

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100004089

Date Listed: 6/12/2019

Property Name: Winged Foot Golf Club

County: Westchester

State: NY

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Period of Significance

The Period of Significance is hereby changed to 1923-1959

The period of significance reflects the opening of the golf course (rather than the presence of an earlier object related to the property) and ends with the year the Club hosted its second US Open, which solidified its importance at the national level in Entertainment/Recreation. In the intervening years, the course hosted the 1929 US Open, the 1940 US Amateur, and the 1957 US Women's Open. The course has since and continues to host major championships, including four more US Opens, one more US Women's Open, an additional US Amateur, a US Senior Open, and a PGA Championship. It could be argued that the period of significance continues further past 1959, but at this time that year shall serve as the end of the period of significance.

Section 8: Significant Dates

1940 and 1957 are hereby added as significant dates, the dates of the US Amateur and the US Women's Open, respectively, hosted at Winged Foot.

The New York State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

4089

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB

other names/site number _____

name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number 851 FENIMORE ROAD

city or town MAMARONECK

state NEW YORK code NY county WESTCHESTER code 119 zip code 10543

not for publication

vicinity

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national ___ statewide ___ local

Signature of certifying official/Title Reg Paul Meely Date 4/29/2019

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government DSHP

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____
Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 6-12-2019

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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.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	21	buildings
2	0	sites
3	3	structures
0	0	objects
6	24	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION & CULTURE: golf course
 SOCIAL: clubhouse

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION & CULTURE: golf course
 SOCIAL: clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:
 Jacobethan Revival

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE, STONE
 walls: STONE, BRICK
 roof: SLATE
 other: METAL, WOOD, GLASS

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Winged Foot Golf Club occupies a roughly 280-acre site in the Mamaroneck area of Westchester County, New York. The nominated resource consists of two eighteen-hole golf courses, referred to as the East and West courses, which were laid out in four alternating loops to the designs of renowned golf course architect A.W. Tillinghast and opened informally in 1923. The architectural centerpiece of the club is its 1925 Jacobethan Revival-style clubhouse, a commodious one-and-a-half-story stone and brick clubhouse with slate roof that combines the visual allure of an English Tudor manor house with a crisp and efficient plan, resulting in a masterful manifestation of the building type that flourished in the early twentieth century; it was designed by the noteworthy golf clubhouse architect Clifford C. Wendehack. The undulating topography of the two golf courses constitute a designed landscape dating from the “Golden Age” of golf-course architecture, a period to which both Tillinghast and Wendehack contributed significantly. Although the East and West courses evolved over time in response to changing technology and the evolving nature of the game, both have undergone meticulous restoration under the guidance of golf course architect Gil Hanse to restore them as closely as feasible to the original Tillinghast design, using available archival resources and with state-of-the-art laser scanning and computer analysis. The two restored courses, which rank among Tillinghast’s most memorable designs, along with the Wendehack-designed clubhouse, today constitute a historic resource of considerable importance to the history of golfing in the United States.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

Winged Foot Golf Club’s roughly 280-acre property is located in the Town of Mamaroneck, west of the I-95 corridor and south of the Hutchinson River Parkway. It is ovoid in shape with the long dimension running on a north-south axis. The clubhouse is located in the southern quarter of the site with the principal point of access being an entrance drive that enters the club property via Fenimore Road, to the south, and which crosses the property. There is additionally a rear entrance to the property from Old White Plains Road, situated to the east of the property, and a second private road that traverses the club from east to west at the approximate north-south center point, entering from Old White Plains Road and dead-ending on the property’s western boundary. The clubhouse, the architectural centerpiece of the club, is surrounded by the two courses, with five holes of the East Course situated south of the access road, and the balance of the East Course and all of the West Course located to the north. The property is bounded on all sides by private residences, which frame the nominated resource. The two courses exhibit characteristic design features of golf courses and in essence constitute a manipulated landscape that combines existing natural and man-made features. There are two ponds located on the east side of the course

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which function as hazards for the East Course while a small watercourse traverses a part of the property near its northern boundary, on the West Course.

Associated Contributing Resources

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

Winged Foot's clubhouse was designed by architect Clifford C. Wendehack in what he termed a Tudor Scholastic style. Wendehack was well attuned to the Scottish and English origins of golf, and referred to the history of the game in his selection of an appropriate architectural style. The footprint of the clubhouse is essentially in the shape of a Lorraine, or two-barred, cross. Wendehack designed it as a unit in 1922 but intended from the beginning that it be built in three phases. According to his overarching philosophy, gained from a decade of working experience, the heart of the golf club was the locker room and should be constructed first so the members could commence playing the game; next in importance was the grille and kitchen, to provide the men with food; third in importance was the lounge and dining room, primarily intended for wives and guests.¹ He followed this policy in his organization of the project at Winged Foot. The two-story locker room, forming the base and lower bar of the cross, was constructed first, in accordance with Wendehack's observation that "having procured the locker room, the club will now be able to function, and the revenue from the course and active members' dues will become available at the earliest possible time."² Next to be built at Winged Foot was the (men only) grille and kitchen, the center section of the cross, and in the third phase, the upper bar of the cross was built to house the lobby and the flanking lounge and dining room. The main entrance and the lobby are on axis with the loggia that runs parallel to the grille, and terminates at the entrance to the locker room; this organizing axis continues through the locker room block to bisect the breezeway and pro shop. Wendehack wrote of his design for Winged Foot "the house is being built to meet the requirements of 600 playing members without additional memberships or any particular social expectations. Here the portion of space allotted to women and general visitors ends at the outer door to the loggia, from which point back to the professionals' house the club is for the use of men only."³ He therefore enlarged the grille to the size of a lounge at a country club with social members and reduced the size of the dining room and lounge.

Exterior

The visual mass of the Winged Foot clubhouse was reduced by breaking it into the three blocks in plan and concealing the upper floor under a steeply-pitched slate roof punctuated with numerous dormers. The overall effect is of an English manor house that has grown and evolved over time, emphasized by the mixed use of stone

¹ Clifford C. Wendehack, "Developing the Country Club Plan," *Architectural Forum* (March 1925), 142.

² Wendehack, "Country Club Plan," 141.

³ Wendehack, "Country Club Plan," 142.

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and brick masonry for the walls and graduated textured slate for the roof. The one-story pro shop at the south end is clad with stucco and faux timbers, giving it the appearance of a small outbuilding ancillary to the manor house.

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

The north elevation serves as the building's formal one and contains the principal and formal point of entry to the interior. The five-bay original façade has a steeply-pitched gable roof with the ridge aligned parallel to the façade; an end chimney is centered on the ridge on the east end. A large cross-gable projects slightly beyond the main front wall plane; the projection is extended with a one-story crenellated porte-cochere; Leo, a bronze lion that is the talisman of the club, stands on a low parapet at the outside face of the porte-cochere.⁴ Pairs of metal casement windows flank the double front doors with lunette transoms on the first story; gabled wall dormers are aligned above them. Stone panels separate the upper and lower windows. A triple casement window is located beneath a stone relieving arch in the center cross gable and is surmounted by an arrow-slit occupied by ventilation louvers. The 1968 one-story stone addition to the dining room extends westwards from the west elevation of the original north façade. Fenestration on that elevation consists of tall equally spaced windows, with fixed single pane windows topped by small-paned transoms. The flat roof is concealed behind a crenelated parapet. The masonry work employed for that section largely mimics that of the earlier construct.

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

⁴ The original Leo was given to the club by the clubhouse construction contractor, Smith & Leo; the present Leo is a replacement, the original having been stolen decades ago.

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was in the form of half an octagon; the fixed single-pane windows feature small-paned side panels as well as transoms.

The center kitchen and grille block is comprised of two offset sections with both ridges running on a north-south axis; the kitchen section is offset toward the east. Toward the north this elevation originally had a small cross-gable at the kitchen, and three double doors with lunette transoms connecting the grille room with the west terrace. Two extensions of the kitchen into the terrace have eliminated the cross-gable; the grille room doors survive. At the second-story casement windows are set in wall dormers above the grille room doors.

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

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

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

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

The crenelated tower features three casement windows at three story levels. The grille section of the center block has three hipped-roof wall dormers with casement windows. Below, at the first story, are double entrance doors with lunette transoms that protrude above the level of the eave; the doors provide access into the loggia. The kitchen section of the center block projects to the east beyond the grille room section, and features a cross gable that projects slightly. There is a casement at the first story, to the south of the gable, aligned with a hip-roofed dormer above, and a small shed-roofed dormer to the north of the gable. The gable has a triple casement window at the second story, and a casement window to the north at the first story. The ghost of a previous entrance is located to the south in the gable; a lift to the basement now occupies the space.

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

Interior

The rambling and complexly massed exterior of the building houses a supremely functional and efficient interior layout. The main entrance and lobby are on axis with the locker room block and are connected by means of the loggia. The loggia provides access to the grille to the west, and the grille is connected to the kitchen, also on the west side. What was originally the club office but what is now the reception desk is located on the east side of the loggia, opposite the kitchen. The lobby is flanked on the east by the lounge and on the west by the dining room. The lobby/loggia/locker room axis continues south to the breezeway and pro shop.⁵ This logical organization of

⁵ “The problem of housing the professional shop and providing storage necessities for clubs is one which varies largely in modern practice. There is little doubt but what the interests and convenience of members are best served by placing this unit in close conjunction

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major first-floor spaces has stood the test of time and has remained unchanged over the course of the club's nearly century-long history. The only significant changes have been the additions to the grille, the kitchen, the dining room and the pro shop, as those functions grew over the course of time, requiring more space.

On the upper floor, the space above the grille was originally given over to the club's board room, and the space above the kitchen was the women's locker room. Eventually, the board room was moved to a space over the dining room, and the women's locker room was expanded to occupy the area over the grille. The spaces over the lobby, lounge and dining room were intended by Wendehack to function as two large dormitories for members staying overnight, based on his philosophy that "Club bedrooms are a liability and not an asset in the majority of cases" and that "dormitories, each containing five to ten beds...are a type of accommodation that will not be taken advantage of by anyone for too long a time."⁶ However, there was a change of plans during construction and ten separate bedrooms with a shared bath were built instead. Overnight accommodations for members were eliminated around 1983, and the bedrooms altered to become staff offices.

The efficiency of the layout does not detract from Wendehack's congruent aim of producing a "home-like and inspiring atmosphere" that should produce "a happy mood" and "a contented frame of mind" "so that in time members will enjoy the club as much if not more than their homes."⁷ He strove to achieve this atmosphere through a variety of means, such as promoting grille rooms over formal dining rooms, as he saw them as providing a more relaxed ambience. He also emphasized the importance of the fireplace and hearth, considering them to be "the symbol that gives a building character and provides members with fond associations and memories."⁸ The Tudor theme is reflected in the interior by the stenciled, faux exposed beams; linen-fold carving on mantles, vaulted ceilings in the loggia, and wide segmental arches separating the lobby from the lounge and dining areas.⁹ The round arches in the loggia and grille are a signature feature of Wendehack, which he adapted for whatever style he was working in: Tudor or Jacobethan, for Winged Foot Golf Club; Spanish Colonial, for the Caracas Country Club in Venezuela; and Norman Revival, for the Ridgewood Country Club, New Jersey.

with the locker room...However, it has decided disadvantages, inasmuch as it brings the caddies up to the main door of the locker room, tending to congest and obstruct these entrances. There are also other disadvantages, that of bringing the women players, seeking their clubs, into close proximity with the men's quarters, and an increase in the cost of insurance unless there is a definite outdoor passage of fireproof doors between these units, because of the electrical machinery in the professionals' house. Therefore, where possible, it would be advisable to place the professionals in a separate building, connected to the locker room by a covered passageway or arcade." Wendehack, "Country Club Plan," 142-143.

⁶ Original construction documents dated 28 December 1922, Winged Foot archives; Wendehack, "Country Club Plan," 144.

⁷ Clifford Wendehack as quoted in Richard J. Moss, *Golf and the American Country Club* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2001), 125.

⁸ Moss, *Golf and the American Country Club*, 126.

⁹ The arches were infilled with narrower arches at an undetermined date.

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

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

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

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

The Golf Courses: Definitions & Summary History of Their Development

For readers not familiar with golf courses and golf terminology, the following definitions are offered to make the descriptions more meaningful. In general terms, a hole is the assemblage of a tee, a fairway, and a green, with the option of hazards to make play more challenging. A tee or tee box is the flat, mown area where players tee off to start a hole. The fairway is the part of the course covered with short grass that extends from the tee to the putting green. The rough is the part of the course, usually bordering the fairway, that is left unmown. A hazard is an obstacle between the tee and the green that increases the difficulty of the game. Hazards come in three types: a bunker is a hollow, usually comprised of sand; a water hazard can be a lake, pond or stream; a natural hazard is an obstacle such as dense vegetation. The green is the closely mown area where the flag and cup—the actual hole—are located. The flag and cup are moved from place to place on the green, generally on a daily basis.

The East and West Courses of Winged Foot were designed and constructed by A. W. Tillinghast starting in 1922, with an informal opening in June 1923. Tillinghast's fundamental concept was "the course beautiful," whereby natural features were incorporated as greens, bunkers and natural hazards, resulting in a course in harmony with its natural setting. He avoided the straight lines and right angles prevalent in earlier course designs. Though his design

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for Winged Foot required the blasting of 72 tons of rock to build the fairways and bunkers, and the relocation of 24,000 cubic yards of earth to build the greens, the final composition of the landscape achieved his goal of appearing to be entirely natural.

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

A particular innovation of Tillinghast was a tee design that encompassed a large area, with various opportunities for placing tee-markers; his tees also sloped naturally into the surrounding topography. Previously, tees were commonly small and mathematically precise, leaving the player no options. Before Tillinghast, greens were usually flat and depressed, invisible from a distance and prone to collecting water. Tillinghast preferred to use natural contours when possible, with greens integrated harmoniously into the landscape. In his design philosophy, "the character of the putting greens and their approaches mark the quality of a course to a far greater extent than anything else."¹⁰ Reportedly, when designing Winged Foot Tillinghast made papier-mâché models of all the greens before shaping them in the field, and the greens are the signature features of both courses.

In Tillinghast's designs, fairways were often wide, but with a "right" and a "wrong" side. Landing on the "right" side would ease the path to the green, while landing on the "wrong" side would risk meeting a deliberately-located tree or bunker. Bunkers were a Tillinghast specialty. Penal courses were peppered with bunkers, sometimes arranged in echelon. Tillinghast disapproved of this overuse of bunkers, and instead chose to use fewer bunkers strategically placed.¹¹ Almost every Tillinghast bunker is a unique design, with the goal of being aesthetically pleasing and harmonious with the overall design as well as adding to the strategy of the hole layout. Tillinghast's design for Winged Foot's two courses was the manifestation of a strategic plan. On many holes, Tillinghast allowed one opening to the green for a running shot. These are usually at an angle, favoring an approach from one particular side of the fairway. On some short holes, such as Hole 6 East, the green is surrounded by bunkers, which

¹⁰A. W. Tillinghast, quoted in Paul Daley, ed., *Golf Architecture: A Worldwide Perspective*, vol. 5 (Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing, 2009), 208.

¹¹The judicious use of bunkers has the serendipitous effect of helping to control maintenance costs, as bunkers are expensive to maintain.

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must be played over.

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

Golf clubs and balls were already being improved when Tillinghast designed Winged Foot, and he anticipated that future changes would cause the game to evolve further. Wherever possible, Tillinghast deliberately laid out his courses with holes slightly angled from one another so that tees could be lengthened without one hole impinging on another. Therefore, added and lengthened tees should be regarded as a natural development of the original design strategy for a Tillinghast course, and not an alteration of the basic intent. Some changes, such as lengthened tees, are made each time a major tournament is held in order to make the course sufficiently challenging for the world's top players. Usually the top golf course architects practicing at the time are retained to make such changes, to avoid altering the design intent of the original architect. Golf course architects who have executed work at Winged Foot over the years include Robert Trent Jones (revisions to both courses); L. S. "Dick" Wilson (revision to Hole 3 West); and George and Tom Fazio (revisions to West Course).¹²

Between 2013 and 2018, golf-course architect Gil Hanse guided the meticulous restoration of both of Winged Foot's courses, based on Tillinghast's original design intent; the East course was refurbished in 2013-2014 and the West course 2016-2018. The core of Hanse's design philosophy was a "restorative approach" as it "yields the best results...because of the terrific talents of original designers like Tillinghast and their respect for the land upon which the courses were built." At the same time, he accounted for changes in technology not only for the equipment of the game but also in course maintenance.¹³ Hanse researched all available material on the original design, including period photographs. Tees, fairways and bunkers were restored to Tillinghast's design where feasible. All greens were reconstructed according to USGA standards—sand-based with internal drainage instead of soil-based—and were laser-scanned and computer analyzed before, during and after construction to ensure that the reconstructed green surface exactly replicated the original. Where changing equipment technology had made a bunker irrelevant because it no longer presented an obstacle, the bunker was removed from its original location and replicated exactly at a location that brought it back into play. The changes noted in the second paragraph of each hole description refer to undertakings of the Hanse restoration.

¹²Geoffrey S. Cornish and Ronald E. Whitten, *The Golf Course* (New York, NY: The Rutledge Press, 1981).

¹³Winged Foot Golf Club, *Master Facility Plan, Phase II*, 2013, 7.

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East Course (contributing site), ca. 1923

Though not as celebrated as its counterpart to the west, the East Course has a distinctive personality. The terrain is neither hilly nor flat, but falls somewhere in between, with a gently rolling topography that flows from hole to hole. The East Course is differentiated from the West by its more undulating and sloped greens. It is also considered to be the more varied course, with more short par 4s, the two shortest par 3s, and more water hazards. The first six holes of the East Course run through a depressed hollow along the eastern perimeter of the property, with a short-long, short-long, short-long pattern. Starting with Hole 7, the topography ascends to a plain that encompasses the rest of the East Course and all of the West Course. Holes 7 through 10 complete the first loop east of the clubhouse. Holes 11 through 18 are situated between Holes 1 through 9 and 10 through 18 of the West Course, starting west of the clubhouse, extending to the back of the property, and finishing back at the clubhouse.

Hole 1 East “Reveille” (Par 4/396 yards)

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

The green was rebuilt without changing the contours and was expanded to its original size; a missing bunker was restored; three other bunkers were rebuilt and reshaped; one bunker was moved down-range 20 yards; and the fairway was expanded to merge with the fairway on Hole 10 East in accordance with the original design. One tee was shifted to the left, and another rebuilt.

Hole 2 East “Man O’War” (Par 5/456 yards)

The name given this hole refers to the player being obliged to hold a left position (a pole position in horse-racing terms) in order to succeed. However, the biggest challenge is at the green, which slopes sharply from back to front.

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

Hole 3 East “Cave” (Par 3/145 yards)

This hole had come to be regarded as one of the course’s easiest, prior to its restoration in 2013, which returned the green to Tillinghast’s original design. Once again, the green has a false front, reducing the landing area and causing

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a short shot to spin back and circle down the hill, requiring a chip shot over the left bunker.

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

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

Hole 4 East features two ponds, which present risks to the golfer but add beauty to the landscape. The hole also is a double dogleg of unusual character. The tee shot crosses water and heads to an elevated fairway, where the first dogleg unfolds. The green is large, relatively flat, and without bunkers, but slopes deceptively toward the water. The golfer is challenged to attempt a high-risk, high-reward shot over water, making the hole a good example of strategic design.

In 1932, a cross trap was removed. In 2013, the green was rebuilt without changing the contours, and a fairway bunker was removed and rebuilt in the same shape and style 35 yards down range. The rear tee was rebuilt and expanded back 15 yards, and the forward tee was rebuilt and expanded.

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

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

The green was rebuilt without changing the contours. The hole has been lengthened twice, most recently in 2013, by 30 yards. Also, the fairway was expanded and existing bunkers rebuilt. A new back tee was added, and the main tee was relocated to the right and lower.

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

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

The green was rebuilt without changing the contours and the size of the green was recaptured. A rear bunker was removed, and a new bunker was added, replicating a previous bunker.

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Hole 7 East “Quaker” (Par 4/447 yards)

Hole 7, which is the first on the East Course to be located on plain-like topography, is one of the most difficult par 4s. The second shot, which must be long, is made more difficult by an elongated, narrow green tightly bunkered on both sides.

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

Hole 8 East “Hook” (Par 5/446 yards)

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

The green was rebuilt and restored to pre-2006 contours. Four bunkers were introduced, three of them being restorations of the original design. Two other bunkers were rebuilt. The only existing tee was rebuilt, and a new forward tee added.

Hole 9 East “Mercury” (Par 4/401 yards)

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

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

Hole 10 East “Parade” (Par 4/353 yards)

Hole 10 is one of the most scenic at Winged Foot, with a view from the tee of the east elevation of the clubhouse. Historically, a huge elm protected the green, with hanging branches that would deflect and redirect too-high second shoots into the bunkers; the tree was lost to Dutch elm disease some years ago, but a new elm was planted in 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The green was rebuilt without changing the contours. A new bunker was built on the left side near the location of an original bunker, and the fairway was expanded on the right. The bunker before the green was rebuilt and extended to its original scale and shape, and the other two green bunkers were rebuilt. The tee was rebuilt, leveled, and expanded back 15 yards.

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

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

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

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

Hole 14 is a classically designed dogleg, with a steeply sloped green closely flanked by bunkers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The green was rebuilt without changing the contours. Three green side bunkers were rebuilt; near the hole, two fairway bunkers were rebuilt and the fairway expanded in front and back of each bunker. Closer to the tees, a fairway bunker on the right was removed, the fairway expanded into the area, and a new bunker in the same shape and scale as the removed one built fifty yards down range. A new forward tee was built, 25 yards forward.

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

This is the last of the celebrated foursome of par 3s on Winged Foot East. The green rises steeply from the surrounding plain, and features a huge false front that sends short shots back to the fairway. Beyond the false front, to the right the green is more-or-less flat, but has a knoll to the left. The hole sports no bunkers, even at the green.

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

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

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

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

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

The Sefton Tranter Memorial Bridge is located at Hole 4 on the East Course and it provides pedestrian access over the south end of the water hazard. It is of rustic or Adirondack-style design and is a wood bridge with peeled-log posts and rails. The open decking is formed of wood planks and is supported by two paired concrete piers. It was first constructed in 1924. When founding member Sefton Tranter died in 1929 the bridge was named for him as a memorial. Due to deterioration, it was reconstructed in the 1950s in accordance with its original appearance.

West Course (contributing site), ca. 1923

The West Course was Tillinghast's response to the straightforward direction he received from the Winged Foot board of governors: "Give us a man's-sized course." Evidence of his success is that, despite the evolution of golf clubs and balls throughout the twentieth century, no player in a major championship on the course scored under par until the 1984 U.S. Open, more than 60 years later. Located entirely on the plain to the west of the clubhouse, the West Course is the more celebrated of the two courses. Both the front nine and the back nine loop back to the clubhouse, providing a variety of wind conditions.

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

The hole is a slight dogleg, with a green severely pitched from back to front, and with two pronounced spines running vertically down it. Tillinghast offered the following commentary on the hole: "The first green must be boldly approached, or the first terrace will leave the ball short."¹⁴

In 2015-2016 the green was expanded to its original scale and rebuilt without changing original contours. Green-

¹⁴A. W. Tillinghast, notes for the 1929 U.S. Open program, quoted in *Foot Notes*, volume 19, no. 1 (October 2016), Winged Foot Golf Club, 18.

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side bunkers were rebuilt. Two fairway bunkers were rebuilt, and the fairway expanded in front and back of them. All three tees were rebuilt.

Hole 2 West “Elm” (Par 4/440 yards)

A rare surviving elm tree gives this hole its name and frames the green, which is figure-eight in shape with a wide bunker in front. Of this hole Tillinghast noted the following: “The green shows its best face to the short approach, after a long drive down the left.”¹⁵

The green and approach were expanded to the original scale and rebuilt, and the green side bunkers were reduced as necessary to allow the expansion. A fairway bunker on the left was removed, and a new bunker to match it was built 25 yards down range. The back tee was rebuilt three feet lower and extended back ten yards, and the main and forward tees were rebuilt.

Hole 3 West “Pinnacle” (Par 3/200 yards)

The name Pinnacle comes from the two-level green, with a precipitous slope from the back terrace, as from the pinnacle of a mountain. Tillinghast noted the following of it: “Pinnacle...shows a good open green to a long iron or a spoon.”¹⁶ The hole was revised at one point by golf architect Dick Wilson.

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

Hole 4 West “Sound View” (Par 4/453 yards; originally 410 yards)

The original green design was a variation of the Biarritz green, a green bisected by a deep swale, named for the golf club in France where the first such green was constructed. Tillinghast wrote of the hole as first built: “An open hole, but the three level green [depression in the center] places a premium on length from the tee and a careful approach.”¹⁷

As part of the Hanse restoration the green was expanded to its original size and rebuilt to USGA specifications. Two green side bunkers were removed, and new bunkers in Tillinghast’s original locations were constructed, expanding the approach to the green. Two fairway bunkers were removed and rebuilt further down range; the

¹⁵Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 19.

¹⁶Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 19.

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fairway was expanded up range. All tees except the forward tee were rebuilt.

Hole 5 West “Long Lane” (Par 5/515 yards)

One of the less difficult of the West Course’s holes, Hole 5 originally had a green with a spine. Tillinghast said the following of it: “A slight dog-leg that may be reached with a brassie second from the right-center of the fairway.”¹⁸

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

Hole 6 West “El” (Par 4/321 yards)

The L-shaped green is tightly flanked at the front by a bunkers to the right and a valley to the left. Tillinghast wrote the following of it: “The drive should be placed down the left of the fairway close to the pit, for the green opens its contours to the approach from this side.”¹⁹

The green and approach were expanded to their original scale and rebuilt. The right side green side bunker was expanded, and the left side bunker, not original, was removed. A valley was created to the left of the hole to introduce the element of the creek to the hole. The fairway bunker was rebuilt and the fairway expanded in front and in back of it. The two back tees were rebuilt.

Hole 7 West “Babe-in-the-Woods” (Par 3/157 yards)

This par 3 hole has a large, fairly flat green, though with a false front. Tillinghast noted the following of this hole: “The bunkers are the deepest on the course.”²⁰

The green was expanded to its original size and rebuilt. The green side bunkers were rebuilt.

Hole 8 West “Arena” (Par 4/465 yards)

Hole 8 is a dogleg which requires a fade shot from the tee—a controlled shot that curves from the left to the right (for a right-handed player). The green features a “fall-away,” a slope away from the fairway. Tillinghast’s comment

¹⁷Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 19.

¹⁸Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 19.

¹⁹Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 19.

²⁰Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 19.

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relative to this hole was “Another hole which demands utmost accuracy for the second shot, because of the ‘fall-away’ several yards in front of the green.”²¹

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

Hole 9 West “Meadow” (Par 5/462 yards)

The hole is straight and affords a beautiful view of the clubhouse. The challenge is the undulating green with a mound in the middle. Tillinghast considered it “Certainly one of the toughest holes on the course.”²²

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

Hole 10 West “Pulpit” (Par 3/183 yards)

Hole 10, which runs west away from the clubhouse, is the most famous of Winged Foot’s 36 holes. In 2000 Golf Magazine included it in the top 100 holes in the world, and in 2013 it was called it one of the 50 best holes in the United States.²³ The fairway curves to the right, requiring a shot over a bunker. The green is sharply sloped and narrows from the back to a very small front opening. Tillinghast said of it “...deep bunkers and a green with unusually steep slope.”²⁴

The green was expanded to its original dimensions but was not rebuilt to Tillinghast’s plan. Two green side bunkers were rebuilt, the fairway approach bunker was rebuilt, and the fairway expanded on all sides. All three tees were rebuilt, and two of them were expanded.

Hole 11 West “Billows” (Par 4/396 yards)

This straightforward hole of moderate length and relatively flat green is noteworthy for the beauty of its landscape,

²¹Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 20.

²²Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 20.

²³www.golfink.com/golf-course-awards/best-golf-course.aspx?id=1423, retrieved 13 June 2018; www.golf.com/photos/top-50-holes-united-states, retrieved 13 June 2018.

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with a humped and ridged fairway, and a vista across a deep gully midway down. Tillinghast's summation was "...the best chance for birdies of any hole on the course is here."²⁵

The green was rebuilt and expanded, and green side bunkers rebuilt, expanding the approach. One fairway bunker was rebuilt and expanded, and a second rebuilt. The fairway expanded on both sides. The back and middle tees were rebuilt, leveled and expanded.

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

This long dogleg has a terraced area at the back of the green. According to Tillinghast "Two well hit balls to the right will get close to home, but particularly the second must be placed with rare judgement. One of the real test holes on the course."²⁶

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

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

Tillinghast regarded this hole as one of his finest on Winged Foot's two courses. The green features a swale angling off to the center right. In Tillinghast's words: "The old White Mule I regard as a particularly worthy one."²⁷

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

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

This dogleg has a clover-shaped fairway bunker that give the hole its name. The elevated green is relatively flat, though with a false front. Tillinghast said of it: "The green itself is on a knoll and affords a chance for a 3 in that the ball can be pitched right to the pin with a chance of making it stick."²⁸

The green was rebuilt, and the section of green that had been removed was reinstated, necessitating the removal of a left hand green-side bunker that was not original. A right hand bunker was rebuilt and two other bunkers, not

²⁴Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 20.

²⁵Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 21.

²⁶Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 21.

²⁷Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 21

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part of the original design, were removed. The original bunker to the left of the approach, was rebuilt and the fairway expanded completely around it. The original shamrock bunker was removed and rebuilt 25 yards further down range, and a bunker built opposite it mimicking a bunker in the original design that had been removed. The fairway was expanded back toward the tee. The middle tee was rebuilt.

Hole 15 West “Pyramids” (Par 4/416 yards)

This hole is a favorite of many of Winged Foot’s members, both for the stream that crosses the fairway and a terraced green that is set diagonally into the hole. On the left of the green is a large knoll, and on the back right is a ridge. Tillinghast was especially pleased with this hole: “One of the very finest holes of which Winged Foot is proud. A spoon is the safest club and gives the player an opportunity of playing the second shot from the best bit of fairway. The green itself is on a sort of dog-leg angle, flanked by bunkers which are very deep. The green is of a double undulation of beautiful texture.”²⁹

The green was rebuilt and expanded per the original design. The left and right green side bunkers were rebuilt. The fairway was expanded toward the brook, and the approach expanded on both sides. The fairway bunker was removed and reintroduced in the same shape, 45 yards down range. The two middle tees were rebuilt.

Hole 16 West “Hells-Bells” (Par 5/457 yards)

A stretched-out dogleg, the hole requires a long and precise tee shot. The green is terraced, with the front portion being extremely fast. Tillinghast recommended the following: “The tee shot has to be played to the right center if the green is to be gained with the second.”³⁰

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

Hole 17 West “Well-Well” (Par 4/467 yards)

Another dogleg, with a very narrow green with a mound in the center. Tillinghast said of it: “The entrance to the green again is narrow with bunkers on either side.”³¹

²⁸Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 21.

²⁹Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 22.

³⁰Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 22.

³¹Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 22.

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

Hole 18 West “Revelations” (Par 4/452 yards)

A long dogleg, with a green featuring many of Tillinghast’s design specialties: a large false front, a ledge on the front left, a sharp downslope from the back to center, and a ridge in the back left. Tillinghast’s offered the following commentary: “Revelations at last. Certainly one of the most attractive greens of them all.”³²

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

Associated Non-Contributing Resources

There are a total of 24 non-contributing resources (21 buildings and three structures) located within the NRHP boundary of the Winged Foot Golf Club that are considered non-contributing resources and which fall outside of the period of significance. The buildings are all small in relation to the clubhouse and were erected to support the operation of the club; these include buildings dedicated to employee housing, utilities, maintenance operations, and additional member amenities. The majority of these resources were erected and/or completed in 2013.

Valet Shelter (non-contributing building), 1962

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

Golf Cart Garage (non-contributing building), 2014

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

³²Tillinghast notes for 1929 U.S. Open, 23.

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Pool House (non-contributing building), 2013

The pool house is a wood-framed building with a center hipped-roofed section flanked by gabled hyphens that connect it to steeply-pitched cross-gabled appendages, the southern one of which contains the entrance to the pool area. On the pool side, hip-roofed dormers flank a cross gabled entrance to the building. The pool house is located south of the clubhouse off the entrance drive.

Snack Bar (non-contributing building), 2013

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

Bar Shelter (non-contributing building), 2013

The bar shelter, part of the pool complex, consists of a pyramidal wood-shingled roof support on eight wood posts. All four sides are open.

Camp Activity Building (non-contributing building), 2013

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

Pool Storage Shed (non-contributing building), 2013

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

Employee Housing (non-contributing building), 2013

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

Caddy/Storage Building (non-contributing building), 2013

The caddy/storage building is a two-story gable-roofed wood-framed building built into a hill. A large shed-roofed extension adds an additional bay parallel to the ridge. The building is clad in board-and-batten siding with wide boards, and the roof is covered with wood shingles. At the upper level, one pedestrian and two vehicle doors

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provide access. Entrance to the caddy lounge at the lower level is protected by a shed-roofed porch supported on five posts.

Golf-Ball Washing Building (non-contributing building), 1981

The golf-ball washing building is a small concrete-block building with a gable roof clad in fiberglass shingles.

Chemical Mixing Building (non-contributing building), presently under construction

A building for mixing chemicals used in course maintenance is currently under construction in the maintenance yard.

Garage/Storage (non-contributing building), specific construction date not known

The garage/storage building in the maintenance yard (on the eastern perimeter of the property) is a steel-framed building clad with metal siding. The gable roof is clad with fiberglass shingles.

Large Garages (2 non-contributing buildings), slated for demolition/specific construction date not known

Two large contiguous garages in the maintenance area are scheduled to be demolished and replaced with new construction by the end of 2019.

Water Tower (non-contributing structure)

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

Restroom/Shelter (non-contributing structure), ca. 1995

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

Restroom (non-contributing building), ca. 1975

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

Shelters (5 non-contributing buildings), post-significance period

Five shelters are dispersed throughout the site. Four wood posts support a fiberglass-shingle clad pyramidal roof. Interior vertical board partitions are aligned below the ridges of the roof, dividing the shelter into four triangular

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spaces, open on the third side. Continuous wood benches are attached to the interior partitions.

Electrical Service Structure (non-contributing building), specific construction date not known

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

Pool Complex (non-contributing structure), 1962

The pool complex features two swimming pools, a large L-shaped pool and a small kidney-shaped wading pool.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1923-1959

Significant Dates

1923; 1925; 1929; 1940; 1957; 1959

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Tillinghast, A.W.; golf course designer/landscape architect

Wendehack, Clifford C.; architect, clubhouse

Smith & Leo, builders; clubhouse

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification) The cited period of significance reflects the opening of the golf course and ends with the year the club hosted its second U.S. Open, which solidified its importance at the national level in Entertainment/Recreation. In the intervening years, the course hosted the 1929 U.S. Open, the 1940 U.S. Amateur, and the 1957 U.S. Women's Open; it has since and continues to host major championships, including four more U.S. Opens, one more U.S. Women's Open, an additional U.S. Amateur, a U.S. Senior Open, and a PGA Championship. It could be argued that the period of significance continues further past 1959, but at this time that year shall serve as the end of the period of significance. 1940 and 1957 are hereby added as significant dates, the dates of the US Amateur and the US Women's Open, respectively, hosted at Winged Foot.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Winged Foot Golf Club, located in Westchester County, New York, shares salient associations with the so-called “Golden Age” of American golf course design. Developed during the 1920s, the club boasts two 18-hole golf courses designed by Albert Warren Tillinghast (1876-1942), a seminal figure in American golf course design and the development of the strategic course type of which he was a pioneering figure. In addition to these two Tillinghast-designed courses, which have been faithfully restored in recent years to a manner consistent with his original design intent, the club boasts an impressive stone and brick masonry Jacobethan Revival-style clubhouse designed by architect Clifford Charles Wendehack (1885-1948), the leading architectural designer of clubhouses in the United States and South America during the 1920s; Winged Foot is considered one of Wendehack’s most notable designs.³³ The Tillinghast-designed courses were completed and opened to members in 1923, and clubhouse was completed in 1925. Winged Foot Golf Club’s debut on the national scene occurred in 1929, when the United States Open Championship—the U.S. Open—was awarded to Winged Foot’s West Course. The Winged Foot Golf Club was founded by members of the New York Athletic Club in August 1921, and shortly thereafter the club purchased 280 acres of land in the Mamaroneck area of Westchester County. A.W. Tillinghast, who in 1922 was just finishing overseeing the layout of two courses at Baltusrol Golf Club in Springfield, New Jersey, and who was by then among the most sought after golf course architects in America, was retained to design the new club’s two courses. Wendehack, the nation’s leading architect of clubhouses, was commissioned the same year to design the club’s new building, which was built in planned phases. The two courses opened informally in June 1923; the clubhouse was completed in 1925. Although the courses had been modified over the ensuing years due to the evolution of the game and other circumstances, they have both been meticulously restored in recent years to reflect Tillinghast’s original design intent, under the guidance of golf course architect Gil Hanse. Winged Foot Golf Club, which remains an important touchstone to American golf’s “Golden Age” and two of its foremost design practitioners, Tillinghast and Wendehack, is being nominated to the NRHP in association with Criteria A and C, at the national significance level, in the areas of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Recreation. The cited period of significance includes the original mid-1920s work of Tillinghast and Wendehack and Winged Foot’s hosting of the 1929 and 1959 U.S. Opens, a supreme acknowledgment of the quality and importance of the collective design.

Developmental history/additional historic context information

Historical Context: Overview & Early Development

Winged Foot Golf Club’s East and West courses, designed by Albert W. Tillinghast, and its commodious masonry-walled clubhouse, designed by Clifford C. Wendehack, were conceived as a single project and completed between

³³Moss, *Golf and the American Country Club*, 124.

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1922 and 1925. The Mamaroneck-area club remains one of only three surviving historic recreational resources in America that combine the work of these two acknowledged masters from golf's Golden Age. That, and the importance of each design when considered individually as well as collectively, mark Winged Foot Golf Club as a resource of national level significance.³⁴ Three of Tillinghast's courses have previously been nominated to the NRHP: Baltusrol in Springfield, New Jersey (at the national significance level); Ridgewood Country Club in Paramus, New Jersey; and the Johnson City Country Club in Johnson City, Tennessee. Wendehack's clubhouse at Ridgewood Country Club has been nominated to the NRHP, as well as three residences he designed in his hometown of Montclair, New Jersey.

The Winged Foot Golf Club was founded by members of the New York Athletic Club, who had been exploring the possibility of acquiring a golf course for several years. An intensive search for an appropriate property began in early 1921, and Winged Foot Golf Club was formally incorporated in August 1921 with Charles C. Nobles as president. After pursuing a property in New Rochelle for which clear title could not be successfully obtained, the new club instead purchased acreage in nearby Mamaroneck, upon which the nominated courses and clubhouse were constructed. The purchase and development of the club was accomplished by what seems to have been a turnkey operation, through the firm C. C. Lewis & Brothers of New York City. By April 1922, plans for the future club, and its sizeable ambitions for the future, had become public:

Unless present indications fail, the New York A.C., in a few years, will be a powerful factor in the golf world. Hitherto the Winged Foot Club has paid most attention to athletics, boxing, trap-shooting and rowing. The club plans to seek to hold national as well as "Met" championship tourneys.

Announcement comes from the club that it has signed a contract with C.C. Lewis & Bros. for the purchase of Altonwood Park, Mamaroneck, N.Y., and the construction of two eighteen-hole golf courses, both to be ready for play in June, 1923.

Altonwood Park, located about six and one-half miles from the New York Athletic Club's summer home at Travers Island, comprises about 280 acres of land which is said to be admirably suited to the purpose for which it will be used.

The clubhouse will be located on a knoll overlooking Long Island Sound and will be about three-quarters of a mile from the Mamaroneck railroad station.

Charles C. Nobles, President of the new club, stated yesterday that as soon as possible the club would go after several of the larger events in the golf world, including metropolitan as well as national events. "In talking over the situation with Mr. Tillinghast a few days ago I mentioned that by 1925 we would be in a position to make a try for several of the more prominent events," said Mr. Nobles yesterday. "I was informed, however, that in all likelihood there would be no particular reason for waiting that long. Both

³⁴The other two properties which boast Tillinghast-designed courses and a Wendehack-designed clubhouse are the Ridgewood Country Club in New Jersey and Bethpage State Park in New York.

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courses will be of championship caliber, with a maximum length of approximately 6,500 yards. We are planning to have large tees which will permit of our having varying lengths to suit almost all conditions.”³⁵

Tillinghast, who carried the new club’s vision of a championship-quality course into realization, was a seminal figure during the Golden Age of American golf course design in the first third of the twentieth century. His well-known innovations in the area of course design included the development, along with Donald Ross, of the “strategic” course concept, which revolutionized the game; prior to this time, courses had been laid out on the traditional and less flexible “penal” model. Tillinghast was among the first to see the golf course as a natural landscape, with the beauty of the course being of major importance to its overall quality. He was also one of the first Americans to become a first-ranked landscape architect in a profession previously dominated by designers from Great Britain. Tillinghast’s two courses for Winged Foot rank among his master works, along with his courses at Baltusrol in New Jersey and Bethpage Black in Farmingdale, New York. The two Winged Foot courses built on his experiences in laying out the courses at Baltusrol, which were completed just before work on Winged Foot was initiated. Although altered from his original scheme during the ensuing years following their completion, the Winged Foot courses have been recently restored by golf architect Gil Hanse to reflect Tillinghast’s original design intent.

As the Winged Foot courses are deemed to be Tillinghast’s masterpiece, so the clubhouse, erected in planned phases, is considered a preeminent work of its designer, architect Clifford C. Wendhack, an internationally acclaimed clubhouse architect who was widely active in this facet of architecture during the 1920s. Wendhack, who in 1929 authored an important volume on clubhouse design entitled *Golf & Country Clubs: A Survey of the Requirements of Planning, Construction and Equipment of the Modern Club House*, was the leading authority on golf clubhouse architecture in North and South America at the time. Wendhack called the style of the Winged Foot clubhouse Tudor Scholastic; it is an impressive masonry-walled edifice that recalls English baronial models. Construction was begun on the courses in 1922, and the first round was played on a combination of the East and West courses in 1923. Clubhouse construction was initiated in 1923, and the third planned and final phase was brought to conclusion in 1925. Just six years after the two courses opened, Winged Foot West was selected as the site of the 1929 U.S. Open, making it the youngest course to ever be so selected; thus Noble and Tillinghast’s ambitions for the new facility were affirmed. The recent restoration of the courses to their appearance and design as laid out by Tillinghast in the 1920s, the restoration of many features of the clubhouse to the original 1923-1925

³⁵ “New York A.C. to Construct Two 18-Hole Courses—Winged Foot Club Plans to Seek Staging Championships at Mamaroneck,” *The Evening World*, 19 April 1922.

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configuration, and the 1929 debut of Winged Foot Golf Club on the national stage, has led to the determination of 1929 as the terminal date for the period of national significance.

Albert Warren Tillinghast (1874-1942), Master American Golf Course Architect & The Design of Winged Foot

A.W. Tillinghast led a life of relative ease growing up. The cosseted son of a wealthy Philadelphia family, he failed to graduate from any of the schools he came to attend. Tillinghast traveled a course of indolence until he discovered the game of golf, which provided purpose and direction to his life. Golf quickly emerged as a passion, and no facet of the game escaped his attention. He immersed himself in the subject, developing his natural talents to become a gifted photographer, a published author of humorous fiction about golf, an entrepreneur of miniature golf courses and driving ranges, and a very accomplished player of the game itself. It was at the age of 35 that Tillinghast found his true calling as a golf course architect when he was invited by an affluent family friend to lay out a course for Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, located in Pennsylvania on the Delaware River, just north of the Delaware Water Gap.³⁶ His career took off immediately from that point, and over the next decade he designed several notable courses that garnered him national recognition and visibility. His projects included the Brackenridge Park Golf Course, a municipal course located in San Antonio, Texas; the highly-rated San Francisco Golf Club in California; Shackamaxon and Somerset Hills in New Jersey; as well as several courses located in Florida.

Tillinghast was just emerging as a nationally-known architect in the early 1920s when he was hired for what became the Upper and Lower Courses at Baltusrol Golf Club in New Jersey. That 36-hole project established his reputation as a preeminent national authority on course layout, and for the rest of the 1920s his services were in great demand. He was just finishing his work at Baltusrol when he was commissioned to design the two courses at the new Winged Foot Golf Club in Mamaroneck. He continued working throughout the 1920s, designing a number of courses that included nearby Quaker Ridge, in Scarsdale, New York; Five Farms East, in Lutherville, Maryland; the Newport Country Club, in Newport, Rhode Island; and at the Ridgewood Country Club in Paramus, New Jersey.

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

³⁶C.C. Worthington, of the Worthington Pump Company and original developer of Shawnee, was a friend of Tillinghast's father. Reportedly the elder Tillinghast suggested to Worthington that his son would like to try his hand at designing the new course to be added to the original nine holes and thus secured him the commission.

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Harrington Park, New Jersey, where many of the wares were his own belongings. In addition, he began to focus increasingly on writing projects. But he had one last masterpiece to design; in 1933 he was commissioned by Robert Moses, president of the Long Island State Park Commission, to consult on the design for the Bethpage Black course on Long Island.³⁷

A.W. Tillinghast retired from designing complete golf courses in 1935, at which time he became a consultant for the Professional Golfers' Association (PGA); he had been among those who participated in the luncheon in January 1916 when the PGA was formally established.³⁸ When the PGA was losing members during the Depression, the organization hired Tillinghast to offer course consultations to member clubs at no charge, in an attempt to retain membership. Tillinghast described the undertaking in the following terms: "the P.G.A. is retaining the undivided services of a golf course architect of international repute and day after day, week after week, month after month he will reach to the far corners and visit even the little, out-of-the-way courses, to help them with their problems."³⁹ The venture was an immediate success; it resulted in Tillinghast visiting hundreds of golf clubs across the country over the next two years, and it ensured the survival of the PGA.

The Tillinghasts lost their Harrington Park house to foreclosure in 1936, precipitating a move to westwards to California. With a partner in 1939, Tillinghast and his wife opened an antiques shop in Beverly Hills, Tillinghast Authentic Antiques, Inc., again offering—among other wares—their own household furnishings. His last foray into golf course architecture was in association with William P. "Billy" Bell, but his heart was not in it and success was limited. Tillinghast suffered a serious heart attack in 1940. After moving to Toledo, Ohio to live with his daughter, he suffered a second heart attack and died in 1942 at the age of 68.⁴⁰

Tillinghast may be best remembered for his contributions to the strategic course type, as opposed to the traditional penal course, and in harmonizing the course design with the natural landscape.⁴¹ In addition to his general design

³⁷Philip Young, *A. W. Tillinghast: Creator of Golf Courses* (Pearl River, NY: Classics of Golf, 2005), 116-130.

³⁸https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Professional_Golfers%27_Association_of_America, retrieved 11 July 2018

³⁹A. W. Tillinghast, writing in *Golf Illustrated*, July and August 1935; quoted in Young, *A. W. Tillinghast*, 139.

⁴⁰Young, *A. W. Tillinghast*, 142-180.

⁴¹There is only one path from the tee to the hole in a penal course design; any deviation from this course is "penalized" by confrontation with a hazard such a bunker or pond. There is more than one path in the strategic course, each having advantages and disadvantages. For example, the most direct route might play over a bunker, while the safer route around the bunker would be longer. On strategic courses, often the most direct line is rewarded with an easier approach to the green. The player must strategize which route best suits his abilities.

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concepts, he harbored strong opinions regarding each individual element of a hole: the tee, the fairway, the bunkers, and the green, all of which are manifest in his design for Winged Foot.

Of tees he wrote the following: “The ideal teeing ground is nothing more than a great level area, which will permit the placing of the tee-markers in many, many places.”⁴² Examples of this tee design are Holes 3 and 13 on the East Course. In developing this approach, he outright rejected the small, mathematically designed tees common before at that time. His larger and more varied tees allowed for different strategic approaches to the hole, as well as accommodating varying weather and wind conditions. “Often when there are two or three teeing grounds provided for one hole, they are laid out in a straight line,” Tillinghast wrote; “This not only looks artificial but the arrangement robs the hole of variety.”⁴³ Winged Foot examples of non-aligned tees include Holes 4 and 10 on the West Course.

Tillinghast was adamantly against straight fairways: “Without a doubt one of the most certain earmarks of a modern golf course are twisting, irregular shaped fairways.” He believed that angled fairways provided more challenge and attractiveness, and made better use of the natural terrain.⁴⁴ The Winged Foot courses feature numerous illustrations of this philosophy, including Holes 12, 14, 16, 17, and 18 on the West Course and 4, 8, 9, 12, and 14 on the East Course. He also believed holes should not be lengthened for the sake of it, but should be “just as long as they play,” that is, with a length that works best with the terrain. An outstanding example of this philosophy is Hole 12 on the West Course, a relatively short par 5.⁴⁵

The third element and terminal element of each hole is the green, and Tillinghast’s greens have been called legendary. They can be, in the words of one observer, “bold and imaginative, subtle and cunning, huge and sweeping, small and flat.”⁴⁶ Tillinghast firmly believed it was the quality of the greens that made the course. One of his exceptional greens at Winged Foot is Hole 9 on the West course, of which the following has been written: “Despite the undulations in this green there are numerous pin positions, each presenting a different challenge for the player. From how to approach the green, to what portion to aim for, to using the ridge to aid in an attempt to have your shot end up close to the pin; this is an example of a Tillinghast green at its finest.”⁴⁷

⁴²A. W. Tillinghast, *Golf Illustrated*, quoted in Young, *A. W. Tillinghast*, 195.

⁴³A. W. Tillinghast, writing in *The American Golfer*, May 1932, quoted in Young, *A. W. Tillinghast*, 196

⁴⁴Young, *A. W. Tillinghast*, 200.

⁴⁵Young, *A. W. Tillinghast*, 208.

⁴⁶Young, *A. W. Tillinghast*, 215.

⁴⁷Young, *A. W. Tillinghast*, 218-219.

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The fourth element on which Tillinghast held strong opinions were bunkers. Reacting against the masses of indistinguishable bunkers found on earlier courses, Tillinghast instead used a small number of bunkers, and in more judicious fashion, and designed almost no two alike. He believed that bunkers should be “artistically dynamic in design and often accomplished this through the use of ‘finger-like’ protrusions into the bunker itself.”⁴⁸ His bunkers are easy to get into, but hard to get out of, and often were constructed with a back side that rises up above the level of the surrounding fairway. Green bunkers he placed as closely as possible to the green. Every hole at Winged Foot has its share of unique and artistically conceived Tillinghast bunkers.

Often referred to as Tillinghast’s masterpiece, Winged Foot Golf Club received national approbation just six years after completion, when it was selected to host the 1929 U.S. Open. Never before or since has a course so relatively new been selected to host such a prestigious national tournament, attesting to the immediately recognizable eminence of Tillinghast’s design. In addition to the 1929 Open, other notable national tournaments that have been held on the two courses over the years include the 1957 U.S. Women’s Open (East Course); the 1959 U.S. Men’s Open (West Course); the 1972 U.S. Women’s Open (East Course); the 1974 U.S. Men’s Open (West Course); the 1980 USGA Senior Open—the inauguration of that event (East Course); the 1984 U.S. Open (West Course); and the 2006 U.S. Open (West Course). Winged Foot has again been selected to host the U.S. Open, which it will in 2020.

Changes in membership numbers, changes in the game and the evolution of related equipment, along with changes in maintenance patterns all have factored into the evolution of golf courses. Alterations are usually made before hosting a major tournament, to increase the challenge of the course for nationally-ranked players. All the golf architects known to have worked on the courses at Winged Foot have been at the top of their profession, with established national reputations. They include Robert Trent Jones, who made revisions to both courses; L. S. “Dick,” who revised Hole 3 on the West course; and George and Tom Fazio, who made revisions to the West Course.

Most recently, between 2013 and 2016, Gil Hanse, founder and president of Hanse Golf Course Design, Inc. of Malvern, Pennsylvania, has restored both courses, implementing many of their original aspects and Tillinghast’s original 1920s design intent. Hanse holds a Master of Landscape Architecture from Cornell University; while at Cornell, he received the William Frederick Dreer Award, which enabled him to spend a year in the United Kingdom studying historic golf course architecture, and interning with the firm of Hawtree and Son, which was founded in 1912 and is possibly the oldest continuously-practicing golf-course architectural firm in the world. Hanse was the

⁴⁸Young, *A. W. Tillinghast*, 226.

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architect for the golf course commissioned for the 2016 Olympics in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. When restoring courses, Hanse focuses on the original design, as opposed to leaving his own personal imprint. “It’s almost like an archeological site,” Hanse has opined; “We look for old buried bunkers. We dig and find the old sand sometimes.”⁴⁹

Tillinghast’s two Winged Foot courses have been lauded continually over their almost century-long existence. In 1982, *100 Greatest Golf Courses* listed the West Course in the top ten of its 50 best courses.⁵⁰ *Golf Digest*, in its ranking of the 100 best courses in America, always includes both the West and the East courses separately, with the West Course consistently being ranked in the top ten.

Through his work for the PGA in the 1930s, Tillinghast worked on hundreds of courses; courses for which he is credited for the entire design include approximately 86. Of those, 35 either were nine-hole courses, designed but never built, attributed to Tillinghast but actually designed by others, or are no longer extant. Of the remaining 51, at least 18 have diminished physical integrity through substantial redesign or the loss of individual holes. Of the 35 extant courses with a reasonable degree of physical integrity of the original design intent, there are ten courses in eight clubs that are generally considered to comprise the core of Tillinghast’s design legacy. Those courses have appeared repeatedly on *Golf Digest*’s biennial list of the 100 best courses in the United States. In alphabetical order, with their *Golf Digest* 2017-2018 ranking, they are:

Baltimore Country Club Five Farms East, Baltimore, MD;
not ranked in 2017-2018;

Baltusrol Golf Club Upper and Lower courses (36 holes),
Lower Course, #39, ranked for all 52 years; Upper Course, #61, ranked for the last 6 years;

Bethpage State Park Black Course, Farmingdale, N.Y.;;
#38, ranked for 28 years;

Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Scarsdale, N.Y.;;
#76, ranked for 48 years;

Ridgewood Country Club, (27 holes), Paramus, N.J.;;
not ranked in 2017-2018;

San Francisco Golf Club, San Francisco, CA;
#64, ranked for 47 years;

⁴⁹<http://www.forbes.com/sites/monteburke/2012/04/04qa-with-golf-course-designer-gil-hanse/>; retrieved 12 July 2018.

⁵⁰Ross Goodner, “America’s Top 50 Courses,” in *100 Greatest Golf Courses* (New York, NY: Golf Digest/Tennis Inc.).

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Winged Foot Golf Club, West and East courses (36 holes);

West Course, #10, ranked for all 52 years; East Course, #62, ranked for 33 years.

With numerous first-rate golf architects practicing over the last century, it is a remarkable achievement that, even today, eight out of what are currently considered the best 100 golf courses in the country were designed by Tillinghast, positioning him as a top-ranked golf course architect at the national level. Of the ten courses listed above, there is general consensus among golf historians and course analysts that three can be considered Tillinghast's masterworks: Baltusrol, Bethpage Black, and Winged Foot. Tillinghast did not produce cookie-cutter designs, and all three have individual merit, but Winged Foot is often cited by experts and historians as his master work. Tillinghast himself reportedly thought it the exemplar of his career and "...considered Winged Foot to be his finest work."⁵¹

Clifford C. Wendehack (1885-1948) & the Winged Foot Clubhouse

Clifford Wendehack's clubhouse design for Winged Foot contributes equally with Tillinghast's courses to the design significance of the Winged Foot Golf Club at a national level. His and Tillinghast's designs proceeded in concert, with the drawings for the clubhouse being completed by the end of 1922, as construction on the two courses was underway.

Clifford Charles Wendehack, a New York City native, was the foremost architect of golf and country clubhouses in the Americas during the 1920s. Wendehack studied in Italy, France and England, but he did not receive a degree in architecture, following the common practice of the time of learning the profession through years of apprenticeship. Starting at about the age of seventeen, he began his apprenticeship as a draughtsman in the atelier of Donn Barber, a leading Beaux-Arts architect. Wendehack worked off and on for Barber for the first two decades of the twentieth century, with short stretches of employment in the offices of William Welles Bosworth, whose work including the design of the MIT campus in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the restoration of the Palace of Versailles and Notre-Dame de Reims cathedral in France; Pell & Corbett, which designed the 1908 building for the Maryland Institute College of Art; and Wilder & White, the firm of Walter R. Wilder and Kenneth White, which secured the commission for work on the Washington State Capitol campus plan and Temple of Justice in Olympia, Washington. Concurrently, Wendehack also worked by himself under his own name from 1905 until 1921, with an interlude

⁵¹Merrell Noden, "The Glory of Winged Foot," in *Links* (May/June 2006), 49.

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working with a partner between 1911 and 1914. In his early 30s, he opened his own office on a full time basis, in the Architects' Building at 101 Park Avenue, New York City.⁵²

When working with Barber, Wendehack would have worked on the atelier's civic buildings—the Connecticut State Library and the Supreme Court Building; the New Castle County Court House; and Wilmington City Hall—and banks, among them the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company in Indianapolis and the National Park Bank on Park Avenue in Manhattan. However, when he went into business for himself, he began specializing in clubhouses, as well as residences, and the former became a specialty of his. Wendehack married teacher Daisybelle Frances Rinck in 1911. According to the 1920 census, they were then living in Upper Montclair, New Jersey, in a house that Wendehack appears to have designed. They lived there for the rest of their lives. The couple had no children.

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

Norwood Country Club (West Long Branch, N.J.), 1919;

North Jersey Country Club (Wayne, N.J.), 1923;

Rock Spring Country Club (West Orange, N.J.), 1926;

Park Country Club (Buffalo, N.Y.), 1927;

Douglaston Park, formerly North Hills Country Club (Queens, N.Y.), ca. 1927;

Hackensack Golf Club (Oradell, N.J.), 1928;

Caracas Country Club (Caracas, Venezuela), 1928;

Ridgewood Country Club (Paramus, N.J.), 1929;

Forsgate Country Club, (Monroe Township, N.J.), 1930;

Bethpage State Park Golf Courses (Farmingdale, N.Y.), 1935;

The Pennhills Club (Bradford, PA), 1937.

Wendehack was an authority on early Dutch architecture and in 1925 authored "An Architectural Monograph: Early Dutch houses of New Jersey," which was published in the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*. In the 1930s, with fewer clubhouse commissions coming his way, he became involved in the Better Homes in America, a movement to improve housing conditions which had been initiated by the Butterick Publishing Company after the

⁵²Clifford Wendehack's "Application for Membership" in the American Institute of Architects, 15 April 1921; facsimile available

WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB

Name of Property

WESTCHESTER CO., N.Y.

County and State

First World War. He was co-designer of a demonstration house constructed in 1934 at the corner of Park Avenue and 39th Street in New York City, a project in which Dr. Lillian Gilbreth was also involved.⁵³

Seven years after Wendehack designed the Winged Foot clubhouse he wrote his guide to clubhouse design, *Golf and Country Clubs: A Survey of the Requirements of Planning, Construction and Equipment of the Modern Club House*, published in 1929. In that work he included numerous photographs of the Winged Foot clubhouse. The design at Winged Foot literally became a textbook example of his design philosophy: “The layout and planning of the club building is no longer left to chance. It has become a science, a specialization of hard, cold facts, which when properly assembled, produce club atmosphere.”⁵⁴ In the skillful hands of this nationally-recognized expert, the science and the romance were combined to produce his masterpiece, the Winged Foot clubhouse.

Conclusion

The Winged Foot Golf Club retains an important place in the history of American golf and its Golden Age. It remains among the rare resources which chronicle the work of both Tillinghast and Wendehack, two of the preeminent national figures in golf course and clubhouse design, whose philosophies were highly influential and came to shape the course of design during the 1920s. The two courses and clubhouse have been revered and admired since the time of their completion, and they offered themselves as the models for countless other clubs following their completion; both have undergone recent restorations to reinstate features that had evolved away from the original design intent. The club remains among a select group of golf clubs from the Golden Age of golf course design in America. In reference to the two courses, it has been said that “Winged Foot is surely on the short list of contenders for the best golf club in the world.”⁵⁵ Of the clubhouse, the following has been said: “In the United States there is arguably no other golf clubhouse that is so iconic to the game of golf. It ranks with the clubhouse at the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews as an architectural symbol for the game.”⁵⁶ Each of the principal elements that collectively constitute Winged Foot Golf Club, the two courses and the clubhouse, are significant at the national level.

from the online AIA Historical Directory of American Architects.

⁵³Walter Rendell Storry, “Tables Set in the New Way,” *The New York Times*, 18 November 1934.

⁵⁴Clifford Wendehack, *Golf and Country Clubs: A Survey of the Requirements of Planning, Construction and Equipment of the Modern Club House* (New York, NY: Helburn, 1929), ix.

⁵⁵Noden, “Links,” 44.

⁵⁶Richard Diedrich, *The 19th Hole: Architecture of the Golf Clubhouse* (Victoria, Australia: The Images Publishing Group, 2008), 108.

WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB
Name of Property

WESTCHESTER CO., N.Y.
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Diedrich, Richard. *The 19th Hole: Architecture of the Golf Clubhouse*. Victoria, Australia: The Images Publishing Group, 2008.
- Mayo, James M. *The American Country Club: Its Origins and Development*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1998.
- Moss, Richard J. *Golf and the American Country Club*. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2001.
- Smith, Douglas LaRue. *Winged Foot Story II*. Mamaroneck, NY: Winged Foot Golf Club, 1994.
- Sullivan, Dermot O. *Foot Notes*, Vol. 19, No. 1. Mamaroneck, NY: Winged Foot Golf Club, Oct. 2016.
- Young, Philip. *Tillinghast: Creator of Golf Courses*. Pearl River, NY: Future Classics of Golf, 2005.
- Wendehack, Clifford. "Developing the Country Club Plan" in *Architectural Forum*. March, 1925.
- _____. *Golf and Country Clubs: A Survey of Requirements of Planning, Construction and Equipment of the Modern Clubhouse*. New York: Helburn. 1929.
- Wolffe, Richard C., Jr., "The Life and Times of A. W. Tillinghast," The Tillinghast Association website: www.tillinghast.net.

605125

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: Winged Foot Golf Club archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB
Name of Property

WESTCHESTER CO., N.Y.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 278.76 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>604751</u> Easting	<u>4536229</u> Northing	9	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>604907</u> Easting	<u>4534457</u> Northing
2	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>605319</u> Easting	<u>4535639</u> Northing	10	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>604785</u> Easting	<u>4824534</u> Northing
3	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>605327</u> Easting	<u>4535639</u> Northing	11	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>604628</u> Easting	<u>4534710</u> Northing
4	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>605440</u> Easting	<u>4535239</u> Northing	12	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>604553</u> Easting	<u>4534984</u> Northing
5	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>605447</u> Easting	<u>4535186</u> Northing	13	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>604397</u> Easting	<u>4535472</u> Northing
6	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>605362</u> Easting	<u>4534984</u> Northing	14	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>604358</u> Easting	<u>4535823</u> Northing
7	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>605245</u> Easting	<u>4534669</u> Northing	15	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>604421</u> Easting	<u>4535938</u> Northing
8	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>605125</u> Easting	<u>4534470</u> Northing	16	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>604452</u> Easting	<u>4535966</u> Northing

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

The boundary for the Winged Foot Golf Club NRHP nomination is depicted on the enclosed mapping, which was drawn at a scale of 1: 24,000, 1: 12,000 and 1: 10,000. The boundary is delineated by a solid black outline. All maps are entitled "Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, Westchester, N.Y."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB
Name of Property

WESTCHESTER CO., N.Y.
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Penelope S. Watson; edited by William E. Krattinger, NYS Division for Historic Preservation
organization Watson & Henry Associates date _____
street & number 937 Ye Greate Street telephone (856) 451-1779
city or town Greenwich State NJ zip code 08323
e-mail pwatson@watsonhenry.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Photographs by Penelope S. Watson, Watson & Henry Associates, June and September, 2018.
TIFF file format, original digital image files maintained at NYS Division for Historic Preservation, Waterford, N.Y. 12188.

001/GENERAL, clubhouse as viewed from north, across an expanse of the golf course

002/EXTERIOR, clubhouse as viewed from southern approach from principal point of entry on Fenimore Road

003/EXTERIOR, clubhouse, portion of east elevation showing cross-gabled projection towards south end of building; note breezeway at extreme left

004/EXTERIOR, clubhouse, portion of east elevation showing central section and portion of the north block

005/EXTERIOR, clubhouse, northeast corner

006/EXTERIOR, clubhouse, view showing portion of the north façade and 1968 dining room extension

007/EXTERIOR, clubhouse, east elevation, view showing breezeway and original pro shop

008/EXTERIOR, clubhouse, view east through breezeway and partial view of south end of west elevation

009/EXTERIOR, clubhouse, view showing breezeway, original pro shop, and pro shop extension

010/INTERIOR, clubhouse, view looking north along principal circulation axis

011/INTERIOR, clubhouse, view looking south along principal circulation axis

012/INTERIOR, clubhouse, grille, view looking to southwest

013/INTERIOR, clubhouse, grille, view looking north

WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB

Name of Property

WESTCHESTER CO., N.Y.

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- 014/INTERIOR, clubhouse, north block, view looking west into dining room
- 015/INTERIOR, clubhouse, north block, view looking east into lounge
- 016/INTERIOR, detail view of mantel, lounge
- 017/INTERIOR, plaque with details of original building committee and campaign
- 018/INTERIOR, Winged Foot Golf Club emblem, mantelpiece, grille
- 019/EXTERIOR, entrance gates from Fenimore Road
- 020/LANDSCAPE, Hole 1 West, view with green beyond bunkers
- 021/LANDSCAPE, Hole 1 West, view with green and flanking bunkers
- 022/LANDSCAPE, Hole 2 West, view with green and bunkers
- 023/LANDSCAPE, Hole 3 West, view showing tee and distant green
- 024/LANDSCAPE, Hole 4 West, view showing green, rough and bunker
- 025/LANDSCAPE, Hole 5 West, view of green and bunkers
- 026/LANDSCAPE, Hole 8 West, view showing fairway, rough, bunkers and green
- 027/LANDSCAPE, Hole 9 West, view of tee, fairway and rough, clubhouse in background
- 028/EXTERIOR, non-contributing pool house
- 029/EXTERIOR, non-contributing pool house and pool
- 030/EXTERIOR, non-contributing snack bar
- 031/EXTERIOR, non-contributing camp activity building
- 032/EXTERIOR, non-contributing employee housing
- 033/EXTERIOR, non-contributing caddy lounge and indoor simulator building
- 034/EXTERIOR, non-contributing washing building
- 035/EXTERIOR, non-contributing Solfert Tranter bridge
- 036/EXTERIOR, dedicatory plaque on Solfert Tranter bridge
- 037/EXTERIOR, rear entrance
- 038/EXTERIOR, rear entrance, detail view showing Altonwood development name
- 039/EXTERIOR, non-contributing valet shack
- 040/EXTERIOR, non-contributing shelter and restroom
- 041/EXTERIOR, non-contributing typical shelter
- 042/EXTERIOR, "Leo," non-contributing object
- 043/HISTORIC, clubhouse as viewed from the east, ca. 1929
- 044/HISTORIC, clubhouse as viewed from the west, ca. 1929

WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB
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- 045/HISTORIC, clubhouse, interior view of lobby and lounge, view east, ca. 1929
- 046/HISTORIC, clubhouse, interior, lobby and dining room, view wet, ca. 1929
- 047/HISTORIC, clubhouse, interior view, grille
- 048/HISTORIC, aerial view, 1933
- 049/HISTORIC, Wendehack perspective view of clubhouse
- 050/HISTORIC, Winged Foot, Ben Hogan in 1959

Property Owner:

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

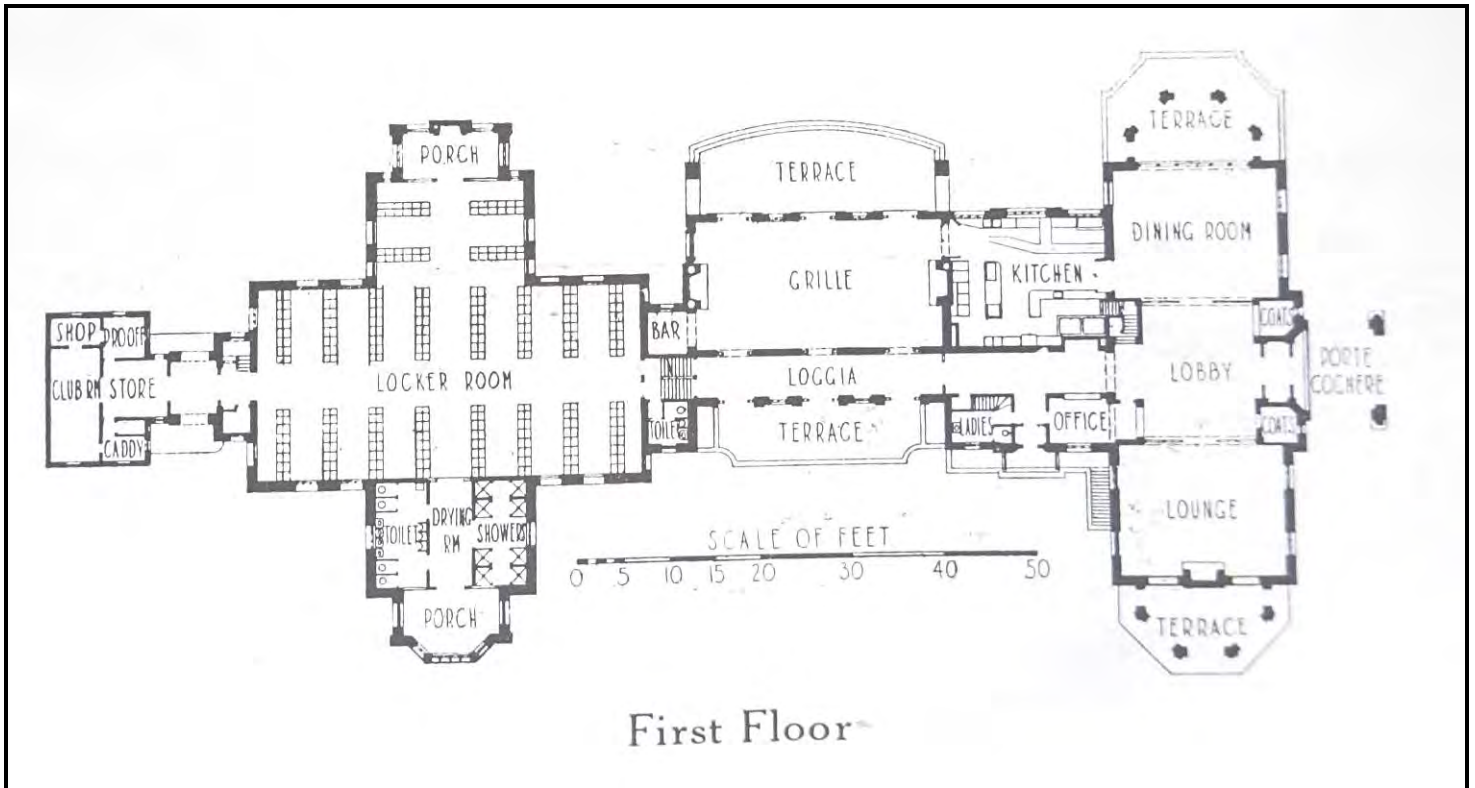
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB
Name of Property

WESTCHESTER CO., N.Y.
County and State

HISTORIC IMAGES & PLANS

Additional historic images are included with the final photo set (see images 043-050)

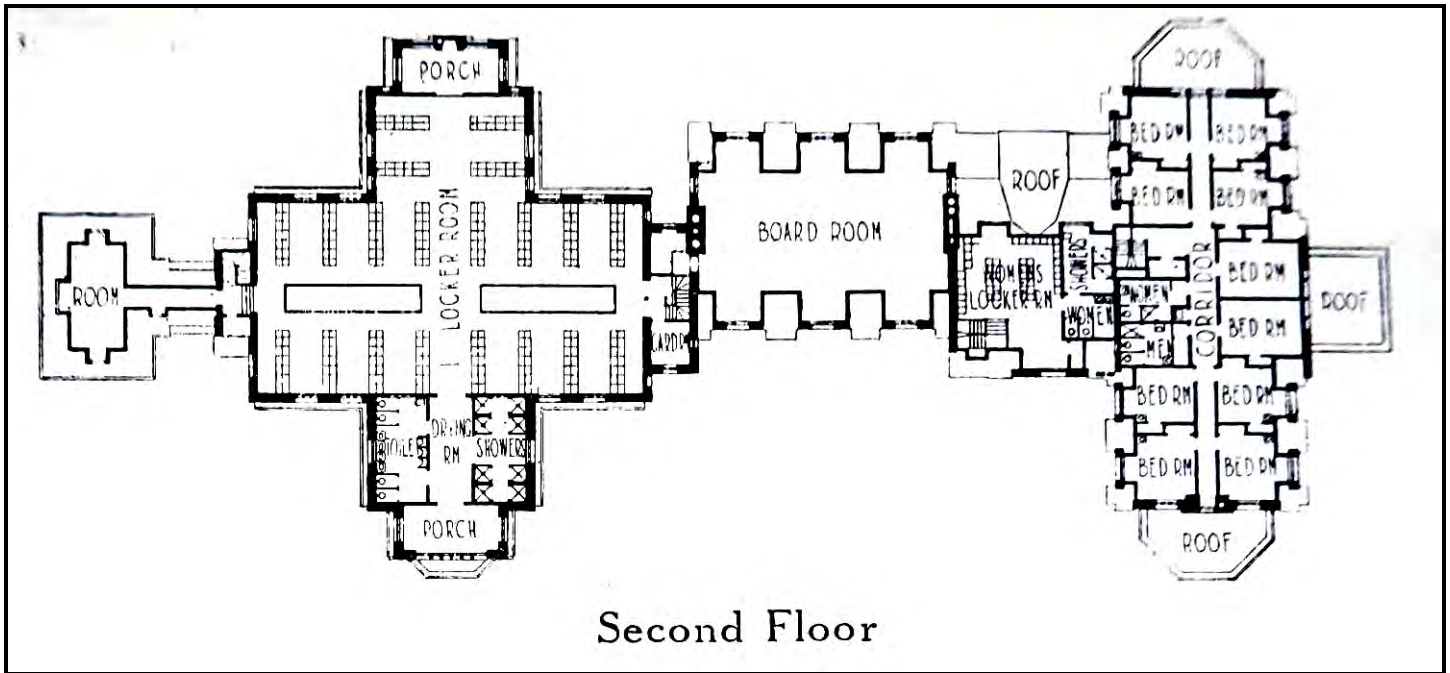


ORIGINAL FIRST FLOOR PLAN, CLIFFORD C. WENDEHACK, ARCHITECT
1925

Architectural Forum, May 1925

WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB
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ORIGINAL SECOND FLOOR PLAN, CLIFFORD C. WENDEHACK, ARCHITECT
1925

Architectural Forum, May 1925

WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB

Name of Property

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County and State

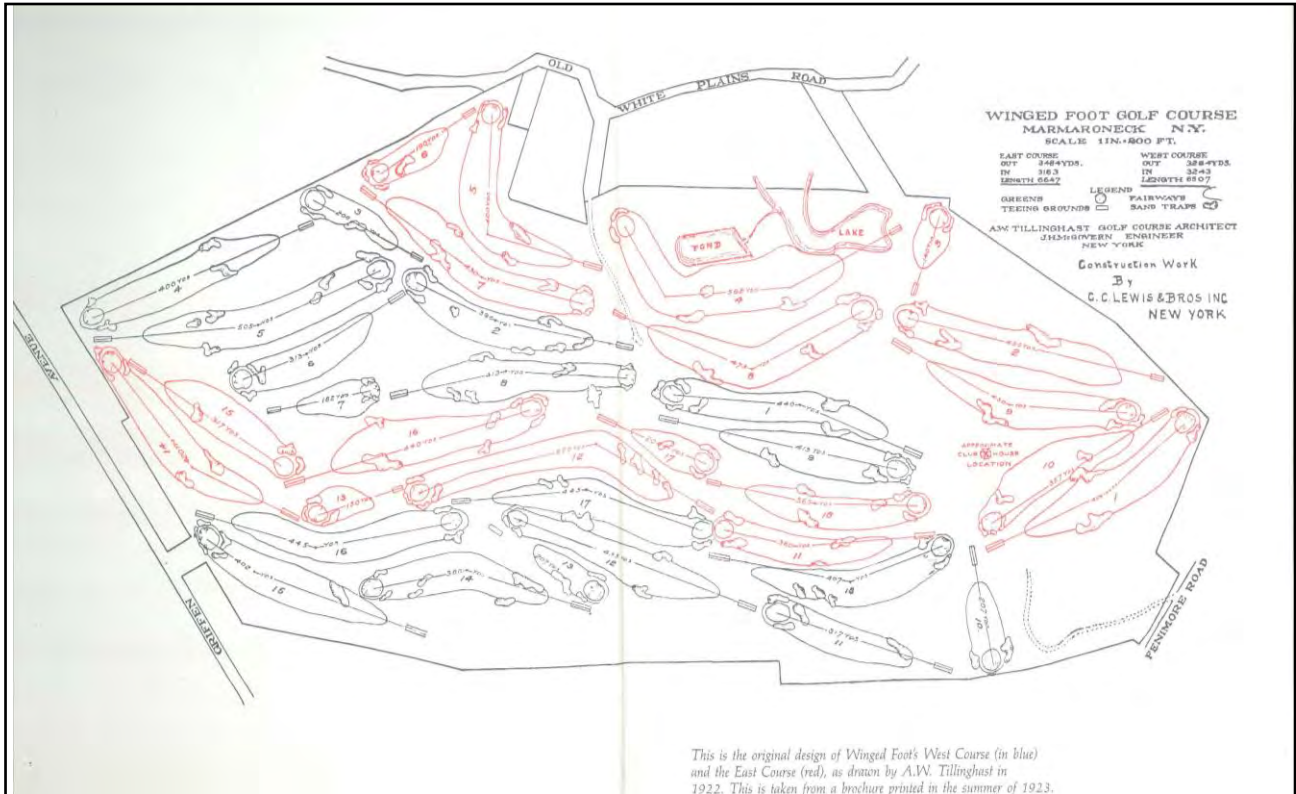


1924 TRANTER BRIDGE

Reproduced from *Winged Foot Story*, Douglas LaRue Smith

WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB
Name of Property

WESTCHESTER CO., N.Y.
County and State



A.W. TILLINGHAST'S 1923 SKETCH OF EAST AND WEST COURSES
(EAST COURSE IN RED, WEST COURSE IN BLACK)

Scale: None

WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB

Name of Property

WESTCHESTER CO., N.Y.

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ALBERT WARREN TILLINGHAST
(1874 - 1942)



CLIFFORD CHARLES WENDEHACK
(1885 - 1948)

WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB

Name of Property

WESTCHESTER CO., N.Y.

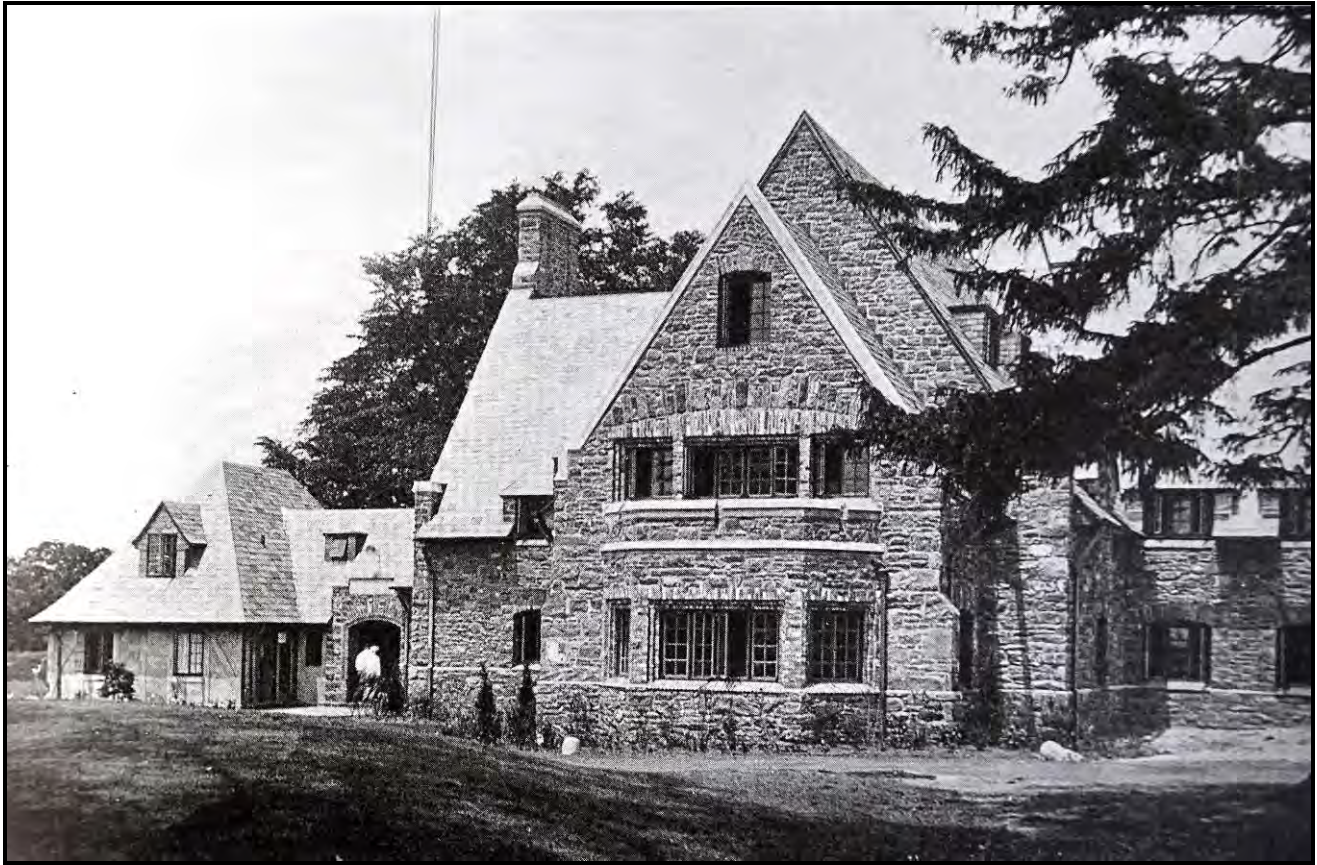
County and State



FIRST PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION: LOCKER ROOM BLOCK AND PRO SHOP
1923

WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB
Name of Property

WESTCHESTER CO., N.Y.
County and State



SOUTH END OF EAST ELEVATION, PRO SHOP TO LEFT AND LOCKER ROOM WING AT CENTER, 1925

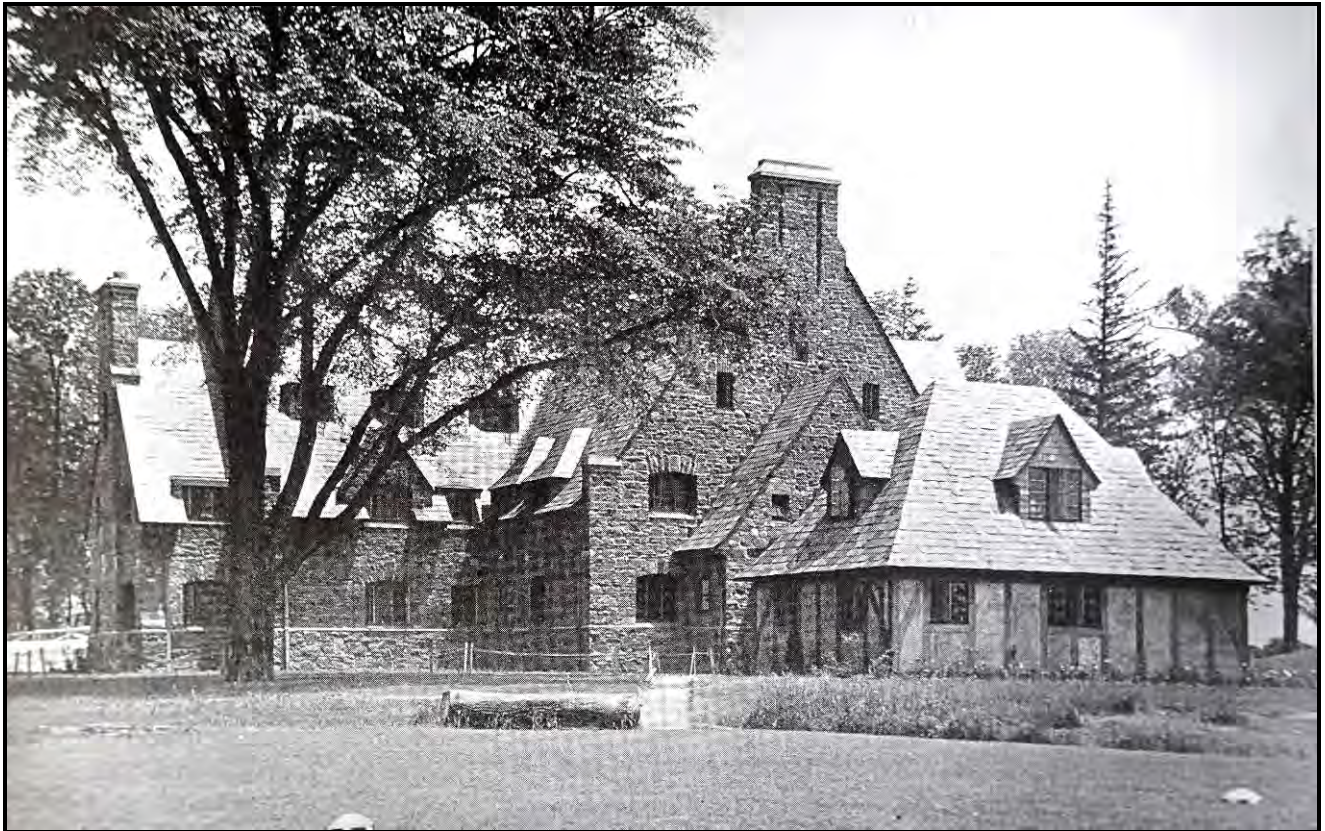
Architectural Forum, May 1925

WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB

Name of Property

WESTCHESTER CO., N.Y.

County and State



SOUTH ELEVATION, PRO SHOP TO RIGHT AND LOCKER ROOM WING AT CENTER AND LEFT, 1925

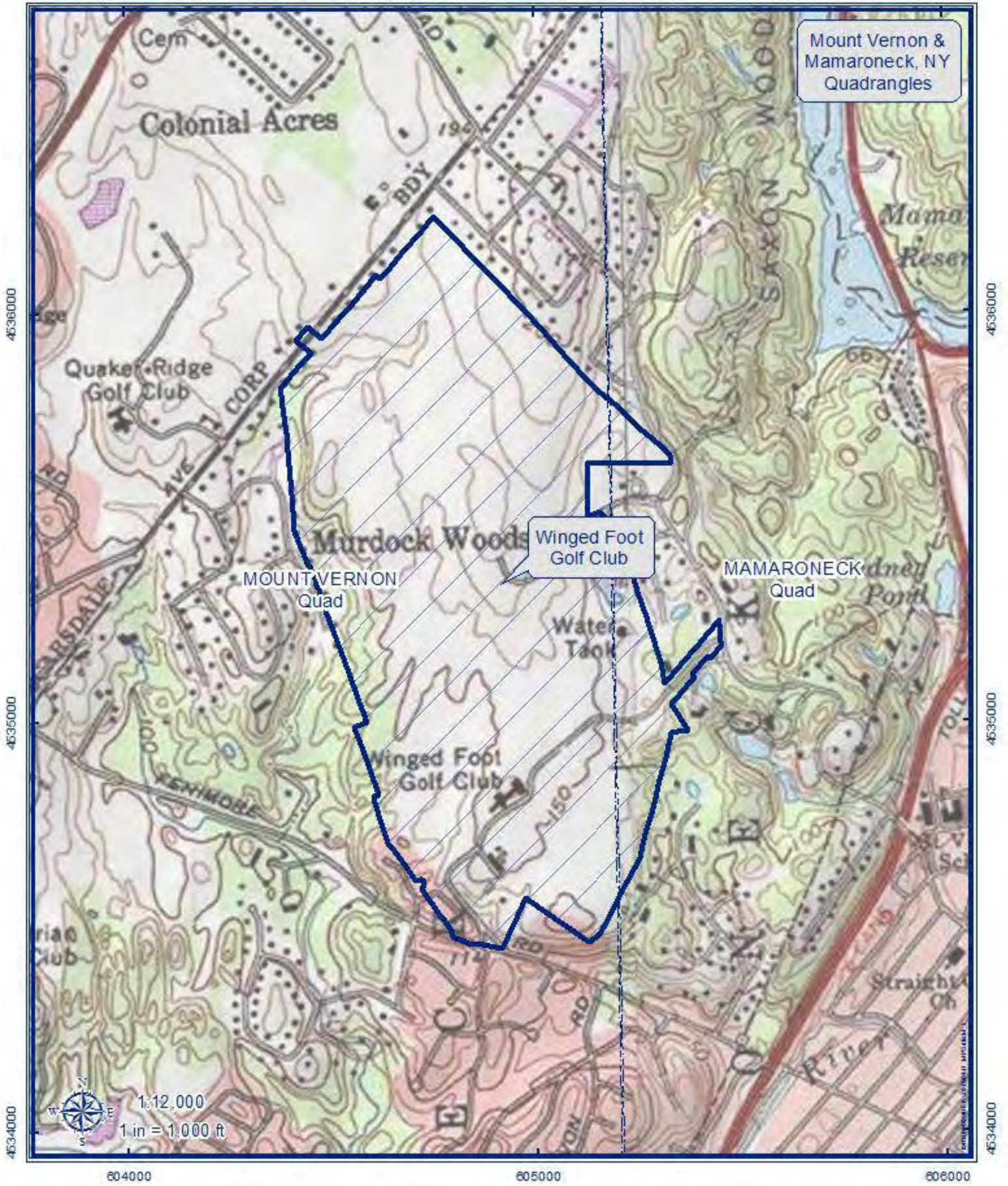
Architectural Forum, May 1925



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



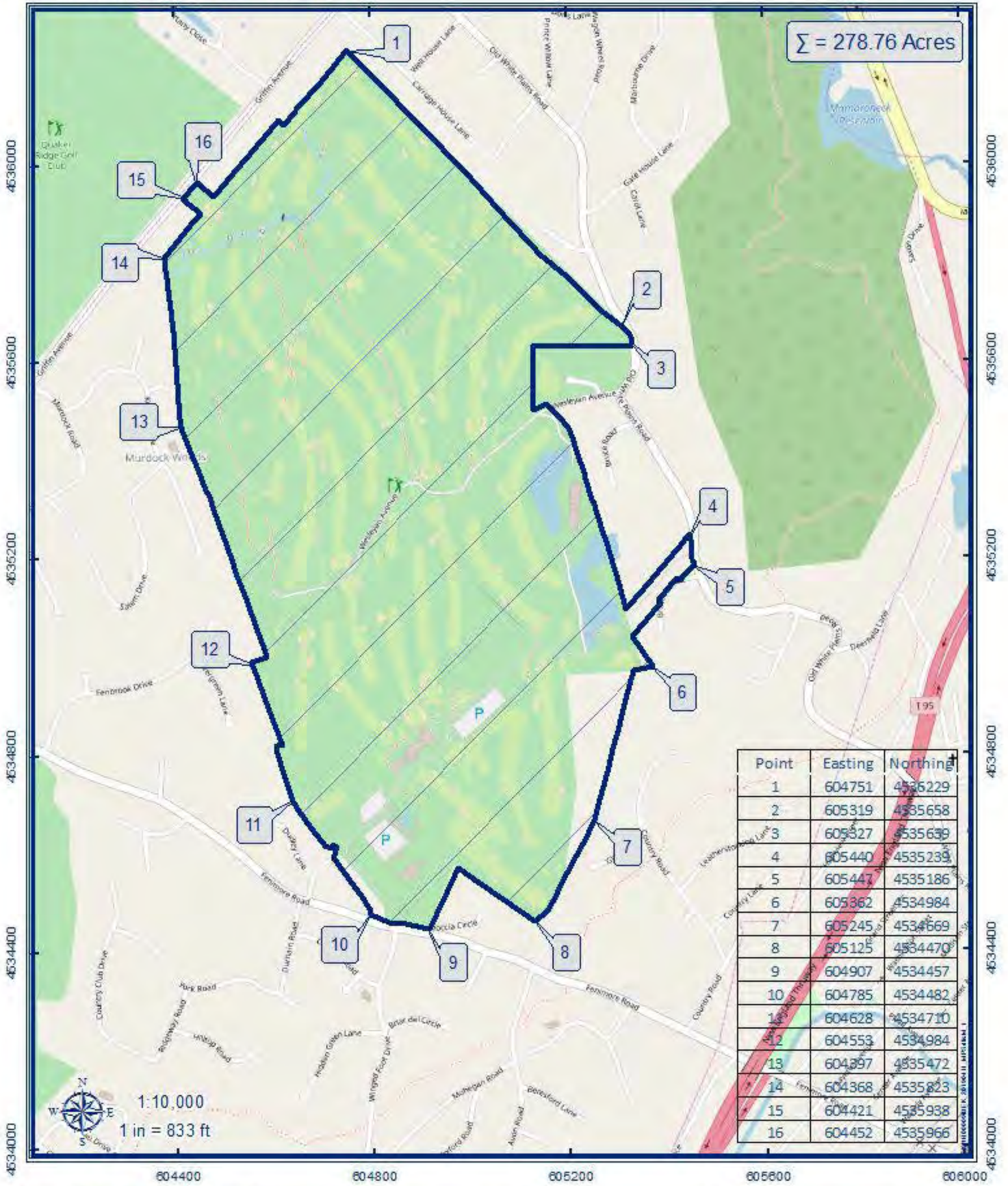
Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

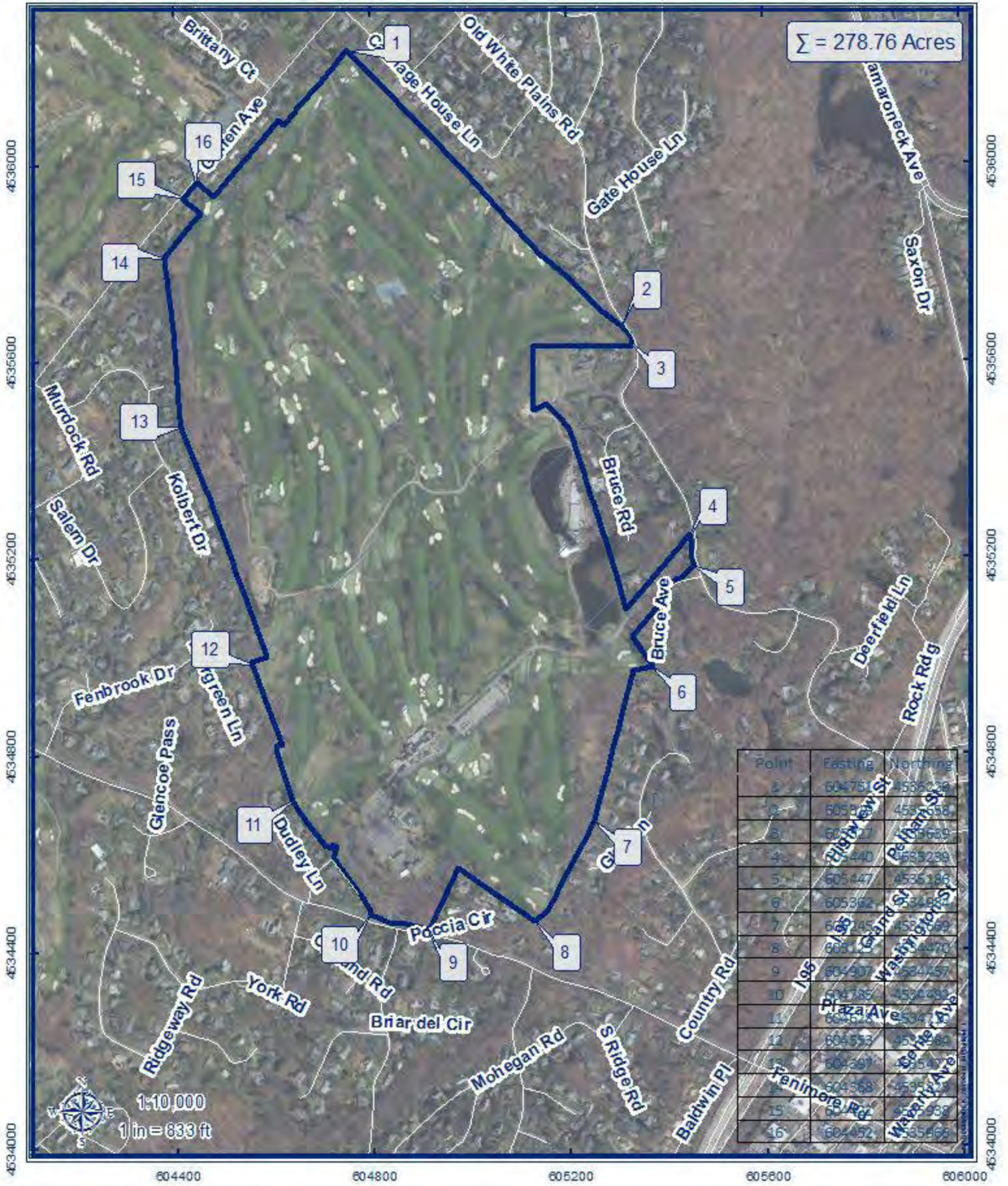


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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 240 480 960 Feet



Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

























Winged Foot Golf Club Championship

Winged Foot Golf Club Championship

Winged Foot Golf Club Championship





John G. ...
...

John G. ...
...

John G. ...
...

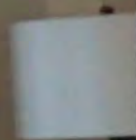
John G. ...
...

John G. ...
...

John G. ...
...











WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB

CHARLES C. NOBLES, PRESIDENT
FRED. E. WILLIAMSON, VICE PRESIDENT FRANCIS C. GABRIEL, TREASURER
EDWARD L. ENGEL, SECRETARY

BUILDING COMMITTEE

SELAN B. MASTEN, CHAIRMAN
HARRY J. DOHERTY RICHARD A. DEEUES GEORGE U. McNALLY

GOVERNORS

CHARLES C. NOBLES, CHAIRMAN

J. M. BYERS	W. A. HINES
THEO. CASSEBEER	G. U. McNALLY
S. P. DE LANO	S. B. MASTEN
H. J. DOHERTY	W. C. POERTNER
E. L. ENGEL	D. T. STUART
F. C. GABRIEL	A. W. TEELE
M. P. HALPIN	F. E. WILLIAMSON

CLIFFORD C. WENDENACK, ARCHITECT
SMITH AND LEO, BUILDERS

ERECTED 1924





MEMBERS
AND GUESTS
ONLY

WINGED FOOT
GOLF CLUB
PRIVATE



















A dark-colored golf cart with a canopy is parked on the asphalt. It has a yellow bag and other equipment on the back.

The building is a dark-stained wooden structure with a gabled roof. It features a large arched entrance with a metal gate. A flag is mounted on a pole on the roof. The building is surrounded by greenery and has a paved walkway leading to the entrance.

A small white sign is posted on the metal gate of the entrance. The text on the sign is illegible.



9 FEET 2 INCHES

8 FEET 5 INCHES

9 FEET 1 INCHES

9 FEET 1 INCHES





3 FEET 10 INCHES



NO
PARKING
ACTIVE
DRIVEWAY









SEFTON TRANTER
MEMORIAL BRIDGE

1930

ERECTED BY HIS FRIENDS IN
THE WINGED FOOT GOLF CLUB



MEMBERS
AND GUESTS
ONLY

WINGED FOOT
GOLF CLUB
PRIVATE





VALET IN SERVICE























©2010 n

L. H. ...



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Winged Foot Golf Club

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: NEW YORK, Westchester

Date Received: 5/7/2019 Date of Pending List: 5/28/2019 Date of 16th Day: 6/12/2019 Date of 45th Day: 6/21/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100004089

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 6/12/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Winged Foot is a nationally significant designed landscape - two 18 hole courses - by master golf architect A. W. Tillinghast. The course has been painstakingly resorted to Tillinghast's original design. Tillinghast's Baltusrol Country Club cemented his reputation for high quality tests of strategic golf, and he later opined that Winged Foot was his best design. The club has national significance in Entertainment and Recreation as well due in no small part to the design; it has hosted multiple national championships and consistently ranks in the top of golf course rankings. The superb clubhouse, designed by Clifford Wendeheck, noted by many as the best "clubhouse" architect in the country in the 1920s and 1930s, supports the national significance of the overall design of the facility, as the course uses the clubhouse as backdrop on numerous holes.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No



STEVEN OTIS
Assemblyman 91st District
Westchester County

THE ASSEMBLY
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

CHAIR
Majority Conference
COMMITTEES
Corporations, Authorities and
Commissions
Education
Environmental Conservation
Libraries and Education Technology
Local Governments
Tourism, Parks, Arts, and
Sports Development
MEMBER
Puerto Rican/Hispanic Task Force
Workgroup on Legislative Process,
Operations, and Public Participation

March 19, 2019

Roger Daniel Mackay
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Pebbles Island State Park
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: Winged Foot Golf Club

Dear Commissioner Mackay,

I am pleased to offer my strong support to the nomination of Winged Foot Golf Club to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. With its significant contributions to our history and its architectural design that embodies the highest quality of construction and craftsmanship, Winged Foot is truly an exceptional property deserving of the nomination.

Founded in 1921, Winged Foot is internationally renowned as one of the world's great golf clubs that features two magnificent and challenging 18-hole golf courses, designed by A.W. Tillinghast, one of the most prominent golf architects of the day and noted for his development of the strategic course. Situated on 288 acres, the golf courses are recognized nationally for their extraordinary landscape architecture, reflecting the "Golden Age" of golf course architecture.

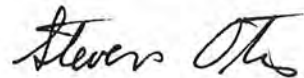
Winged Foot's national significance is also reflected in the architectural design of its Tudor-Scholastic style clubhouse, which was designed by the architect, Clifford Wendehack, the leading architectural designer of clubhouses in the United States and South America. In keeping with the Scottish and English roots of golf, the clubhouse depicts the building type and design that flourished in the early twentieth century, maintaining the historic and architectural integrity of the property.

The first round of golf was played in 1923, and shortly thereafter, in 1929, the United States Golf Association awarded Winged Foot the honor of hosting the U.S. Open. In the decades since, the club has hosted four more USGA National Championships, the 1997 PGA Championship, two Women's Opens, a Senior Open, two Amateurs and the 2016 U.S. Amateur Four Ball.

In 2020, Winged Foot will be hosting the Men's U.S. Open Golf Championship and in 2023 the club will be celebrating its 100th Centennial to commemorate its first round of golf. Few clubs can match Winged Foot's history of hosting major golf events and it is truly a treasure in our community.

Winged Foot Golf Club meets the highest standards of architectural landscape design and construction, and I hope you will honor Winged Foot Golf Club with a designation to the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

Warm regards,



Steven Otis
State Assemblyman

Cc: William Krattinger
Historic Preservation Program Analyst
Division for Historic Preservation
New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Cc: Colin Burns
Manager
Winged Foot Golf Club
cburns@wfgc.org



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Acting Commissioner



1 May 2019

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following two nominations, both on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Jacob and Caroline Hawkins House, Campbell Hall, Orange County
Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, Westchester County (one owner, no objection)

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office