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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Baltusrol Golf Club

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 201 Shunpike Road not for publication

city or town Springfield vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Union code 039 zip code 07081

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of Certifying official/Title

3/17/05
Date

John S. Watson, Jr., Assistant Commissioner Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 5/6/05

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	31	buildings
2		sites
		structures
		objects
4	31	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social: Clubhouse

Landscape: Golf courses

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social: Clubhouse

Landscape: Golf courses

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Slate

other

Narrative Description

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

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Entertainment/Recreation
- Landscape Architecture
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1909-1954

Significant Dates

1909 – Constructuion of clubhouse
1918-1926 Design & construction of golf courses

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

A.W. Tillinghast, Designer, courses
Chester H. Kirk, Architect, Clubhouse

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

Baltusrol Golf Club Archives, US Golf Association Museum

Baltusrol Golf Club

Name of Property

Union County, NJ

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 474 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	5561516	4506702	3	18	555643	4504426
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18	554962	4504954	4	18	556517	4504761

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Penelope S. Watson, Principal

organization Watson & Henry Associates date July 7, 2004

street & number 12 North Pearl Street telephone 856-451-1779

city or town Bridgeton state NJ zip code 08302

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Baltusrol Golf Club

street & number 201 Shunpike Road telephone 973-376-1900

city or town Springfield state NJ zip code 07081

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.470 *et seq.*)

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

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Baltusrol Golf Club
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Baltusrol Golf Club is comprised primarily of two eighteen-hole golf courses, the Upper and the Lower, and a Tudor-revival style clubhouse located on a 474 acre site in the foothills of the Watchung Mountains, known locally as Baltusrol Mountain. The property is an irregular rectangle in form, running from the southwest to the northeast, with a centrally-located projection extending toward the southeast. The property is entered from Shunpike Road, which borders the northeast property line. The southeast, southwest, and the southern portion of the northwest property lines are surrounded by residential developments. In general the streets are not contiguous to the property lines; the exceptions are Hillside Avenue, which borders the southwest flank of the projection, and Mountain Avenue, which borders its southeast flank. The northern portion of the northwest property line is bounded by Mountain View Road.

The clubhouse is located near the entrance in the northeast portion of the property; the two golf courses lie parallel to each other toward the southeast, along most of the length of the property. To the northwest, a foothill of the Watchung Mountains rises on the property, buffering from view Route 78, which runs parallel to the northwest property line about 2000 feet away.

Baltusrol Golf Club was founded in 1895 and has evolved gradually into its present configuration. The first course had nine holes, and the first clubhouse was a converted farmhouse, in the general location of the present clubhouse; for the first quarter century, the club existed on land leased from founder Louis Keller. The current clubhouse was constructed in 1909 following the loss of the original building in a fire. The current courses were constructed between 1918 and 1924, when 318 acres were purchased from Louis Keller. Both the clubhouse and the courses retain a high degree of historic integrity in setting and design, and both are maintained in excellent physical condition.

Baltusrol took its name from Baltus Roll, a previous owner of the property, who had been murdered by robbers in 1831.

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THE CLUBHOUSE (CONTRIBUTING)

The clubhouse was designed by Chester H. Kirk in 1909 in Tudor revival style, a style greatly favored for golf clubhouses at the time, probably because of the game's British connotations; the slate-roofed building is brick with stone trim, and decorative stucco and half timber detailing. The fourteen-bay by three-bay main block of the structure is basically rectangular in plan, with the long side (primary façade) facing southeast (project south); a two-story wing extends toward the northwest at a forty-five degree angle. Also on the north facade, a porte-cochere connects the main block with the women's locker room, originally squash courts, located north of the entrance drive.

On the south elevation, the three bays at the east and the west ends project forward slightly and feature decorative half-timbered gables, which intersect the primary hipped roof; the west projection has a single gable, and the east, a double gable. One-story crenellated flat-roofed ells extend three bays beyond each of the two projections. The ells were originally open wood porches; in 1928 the porches were reconstructed as masonry ells, with the west ell being enclosed. The east ell was enclosed between 1947 and 1952. Between the ells is a terrace, currently covered by a semi-permanent roof. The one-story men's grill room on the west end was also added in the 1928 construction campaign.

The clubhouse is built into a slight slope, and the basement is at grade on the south side. The basement was extended to the south between 1947 and 1952, enlarging the terrace and creating a terrace around the south and east sides of the east ell. When the basement was extended, the steps connecting the terrace with grade were removed.

The building has five chimneys, one on the west end of the grill room, two piercing the south slope of the main roof towards the west end, one on the east end, and one on the south façade. The chimneys on the south and east are stone to the eave line, and brick above; the rest are entirely brick. The south chimney was designed to be a focal point of the façade, with flanking leaded-glass windows; this feature is now partially concealed by the roof over the terrace.

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The primary entrance under the porte-cochere opens into a two-storied paneled lobby, with a monumental stair rising on the north, crossing the room with a landing on the east, and continuing to the second floor on the south. A carved stone fireplace located beneath the landing dominates the room. Two-story leaded glass windows flank the fireplace.

The remainder of the main-block first floor is mostly occupied by public rooms, including the cocktail lounge, the east lounge, and the dining room. The dining room and east lounge are plastered, with wood trim; the cocktail lounge (the original dining room) is paneled. The dining room and the east lounge occupy the ell extensions on the southeast elevation, as well as part of the floor plan of the main block. The grill room has exposed beams and paneled wainscoting.

The diagonal wing is primarily service space, with the kitchen on the first floor; the second floor was added in 1914 to accommodate the Governors' Room and offices. Guest rooms are located in the main block on the second floor. The basement houses the men's locker room. Dormitory rooms for staff are located on the third floor.

CARRIAGE HOUSE (CONTRIBUTING)

The carriage house, the second contributing building on the site, is believed to have been built at the same time as the clubhouse. The linear building is divided into three segments, with the end segments being set at an angle of approximately thirty degrees in relation to the center segment. The resulting arc-like plan allows the building to form the northwest boundary of the service yard and parking lot behind the clubhouse.

The first story of the structure is masonry, with concrete masonry unit on the long sides and stone on the ends. The partial second story under the wood shingle roof is stucco with decorative half-timber wood trim. The southeast side has five face dormers, each with a double double-hung window, and the northwest side has seven face dormers, five with double double-hung windows and two with single double-hung windows. The two-bay end walls have double hung windows at the second story level, and small six pane windows at the first story level.

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The center segment is pierced by two carriageways that extend through the building. The remainder of the first story façade has a variety of personnel doors, garage doors, and double-hung windows in locations on the both the northwest and southeast facades.

The first story is used for garage and storage purposes, and the second story houses staff living quarters.

THE GOLF COURSES

SUMMARY HISTORY

Golf courses are evolving designed landscapes, changing in response to growing membership and changes in the game and equipment. Baltusrol is an excellent example of this organic development. It began with a nine-hole course now referred to as the First Course (1895) and progressed through the Expanded First Course (eighteen holes, 1897); the combined Short and Long Courses (both eighteen holes with a total of twenty-two greens, 1898); and the Old Course (eighteen holes, 1900). The Old Course was revised and improved year by year, particularly in preparation for the 1915 USGA Open, and again over a period from 1916 to 1918.

About this time, a growing membership was leading to congestion on the course, and a decision was made to expand by purchasing more land from Louis Keller and having two new courses designed. A. W. Tillinghast was retained in 1918 to design the two courses, the Upper and the Lower, which were officially opened in 1922, but not fully completed until 1924.

Minor modifications, overseen by Major R. Avery Jones, were made to the Upper course in preparation for the 1936 USGA Open. *Baltusrol: 100 Years* states: "Since the 1936 Open, there have been practically no modifications of note to the Upper. There were, however pro tees on the seventh and eleventh that fell from use and were later removed...In the Lower's case, we know of no major structural or routing changes since its opening in 1922. The only significant changes have been those undertaken to modernize the course for championship play."¹

¹ Robert S. Trebus and Richard C. Wolffe, Jr., *Baltusrol: 100 Years*, Baltusrol Golf Club, 1995: p. 79.

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FIRST COURSE (CONSTRUCTED 1895)

Baltusrol Golf Club was opened in 1895 with a nine hole course designed by George Hunter, an Englishman, retained by Louis Keller. This first course measured 2,372 yards; seven holes were under 300 yards, but the ninth stretched to 517 yards. The fifth hole followed the same routing as the present number three on the Upper Course, but nothing else has survived from this first course.

EXPANDED FIRST COURSE (CONSTRUCTED 1897)

Just two years after the first nine-hole course was opened, Keller followed the trend of other leading clubs and enlarged the course to eighteen holes. Five hundred dollars was raised through a subscription to the members in the summer of 1897, and on Labor Day of that year, the eighteen-hole course was opened.

SHORT AND LONG COURSES (CONSTRUCTED 1898)

One year later, in 1898, Louis Keller retained surveyor A. H. Woodruff to design a unique combination course, the Short and Long Course. The goal was to provide a short course (5,128 yards) for women and beginners and a long course (6,000 yards) for experienced players. The two courses shared fourteen of a total of twenty-two greens.

As explained in *Baltusrol: 100 Years*, "The green committee made the two courses as similar as possible. The short course would shift off the long course at regular intervals to avoid the longest of holes and enable slow players to keep out of the way of the faster ones. For example, the first hole of the short course was routed the same as the first of the Lower, except there was a short green 173 yards from the tee. If two pairs of players met at the first tee, the players on the longest course had the right of way. They would clear the first bunker² of 130 yards, and on their second stroke leave the first short hole clear for the short-course players to approach."³ P. 41

² A bunker is a type of hazard consisting of a prepared area of ground from which turf or soil has been removed and replaced with sand or similar material.

³ Ibid: p. 41.

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Three years after construction, the Short Course was abandoned because of a technological advance: the longer-flying rubber ball replaced the original gutta percha ball.

THE OLD COURSE (1900)

At the turn of the century, Baltusrol Golf Club began to actively pursue hosting a USGA national championship. A six-inch water main was connected to the links for irrigation, and changes were made to the fourth, sixth and seventh holes of the Long Course, producing the course which came to be known as the Old Course.

The Old Course was upgraded on an ongoing basis, with a new hole constructed in 1904 which became known as the "Island Green." This hole, with a green surrounded by a moat, is thought to be the first of a kind that later became common. It became Baltusrol's signature hole.

In 1904, the USGA Men's Amateur was held at Baltusrol, and following the tournament the course was subjected to severe criticism. This motivated the Green Committee to improve the course on a yearly basis over the next decade, gradually changing Baltusrol into a championship course at the national level. More than seventy-five new bunkers were constructed, and new tees and greens were built. Cross bunkers were replaced with more modern diagonal bunkers.

It was during this time that the original clubhouse burned, and the current one was constructed. At one point, the construction of the clubhouse and of the course crossed paths: the pit which had guarded the eighteenth hole, near the clubhouse, was exploited as a gravel mine in making the concrete for the new building. Following construction of the building, the enlarged pit was incorporated into the course as "a turfed punch bowl that sloped into a sand bunker with a palisade of massive timbers on the far side holding up the green."⁴ (Figure 12)

THE UPPER AND LOWER COURSES (CONSTRUCTED 1918-1924)

By 1918, a membership that had increased to over 700 was causing crowded conditions on the fairways; Philadelphia socialite and renowned golf course architect A. W. Tillinghast was hired to design two new eighteen-hole

⁴ Ibid: p. 45.

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courses to replace the existing course. Tillinghast was a proponent of "the course beautiful," his term for a course designed to be in harmony with its natural setting. The new courses, the Upper and Lower, were opened in 1922, though their construction had been scheduled to allow play to continue uninterrupted throughout the four year building period. Six holes in the two new courses retained the same greens and routings as the Old Course; three more green sites remained with completely different hole routings.

At the request of the club, the two courses were further refined by Tillinghast during the next two years, and a major tree planting was undertaken. The Upper and Lower were finally completed in 1924.

The Upper Course remains very much as Tillinghast designed it, with some modifications over the years. The only significant changes were made in 1936 to prepare the course for the US Open; the changes were overseen by Major R. Avery Jones, Baltusrol's General Manager. The course was restored in many details to Tillinghast's design over the last decade according to a master plan by Rees Jones, son of Robert Trent Jones.

In 1948, Robert Trent Jones lengthened and modernized the Lower Course to make it eligible to host a US Open Championship. Further modifications have been made before each of the US Opens held at Baltusrol. In 1992, preceding the 1993 Open, the changes were made by Rees Jones. Further tee lengthening and design restoration for both the Lower and Upper Courses have been completed over the last eleven years according to a Master Plan program overseen by Rees Jones.

UPPER COURSE (CONTRIBUTING)

The Upper Course, Par 71 and 6,975 yards, is laid out along the eastern slope of Baltusrol Mountain and is influenced by the natural elements of the setting. The wooded hillside runs along the entire western flank of the course, and the course was designed to require minimal changes in the natural features. The sharp, angular contours of the Upper's grounds, ponds, streams and woodlands present numerous natural hazards. The Upper's greens are both sharply and subtly undulating. Its character is considered unique among golf courses.

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UPPER HOLE 1 (PAR 5 FOR MEMBERS, PAR 4 FOR TOURNAMENTS, 473 YARDS)

Hole 1 on the Upper was routed over the green of hole 6 of the Old Course, which played in the opposite direction.

The challenge of this hole as designed by Tillinghast are bunkers, and a green that slopes from back to front and from right to left. In accordance with Tillinghast's design principles later in his career, when he undertook to eliminate bunkers a short distance from the tee, a 150 yard bunker was recently removed and reconstructed, in Tillinghast style, further out in the drive zone. In addition, rough lines recently were redirected and fairway lines shifted to return to Tillinghast's original plan.

UPPER HOLE 2 (PAR 4, 433 YARDS)

On the right, the fairway is guarded by the woods, an example of Tillinghast's use of natural features. The fairway itself slopes steeply from right to left.

UPPER HOLE 3 (PAR 3, 198 YARDS)

The routing of this hole follows the routing of the fifth on the original 1895 nine-hole course; this is the only remnant extant of that course. On the Old Course, it was No. 9 Half Way, with the tee being behind and above the present tee.

The greatest challenge on this hole is the green, which sometimes requires numerous putts. Tillinghast designed it as an elongated punch bowl that falls away from a high-faced bunker at the right entrance. Tillinghast's approach ramp to the green was also restored by Rees Jones.

UPPER HOLE 4 (PAR 4, 398 YARDS)

The green is a ledge at the base of the mountain, and illustrates Tillinghast's incorporation of natural features. As part of Rees Jones's 1995 Tillinghast restoration, the approach ramp to the green was restored.

UPPER HOLE 5 (PAR 4, 390 YARDS)

Here again, Tillinghast made use of the forest along the right as a natural hazard. Within the last decade, his approach ramp to the green has been restored, and rough lines redirected and fairway lines shifted to return to his original design.

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UPPER HOLE 6 (PAR 4, 443 YARDS)

Tillinghast cut the first 270 yards of this hole through the woods, requiring the tee shot to be precise. The green has a back-to-front slope. Tillinghast placed bunkers short of the approach to this green to create distance deception for the second shot.

UPPER HOLE 7 (PAR 3, 225 YARDS)

The tee here is an example of a situation where the natural slope makes a terrace necessary; Tillinghast's response was to make the slopes gentle enough to allow them to be cut with the regular fairway mower. Tillinghast originally designed this hole with an additional back tee at 230 yards, which was restored prior to the 2000 US Amateur. The hole has a pedestal green with a lateral ridge, surrounded by six bunkers; in Rees Jones's recent Tillinghast restoration, these bunkers, along with all other bunkers on the Upper Course, were restored to their original depths and contours.

UPPER HOLE 8 (PAR 5, 541 YARDS)

Again, Tillinghast used existing woods on the right as a border for the fairway. For the green, he used a natural plateau twenty feet above the fairway; in addition, he protected it by steep-faced bunkers.

UPPER HOLE 9 (PAR 4, 356 YARDS)

The first challenge on this hole is to carry across a lake, ending about 185 yards from the tee. The green is the smallest on the course. The bunkers were recently restored and deepened in the Tillinghast style.

UPPER HOLE 10 (PAR 3, 166 YARDS)

This green is slightly uphill, on top of a knoll that is surrounded by bunkers. When constructing this hole, Tillinghast removed trees close to the green so they could not serve as reference points by which to judge distance. Consequently, the green's distance appears deceptively hard to judge.

UPPER HOLE 11 (PAR 5, 596 YARDS)

This hole has a hundred-yard stretch of bunkers along the left side, and a slight dip before the sand-protected green. The green slopes toward the left front. A Tillinghast championship tee at 602 yards that had fallen out of use in the 1950s has been restored within the last decade, and rough lines were redirected and fairway lines shifted back to original positions.

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UPPER HOLE 12 (PAR 4, 359 YARDS)

Tillinghast used trees to create a funnel to the elevated green, which is further protected by a steep bunker across its entire face and more bunkers to the left and right. In addition, the green is pitched, with a narrow run-up ramp on the left side.

UPPER HOLE 13 (PAR 4, 386 YARDS)

A pond on the right and a brook inconspicuously running a hundred yards along the left of the fairway present a narrow challenge for the drive here. The green is set on a right-to-left diagonal.

UPPER HOLE 14 (PAR 4, 395 YARDS)

Tillinghast presented the player with two possible strategies: carrying over a trap crossing the left side of the fairway one hundred ninety-five yards from the front tee, or playing into the face of the hill on the right, from which the green cannot be seen. The green slopes from back to right. It was relocated from a location on the left in preparation for the 1936 Open due to drainage problems and on the recommendation of Bobby Jones.

UPPER HOLE 15 (PAR 3, 139 YARDS)

Hole 15 was formerly hole 11 on the Old Course, which was constructed shortly after the 1915 US Open. The greenside bunkering was reconstructed by Tillinghast and is very similar to other short par-3's on other Tillinghast courses. Tillinghast also replaced the waste area short of the green with a grassed area.

The green falls away sharply on each side, with a deep gully to the right and traps in front and to the left and rear. The bunkers encircling the green were designed by Tillinghast to have a sculpted but natural look.

UPPER HOLE 16 (PAR 4, 447 YARDS)

The fairway is bounded by bunkers on the left, a specimen tree (a pin oak) guards the right, and the green is flanked by bunkers, with an open run-up approach to a false front green.

UPPER HOLE 17 (PAR 5, 571 YARDS)

This is a long hole with a straight view, with traps and rough on the right, and bunkers interrupting the fairway at 450 yards. The small green is tilted forward and flanked by bunkers.

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UPPER HOLE 18 (PAR 4, 459 YARDS)

This hole was routed over No. 18, Tappie, on the Old Course. The previous hole was 170 yards shorter, and incorporated a huge bunker, which was created from gravel mining during construction of the current clubhouse. The last remnant of this bunker, a dip in front of the green, was filled in 1936.

The tee shot is from high ground to rising ground. Along the right of the approach is a steep bank containing bunkers, which are shared with the eighteenth hole of the Lower.

LOWER COURSE (CONTRIBUTING)

The Lower Course, a Par 70 course of 7,400 yards for championship play (Par 72 for members play), is characterized by stretches of flat, open, gently undulating land. There are open, nearly treeless expanses, and the mounds and bunkers have a rugged, natural quality. As described by Jack Nicklaus, "the essential character of Baltusrol (Lower) is unlike that of any golf course we play on the tour, and only occasionally does it look like any other course in the north-eastern United States. In fact, if someone put a blindfold on me and led me out to four or five holes on Baltusrol I would think I was at a Scottish links...this is especially true on many holes between the seventh and sixteenth, where there are stretches of flat, almost treeless land and the greens are surrounded by mounds and bunkers that have a rugged natural quality."

LOWER HOLE 1 (PAR 5 FOR MEMBERS, PAR 4 FOR TOURNAMENTS, 478 YARDS)

This hole is routed over the one known as Shunpike on the Old Course. Shunpike Road flanks the left side, and fairway bunkers and a brook flank the right. Tillinghast's strategic design means that "a straight and extremely long tee shot will be rewarded with a view of the green. Otherwise a slight rise in the fairway will hide the bottom of the pin for the long approach or lay-up."⁵

⁵ Ibid: p. 88.

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LOWER HOLE 2 (PAR 4, 378 YARDS)

This is routed over No. 2, Orchard, on the Old Course. The "landing area is bounded by cross bunkers 240 yards off the <front of the> tee, pine trees and out-of-bounds on the left, and a deep bunker on the right. A drive that is too long will find itself in the cross bunkers."⁶

LOWER HOLE 3 (PAR 4, 503 YARDS)

The front tee on this hole is in the same area as that for No. 3 Alps on the Old Course; the green was the green for No. 16 Burn Hole. In the words of Jack Nicklaus "I like this hole because it sets up such an interesting approach. The left side of the green slopes sharply to the left. A shot from the right side of the fairway...will tend to bounce left and may run right off the green. Ideally, then, the approach should be hit from the left side of the fairway so that it will land into the slope of the green. But the left side is far more dangerous off the tee. The hole doglegs slightly from right to left and a drive that misses the fairway to the left will be, as we say, in jail."⁷

LOWER HOLE 4 (PAR 3, 199 YARDS)

The green is protected by the pond, which is faced with stone on the green side. The pond existed on the Old Course, but Tillinghast enlarged it as part of his design. Originally the pond was faced with timbers, which were subsequently replaced with a stone wall.

Tillinghast designed an irregular, somewhat horseshoe-shaped tee, of which he was particularly proud. It allowed numerous angles of attack across the water to the green, and was an example of his ideal tee which to him was "nothing more than a great level area, which will permit the placing of tee-markers in many places." This hole was lengthened and the green enlarged by Robert Trent Jones in anticipation of the 1954 US Open. One of golf's famous stories happened here, when several of the members complained to Jones that the lengthened hole was now too difficult. As the story is told, Jones played the hole with his detractors and made a hole in one. He then was quoted as saying, "Gentlemen, I believe the hole is eminently fair."

⁶ Ibid: p. 89.

⁷ Ibid: p. 89.

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LOWER HOLE 5 (PAR 4, 424 YARDS)

The green location was originally the green for hole 4, Pond, on the Old Course. The elevated green is sloped from right to left and back to front and surrounded by bunkers. Robert Trent Jones added fairway bunkers to pinch the landing area.

LOWER HOLE 6 (PAR 4, 482 YARDS)

From the tee, the view to the green is partially concealed. The fairway has a ridge along its length, and slopes down on either side. The subtly undulating green has traps on either side, and lies flush with the fairway.

LOWER HOLE 7 (PAR 5 FOR MEMBERS, PAR 4 FOR TOURNAMENTS, 503 YARDS)

This hole is considered one of the hardest par 4's in US Open competition. Jack Nicklaus: "This hole doglegs to the right, with an out-of-bounds fence on one side and trees on the other. A long drive must be hit here, of course, but hooking the ball could be very dangerous. The trees on the right are very much in play from the tee, and too much hook will carry the ball clear across the fairway and into the rough on the left. The approach shot will be partially blind because of a large mounded bunker about 50 yards short the green..."⁸ This fairway was rebunkered by Robert Trent Jones and Rees Jones, and the green was expanded to accept long iron shots.

LOWER HOLE 8 (PAR 4, 374 YARDS)

Jack Nicklaus said "I like the eighth which has a tight area for the drive and an interesting little pitch shot over a bunker."⁹ For this hole, Tillinghast designed a pear-shaped green. At Baltusrol, the Tillinghast greens come in a great variety of shapes.

LOWER HOLE 9 (PAR 3, 211 YARDS)

This hole features a short deception bunker and a green with a very narrow opening between two traps, and a crescent-shaped bunker circling the left side of the green.

⁸ Ibid: p. 91.

⁹ Ibid: p. 92.

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LOWER HOLE 10 (PAR 4, 464 YARDS)

The fairway is partially hidden from the tee, and narrows to a bottleneck around the 280 - 300 yard mark, with a trap on the left and trees on the right.

LOWER HOLE 11 (PAR 4, 444 YARDS)

This hole demonstrates A. W. Tillinghast's observation: "No hole can be condemned as blind if it is so because the feeble hitting of the player makes it so. Some of the best holes are great because visibility of the green is only gained because a fine shot opens it to sight." It has a severe dogleg; to the left is a view of the large, undulating green, but to the right, a rise in the fairway hides the foot of the pin.

LOWER HOLE 12 (PAR 3, 219 YARDS)

"A huge frontal trap and a high mound on the right guard a large sunken green. Distance is hard to judge...as the foot of the pin is hidden."¹⁰ The Rees Jones Master Plan restored the green side bunkers and green surface to the original Tillinghast lines.

LOWER HOLE 13 (PAR 4, 432 YARDS)

Jack Nicklaus: "Naturally, I have a favorite hole,...it is the thirteenth. When you stand on the tee you see a bunker on the left side of the fairway. It is about 240 yards out, where the fairway turns slightly to the right and up towards the green. A creek cuts diagonally across the fairway angling towards the hole and forces the tee shot to carry from 170 to 225 yards. Well down the right side of the fairway is a large and threatening clump of trees. The problem is obvious. You must keep the ball away from the trees on the right. You must also keep it away from the bunker on the left."¹¹

This risk/reward hole is considered to be one of the best examples of Tillinghast's strategic philosophy, requiring the golfer to decide at the tee whether to follow the shortest route, along the right side of the fairway, where the longest carry over the creek is required, or along the left, which is longer but less risky.

¹⁰ Ibid: p. 94.

¹¹ Ibid: p. 94.

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It was on this hole that Bobby Jones tried for too strong a carry and ended up in the creek, a shot that cost him the 1926 US Amateur. The hole left such an impression of Jones that it later became his model for the design of the thirteenth hole at Augusta National Golf Club.

LOWER HOLE 14 (PAR 4, 430 YARDS)

This hole provides a bunker located to form an elbow. As described by Tillinghast, "A dog leg hole provides some pronounced obstruction, which forms a corner in a twisted fairway from either side. If it be impossible to carry over this obstruction, but at the same time necessary to get beyond it in order to open up the next shot, we have a Dog-leg. If a similar obstruction may be carried by a courageous shot, which is rewarded by a distinct advantage, we have an Elbow." If the risky drive over the bunker is successful, there is a clear view of the green. The safe drive to the right of the bunker leaves the green partially obscured.

LOWER HOLE 15 (PAR 4, 429 YARDS)

The green site was the former green for No. 13 Lone Maple on the Old Course, the front tee was the green for No. 14 Homeward Bound, and the back tee was the tee for No. 15 Long Tom. There are bunkers left and right, and two huge diagonal traps guard the approach to the green on top of a rise, while three smaller traps flank the right hand side. The bunkers around the green are for the most part considered to be artistic expression on the part of Tillinghast.

LOWER HOLE 16 (PAR 3, 230 YARDS)

The green was the green for No. 10 Island Hole on the Old Course, "one of the most famous and photographed holes in the United States."¹² Sculpted bunkers now completely encircle the large undulating green, which has numerous subtle rolls.

LOWER HOLE 17 (PAR 5, 647 YARDS)

This three-shot hole features a "Sahara" cross bunker which Tillinghast often employed in his par 5 designs.

The layout of this hole and the next illustrate Tillinghast's penchant for designing an opening to a green that is clearly visible from one side of a fairway (here the left), but which for an incorrectly placed tee shot

¹² Ibid: p. 51.

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becomes restricted or disappears entirely. The requirement for such a decision on the part of the golfer is a cornerstone of the "strategic" course.

The bunkers here were originally designed with a more natural look than today's manicured look, with sand worked into the grass to reproduce the look of windblown sand. (Figure 20)

LOWER HOLE 18 (PAR 5, 553 YARDS)

The back tee is located approximately where the tee for No. 5 Outlook was. The front men's tee was the tee for No. 16, Burn Hole, on the Old Course. This is another example of a terraced green with very gentle slopes to the fairway. Water, rough and trees lie along the fairway, but two perfect shots can put the player on the green.

This reachable par 5 has seen several of tournament golf's most memorable shots, including a one-iron by Jack Nicklaus in the 1967 Open, which Nicklaus ranks as one of his best shots ever. A monument marking this feat is found in the fairway on the spot where Jack Nicklaus hit this shot.

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

There are thirty-one buildings at Baltusrol Golf Club that are considered non-contributing, either because they were built after the period of significance, or because they have undergone substantial alterations and lose of historic form and fabric.

PRO SHOP (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

The pro shop was built at approximately the same time as the clubhouse (see figure 15), but it was significantly altered in the early 1970s. The original one-story structure had a "T" plan. It was expanded by with a three-bay-by-one-bay addition extending from the leg of the "T", with a ridge parallel to the bar of the "T". The original bar of the "T" was made two stories by excavating on the southeast side, to place the basement at grade. The current building is stone with stucco, and has wood simulated half-timber trim. The gabled wood shingle roof has three dormers on the northwest side of the addition. The primary entrance is on the southwest gable end of the addition, and is protected by a gabled portico supported on wood posts.

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CADDY HOUSE (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

The late-twentieth-century caddy house is a brick structure with stucco and half-timber wood trim and a wood shingle roof. The primary roof ridge is parallel to the drive, with a symmetrically-placed projecting cross gable center bay. The entrance is set back at the primary wall plane, but within the projecting bay on its south side.

PGA 87TH TOURNAMENT ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

This temporary pre-fabricated metal building with a five-bay façade, symmetrically-located wood steps and a flat roof was erected in 2004 at the side of the parking lot to house the preparations for the PGA tournament to be held at Baltusrol in 2005.

GOLF CART BARN (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

The golf cart barn is a large one-story building with gable roof concealed in the trees at the base of Baltusrol Mountain behind the clubhouse parking lot. The structure has an overhead door in each gable end, flanked on one side by a personnel door. The exterior walls are stucco with decorative wood half-timber details, and the roof is clad with fiberglass shingles.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

The administration building, designed by the Behrle Group and constructed in 2003, is a two-story structure, thirteen bays by two bays, of split-faced concrete masonry unit on the first floor and stucco and decorative half-timber trim on the second floor of the primary northwest facade. A slightly-projecting bay with a cross gable roof is located one bay in from each end, and contains four bays. The centrally placed entrance is protected by a gabled portico supported on diagonal braces. The building is built into a slope, making it three stories on the southeast façade.

MAINTENANCE GARAGE (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

The maintenance garage is a three bay by four bay pre-fabricated metal structure on a concrete masonry unit base about seven courses high. The building has seven overhead doors, and a shallow sloped gable roof.

MAINTENANCE GARAGE (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

A second maintenance garage is contiguous to the one described above. This structure has a shallow-sloped gable roof with the ridge perpendicular to the ridge of the previously-described garage, with two overhead doors

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located in the gable end. The pre-fabricated metal upper section rests on a concrete masonry unit base about fourteen courses high. On the north side, an open shed roof, angled up away from the building, protects open bins for material storage.

MAINTENANCE STORAGE (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

The maintenance storage building has an overhead door and a personnel door in the side parallel to the ridge of the shallow-sloped gable roof. The building is primarily concrete unit masonry, with metal clad covering the gable ends and the upper foot of structure under the eaves on the bearing walls.

IRRIGATION SYSTEM WELL PUMP HOUSE (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

The irrigation system well pump house is a wood-frame structure clad with clapboards. The eave line on the side walls is approximately three feet above grade. The steeply-sloped gable roof is clad with fiberglass shingles. The entrance door is centered on a gable end; to the left of the door is a screened and louvered vent opening.

CENTRAL IRRIGATION PUMP HOUSE (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

The recently-constructed central irrigation pump house is constructed of split faced concrete masonry unit with a fiberglass shingle clad gable roof. An overhead door and louvered vent are located on the gable end, and a personnel door is on the side wall. A vinyl clad vent pierces the roof slope contiguous to the ridge.

IRRIGATION SYSTEM WELL PUMP HOUSE (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

The site contains two irrigation system well pump houses constructed of 8" by 8" concrete masonry unit laid in a grid pattern with shallow-sloped shed roofs. The metal entrance door is located on the front façade.

HALF-WAY HOUSE (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

The site contains two half-way houses, which provide restrooms and a snack bar for players. The dominate feature is a relatively low-sloped hip roof, clad with wood shingles and with deeply overhanging eaves. The structures are concrete unite masonry. Each restroom has a separate entrance, one on the front and one on the rear façade. On the front façade, the center bay consists of three contiguous windows, with a glass door to the snack area on the right balancing the recessed restroom door on the left.

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SHELTER (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

Five shelters are dispersed throughout the site. Four stone pillars support a wood shingle clad shallow pyramidal roof. Interior vertical board partitions are aligned below the ridges of the roof, dividing the shelter into four triangular spaces, open on the third side. Continuous wood benches are attached to the interior partitions.

IRRIGATION CONTROL HOUSE (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

The controls for the irrigation system are located in eleven structures dispersed throughout the site. Each concrete masonry unit structure has a shallow sloped shed roof. The roof has a deep overhang on the front elevation, supported by extensions of the side walls. The resulting space, open on the front and further ventilated by wood grills at the top of the side walls, is intended as a shelter. The metal entrance door to the control room is on the front façade.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD UTILITY BUILDING (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

The City of Springfield utility building, located just inside the secondary entrance on Hillside Avenue, is a gabled-roof wood frame structure, clad with vertically-scored plywood, on a concrete masonry unit foundation. The double metal entrance door is centered on the gable end.

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Baltusrol Golf Club, organized in 1895, with a clubhouse constructed in 1909 and two golf courses constructed between 1918 and 1926, is an exceptional example of Landscape Architecture for the design of the Upper and Lower courses by A. W. Tillinghast, a seminal figure in golf course design and the development of the strategic course. The Tudor-revival clubhouse designed by Chester H. Kirk in 1909 also contributes to the significance of the resource in the area of Architecture. In addition, Baltusrol Golf Club has significance on the national level in the area of Recreation, as one of the early outstanding golf clubs in the country, and a continuing venue for national tournaments throughout its history.

Baltusrol Golf Club is significant primarily for the design of its two courses by A. W. Tillinghast, under Criterion C. Tillingast was one of the first designers of "strategic" courses, as opposed to the traditional "penal" courses,¹ and he was particularly adept at harmonizing the course design with the natural landscape. Baltusrol's two courses are outstanding examples of Tillinghast's use of natural features to create greens and hazards. The two courses remain fundamentally unchanged from Tillinghast's design, with modifications made in response to changes in the game and equipment. Baltusrol was an important milestone in Tillinghast's career, and in later advertisements he styled himself as the "Creator of Baltusrol."

A. W. Tillinghast (1874 - 1942) started life as the spoiled son of a wealthy Philadelphia family who never finished a single school he attended. As a flamboyant young man, golf became his passion, and he became a multi-faceted participant in the world of golf: as a gifted photographer, as an author of humorous fiction about golf, as a miniature golf course/driving range entrepreneur, and as a respectable player. It was not until he was invited in 1909 by a wealthy 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, that he found his true calling as a golf course architect.² Over the next

¹ In a penal course design, there is only one path from the tee to the hole, and any deviation from this is "penalized" by confrontation with a hazard such as a bunker or a water feature. In the strategic course, there is more than one path, 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.

² Reportedly, Tillinghast obtained the commission when his father suggested to his friend C.C. Worthington, of the Worthington Pump Company and original developer of Shawnee, that

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decade he designed several notable courses, which would come to have national recognition. In Texas, he designed the Brackenridge Park municipal course, which would become a regular fixture on the fledgling professional golfers tour, hosting the Texas Open. In California, he designed the San Francisco Golf Club, which today is rated as one of the best courses in the world. He was also active in Florida designing several courses. And in New Jersey he designed Shackamaxon and Somerset Hills, which is also rated as one of the best in the world.

He was just hitting his stride as an architect when he was given the commission for Baltusrol. Baltusrol made his reputation, and he spent the 1920s in great demand; notable courses from this period include Winged Foot, Mamaroneck, NY; Ridgewood, Ridgewood, NJ; Quaker Ridge, Scarsdale, NY; Five Farms East, Lutherville, MD; Newport, Newport RI; and Bethpage Black, Farmingdale, NY. When the Depression put an end to golf course construction, he became a course inspector for the PGA, of which he had been one of the founders. He eventually lost his home in Harrington Park, NJ in bankruptcy, and moved to California, where he and his wife operated an antiques shop stocked with the contents of their former home. While in California he again tried to make a living as a golf course architect, in association with William P. "Billy" Bell; the attempt had limited success. In 1940 he suffered a heart attack, following which he moved to Toledo, Ohio to live with his daughter. He succumbed to a second heart attack in 1942 at the age of 68.

A. W. Tillinghast developed and promoted the concept of "the course beautiful," where natural features are incorporated as greens, bunkers and natural hazards; his regard for natural appearance led to a corresponding aversion for straight lines and right angles. His designs for the Upper and Lower Courses at Baltusrol reflect the principles he espoused; his work at Baltusrol gave him the opportunity to demonstrate his philosophy of design, and it became the first manifestation of his philosophy that made his career.

Rather than the ruler-straight fairways that he detested, at Baltusrol, Tillinghast designed fairways that twist and turn around hazards and roughs. "On the Lower Course, he took as his models the gentle undulations of the meadow land, and on the Upper Course the golf holes are at peace with the mountain. There are a few - but only a very few - fairways cut in a straight line, but everywhere that Tillinghast could find a natural feature, even the slightest jutting undulation, he used it to create elbows and a twisting line. Where there

his son would like to try his hand at designing the new course to be added to the original nine holes.

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was no natural feature handy, he constructed bunkers and mounds to give the fairway the shape he was after..."³

One of Tillinghast's innovative ideas was to design tees that were basically large level areas, providing various opportunities for placing tee-markers, instead of the small, mathematically precise tees that were common previously. Tillinghast's tees were sloped very gently into the surrounding landscape so they would blend harmoniously.

Another characteristic of a Tillinghast design is a tee situated to feature a majestic specimen tree; this is particularly true at Baltusrol on the Upper Course. It was his philosophy that "An honest old tree can be very sympathetic and comforting if the golfer will take the time to look into its serenely complacent face and feel that way about it."⁴

In Tillinghast's time greens tended to be flat, sunken areas in the fairways that were not visible from afar, and that collected water. Tillinghast chose to use natural contours wherever possible; he constructed greens with "pleasing undulations which are...above <all> else harmonious with natural surroundings."⁵ On the Upper Course he took advantage of natural ridges radiating from the base of the mountain; the greens he designed take their pitch and shape from the existing terrain, and are in a variety of shapes including oblong, oval, punch bowl, round and square. In his words, the greens at Baltusrol "conform with the dictates of the various strokes of golf play."⁶

Tillinghast is perhaps best known for his bunkers. The Old Course at Baltusrol had huge penal cross bunkers transversing the fairways, which was a typical design of the period. Tillinghast disapproved of the placement of such bunkers in echelon and preferred to place his bunkers in diagonals to the line of play. There is no typical Tillinghast bunker, for "the man was infatuated with bunkers and constitutionally incapable of building two that were alike."⁷ For Tillinghast, the bunker was an opportunity for an artistic creation, and each was to be designed to be harmonious with its setting. The pattern of bunkers for each hole was designed for the requirements of that hole.

³ Robert S. Trebus and Richard C. Wolffe, Jr., *Baltusrol: 100 Years*, Baltusrol Golf Club, 1995: p. 66.

⁴ Ibid: p. 68.

⁵ Ibid: p. 68.

⁶ Ibid: p. 69.

⁷ Ibid: p. 70.

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The bunkers Tillinghast designed were much rougher in appearance than is the custom today; some even had sand worked into the surrounding grass to simulate windblown sand. Over the years, the bunkers at Baltusrol were cleaned up and manicured. However, over the last decade most of the bunkers on the Upper Course have been reconstructed according to Tillinghast's designs and style.

Perhaps Tillinghast's greatest contribution to golf course design was his part in the development of the strategic course. In the early decades of golf, courses tended to follow the penal concept, in which there is only one route from tee to green, and a player is penalized for any deviation from that path. Tillinghast and his contemporary Donald Ross were innovators in the strategic layout, where a player must make a decision, weighing perhaps a shorter route against an increased risk of encountering a particular hazard.

Tillinghast's design for Baltusrol is a demonstration of a strategic plan. In Tillinghast's designs "the ultimate test was the approach to the green, the shot home, and his <complex> bunkering."⁸ For example, on many holes Tillinghast provided wide fairways, but each has a wrong side and a right side. The player must determine what strategy he wants to use to reach the green.

On most holes, Tillinghast allows 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, the green is surrounded by bunkers, which must be carried.

One final element of Tillinghast's design at Baltusrol is what is considered to be his deviousness. He removed trees and located bunkers to make the correct distance to a hole deceptive. He also tilted putting surfaces in a manner that sends a ball in an unanticipated direction. Another tactic was to design greens so that only the top of the flag is visible from the fairway, or where the green is concealed behind a rise of land unless the ball is hit far enough.

Baltusrol Golf Club is nationally significant under Criterion A for its important place in golf history in the United States in the first half of the twentieth century. Baltusrol was founded in 1895 by Louis Keller, founder and arbiter of the New York Social Register, at the beginning of the national craze for golf, when there were fewer than eighty golf courses in the U.S. (five years later there were over 1000). Baltusrol hosted a national championship in every decade

⁸ Ibid: p. 72.

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of the twentieth century except one, a unique record.⁹ Oakmont Country Club in Allegheny County, PA, and Merion Golf Club in Delaware County, PA join Baltusrol in a three-way dead heat for the greatest number of major national championships hosted.¹⁰ Following the 2005 PGA Championship at Baltusrol, the club, with its fifteen previous USGA Championships, will be tied with Oakmont Country Club (thirteen USGA Championships and three PGA Championships) and Merion Golf Club (sixteen USGA Championships).

Though Baltusrol's importance in the history of golf began with its first nine-hole course in 1895, its Period of Significance, based on the extant physical fabric of the clubhouse and courses, begins in 1909. That is the year that the current clubhouse was constructed to replace the first, a converted farmhouse, which was destroyed by fire. Baltusrol's national significance as a golf venue is continuous to the present, but the end of the Period of Significance is set at 1954, when it hosted the U.S. Open that was the first national golf championship to be televised nationally. That Baltusrol was chosen is believed to be a coincidence, though possibly fostered in part by the club's proximity to New York City. This event was pivotal in the history of golf in the United States. Televising the sport greatly increased its popularity, marking the beginning of the second of three major spikes in popular interest in the game, which resulted in a major increase in the number of participants nationwide.^{11,12}

Golf courses are evolving designed landscapes, changing in response to growing membership and changes in the game and equipment. Baltusrol is an excellent example of this organic development. It began with a nine-hole course now referred to as the First Course (1895) and progressed through the Expanded First Course (eighteen holes, 1897); the combined Short and Long Courses (both eighteen holes with a total of twenty-two greens, 1898, figure 4); and the Old Course (eighteen holes, 1900, figure 5). The Old Course was revised and improved year by year (figure 6), particularly in preparation for the 1915 USGA Open, and again over a period from 1916 to 1918 (figure 7).

⁹ The record will continue in the twenty-first century: Baltusrol has been selected to host the PGA Championship in 2005.

¹⁰ Oakmont and Merion remain relatively unchanged from their original designs in the first and second decades of the twentieth century, respectively.

¹¹ The other two major spikes in golf popularity were the result of British golfer Harry Vardon's demonstration tour of the United States in the early years of the twentieth century, and Tiger Woods' ascendancy in the sport coinciding with the inception of The Golf Channel, broadcasting golf twenty-four hours a day, at the turn of the twenty-first century.

¹² Telephone conversation between Penelope Watson and Andrew Mutch, former director of the USGA Golf Museum, 12 October 2004.

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The most sweeping change, and the most important to Baltusrol's reputation and significance, was made when the nationally-active golf course designer A. W. Tillinghast was retained in 1918 to expand Baltusrol's one course into two, the Upper and the Lower, keeping a playable course open at all times throughout construction (figure 8). The decision to purchase more land from Louis Keller and expand to two courses was instigated by a growing membership, which was leading to congestion on the course. The course construction took six years and cost \$180,000, though the official opening was in June 1922, before fine-tuning of the courses was complete.

The courses have been modified over the years to keep them current as the game of golf has evolved, but changes have been respectful of Tillinghast's original design. Modifications made in mid-century by Robert Trent Jones, Sr., the most outstanding golf course architect of the mid-twentieth century, contribute to the significance of the resource.

Robert Trent Jones was born in England in 1906, and came with his parents to live in East Rochester, New York at the age of five. He began caddying, and then playing golf, when a teenager.¹³ "He became the first person to study expressly for a career as a golf designer. He fashioned his own program of study at Cornell University, drawing upon courses in landscape, architecture, agronomy, horticulture, hydraulics, surveying, public speaking and economics."¹⁴ Jones was unfortunate in trying to start a career in golf course design at the start of the Depression, and it was not until after World War II that conditions allowed his career to flourish.

Jones worked on Peachtree in Atlanta with Bobby Jones in 1948, which was the first course to manifest the "broad-shouldered, heavily sculpted power golf look that defined the postwar years."¹⁵ He called his style the "heroic school" of course design, which he saw as a combination of the "penal school" and the "strategic school."¹⁶ He redesigned Oakland Hills - South Course for the 1951 U.S. Open, making his reputation as "The Open Doctor." From his office in Montclair, New Jersey, Jones went on to design 450 courses in forty-five states

¹³ American National Biography Online website: <http://www.anborg/articles/19/19-00941-article.html>.

¹⁴ Sports Illustrated website:
<http://sportsillustrated.cnn.com/golfonline/travel/architects/rtjones.html>.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ American National Biography Online website.

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and twenty-nine foreign countries in a career that lasted into the 1990s.¹⁷ He died at his home in Fort Lauderdale, Florida in 2000.¹⁸

Robert Trent Jones' mandate when hired by Baltusrol in 1948 was to make the Lower course fairer for the average player and more difficult for the more proficient player. Jones lengthened the course by four hundred yards to keep it competitive in a game that was becoming increasingly high-powered as a result of improved course conditions, longer and more consistent golf balls, and precision manufactured and balanced steel shaft clubs. He added fairway bunkers to require greater accuracy off the tee, rearranged strategic sand near greens, and eliminated bunkers that no longer created a hazard because of generally increased driving distances.

"Jones' most conspicuous changes were made to the beautiful fourth hole and the dogleg seventh. In both cases he enlarged the greens to receive longer shots. The fourth was lengthened by nearly 70 yards with two tees of 160 yards and 194 yards. The elbow of the seventh was sharpened with an alternate tee on the right. This hole was also reduced from a short par 5 to a maximum par 4 of 470 yards for Open competition.

"In designing the fourth hole, Tillinghast has used a pond that requires an absolute over-the-water carry to the green. Jones enhanced and strengthened the hole with a longer carry, a terraced green, and a narrow extension of the putting surface backed by bunkers. Both before and after Jones' modernization, four Lower has consistently been ranked as one of the best par 3's in the world."¹⁹

Baltusrol has become increasingly appreciative of the importance of the Tillinghast legacy of which it is a steward. In order to preserve and benefit from that legacy, within the last decade, the Upper and Lower courses have been restored by Rees Jones, son of Robert Trent Jones, to a configuration very close to Tillinghast's original design.

The Rees Jones Master Plan remained true to the original design. No new greens were built, no new holes were routed, and no mounds were added. Nothing was done to change or alter the original design intent. In fact, hundreds of Tillie's design details on green sizes, approaches to the green and bunker edging were restored. In the words of Rees Jones:

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Dave Anderson, "Robert Trent Jones Sr., Golf Course Architect Who Made Mark on U.S. Open, Is Dead at 93," *New York Times*, 16 June 2000.

¹⁹ Ibid. p. 80-81.

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Union County, New Jersey

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Section number 8 Page 8

"We went back to past records to find as much of Tillinghast's original concepts for the courses as possible. We reinstated pin positions on greens and the open fairway approaches into greens that he spent so much of his energy perfecting. We also extended tees back and shifted fairways to bring original hazards back into play. In Baltusrol, Tillinghast left the world a pair of golf courses that have multiple shot options requiring a premeditated strategy. The Upper course is tighter and requires more finesse; the Lower is a bold, demanding course. Our work has been an effort to reinstate the definition, the fairness and the challenge that Tillinghast courses are famous for."

One of the features of Tillie's genius in the Baltusrol design is the expandability he built into it. Back in 1919, when he was designing the Upper and Lower courses, Tillinghast had the foresight to realize that his design would not stand the test of time if it could not be lengthened. He wrote at the time:

"In these days of long flying balls we are forced to insure the future values of the various holes against even more lively balls than those of the present. A few years since, a course which measured up to six thousand yards was regarded as a thoroughly satisfactory, championship test. Now we are creeping up to sixty-five and sixty-six hundred yard totals from the back teeing grounds, with the average daily play several hundred yards less. Holes of four hundred and twenty-five yards once were regarded as long two-shoters. Today we are adding fifty yards to this length because of the constant introduction of longer flying balls."

Tillie's answer to this design dilemma was in the placement of the teeing ground. He demonstrated this principal in the following commentary and sketch:

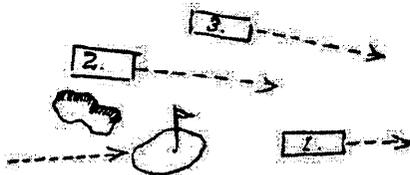
"A plain little sketch may be worthy of a place upon this page. The drawing is intended to provide a construction 'Don't.' A putting green is shown with the next teeing ground placed directly behind it. This fault is not encountered frequently on courses of the highest class but often upon those built in the days when the golf architect did not keep in mind so many details as now.

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SKETCH-B.

"In the case of teeing ground, marked 1, there can be no lengthening of the hole from that end, but by building on the side as in the cases of 2 and 3, the hole may be lengthened without serious inconvenience.

"We must endeavor to make our modern courses as elastic as possible, and when we are forced to lengthen out it is far more economical to build new teeing grounds and hazards than to construct new putting greens".

With this expandable design, Tillie's Upper was lengthened by nearly 230 yards, from 6,756 yards in 1993 to just under 7,000 yards from the pro tees. The Lower Course, which will be hosting the PGA Championship in August of 2005, now measures 7,400 from the professional tees.

A very important point about both the Upper and Lower's expansion in length is that it was not done solely for the sake of length. It was done after a careful analysis by Rees Jones of the requirements of modern play, the design intent of each hole and the overall balance in the lengths of all eighteen golf holes. In every case, the added distance enhanced the shot value from the tee and from the approach to the green. Like his father before him, who said, "What I did at Baltusrol, I believe, was faithful to the Tillinghast concept," Rees has said "I'd like to imagine that Tillie would be proud if he stood on the terrace today overlooking his creation."

Many other great courses by the designers from the so-called "Golden Age of Golf Course Design" are not so fortunate. They were not designed with Tillie's expandability feature. Consequently, they cannot be lengthened much at all for today's "long flying" ball, or, when they are lengthened or modernized, the original design is radically altered by rebuilding greens and rerouting golf holes. Thus Baltusrol Lower and Upper are essentially classic Tillinghast designs that can still host the competitions of the best amateur and professional golfers in the world.

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The Baltusrol clubhouse is the second element in the equation that provides Baltusrol's design significance. Chester H. Kirk, a Philadelphia-educated architect who had primarily designed residences and stores in his native city before moving to New York, was a member of Baltusrol Golf Club when he was asked to design a new clubhouse in spring of 1909, after the original clubhouse was destroyed by fire (figures 9, 10, and 11). The massive structure was designed in a matter of weeks, and construction begun in June. Baltusrol Golf Club clubhouse is architecturally significant as a richly-designed Tudor Revival structure, built at the peak of clubhouse construction and an outstanding example of its genre.

Chester H. Kirk (1869 - ?) received a BS in Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1891, and the next year studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. He specialized in residential architecture while practicing in Philadelphia, where he was associated with H. G. Kimball and Horace W. Sellers in designing the Pelham and Overbrook neighborhoods for developer Wendell & Smith. It is not known when he moved to New York, but the record of his activity in Philadelphia ends in 1903; he is presumed to have been living in northern New Jersey or New York City when he designed Baltusrol clubhouse, as he was a member of the club. A letter in the files of the American Institute of Architects written in 1914 discusses his residency in New York. By 1924 he was living and working in Helena, MT, and by 1931 he had moved to Los Angeles, CA.

Kirk was a prolific designer in the first years of his career. Most of his projects were dwellings in Philadelphia and its suburbs, but he was also listed as architect for a bank at 401 Walnut Street (demolished), Green's Hotel at 729-735 Chestnut Street (demolished), a store on the southeast corner of 13th and Locust, and a factory on the northwest corner of North 10th and Lombard.²⁰ A Craftsman bungalow he designed at 501 N. Park Street in Helena, Montana, now owned by the Young Women's Christian Association, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.²¹ Though he does not have a reputation as an exceptional architect, based on the Baltusrol clubhouse and surviving photographs of his other work, he appears to have been a highly competent professional.

Backing into the hills behind it, and facing the sweep of the courses in front, Baltusrol clubhouse looks very like a British manor house to which it was intended to allude. Baltusrol clubhouse was called by *Golf Digest* in 1989 the

²⁰ www.philadelphiabuildings.org, website of Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Project, 2003.

²¹ NR Reference Number 84000569.

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"second best in the world" after the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews in Scotland.

When Baltusrol Golf Club was formed in 1895, it applied for Allied membership in the United States Golf Association, and soon became part of the governing body of the game of golf along with nineteen other clubs, five of which were charter members.

Though in the beginning golf was a sport of the well-to-do, Keller designed his club to be inclusive to a much greater degree than other contemporary facilities; the initiation fee and dues were initially kept low to encourage participation. From the beginning, Baltusrol encouraged the participation of women. Eight women were listed as "patronesses" on the original invitation for membership, and several women played on opening day in October 1895. The first national championship played at Baltusrol was the Women's Amateurs in 1901, a tournament which the club had sought assiduously.

Over its hundred-and-ten-year history Baltusrol and its membership have reflected the history of this country and the membership policies of country club life in American society. During the 1970s, Baltusrol reviewed its membership policies, which at that time could have been interpreted as exclusionary, and eliminated any restrictive policies. For more than a quarter century, Baltusrol has enjoyed a non-exclusionary membership policy.

Over the years, Baltusrol has hosted prominent figures apart from the world of golf. In 1907 King Edward VII played on the Baltusrol course. Baltusrol became the first golf club to host a U.S. President when William Howard Taft visited in April 1912; he played a round of golf and had lunch in a private dining room.

In addition to the total of fifteen USGA national tournaments it has hosted, Baltusrol has hosted dozens of regional professional and amateur championships. Of the national tournaments, seven were U.S. Open Championships, in 1903, 1915, 1936, 1954, 1967, 1980, and 1993. The other eight USGA Championships played on Baltusrol's courses include four U.S. Amateurs (1904, 1926, 1946 and 2000), two Women's Opens (1961 and 1985) and two Women's Amateur Championships (1901 and 1911).

Baltusrol continues to preserve and maintain its facilities with a goal of hosting of golf tournaments of national prominence. In addition, the history of these championships, and the history of Baltusrol Golf Club, are memorialized throughout the clubhouse and golf courses.

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Baltusrol Golf Club
Union Co., NJ

Section number 9 Page 1

Baltusrol Golf Club Archives, clipping and photograph collections.

Green, Robert, and Brian Morgan, *Classic Holes of Golf*, Prentice Hall Press, New York, New York: 1989.

Philadelphia Architects and Buildings website: www.philadelphiabuildings.org.

Seelig, Pat; *Historic Golf Courses of America*, Taylor Publishing Company, Dallas, Texas: 1994.

Trebus, Robert S., and Richard C. Wolffe, Jr., *Baltusrol: 100 Years*, Baltusrol Golf Club: 1995.

Wolffe, Richard C., Jr., "Restoring a Masterwork: Tillinghast's Baltusrol," The Tillinghast Association website:
www.tillinghast.net.

Wolffe, Richard C., Jr., "The Life and Times of A. W. Tillinghast," The Tillinghast Association website:
www.tillinghast.net.

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Union Co., NJ

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of Baltusrol Golf Club are equivalent to Block 1605 Lot 1 on the Springfield, NJ tax map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are the legal boundaries of Baltusrol Golf Club.

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Baltusrol Golf Club
Union County, New Jersey

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2

UTMs continued:

Zone 18

5) 556812
4505188

6) 557218
4506062

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB
UNION COUNTY, NJ

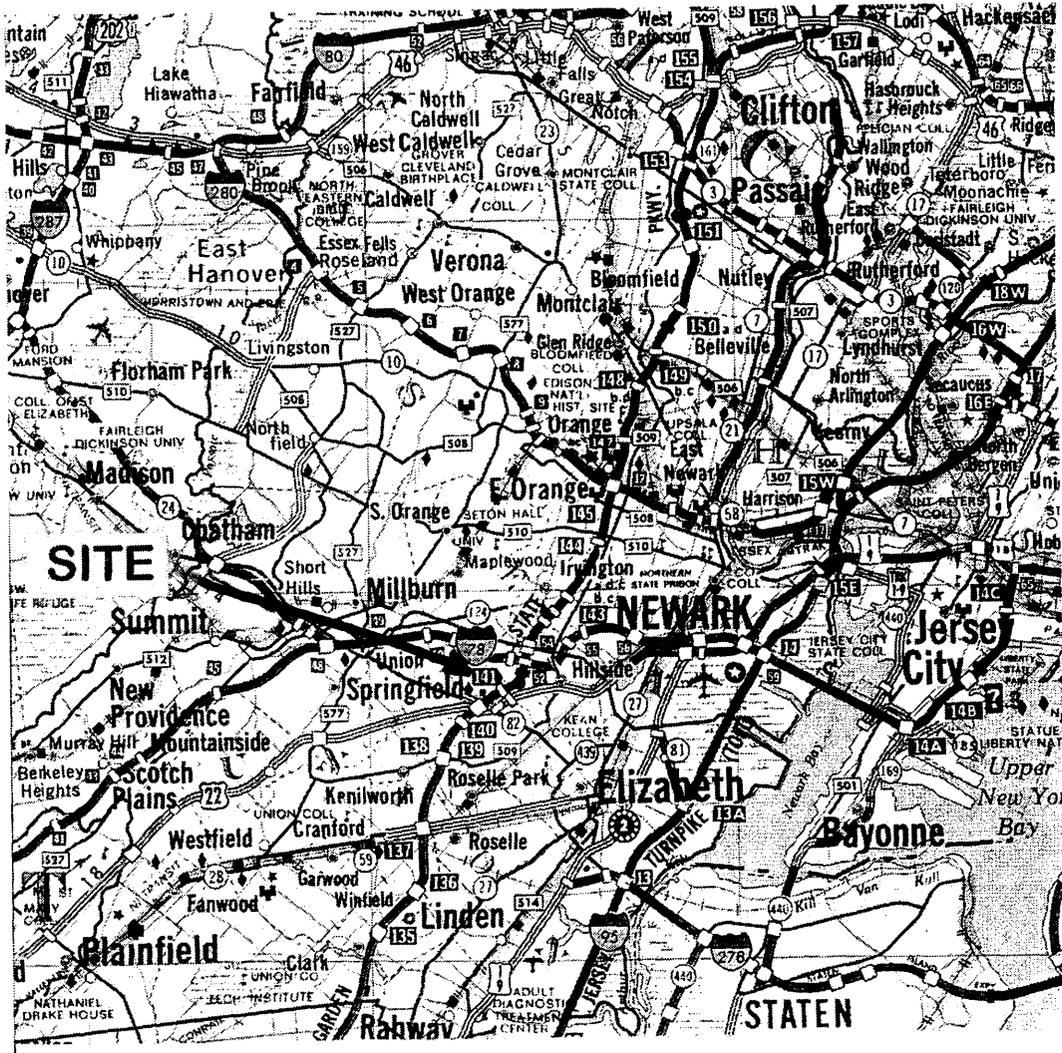


Figure 1

AREA LOCATION MAP

Scale: 1 inch = 4 miles



Figure 3

AERIAL PHOTO OF SITE
Boundary marked with dotted line
Top of photo is towards northwest

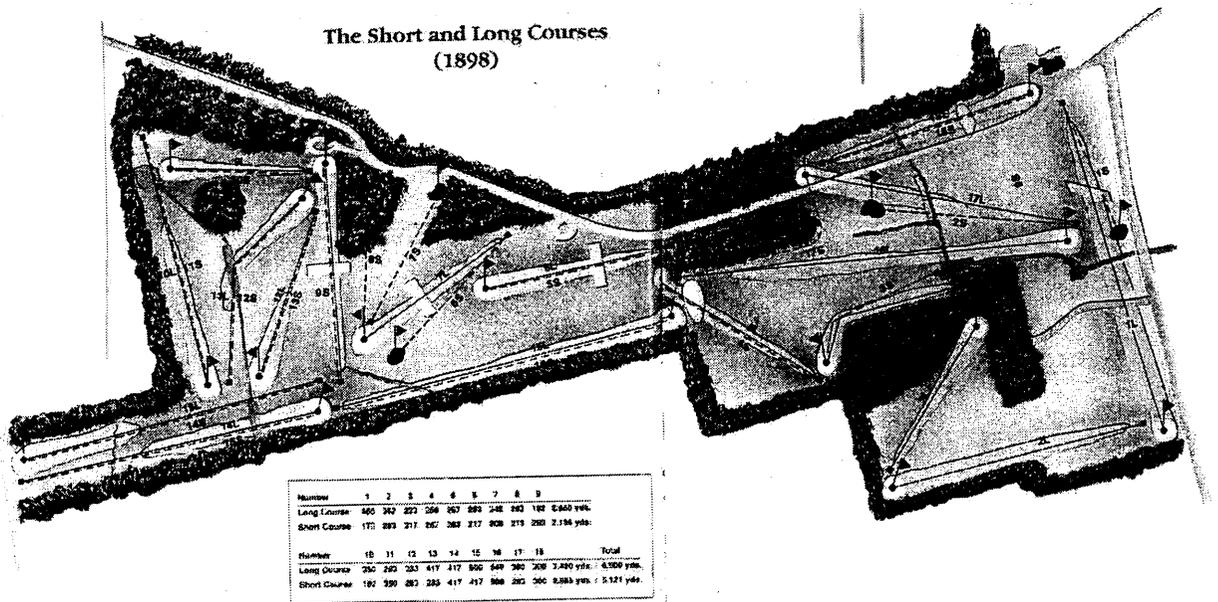


Figure 4

SHORT AND LONG COURSE IN 1898
Scale: None

The Old Course (1900)

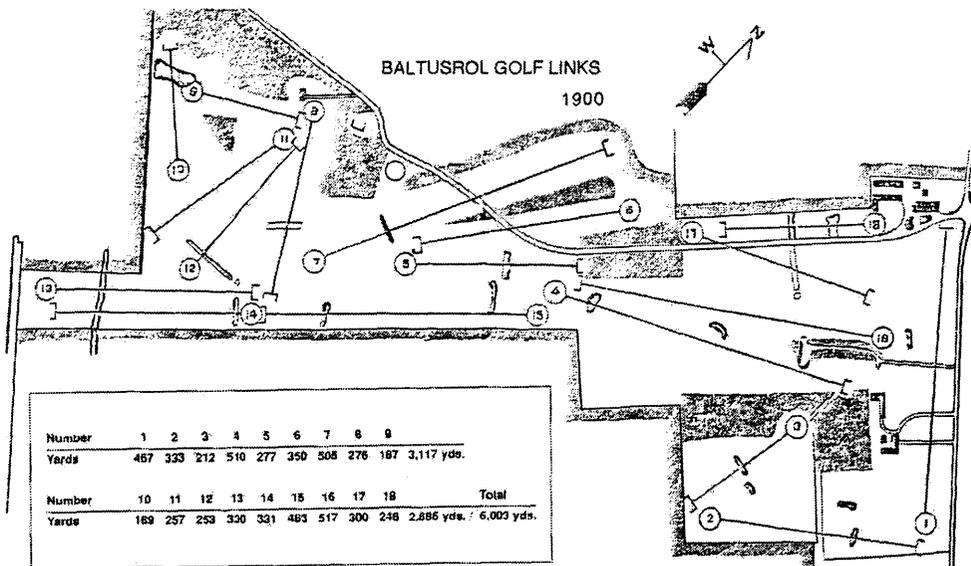


Figure 5

OLD COURSE IN 1900
Scale: None

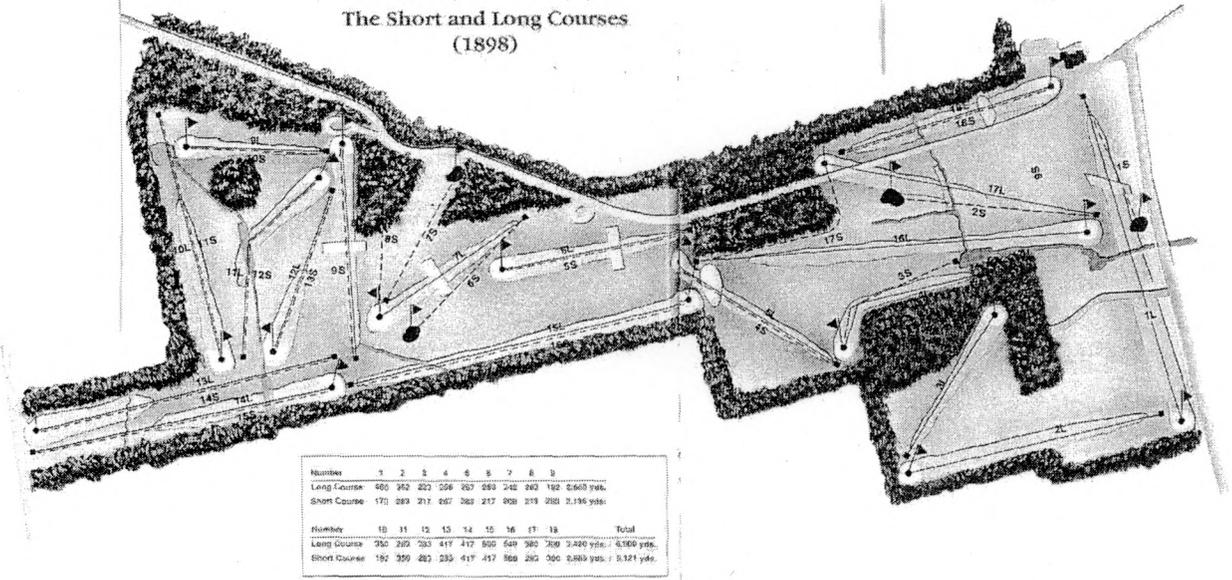


Figure 4

SHORT AND LONG COURSE IN 1898
Scale: None

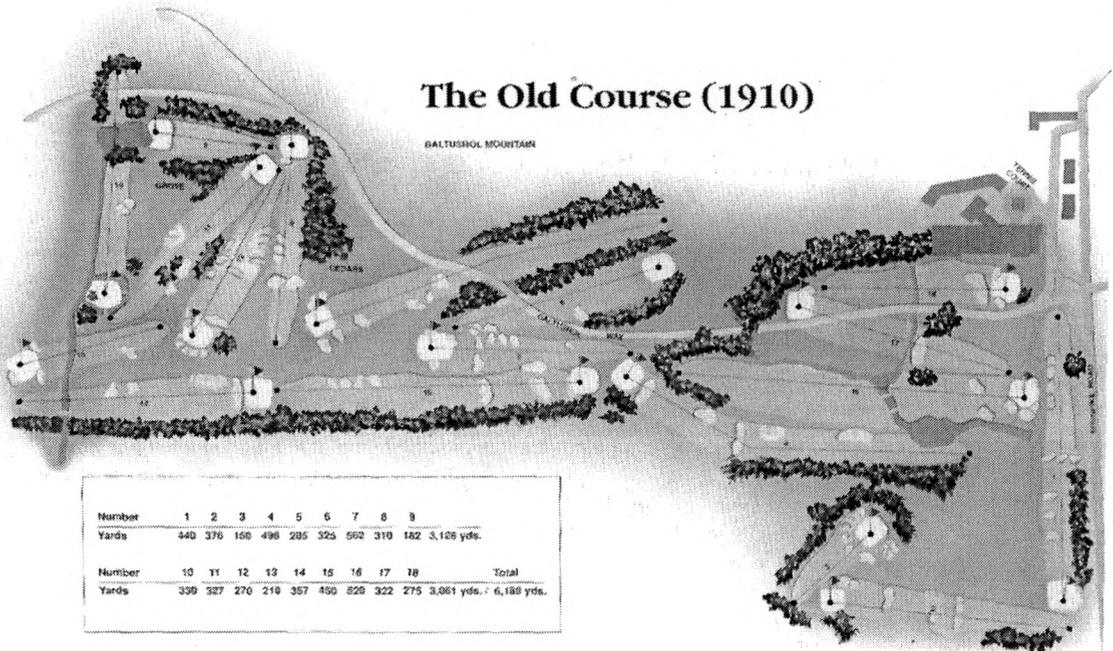


Figure 6

COURSE IN 1910
Scale: None

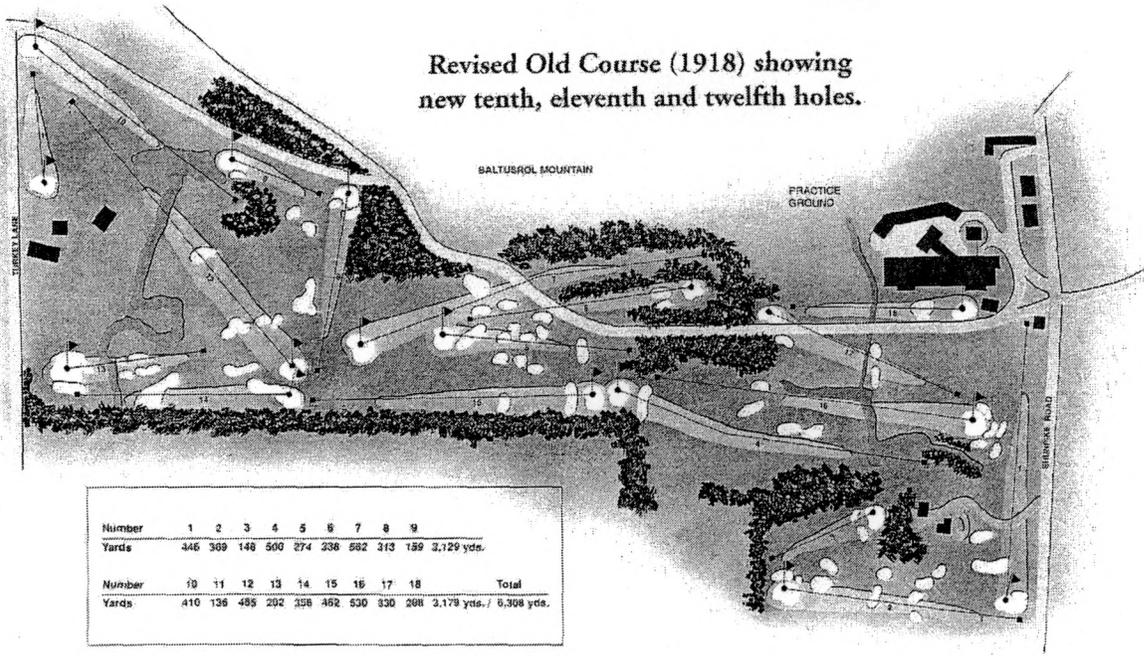


Figure 7

REVISED OLD COURSE IN 1918
Scale: None

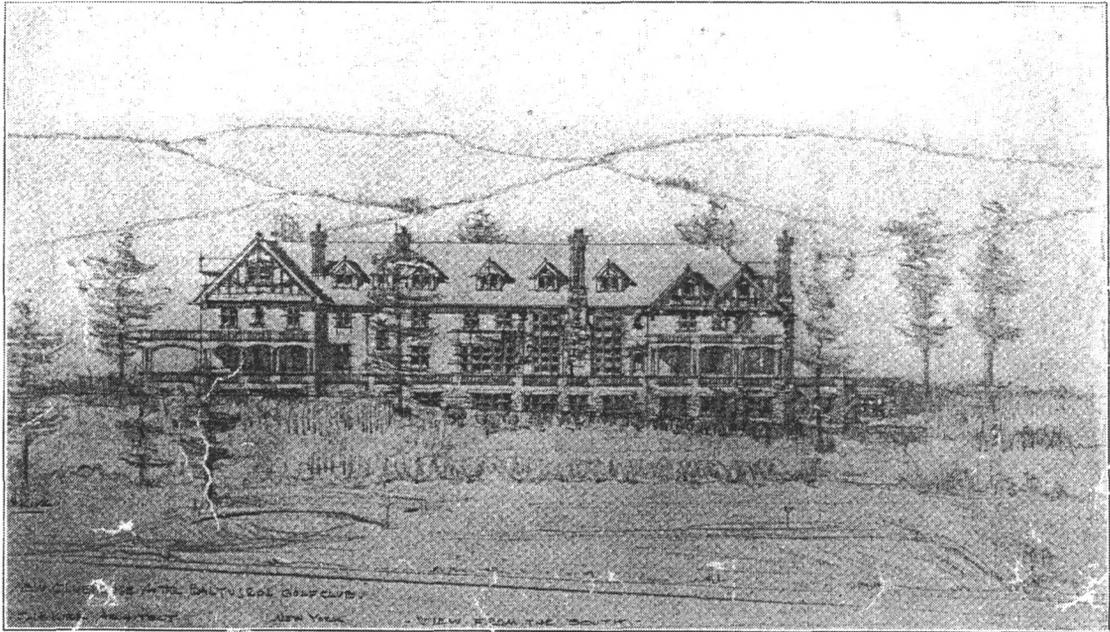


Figure 9

ORIGINAL ELEVATION RENDERING BY CHESTER H. KIRK, ARCHITECT
1909

Photo: Baltusrol Golf Club Archives

**BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB
UNION COUNTY, NJ**

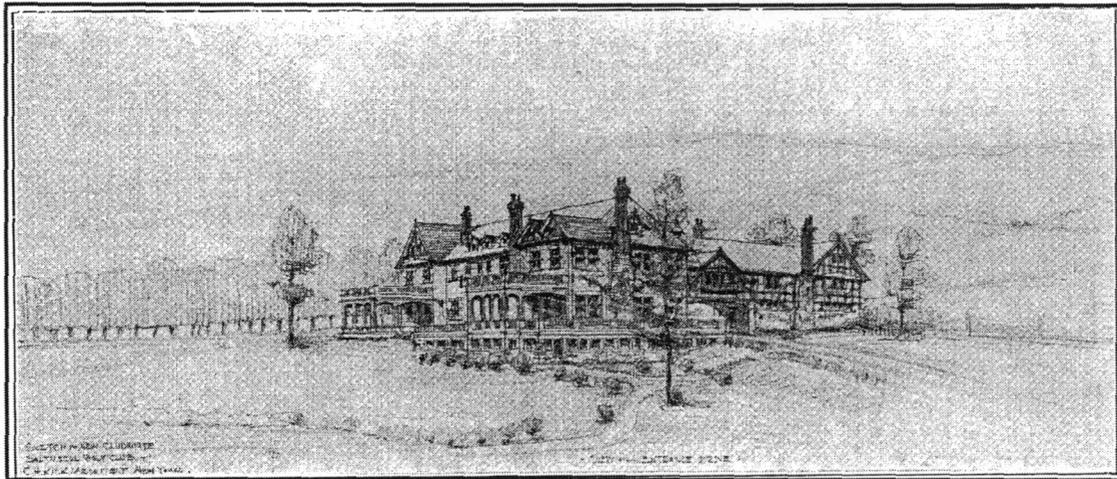


Figure 10

ORIGINAL PERSPECTIVE RENDERING BY CHESTER H. KIRK, ARCHITECT
1909

Photo: Baltusrol Golf Club Archives

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB
UNION COUNTY, NJ

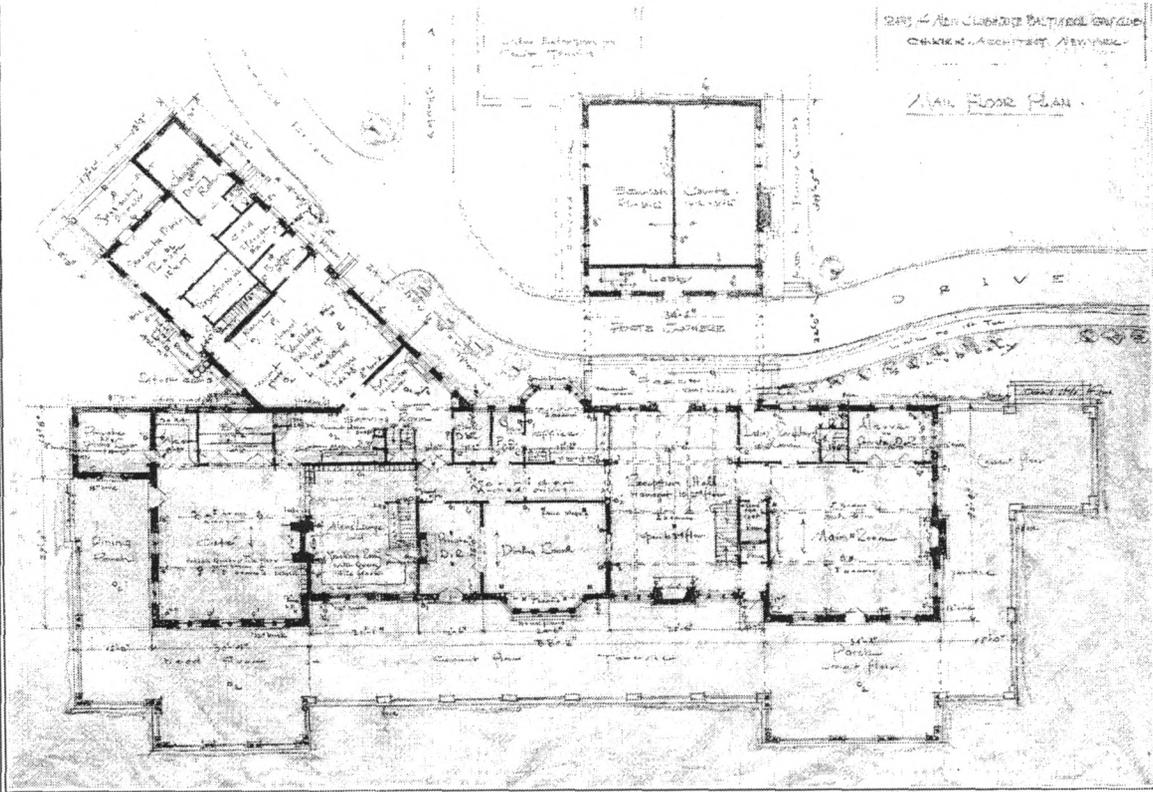


Figure 11

ORIGINAL FIRST FLOOR PLAN BY CHESTER H. KIRK, ARCHITECT
1909

Photo: Baltusrol Golf Club Archives

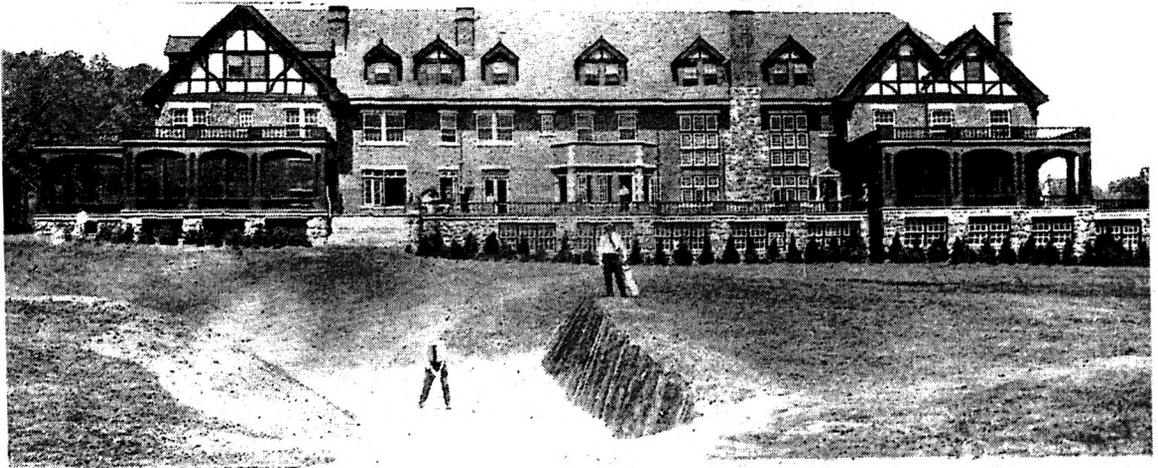


Figure 12

SOUTHEAST FAÇADE AND POT BUNKER FORMED DURING CLUBHOUSE CONSTRUCTION
c. 1920

Photo: Baltusrol Golf Club Archives

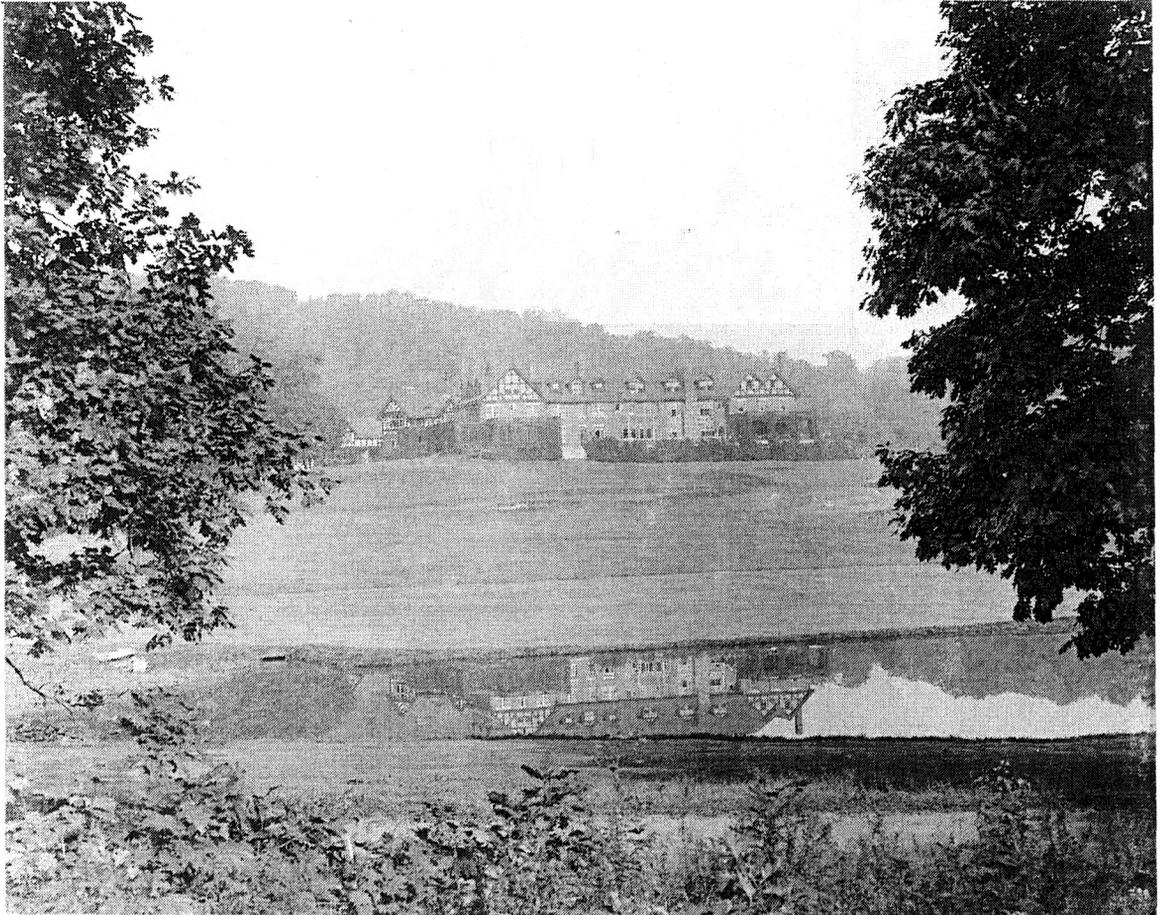


Figure 13

CLUBHOUSE LOOKING NORTH
After 1915, before 1928

Photo: Baltusrol Golf Club Archives

**BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB
UNION COUNTY, NJ**



Figure 14

CLUBHOUSE LOOKING NORTH
After 1915, before 1928

Photo: Baltusrol Golf Club Archives

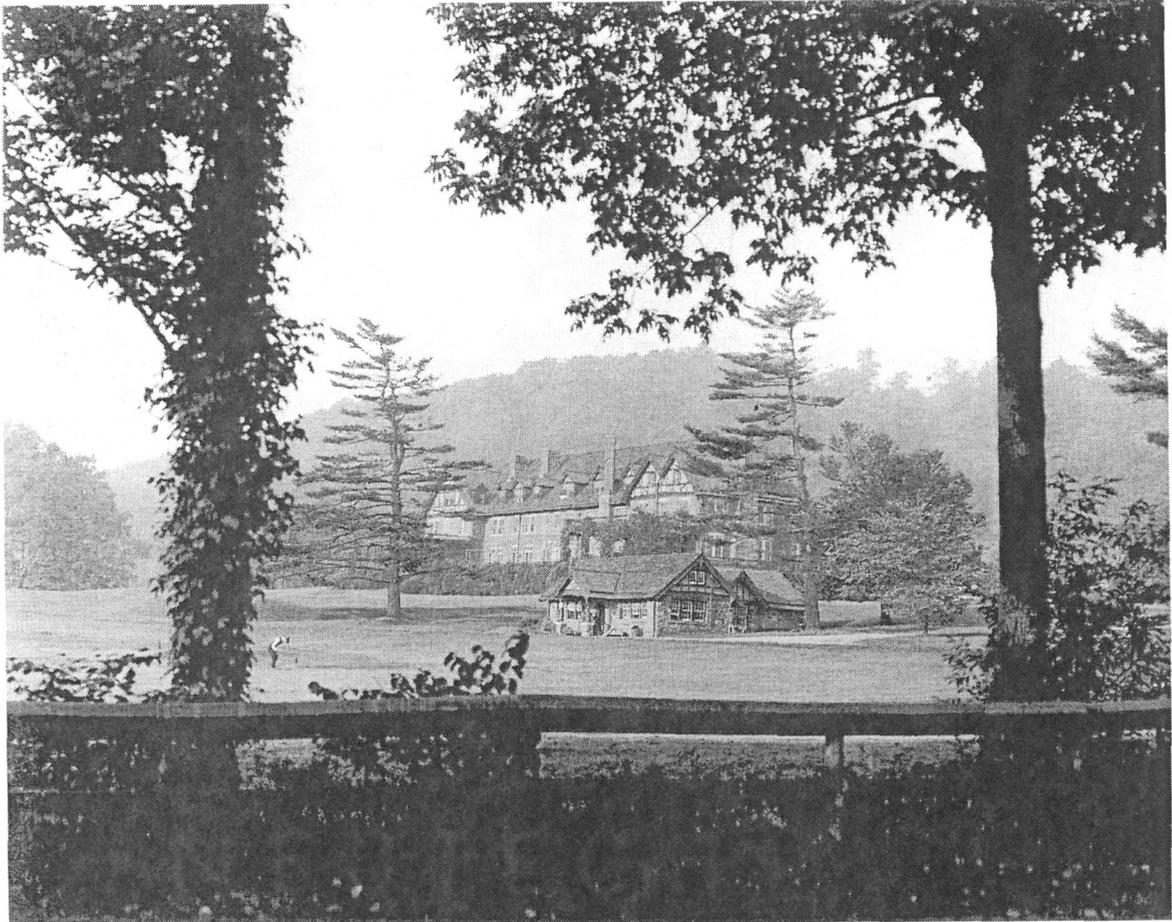


Figure 15

CLUBHOUSE AND PRO SHOP LOOKING WEST
c. 1915

Photo: Baltusrol Golf Club Archives

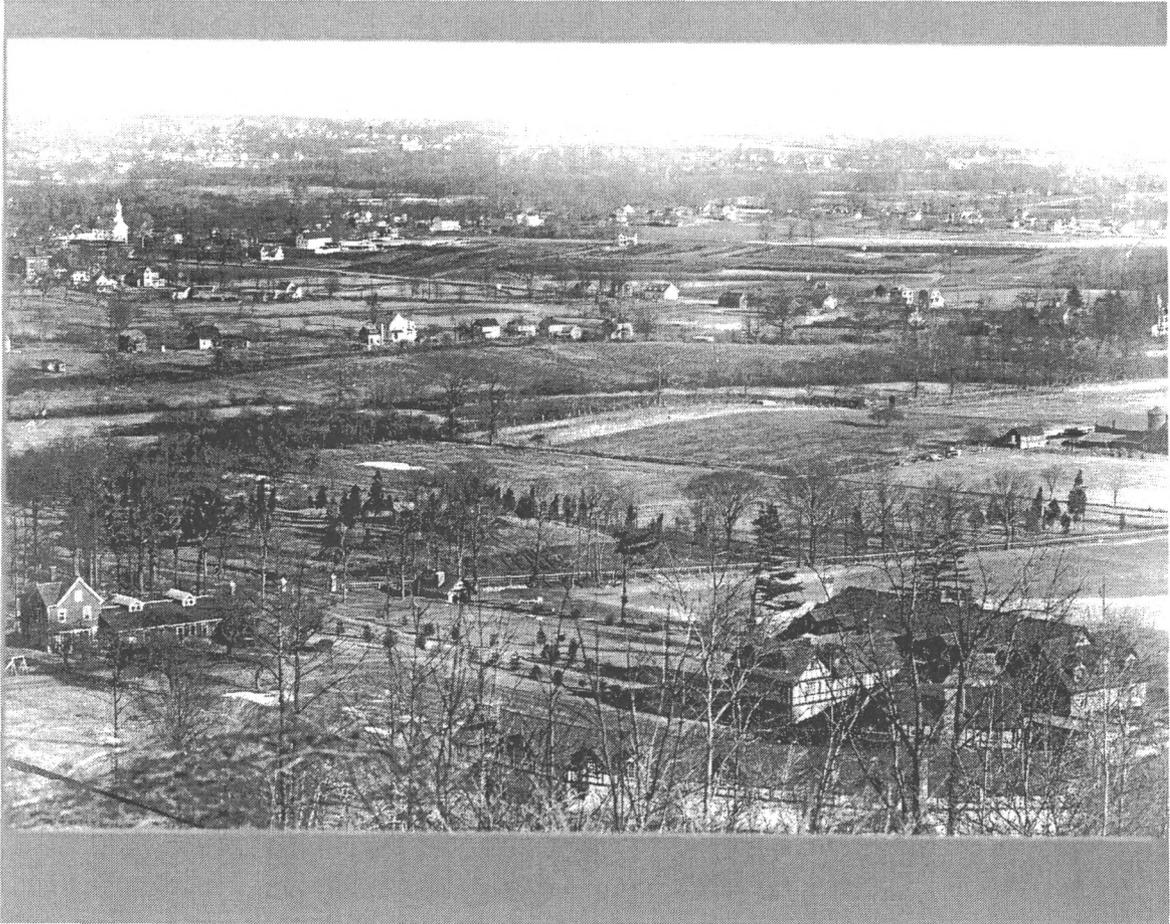


Figure 16

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB LOOKING EAST FROM BALTUSROL MOUNTAIN
NOTE CARRIAGE HOUSE AND CLUBHOUSE IN LEFT FOREGROUND
c. 1915

Photo: Baltusrol Golf Club Archives



Figure 17

CLUBHOUSE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE BEYOND LOOKING NORTH

c. 1915

Photo: Baltusrol Golf Club Archives

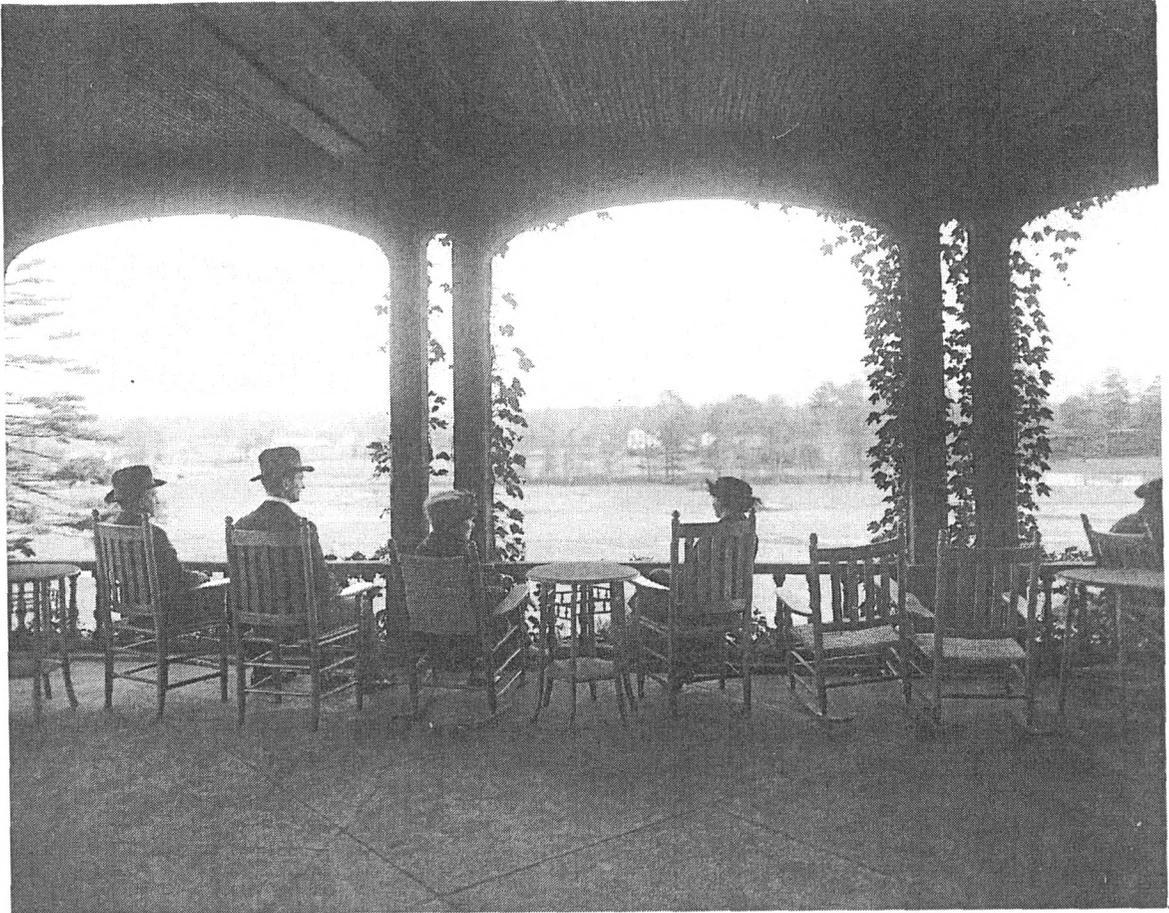


Figure 18

CLUBHOUSE EAST PORCH LOOKING SOUTHEAST
c. 1915

Photo: Baltusrol Golf Club Archives

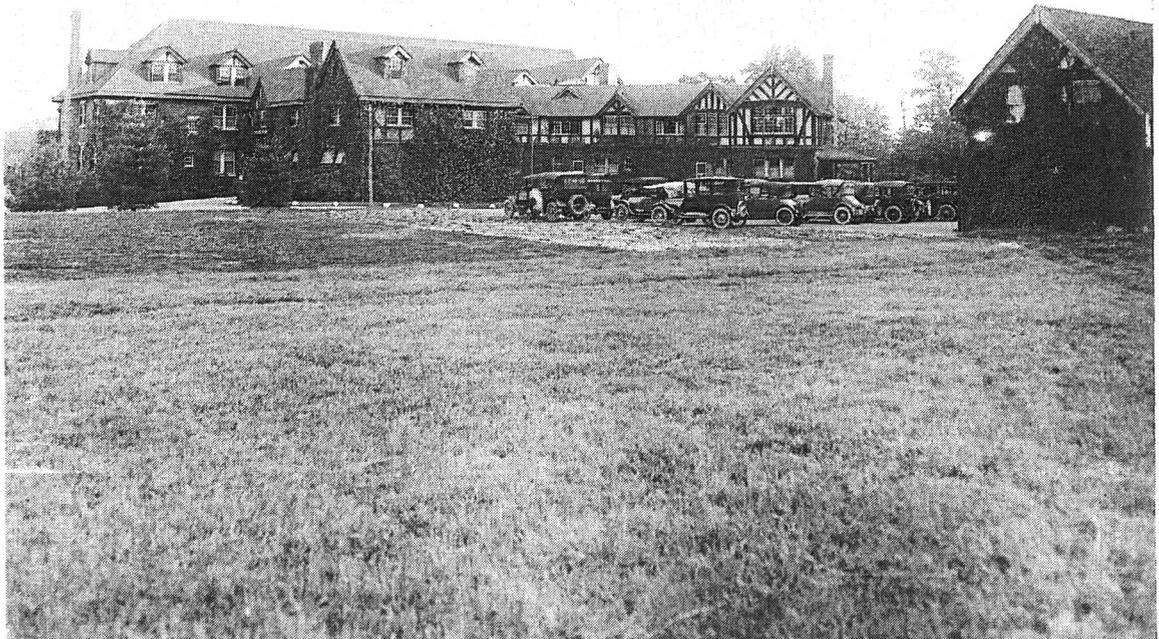


Figure 19

CLUBHOUSE LOOKING SOUTH, WITH CARRIAGE HOUSE TO RIGHT
c. 1915

Photo: Baltusrol Golf Club Archives

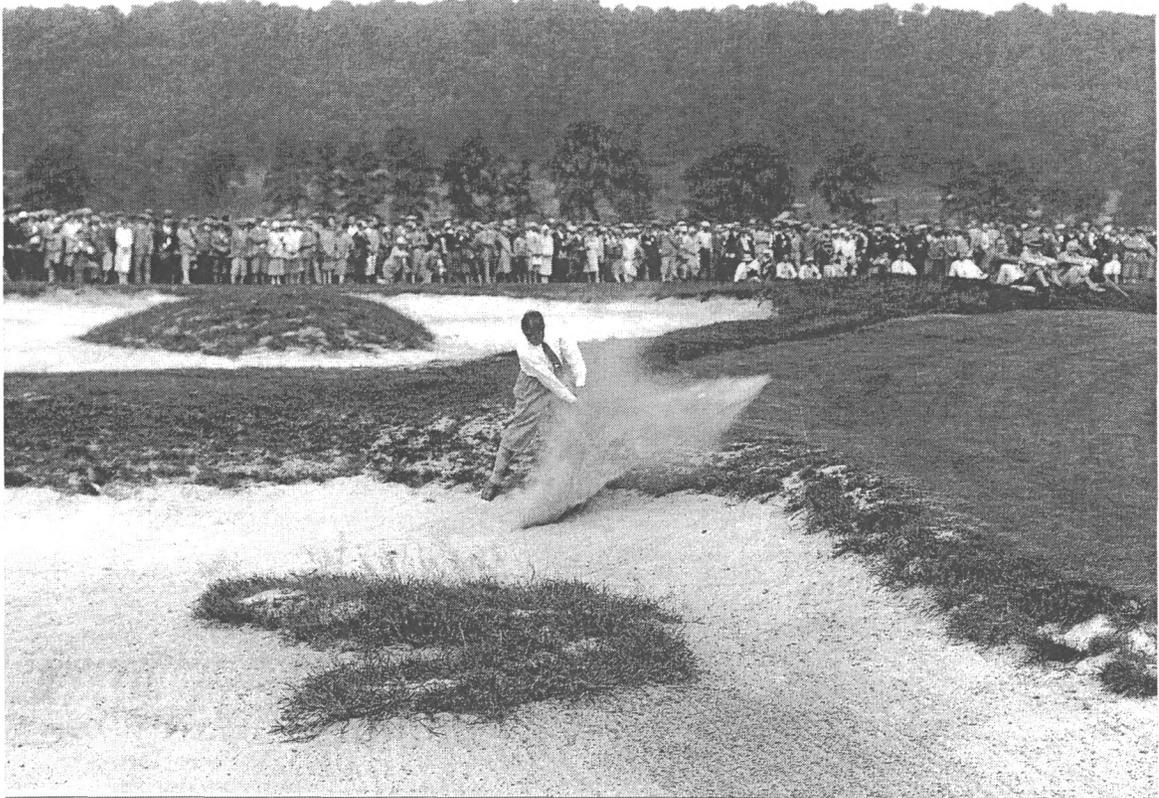


Figure 20

BOBBY JONES PLAYING OUT OF THE FRONT GREENSIDE BUNKER ON LOWER HOLE 17 IN
THE 1926 US AMATEUR

Photo: Baltusrol Golf Club Archives

**BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB
UNION COUNTY, NJ**

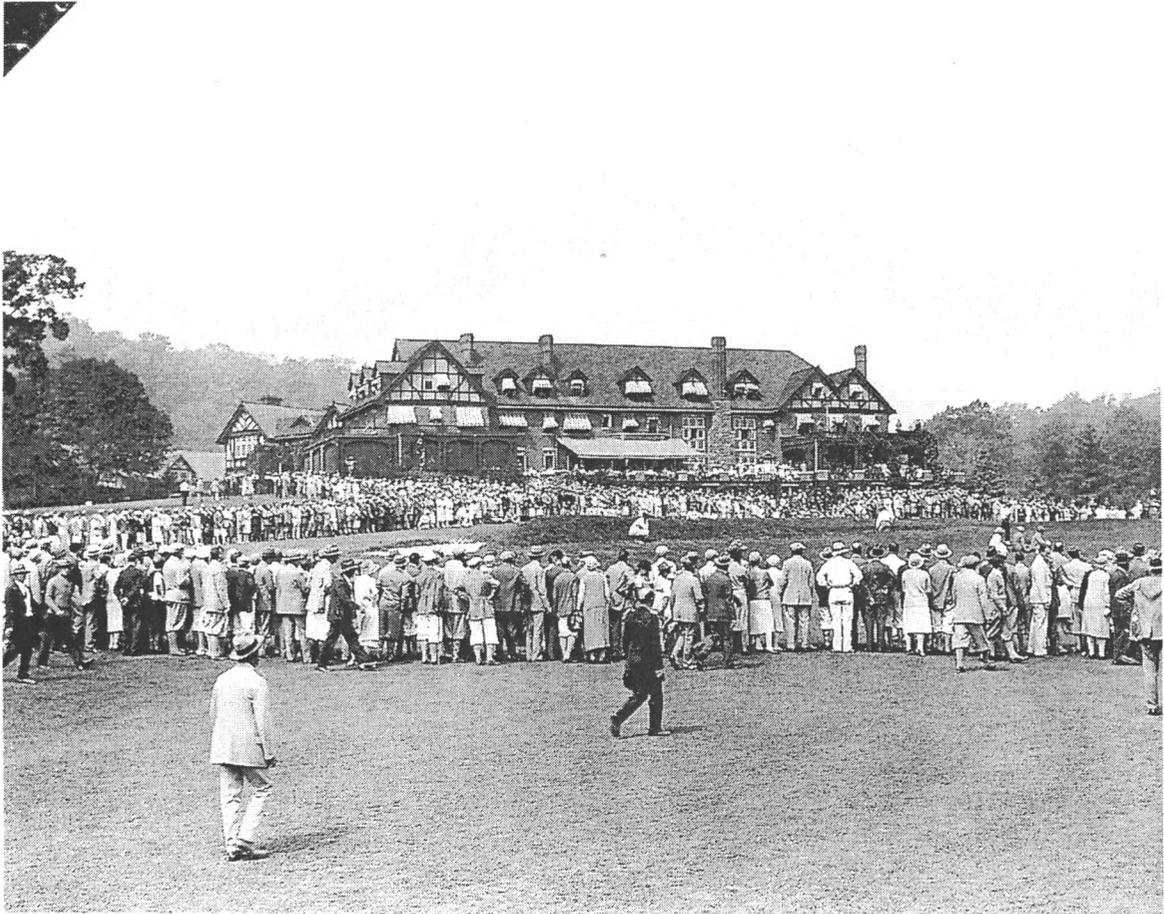


Figure 21

1926 US AMATEUR

Photo: Baltusrol Golf Club Archives

**BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB
UNION COUNTY, NJ**

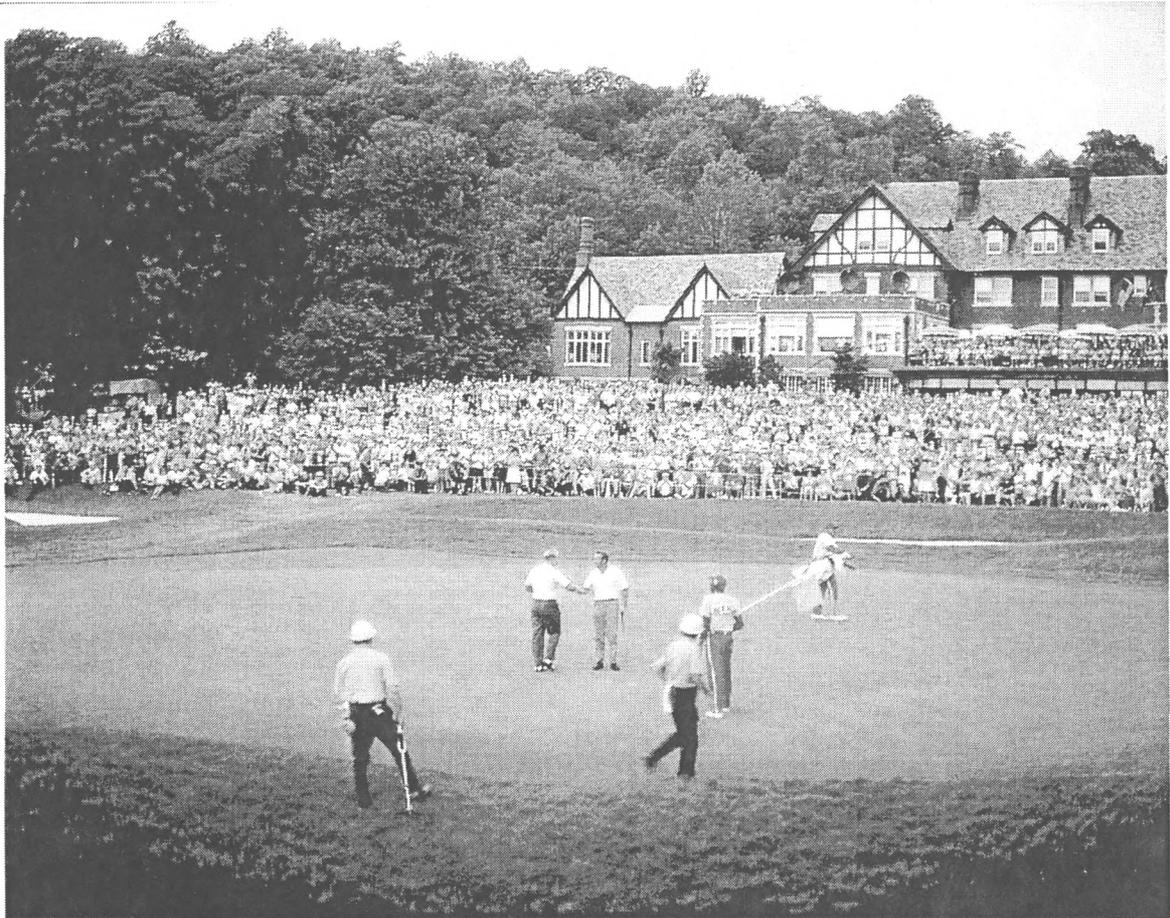


Figure 22

1967 OPEN

Photo: Baltusrol Golf Club Archives



Figure 23

NON CONTRIBUTING: PRO SHOP

Photo: Watson & Henry Associates, 20 October 2003

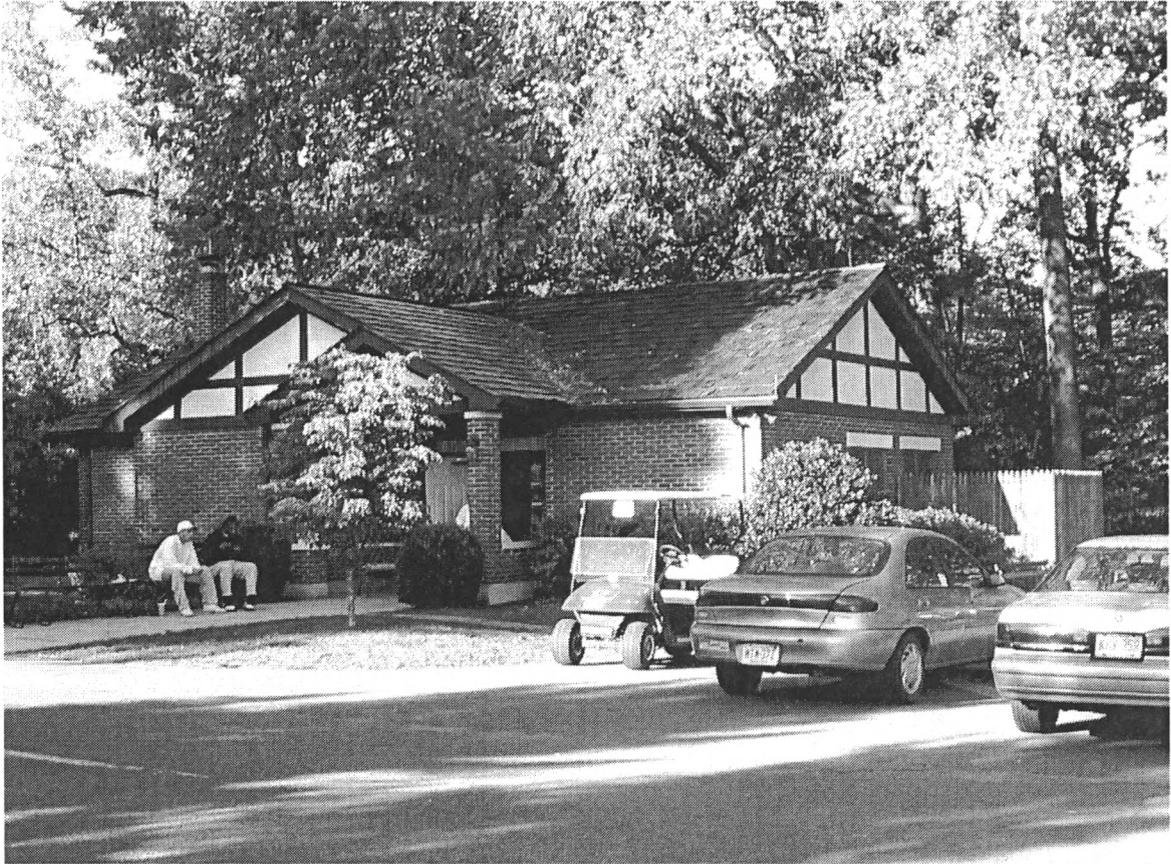


Figure 24

NON-CONTRIBUTING: CADDY HOUSE

Photo: Watson & Henry Associates, 20 October 2003



Figure 25

NON-CONTRIBUTING: PGA 87TH TOURNAMENT ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Photo: Watson & Henry Associates, 25 May 2004



Figure 27

NON-CONTRIBUTING: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Photo: Watson & Henry Associates, 25 May 2004

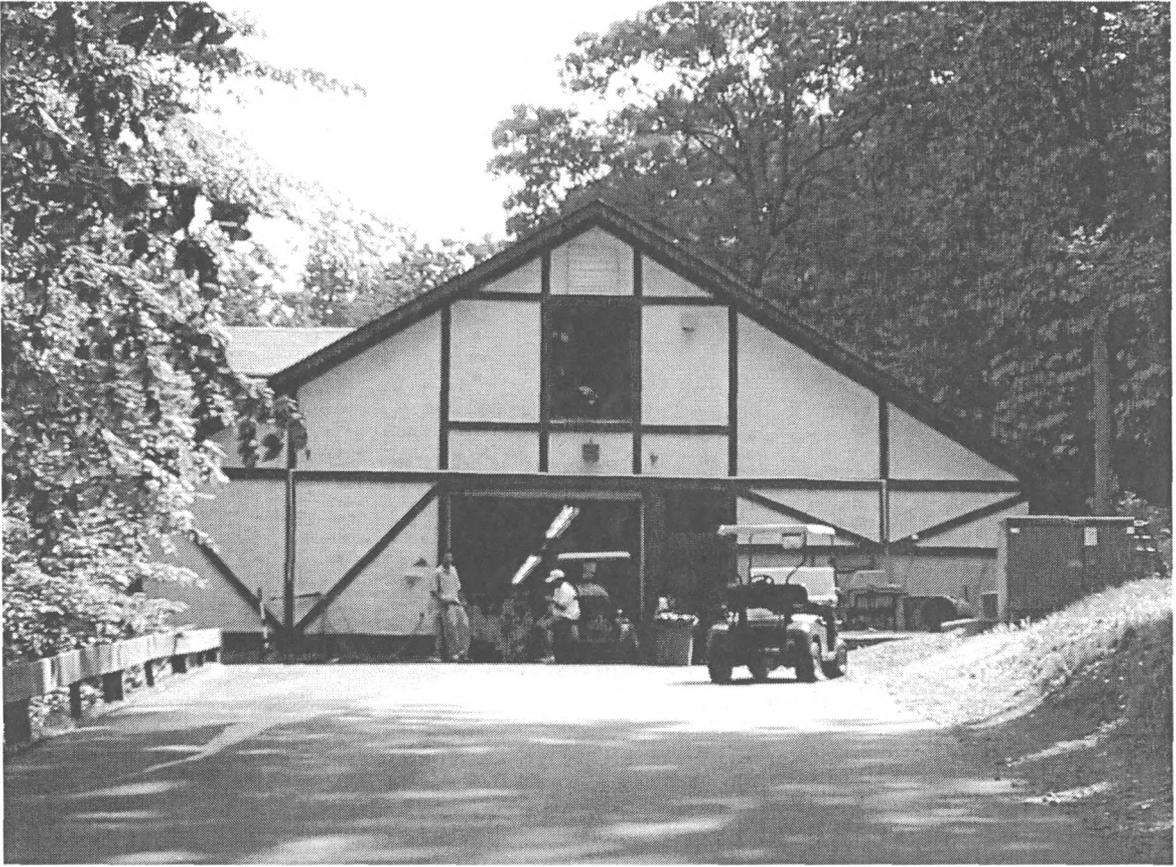


Figure 26

NON-CONTRIBUTING: GOLF CART BARN

Photo: Watson & Henry Associates, 25 May 2004



Figure 28

NON-CONTRIBUTING: MAINTENANCE GARAGE

Photo: Watson & Henry Associates, 25 May 2004



Figure 29

NON-CONTRIBUTING: MAINTENANCE GARAGE

Photo: Watson & Henry Associates, 25 May 2004



Figure 30

NON-CONTRIBUTING: MAINTENANCE STORAGE

Photo: Watson & Henry Associates, 25 May 2004



Figure 31

NON-CONTRIBUTING: IRRIGATION SYSTEM WELL PUMP HOUSE

Photo: Watson & Henry Associates, 25 May 2004



Figure 32

NON-CONTRIBUTING: CENTRAL IRRIGATION PUMP HOUSE

Photo: Watson & Henry Associates, 25 May 2004

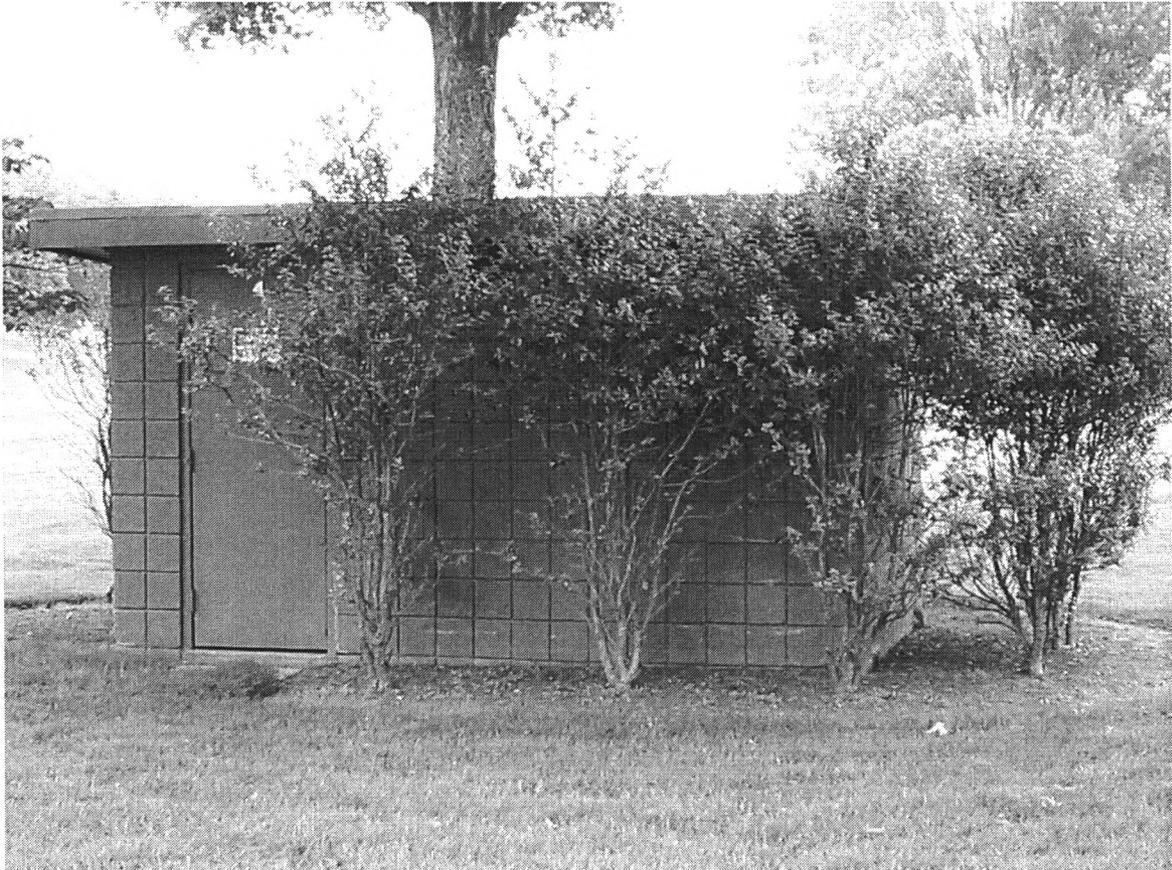


Figure 33

NON-CONTRIBUTING: IRRIGATION SYSTEM WELL PUMP HOUSE (TYPICAL TWO)

Photo: Watson & Henry Associates, 25 May 2004



Figure 34

NON-CONTRIBUTING: HALFWAY HOUSE (TYPICAL TWO)

Photo: Watson & Henry Associates, 25 May 2004



Figure 35

NON-CONTRIBUTING: SHELTER (TYPICAL FIVE)

Photo: Watson & Henry Associates, 25 May 2004



Figure 36

NON-CONTRIBUTING: IRRIGATION CONTROL HOUSE (TYPICAL 11)

Photo: Watson & Henry Associates, 25 May 2004



Figure 37

NON-CONTRIBUTING: CITY OF SPRINGFIELD UTILITY BUILDING

Photo: Watson & Henry Associates, 25 May 2004

KEY TO BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS (CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE)

Under each number, representing the photograph number, is information regarding:

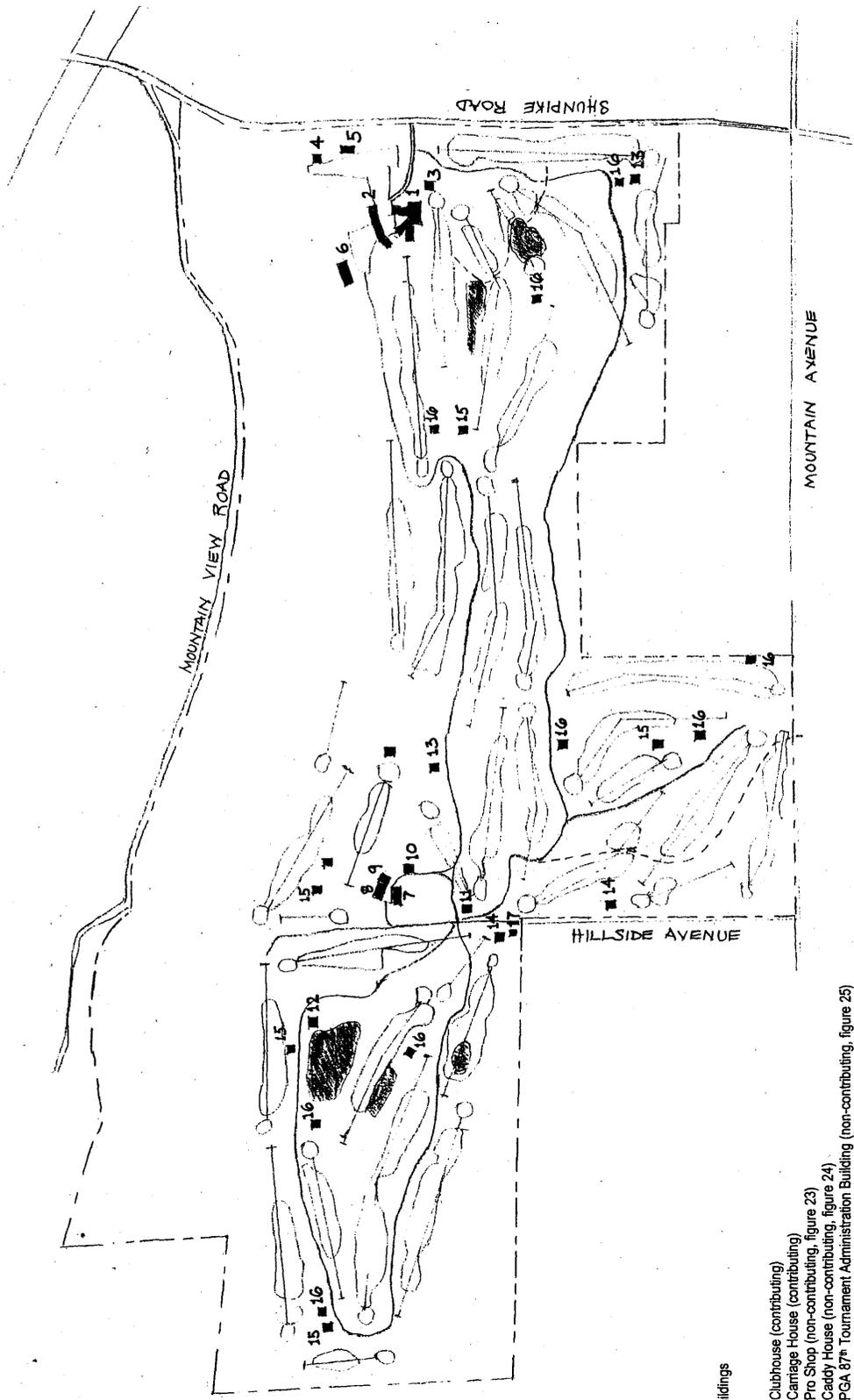
Photographer (if known)
Date of photograph (if known)
Location of original negative
Description of view

1. Baltusrol Files
c. 1995
Baltusrol Golf Club, 201 Shunpike Road, Springfield, Union County, NJ 07081
Lower Course, Hole #4, looking southeast
2. Baltusrol Files
c. 1995
Baltusrol Golf Club, 201 Shunpike Road, Springfield, Union County, NJ 07081
Lower Course, Hole #5, looking southeast
3. Baltusrol Files
c. 1995
Baltusrol Golf Club, 201 Shunpike Road, Springfield, Union County, NJ 07081
Lower Course, Hole #12, looking west
4. Baltusrol Files
c. 1995
Baltusrol Golf Club, 201 Shunpike Road, Springfield, Union County, NJ 07081
Lower Course, Hole #17, looking southwest
5. Baltusrol Files
c. 1995
Baltusrol Golf Club, 201 Shunpike Road, Springfield, Union County, NJ 07081
Lower Course, Hole #18, looking north
6. Baltusrol Files
c. 1995
Baltusrol Golf Club, 201 Shunpike Road, Springfield, Union County, NJ 07081
Upper Course, Hole #9, looking northwest
7. Baltusrol Files
c. 1995
Baltusrol Golf Club, 201 Shunpike Road, Springfield, Union County, NJ 07081
Upper Course, Hole #12, looking northwest
8. Baltusrol Files
c. 1995
Baltusrol Golf Club, 201 Shunpike Road, Springfield, Union County, NJ 07081
Upper Course, Hole #17, looking southwest
9. Baltusrol Files
1995
Baltusrol Golf Club, 201 Shunpike Road, Springfield, Union County, NJ 07081
Baltusrol Clubhouse with Pro Shop in foreground, looking west

10. Penelope S. Watson
25 May 2004
Watson & Henry Associates, 12 N. Pearl St., Bridgeton, Cumberland County, NJ
08302
Baltusrol Clubhouse, looking north
11. Penelope S. Watson
25 May 2004
Watson & Henry Associates, 12 N. Pearl St., Bridgeton, Cumberland County, NJ
08302
Baltusrol Clubhouse, looking northeast
12. Penelope S. Watson
25 May 2004
Watson & Henry Associates, 12 N. Pearl St., Bridgeton, Cumberland County, NJ
08302
Baltusrol Clubhouse, looking east
13. Penelope S. Watson
25 May 2004
Watson & Henry Associates, 12 N. Pearl St., Bridgeton, Cumberland County, NJ
08302
Baltusrol Clubhouse, looking east
14. Penelope S. Watson
25 May 2004
Watson & Henry Associates, 12 N. Pearl St., Bridgeton, Cumberland County, NJ
08302
Baltusrol Clubhouse, looking southwest
15. Penelope S. Watson
25 May 2004
Watson & Henry Associates, 12 N. Pearl St., Bridgeton, Cumberland County, NJ
08302
Baltusrol Clubhouse primary entrance under porte cochere, looking south
16. Baltusrol Files
1995
Baltusrol Golf Club, 201 Shunpike Road, Springfield, Union County, NJ 07081
Baltusrol Clubhouse interior, Lobby, looking southeast
17. Baltusrol Files
1995
Baltusrol Golf Club, 201 Shunpike Road, Springfield, Union County, NJ 07081
Baltusrol Clubhouse interior, East Lounge, looking northeast
18. Baltusrol Files
1995
Baltusrol Golf Club, 201 Shunpike Road, Springfield, Union County, NJ 07081
Baltusrol Clubhouse interior, Grill Room, looking south

19. Penelope S. Watson
25 May 2004
Watson & Henry Associates, 12 N. Pearl St., Bridgeton, Cumberland County, NJ
08302
Carriage House, looking north

20. Penelope S. Watson
25 May 2004
Watson & Henry Associates, 12 N. Pearl St., Bridgeton, Cumberland County, NJ
08302
Carriage House, looking east



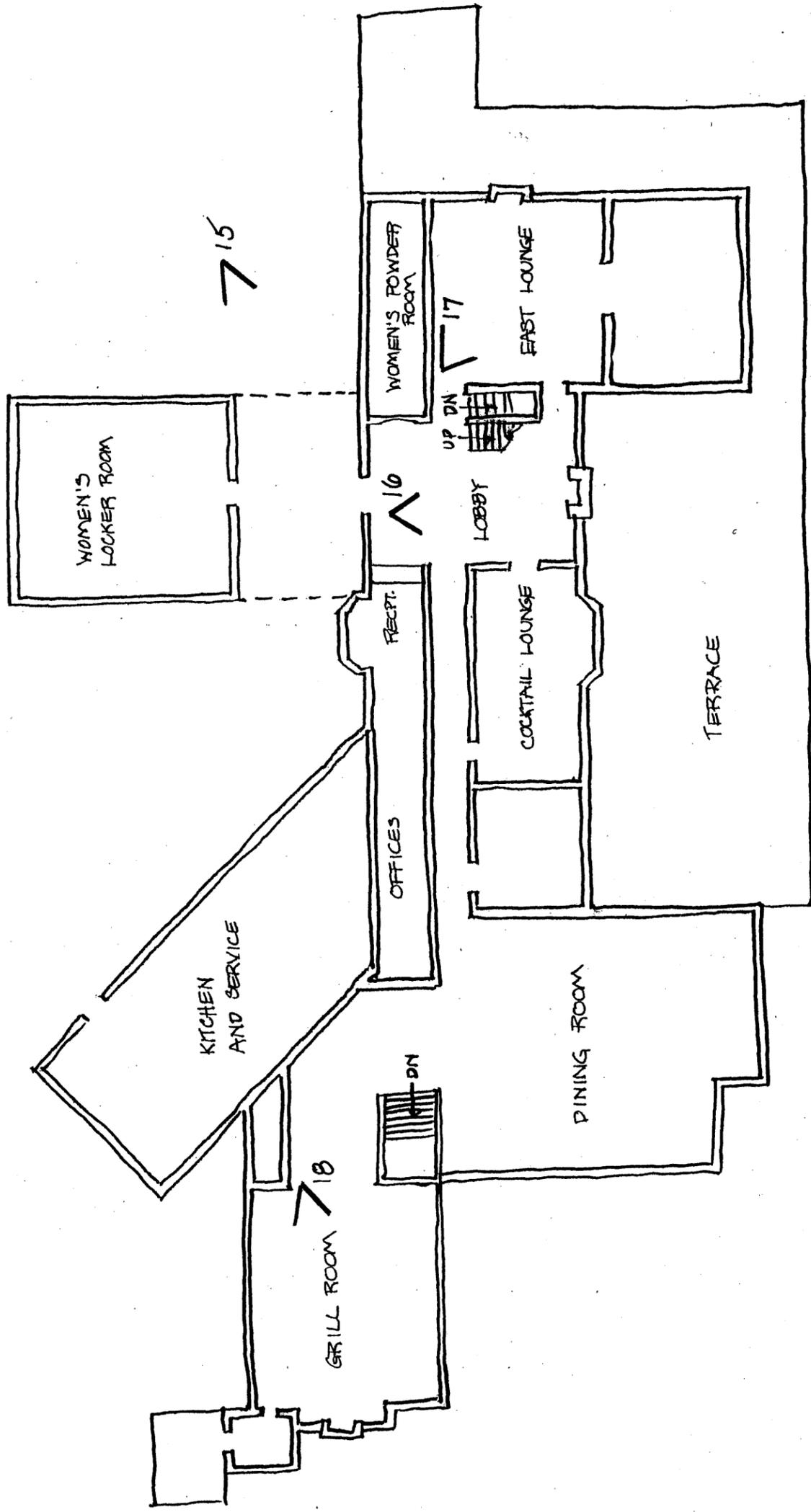
**BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB
BUILDING LOCATION PLAN**

No scale

Buildings

1. Clubhouse (contributing)
2. Carriage House (contributing)
3. Pro Shop (non-contributing, figure 23)
4. Caddy House (non-contributing, figure 24)
5. PGA 87th Tournament Administration Building (non-contributing, figure 25)
6. Golf Cart Barn (non-contributing, figure 26)
7. Administration Building (non-contributing, figure 27)
8. Maintenance Garage (non-contributing, figure 28)
9. Maintenance Garage (non-contributing, figure 29)
10. Maintenance Storage (non-contributing, figure 30)
11. Irrigation System Well Pump House (non-contributing, figure 31)
12. Central Irrigation Pump House (non-contributing, figure 32)
13. Irrigation System Well Pump House (non-contributing, figure 33, typical 2)
14. Halfway House (non-contributing, figure 34, typical 2)
15. Shelter (non-contributing, figure 35, typical 6)
16. Irrigation Control House (non-contributing, figure 36, typical 11)
17. City of Springfield Utility Building (non-contributing, figure 37)

13



14

15

16

17

18

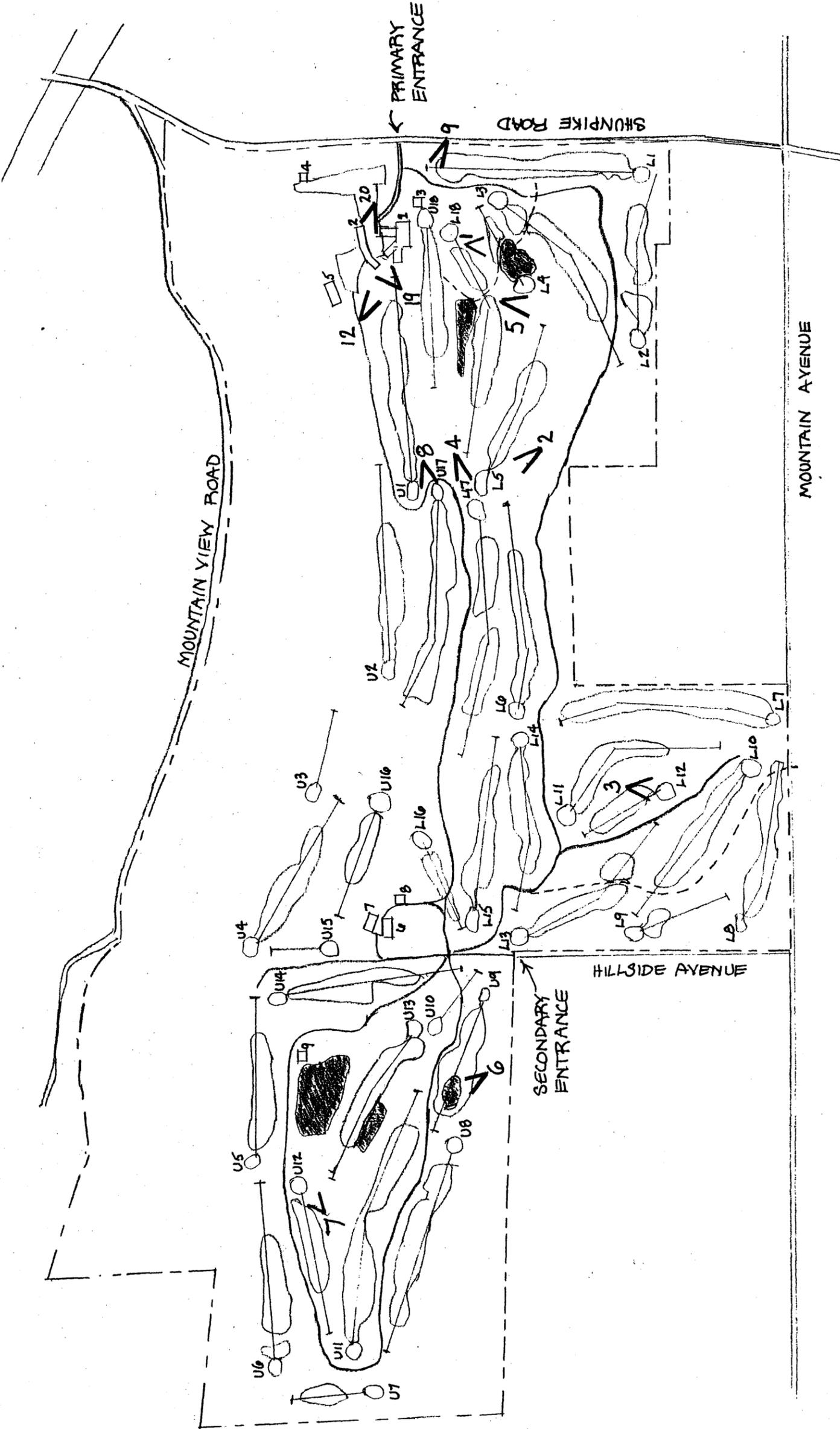
11

10



BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB
 SKETCH FIRST FLOOR PLAN

No scale

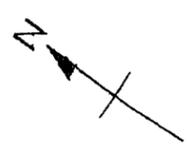


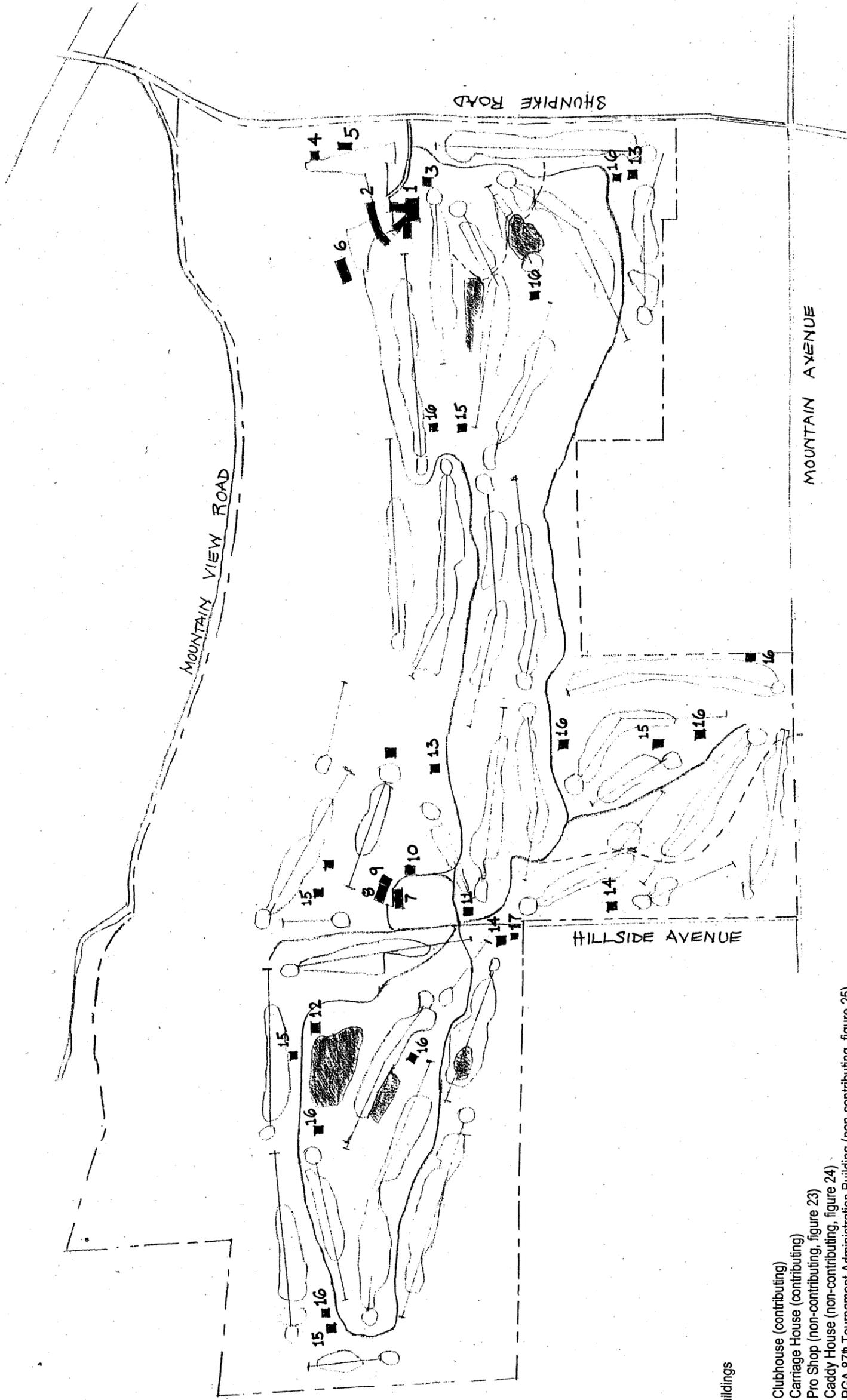
- Primary Buildings**
1. Clubhouse
 2. Carriage House
 3. Pro Shop
 4. Caddy House
 5. Golf Cart Barn
 6. Administration Building
 7. Garage
 8. Storage Building
 9. Reservoir Pump House

- Legend**
- Paved Path
 - Flowing Water
 - Reservoir or Pond
 - Property Boundary
 - Photograph Number and Direction

**BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB
SKETCH SITE PLAN**

No scale





**BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB
BUILDING LOCATION PLAN**

No scale

Buildings

1. Clubhouse (contributing)
2. Carriage House (contributing)
3. Pro Shop (non-contributing, figure 23)
4. Caddy House (non-contributing, figure 24)
5. PGA 87th Tournament Administration Building (non-contributing, figure 25)
6. Golf Cart Barn (non-contributing, figure 26)
7. Administration Building (non-contributing, figure 27)
8. Maintenance Garage (non-contributing, figure 28)
9. Maintenance Garage (non-contributing, figure 29)
10. Maintenance Storage (non-contributing, figure 30)
11. Irrigation System Well Pump House (non-contributing, figure 31)
12. Central Irrigation Pump House (non-contributing, figure 32)
13. Irrigation System Well Pump House (non-contributing, figure 33, typical 2)
14. Halfway House (non-contributing, figure 34, typical 2)
15. Shelter (non-contributing, figure 35, typical 5)
16. Irrigation Control House (non-contributing, figure 36, typical 11)
17. City of Springfield Utility Building (non-contributing, figure 37)