult short-yardage course with good integrity that dates to 1912 and has hosted 7 national championships. Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst, NC, has a distinguished history dating to the 1890s, but its primary course #2 dates only to 1925 and has hosted only two national championships. Baltusrol Golf Club in Springfield, NJ has hosted nine national championships including six U.S. Opens, but on three distinctly different courses. The 1922 course of the Pine Valley Golf Club of Clementon, NJ is laid out on natural sand and is the country's only penal course to rival Oakmont. But Pine Valley has no room for spectators and has hosted no national championships. Pebble Beach Golf Links, Pebble Beach, CA, is a top-rated oceanside course of 1919 famed from television exposure, but has hosted just four national championships. Augusta National Country Club, in Augusta, GA, is the site of the most storied American course, designed by golfing great Bobby Jones, and is the annual scene of the Masters tournament. But the course dates only to 1933 and has continually been tinkered with.⁴

Golf History and Architecture

Although the origins of golf can be traced back to Roman times, the sport began to assume its recognizable modern form in fifteenth-century Scotland. The first known organized golf club was established in 1744, and the famed Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews dates its founding to 1754. Golf first appeared in the United States in the late eighteenth century, but the first American golf club was not founded until 1888 at Yonkers, NY. The first 18-hole American course was built in Chicago in 1894. Today, between 300 and 400 million rounds of golf are played in the United States each year.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approximately 218 acres

Quadrangle name New Kensington West, PA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	7	5	9	9	3	0	0	4	4	8	6	4	6	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

1	7	6	0	0	1	4	0	4	4	8	7	6	2	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

1	7	5	9	9	0	0	0	4	4	8	7	3	4	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

1	7	6	0	0	1	6	0	4	4	8	6	7	0	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martin Aurand, Consultant

organization Oakmont Country Club

date January 5, 1987

street & number Hulton Road

telephone MA: (412) 244-9638

OCC: (412) 661-2360

city or town Oakmont

state Pennsylvania 15139-1199

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

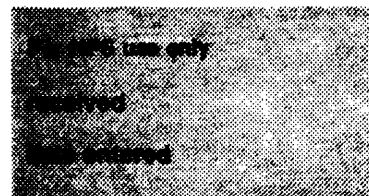
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 6

Page 2

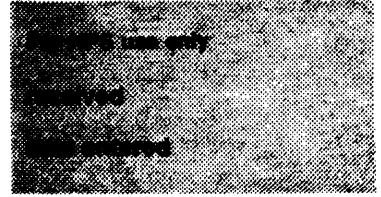
Representation in Existing Surveys

National Register of Historic Places
1984; federal

National Register of Historic Places
Washington, DC

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

Another commentator once said of the greens that putting at Oakmont was like rolling the ball down a flight of marble steps and having it stop at the third step from the bottom.⁶

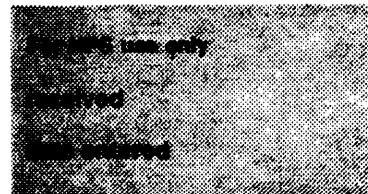
Oakmont's golfing image has always been one of challenge and terror. Charles Price calls Oakmont's final four holes "positively heroic,"⁷ and five holes (#s 1, 8, 10, 12, 18) were included in Golf Magazine's 1983 list of the 18 toughest holes in the country, with Oakmont's #10 topping the entire list.⁸

Individual Holes

- #1 Par 4, 469 yards. Opening hole has narrow fairway and large green that slopes from front to back and from right to left.
- #2 Par 4, 343 yards. Narrow driving zone leads on to green that is offset from flight-path. Green slopes severely and is well-guarded by bunkers.
- #3 Par 4, 425 yards. Uphill hole to elevated green features famed "church pews" bunker in play to left.
- #4 Par 5, 561 yards. Dogleg to the right has numerous fairway bunkers, including "church pews," and large bunker at green mouth.
- #5 Par 4, 379 yards. Severely bunkered green slopes and undulates.
- #6 Par 3, 201 yards. Green is small, tilted, well-bunkered, and can entail difficult pin positions.
- #7 Par 4, 434 yards. A long tee shot is required to crest hill and have clear view of green that slopes severely from left to right.
- #8 Par 3, 240 yards. Long for a par 3, hole has huge "Sahara" bunker along fairway and large green.
- #9 Par 5, 480 yards. Hole faces clubhouse. Green is three levels on a lateral plane and also functions as a practice putting green.
- #10 Par 4, 462 yards. Downhill hole has narrow driving range among fairway bunkers, invariably entails sloping lies, and culminates in green that slopes from front to back and left to right.
- #11 Par 4, 371 yards. Fairway ditch and huge greenside bunkers provide hazard.
- #12 Par 5, 603 yards. Longest hole is slight dogleg to the right to huge green. Fairway falls away toward traps, rough, and ditches.
- #13 Par 3, 185 yards. Shortest hole has severely humped and slanted kidney-shaped green set in natural amphitheater.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

- #14 Par 4, 360 yards. Very deep green is made more difficult by varying pin placements.
- #15 Par 4, 453 yards. Fairway has "church pew"-like bunker. Offset green is elevated, well-guarded by bunkers, and is 65 yards deep.
- #16 Par 3, 228 yards. Strategically placed bunkers and woods provide hazard around large green on another very long par 3.
- #17 Par 4, 322 yards. Uphill dogleg to the left is only occasionally driven straight to the green, an achievement discouraged by the location of numerous bunkers in the straight flight-path. Plateau green is guarded by "big mouth" bunker, among others.
- #18 Par 4, 456 yards. Final test features a key bunker in driving range, and a deep rising and undulating green.⁹

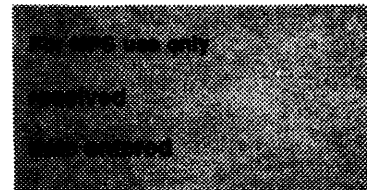
Alterations to the Course

A golf course is organic and constantly undergoes changes in contour and vegetation. Most courses are also subject to ongoing "tinkering" with elements of play. Oakmont, however, has experienced minimal change in the primary play surfaces. Some tees have been added for championship play, but most original tees remain in use. One fairway has been partially reoriented, and three greens have been moved slightly. Alterations to the course have been:¹⁰

- 1903-1935 Sand traps are gradually increased in number to peak total of approximately 350.
- 1915,1922 Houses are demolished near 13th and 15th greens.
- 1926 #15 green is moved; #16 tee and green are moved; footbridge is built over Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad corridor.
- 1935-1986 Rough is increased in difficulty and sand traps are gradually decreased in number to current total of approximately 190.
- 1951-1953 Pennsylvania Turnpike is built through slightly enlarged railroad corridor requiring new footbridge and changes to three holes: tees are moved at #2 and #9; green is moved slightly at #8.
- 1954-1956 Fruit trees are planted.
- 1962-1973 Planting program adds over 3,200 trees and shrubs.
- 1964-1965 Sand in traps is changed from coarse Allegheny River sand to finely divided white sand.
- 1967 #17 fairway is reoriented and new tee is added.
- 1971 Underground irrigation system is installed.
- 1978 New championship tees are added at #4 and #7.

Clubhouse and Other Facilities

The Oakmont clubhouse is a Tudor Revival structure emblematic of the architecture of turn-of-the-century semi-rural retreats for sportsmen. It is two-and-one-half stories, with two half-timbered forward-facing gables connected by a long cross-gabled section, and has a long veranda. Originally C-shaped when constructed in 1904, the building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

was expanded in 1919, 1920, and 1950, and is now L-shaped in plan. The veranda has been enclosed. The original first-story frame siding and second-story shingling have been covered with paneling custom designed to retain the building's original architectural appearance. Certain historic interior spaces remain. The Clubhouse is judged to contribute to the significance of the Oakmont Country Club.

There are a few other buildings on the historic portion of the Oakmont Country Club's extensive grounds; they are concentrated in the southwest corner of the property. The Gatehouse/Manager's House, the Professional's Residence, and the Pro Shop, all of which date to the 1930s, follow the Tudor Revival style of the clubhouse and contribute to the significance of the property. The Gatehouse/Manager's house is a 2-1/2-story rectangular structure of brick with a gable roof; the Professional's Residence is 1-1/2 stories with a gable roof and is of frame construction; and the Pro Shop is a 1-story frame building with a gable roof. The swimming pool near the gatehouse was added in 1954.¹¹

Other structures include the following minor intrusions of recent construction, which do not mar the historic scene to any extent: the Garage/Caretaker's Shed, a rectangular 1-story building of cinderblock with separate gable roofs on its three 1-bay sections; the 1-story rectangular cinderblock Garage; and five Rain Shelters (Service Huts), dispersed on the grounds, all of which are small timber shelters with pyramidal roofs.

Footnotes

¹A "parkland" course is an inland course with inland land forms, soil, vegetation, and weather conditions; as opposed to the primarily Scottish oceanfront "linksland" course built on natural dunes.

²The standard green height for a U.S. Open is 6/32nds of an inch.

³A strimpmeter is a device for measuring green speed. A reading of 10 is standard for a U.S. Open.

⁴A "penal" course requires a golfer to play a particular shot or suffer a penalty; as opposed to a "strategic" course that gives a golfer a variety of options and rewards aggressive play.

⁵Edward B. Foote, Oakmont Country Club: The First Seventy Seven Years, 15-16.

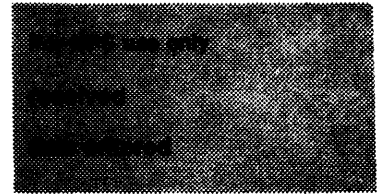
⁶"Oakmont--Where You Must Play Every Shot," The Golf Journal (May 1973), 7.

⁷The World Atlas of Golf, 127.

⁸Listing was based on 1983 U.S.G.A. statistics. Lew Fishman, "The Mean 18," Golf Magazine (January 1984), 56.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

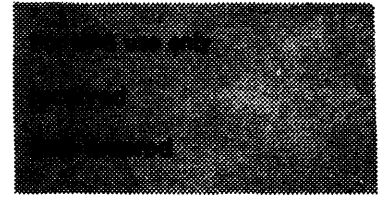
Item number 7

Page 5

⁹Information on individual holes is derived from the U.S. Open Championship Annual, 68-104. The yardage figures are for championship play at the 1983 U.S. Open.

¹⁰Information on alterations to the course is derived from Edward B. Foote, Oakmont Country Club: The First Seventy Seven Years.

¹¹Additional areage not included in this nomination was added to the country club in 1950 (53 acres) and 1974 (8.5 acres). Additional recreational facilities on this property include a skeet range (1966), platform tennis courts (1971), and regulation tennis courts (1974). Information on the clubhouse and other facilities is derived from Edward B. Foote, Oakmont Country Club: The First Seventy Seven Years; and the Oakmont Country Club Historic District nomination to the National Register of Historic Places prepared by Lu Donnelly in 1983.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

Golf is one of the few sports in which the ground on which it is played is highly variable and is itself a major part of the contest. Golfers are challenged as much by a course as they are by each other. The first courses were essentially natural layouts of pre-existing coastal terrain. In the late nineteenth century, however, the creation of courses on easily contoured "parkland" sites gave birth to "golf architecture." Henceforth, courses were laid out with a combination of imagination and technology. Though in many ways patterned after the early Scottish courses, these courses assumed premeditated and distinctive personalities.⁵

Significance of the Course

Oakmont, laid out in 1903, was the first American parkland course of lasting significance, and a scene of innovation in golf course design. Built on a pastureland without natural hazards, it was solely a product of its architecture. Oakmont's rolling, barren character was based upon Scottish precedents. But its layout and land contours were carefully planned, and its devised hazards, in the form of numerous sand traps and treacherous greens, were so distinctive that Oakmont gave birth to a new style of golf architecture. As the first penal golf course, Oakmont added new dimensions to the game itself, as every drive and putt became a potential disaster, and served as a prototype for other penal courses.

Oakmont's greens are generally considered among the best groomed and most challenging in the world because of their tilted, undulated surfaces and sheer speed. They are the greens against which all others are compared. Oakmont's sand traps have been somewhat tamed since the years (c.1911-1954) that they held coarse sand furrowed in two-inch ridges, but the sand still makes headlines (e.g., "The Insatiable Sands of Oakmont," "Championship Trials on a U.S. Sahara") when the U.S. Open comes to Oakmont.

Oakmont was also one of the first courses to accommodate the technological transition from the gutta-percha golf ball to the rubber ball, which required additional course length. Oakmont was a very long course for its time. This length has enabled Oakmont to accommodate modern playing equipment without significant alterations. This fact and the loyalty of the Oakmont Country Club to the course's original conception have allowed the course to retain virtually its original form. Herbert Warren Wind asserts that "it is unlikely that any other championship course in our country has been altered as little as Oakmont."⁶

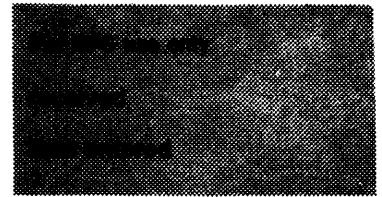
Club History

The Oakmont Country Club was founded in 1903 by a group of golfers from Pittsburgh's Highland Country Club. The men located a site for a new 18-hole golf course near the town of Oakmont, organized the Oakmont Land Company to purchase the property, and began work on the course, all prior to the club's official incorporation on October 24, 1903. A story claims that the course was actually laid out before the site was determined!

The course designer, and leader of the entire effort, was Henry C. Fownes. Fownes had augmented an inherited fortune by speculating in the steel industry with the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

acquisition and resale of steel companies. Fownes was an accomplished amateur golfer, but a novice at golf course design. Nevertheless, based on his one and only design at Oakmont, Fownes is ranked among the great amateur golf architects.⁷

Fownes' son, William C. Fownes, Jr., refined his father's course in his positions as Chairman of the Grounds Committee and President of the Board of Governors between 1911 and 1948, particularly through the manipulation of bunkering. William C. Fownes, Jr., was an even better golfer than his father, qualifying for the National Amateur Tournament 21 times and winning it in 1910. Fownes served for many years on United States Golf Association committees, and was U.S.G.A. president in 1926-27.

The Oakmont Country Club was a successful venture from the beginning, and its prestige soon drew men such as George Westinghouse and Andrew W. Mellon as members. Three Oakmont golfers--Eben M. Byers (1906), Fownes (1910), and S. Davidson Herron (1919)--have been National Amateur Tournament champions. Lew Worsham, club pro at Oakmont in 1947-79, won the U.S. Open in June of 1947, a few weeks after his Oakmont appointment.⁸

Tournament History

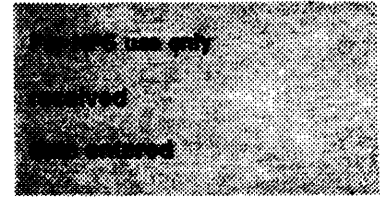
Oakmont attracted its first national tournament in 1919, and has hosted a total of 13 major national tournaments including six U.S. Opens (1927, 1935, 1953, 1962, 1973, and 1983). Nearly every golfer of American or international importance has played at Oakmont, and the roster of Oakmont tournament winners includes most of the greatest names in golf: Gene Sarazen, Bobby Jones, Sam Snead, Ben Hogan, and Jack Nicklaus. (Sarazen was a local protege of William C. Fownes, Jr.) Arnold Palmer, of nearby Latrobe, PA, has never won a national tournament at Oakmont, but has played here often and has been a club member since 1973.

Oakmont's tournament history has been rich and eventful. The 1919 National Amateur Tournament was won by 20-year-old local boy S. Davidson Herron over a 17-year-old Bobby Jones in match play. Tommy Armour won the 1927 U.S. Open in an 18-hole playoff with Harry Cooper. In 1935 Pittsburgh pro Sam Parks upset a field of golfing greats to win the U.S. Open as only three below-par rounds were recorded in the entire tournament. Ben Hogan led all the way in the 1953 U.S. Open and established a new course record for four tournament rounds with a five-under-par 283, eleven strokes better than the previous record. Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus both shot record-tying 283s in the 1962 U.S. Open, but the 22-year-old Nicklaus won an 18-hole playoff by three strokes for his first professional victory. In 1973 Johnny Miller came from six strokes behind on the final day of the U.S. Open to win with a final round of 63, the lowest round in the history of the U.S. Open up to that time, and an Oakmont record total of 279. The 1978 PGA Tournament culminated in a three-way playoff between John Mahaffey, Tom Watson, and Jerry Pate, won by Mahaffey.

Special tournaments at Oakmont have included a 1922 challenge match between Gene Sarazen and Walter Hagen--half of the 72 holes were played at Oakmont, and a 1945 Big Four War Bond Tournament featuring winner Byron Nelson, Sam Snead, Gene Sarazen, and Harold McSpaden.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

Major national tournament played at Oakmont and their champions are:⁹

- 1919 National Amateur Tournament / S. Davidson Herron
- 1922 PGA Tournament / Gene Sarazen
- 1925 National Amateur Tournament / Bobby Jones
- 1927 United States Open / Tommy Armour
- 1935 United States Open / Sam Parks
- 1938 National Amateur Tournament / Willie Turnesa
- 1951 PGA Tournament / Sam Snead
- 1953 United States Open / Ben Hogan
- 1962 United States Open / Jack Nicklaus
- 1969 National Amateur Tournament / Steve Melnyk
- 1973 United States Open / Johnny Miller
- 1978 PGA Tournament / John Mahaffey
- 1983 United States Open / Larry Nelson

Footnotes

¹Oakmont is the oldest of the top 50 American golf courses as rated in Ross Goodner, "100 Greatest Courses...", Golf Digest (November 1983). "National championships" is here defined to include the major men's tournaments of long-standing significance: the National Amateur Tournament, the PGA Tournament, and the United States Open. The only other tournament that can be considered to fit this definition, The Masters, is played every year at Augusta National Country Club.

²For example, see The World Atlas of Golf, 124; Ross Goodner, 100 Greatest Courses..., Golf Digest (November 1983).

³Herbert Warren Wind, "The Sporting Scene: The Miller's Tale," The New Yorker (July 9, 1973), 48; Wind, "The Sporting Scene: Oakmont and the Open," The New Yorker (July 25, 1983), 48.

⁴The World Atlas of Golf, 116-121, 128-130, 146-154, 158-161, 174-177.

⁵Golf Magazine's Encyclopedia of Golf, 1-3; The World Atlas of Golf, 8-15.

⁶Herbert Warren Wind, "The Sporting Scene: The Miller's Tale." The New Yorker (July 9, 1973), 48.

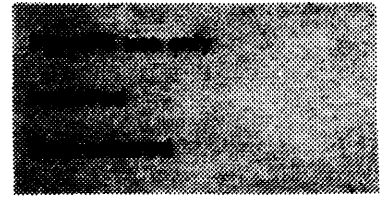
⁷America's other significant amateur golf architects include Hugh Wilson (Merion), George Crump (Pine Valley), Jack Neville and Douglas Grant (Pebble Beach), and Bobby Jones (with help from Alister Mackenzie, Augusta National).

⁸Club history is derived from Edward B. Foote, Oakmont Country Club: The First Seventy Seven Years.

⁹Tournament history is derived from Edward B. Foote, Oakmont Country Club: The First Seventy Seven Years.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Bibliography

Evans, Charles, Jr. "Oakmont," Golfer's Magazine (August 1927).

Fishman, Lew. "The Mean 18," Golf Magazine (January 1984), 56.

Foote, Edward B. Oakmont Country Club: The First Seventy Seven Years. Oakmont Country Club: 1980.

Golf Magazine's Encyclopedia of Golf. New York: Harper & Row, 1979.

Goodner, Ross. "100 Greatest Courses: Pinehurst and Augusta: Back Where They Belong," Golf Digest (November 1983), 61-73.

Gregson, A. C. "Historical British and American Courses," Golf Illustrated (May 1931), 39.

"How Tough Is An Open Course?," Golf Magazine (June 1983), 74-75.

"Oakmont--Where You Must Play Every Shot," The Golf Journal (May 1973), 6-9.

U. S. Open Championship Annual, 1983 Edition (Official Program for the 1983 U. S. Open Championship of the United State Golf Association at Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, PA). Oakmont Country Club: 1983.

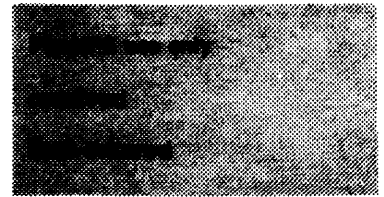
Wind, Herbert Warren. "The Sporting Scene: Oakmont and the Open," The New Yorker (July 25, 1983), 47-61.

Wind. "The Sporting Scene: The Miller's Tale," The New Yorker (July 9, 1973), 48-55.

World Atlas of Golf, The. New York: Random House, 1976.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property of the Oakmont Country Club consists of the original land purchased by the Oakmont Land Company in 1903 and recorded in Allegheny County deed book and page 1299:113, 119, 120 and 1307:58, and Plum Borough property map "A". (Plum Borough is not part of the Allegheny County block and lot system.) See sketch map.

Beginning at a point on the north curbline of Hulton Road at the boundary between Oakmont and Plum Boroughs, the west property line of the Oakmont Country Club, and the east property line of Allegheny County block and lot 443J-325; thence northeasterly approximately 1220 feet along municipal boundary and said property line to a point; thence northwesterly approximately 316 feet to a point in Oakmont Borough; thence north-northeasterly approximately 300 feet to a point; thence southeasterly approximately 316 feet to a point in Plum Borough; thence north-northeasterly approximately 1772 feet to a point at the south shore of the Allegheny River and the north property line of the Oakmont Country Club; thence east-southeasterly approximately 2300 feet along the south shore of the Allegheny River and said property line to a point; thence south-southwesterly approximately 1095 feet to a point; thence east-southeasterly approximately 1100 feet to a point at the east property line of the Oakmont Country Club and the west property line of Oakmont East Course, Inc.; thence south-southwesterly approximately 1520 feet along said property line to a point; thence southwesterly approximately 845 feet along said property line to a point at the north curbline of Cox Comb Hill Road and the south property line of Oakmont Country Club; thence west-northwesterly approximately 3300 feet along the north curbline of Cox Comb Hill and Hulton Roads and the said property line to the point of origin. Property within these boundaries that is devoted to right-of-ways of Conrail (formerly, the Pennsylvania Railroad), the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Turnpike, is not to be considered to be part of the nominated property for the duration of the right-of-ways.

ALLEGHENY RIVER

~2300'

CONRAIL RIGHT-OF-WAY

LAND ACQUIRED BY
OAKMONT COUNTRY
CLUB
1950

LAND ACQUIRED BY
OAKMONT COUNTRY CLUB
1974

~1772'

~1095'

~1100'

OAKMONT EAST
COURSE, INC.

~300'
~316'
PLUM
OAKMONT

~915'

~1220'

OAKMONT COUNTRY CLUB
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA
1903



PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE RIGHT-OF-WAY

BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY

~1520'

~845'

~3300'

443J-325

HULTON ROAD

COX COMB HILL ROAD

OAKMONT COUNTRY CLUB HISTORIC DISTRICT

□ - SERVICE HUT
(INT.)

□ - SERVICE HUT
(INT.)

□ - SERVICE HUT
(INT.)

□ - PRO SHOP
(CONT)

□ - GARAGE/CARETAKER'S SHED
(INT)

□ - GARAGE
(INT)

CLUB HOUSE
(CONT)

□ CLUB MANAGER'S
HOUSE (CONT.)

□ - SERVICE HUT
(INT.)

□ - SERVICE HUT
(INT.)

ALUS ROAD

PA. TURNPIKE

HOLTON ROAD

ALLEGHENY RIVER

~2300'

CONRAIL RIGHT-OF-WAY

LAND ACQUIRED BY
OAKMONT COUNTRY
CLUB
1950

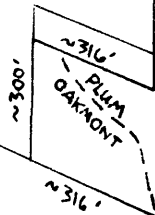
LAND ACQUIRED BY
OAKMONT COUNTRY CLUB
1974

~1772'

~1095'

~1100'

OAKMONT EAST
COURSE, INC.



OAKMONT COUNTRY CLUB
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA
1903



PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE RIGHT-OF-WAY

BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY

~1520'

~845'

~3300'

443J-325

HULTON ROAD

COX COMB HILL ROAD