A.W. TILLINGHAST’S greatest work may have been his 72-hole design at Bethpage State Park. In the winter of 1934, Golf Illustrated first broke the news of the commencement of the largest golf course project ever attempted in the United States – 72-holes of golf at a new State Park, named Bethpage.

Later that spring, in the April 1934 issue of Golf Illustrated, the Secretary of the Long Island State Park Commission, Benjamin L. Van Schaick wrote the first major story detailing the development plans and progress at Bethpage. In the article, Van Schaick identified the principal design architects of record -- Tillinghast designing the golf courses and Clifford Wendehack had responsibility for the clubhouse:

The Long Island State Park Commission, the members of which comprise the Bethpage Park Authority, has now acquired title to the property and will develop this park with the labor and materials supplied by the Civil Works Administration of Long Island State Parks. That part of the development plan of particular interest to golfers calls for the construction of three new 18-hole courses, as well as material improvements to the existing 18-hole course. The courses are being laid out and constructed under the direct control of the Long Island State Park Commission. A modern clubhouse complete with locker rooms, showers, restaurant, and public rooms. Mr. Clifford C. Wendehack aided in the preparation of the plans, and in the construction. It is being constructed convenient to all four of the golf courses. Mr. A.W. Tillinghast has been retained as a consultant in the planning and development of the golf courses. Work on the three new golf courses is well underway and when completed within the next 12 months, will provide a total of four of the most up-to-date and well-equipped public golf courses in the country. (1)

As chronicled in A.W. Tillinghast, Creator of Golf Courses, by Philip Young, the start of Bethpage’s construction in 1933 marked the fruition of several years of planning, development and maneuvering by the visionary Robert Moses and his lieutenant, Benjamin Van Schaik. It was Van Schaick who hired Tillinghast and charged him to redesign an existing 18 hole course at the park called Lenox Hill, which is called the Green course today, and design three new golf courses – the Red, Blue and the Black. When Tillinghast was named the architect for the project, the country was in the midst of the Great Depression, and Tillinghast’s golf architecture business had ground to a halt.

Yet it wasn’t the opportunity to work again that excited him, it was the opportunity to build not one but three brand new golf courses, and this in the heart of Long Island where he believed was the best land on which to do so, at least in the United States. Tillinghast loved the island for its soil, terrain and beauty, and had written of how perfect it was for golf courses many years earlier. (2)

When finished in 1936, Moses hailed Bethpage as the “Peoples Country Club.” In H.B. Martin’s seminal work, Fifty Years of American Golf, he remarked how proud Tillinghast was of his work at Bethpage.

Tilly is rather proud of his work at Bethpage, where there are four courses included in the layout.

In reflecting on his work at Bethpage, Tilly noted that his charge on the Black was to design a course of extreme difficulty, which would compare with Pine Val-
ley as a great test. He wrote, “Without a doubt were the other courses at Bethpage as severe as Black the place would not have enjoyed the great popularity it has known since it was thrown open to the public. Yet thousands of “weak sisters” undoubtedly will flock there insisting with at least one tussle with the Black Leopard, just to show that they can “take it.” This at least has been the situation at Pine Valley since the day it was noised through the land that this man eater was loose. From all quarters the underdogs of golfdom travel to take maybe just one snap at the old killer. If they had to play under such punishing conditions, week in and out, they probably would chuck their clubs in the lake and take to pitching horseshoes for recreation.” (4)

Shortly after completing his design of Bethpage, Tillinghast was hired by the PGA of America to travel the U.S.A. providing free golf architecture consulting to courses where a PGA professional was employed. On his tour, Tillinghast advocated the creation of additional public golf courses. Golf for the masses was a vision Tillinghast had advocated from the very start of his career. The municipal course at Brackenridge Park in San Antonio was one of his earliest designs and he advocated the virtue of public golf in his writings throughout his golf architecture business. While on his PGA Tour, Tilly was in discussions with State of Virginia on building another great State Park golf project with public works labor; but sadly the project never got off the drawing board and nothing was ever constructed. (5)

Today, Bethpage State Park continues to serve the public. The courses may be America’s greatest public golfing grounds, and they remain a tribute the genius of A.W. Tillinghast’s and his vision of providing golf for the people.

Tilly noted that his charge on the Black was to design a course of extreme difficulty, which would compare with Pine Valley as a great test.
IN DESIGNING Bethpage in the winter of 1933-1934, Tillinghast remarked,

The three new courses, already well along in construction, are of great excellence and charm. This could not well be otherwise, the large tract of land offers unusual opportunities for the creation of golf holes. As a matter of fact it must be regarded as one of the most truly great golf properties in the world. This statement is inspired by no other sentiment than admiration and appreciation after many years of observation. The Bethpage tract is superb. The terrain presents infinite variety. Never quite flat but gently undulating, it grades to impressive ruggedness which is never permitted to suggest arduous playing conditions. It is strongly reminiscent of the Pine Valley land, that strange freak of rolling country in otherwise flat south Jersey. The character of many of the fairways, too, is similar to that of the famous Pine Valley in their isolation one from the others. The swales and valleys, through which the play passes to the higher ground of the green sites, are naturally quite perfect and of great appeal. Particularly on Courses No. 3 (Red) and No. 4 (Black), where wooded areas are used to greatest extent, is this feature peculiarly emphasized. Some of the holes are almost entirely natural, and it is likely that two of these, 4 and 5 of the No. 3 (Red) Course will be particularly appreciated. The first of these is a one-shotter of about 180 yards, while the other is a remarkable three-shotter of natural perfection.(1)

In the 1950's Alfred Tull was retained to design a fifth course for Bethpage, which would be called the Yellow course. In doing so, he incorporated holes from Tillinghast’s Blue course and built 18 new holes. The new Yellow and Blue courses each retained holes from the original Blue course. The photograph of the project model above shows the original four courses at Bethpage. The original hole-by-hole routing, greens, bunkering and design intent is very much intact in the Tillinghast’s Black, Red and Green courses. Comparing the Black to an aerial of today, shows how well Rees Jones has respected the Tillinghast design in restoring the teeth and difficulty of the Black as designed by Tillinghast.

The Great Hazard

THE PAR 5 FOURTH on the Black, may be the best representation of Tillinghast’s Great Hazard. The bunker is called the Glacier Bunker and it can “ice” a player very early in his round on the Black. In the simple sketch that Tilly penned below, he illustrates his concept of the Great Hazard. The great hazard is a common feature found on many other Tillinghast par fives. In fact the seventh hole on the Black has what may be the largest Great Hazard bunker he ever desinged. Tilly also used the Great Hazard on the par-four fifth hole, recognized as one of the greatest par fours in the world. Tillinghast wrote,

In my humble opinion the green to the three-shot hole must be beyond the range of any player who misses either his drive or second stroke. Dog-legging enables us to accomplish this. But the most effectual method, and I believe the only satisfactory one, is the location of a truly formidable hazard across the fairway. This must be carried with the second shot if the green is to be reached with the third.” (1)

In planning the fourth on the Black, Tillinghast himself was thought this hole pressed the envelope of golf terror. As he noted,

In contemplating the difficulties of the Black, I have in mind particularly the long 4th, a par 5 of course. When this is played from the full length of the teeing-ground it should prove one of the most exacting three-shotters I know of anywhere. In locating the designing the green, which can only be gained by a most precise approach from the right, I must confess that I was a trifle scared myself, when I looked back and regarded the hazardous route that must be taken by a stinging second shot to get into position to attack this green. (2)

TILLY BELIEVED in twisting fairways and wrote, “Without a doubt one of the most certain earmarks of a modern golf course are twisting irregular shaped fairways.”(1) In building holes through wooded areas, Tilly would also shape the tree line to create a natural and irregular cut. In the sketch below, Tilly illustrates the right and wrong way to route a golf hole through trees. The one on the right is laid out artistically and designed for good golf as well as most pleasing to the eye, while the one on the left is just a road cut straight from tee to green. The cutting on the right also serves a purpose in golf. In describing the sketch on the right Tilly wrote,

...see what happens to the sliced drive, which finds trees interfering with the second shot even though the tee shot has not ended in the woods but rather in the cleared bay of semi-rough. This, in a measure, is true in the case of the longer pulled drive.(2)

In routing golf holes at Bethpage, Tillinghast twisted and turned each hole around natural features and stands of trees to create a unique flow and feel. Every hole on the Black takes advantage of natural terrain features and the native forest to create the beautiful. Many holes dog-leg while the others twist and turn around elbows of hazards, stands of trees and other natural features. He wrote,

The inclusion of these very twisted types (of holes) lends variety to any course, and in great measure they may eliminate the old evil of paralleling which is encountered so frequently on courses of common pattern.(1)

TILLINGHAST WAS RATHER PROUD of the Oblique in golf design and the fifth, seventh and twelfth holes on the Black are perfect examples. Tillinghast penned the simple sketch shown below to illustrate this concept. He wrote,

*The sketch illustrates the principal in a simple way. The green faces the left side of the fairway and its length and contour greatly favor the second shot from that side, which can only be gained by a courageous carry of the diagonal hazard at the longest range. The drive that has electively carried midway finds a much more difficult second to get home, while the timid drive that declines the carry altogether leaves a truly improbable shot to the green and one which suggests cautious safety play to the green’ entrance.”* (1)

Interestingly this sketch is almost a reverse mirror image of the fifth hole on the Black. Tilly applied the same design principal in the seventh and twelfth holes too. Tilly was very proud of the oblique in design as compared to America’s early golf courses. He wrote that,

*oblique lines make it possible for every class of player to extend shots only to the limitations of power, thus making it easier for the duffer to enjoy golf more, but at the same time calling for greater effort for the scoring of par and “birdies’ than in the times when carries were obligatory and greens were faced at right angles and accepting, without great favor, shots from either side of the fairway.*(1)
TILLINGHAST recognized the difficulty of designing good par 5 holes. He wrote,

There are more thoroughly bad three-shot holes than those of any other type. In most cases they have been conceived with the thought of brawn rather than finesse. With three shots in mind, very frequently the designers of holes have considered length alone, ignoring the relation which each stroke should bear to the other. (1)

As noted earlier, Tilly often used the “great hazard” to create a true three-shot hole. He would also design an entirely new type of hole, which he named the “Double Dog-Leg.” The hole is roughly shaped like the letter S and twists around natural terrain features. Tilly designed many variations of the double dog-leg as seen in the photographs flanking Tilly’s sketch, which show the 4th and 13th holes on the Black. Another good example can be found in the 5th hole of the Red course.

TILLINGHAST KNEW that the technological advancements in the golf clubs and balls would render many golf courses too short and obsolete for tournament play. In May 1919 he wrote,

*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.*

To counter this threat, Tillinghast designed flexibility into his designs to allow the course to be lengthened without compromising his original design. He penned the simple sketch above to illustrate this concept. He wrote, “

*The drawing is intended to provide a construction “Don’t”…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 case 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.*

In preparing to host the 2002 and 2009 U.S. Opens, this flexibility designed by Tillinghast has allowed Rees Jones to lengthen the Black to around 459 yards without compromising the integrity of Tillinghast’s original design.

The Tillinghast Association was founded in 1998 by Dick Ringwood, the late Ken Stofer, Bob Trebus, Rick Wolfe, and Stuart Wolfe. The Tillinghast Association is organized as a 501(c)(3) charitable organization under the internal revenue code of the United States. The Association is dedicated to preserving and interpreting the life and writings of A.W. Tillinghast.

The Association maintains a virtual library & museum at http://www.tillinghast.net. This web site is designed to be a virtual research library and archive on Tillinghast’s life and contributions.

Tillinghast Illustrated is the official journal of the Tillinghast Association. The Editor is Bob Trebus, and much of content is written by Phil Young with help from Rick Wolfe, John Yerger, Stuart Wolfe, John Diamond, Jim Clark and several other members of the Association. Mr. Young serves at the official historian for the Tillinghast Association; and, he has authored many books on golf including A.W. Tillinghast, Creator of Golf Courses, Golf’s Fin-
est Hour: Bethpage and the Black, and Golf for the People: Bethpage and the Black.

The Association has over 700 members who are from all over the world. The officers of the Association are Robert Trebus, President; Richard Wolfe, Secretary; Richard Ringwood, General Counsel; Stuart Wolfe, Vice President; John Yerger, Vice President; and Philip Young, Historian. Membership is open to all who are interested. There is there is a one-time membership fee of $100. This membership fee is for a life membership with no annual membership dues required to maintain membership. New members are entitled to receive the two latest books of essays authored by Tillinghast: Reminiscences Of The Links and Gleanings From the Wayside.

Members also receive newsletters by e-mail and invitations to special events. For more information on joining the Association, please see our web site at http://www.tillinghast.net/contact.shtml
TILLINGHAST, CREATOR OF GOLF COURSES

In this first biography on the life of A.W. Tillinghast, Philip Young chronicles Tilly’s life from the days of his rudderless youth until his father took him to St. Andrews in 1896 and introduced him to Old Tom Morris. Interviewing Tillinghast’s descendants, author Young pens the most comprehensive presentation of Tillinghast’s life. In Chapter nine, Young details the development of Bethpage State Park and the Black course. Tillinghast influenced the design of Pine Valley and in creating the Black, his design challenge was to create a course that would be of comparable difficulty to Pine Valley, while the other courses at Bethpage were designed to be more enjoyable for the average golfer.

THE COURSE BEAUTIFUL
By A.W. Tillinghast, TreeWolf Productions, 1995

The Course Beautiful is a collection of original articles, drawings and photographs written by Albert Warren Tillinghast, considered the Dean of American Golf Course Architects. In addition to Tillinghast’s genius as a designer of golf courses he was also a prolific author writing for the leading golf journals of the 1920’s and 1930’s. His articles were directed at the golfer rather than the architect to inform them on the basic principles of golf course design. In the 53 chapters Tillinghast reveals his secrets on such subject as routing fairways, blind shots, contouring greens, water hazards, greenside bunkers, rough, tees, trees on the golf course, the par 3 and championship courses.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LINKS
By A.W. Tillinghast, TreeWolf Productions, 1998

In this book, his second volume of essays, A.W. Tillinghast recounts the origins of Golf in America, and traces its growth through the 1930’s. This book is golf history as chronicled through the eyes of Tillinghast. It is a story of Golf’s early days in America and our connections to Scotland. Loaded with over 150 vintage antique photographs and sketches, Tillinghast relives with style and humor golf at St. Andrews, the early U.S. Opens, the birth of the birdie, the founding of Pine Valley and his work at Bethpage.

GLEANINGS FROM THE WAYSIDE
By A.W. Tillinghast, TreeWolf Productions, 2001

After Bethpage A.W. Tillinghast barnstormed the country as the Golf Architecture Consultant for the Professional Golfers Association of America. In this third volume of essays, Tilly recounts his travels across North America and his design recommendations he made to hundreds of golf courses. Tilly was a “road warrior,” traveling from Jacksonville to San Antonio, from Way out West in California to Way down South in Old Mexico, and from out Tulsa Way and back to his stomping grounds in the East. He wrote, “During forty years I have probably trod as many golf holes as any man in the world, many of my own creation and many, many more designed by others. I know a good hole when I see one and I think I know a bad one, too.”
The Courses at Bethpage
By BENJAMIN L. VAN SCHAIK
Secretary of the Long Island State Park Commission

This new clubhouse, now under construction, dominates the four courses

The value of golf as a part of the modern, comprehensive, recreational program has been recognized by the Long Island State Park Commission in its plans for the development of the recently acquired Bethpage Park at Farmingdale, Long Island. Bethpage Park is already well known to the golfing public in and about New York City. The tract, comprising 1,368 acres of rolling fields and woodlands, was originally acquired as residential estate by the late Benjamin F. Yoakum, and here he constructed a golf course. This course, known as "Lenox Hills," was operated for a number of years as a private membership club. In 1932, the property was leased by the Long Island State Park Commission and since then has been operated as a public golf links called "Bethpage Park." Over 70,000 rounds of golf have been played on this course during the past two years.

The Long Island State Park Commission, the members of which comprise the Bethpage Park Authority, has now acquired title to the property and will develop this park with the labor and materials supplied by the Civil Works Administration of Long Island State Parks. That part of the development plan of particular interest to golfers calls for the construction of three new 18-hole courses, as well as material improvements to the existing 18-hole course. The courses are being laid out and constructed under the direct control of the Long Island State Park Commission. A modern clubhouse complete with locker rooms, showers, restaurant, and public rooms. Mr. Clifford C. Wendelack aided in the preparation of these plans, and in the construction. It is being constructed convenient to all four of the golf courses.

Mr. A. W. Tillinghast has been retained as a consultant in the planning and development of the golf courses. Work on the three new golf courses is well under way and when completed within the next 12 months, will provide a total of four of the most up-to-date and well equipped public golf courses in the country.

The popularity of municipal golf courses among virtually all classes of players, irrespective of age or sex, is shown in a report published by the Civic Development Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce which states that 179 cities in the country maintain 272 courses over which 18,000,000 rounds of golf are being played annually.

The new public links at Bethpage Park will provide a much needed outlet for the enthusiasm of public links golfers in the entire metropolitan area adjacent to New York City where there has been a shortage of adequate public golfing facilities. The only municipal links available for the Metropolitan New Yorker are Forest Park and Clearview in Queens; Dyker Beach in Brooklyn; Silver Lake and La Tourette, the latter a 9-hole golf course on Staten Island; Van Cortlandt, Moshulu and Pelham Bay in the Bronx; Maple Moor, Spring Lake, Saxon Woods and Mohansic in Westchester County.

Golf is and always has been a cosmopolitan game. The first great golf match on the record books was played on a public course in 1611 with the Duke of York paired with an Edinburgh shoemaker. Many of the leading players are graduates of the sand lots in public links, where thousands of sound golfers are developed annually. Today everyone plays golf and many of the school boys have discarded the baseball bat for the golf club, and the banker, clerk, and mechanic steal a few hours off for a round on the most available links.

The development of these golf courses at Bethpage Park by the Long Island State Park Commission means more and better golf for thousands who would otherwise find it impossible to enjoy a round under conditions parallel to a first-class private club. The rolling wooded topography of Bethpage Park is equal to any private club on Long Island. The area is suf...
WINTER WORK HAS NOT FLAGGED

Despite the severity of the weather construction has gone on.

tently large so that the various courses will not have to be crowded together and the best possible location can be selected for each individual hole. The same policies of sound construction and wise management that have been so successful in the development of Jones Beach State Park will be applied toward the development of the new Bethpage Park.

In addition to golf, there will be a comprehensive system of woodland pedestrian and equestrian trails, a modern stable where safe and well trained horses may be hired and high caliber polo matches will be conducted every Sunday afternoon during the season at popular prices. Picnic areas are being developed in the wooded section, well removed from the golfing activities. Here the picnic enthusiasts will find hundreds of tables, benches, and fireplaces; a refreshment stand, comfort stations, drinking water fountains, playgrounds equipped with swings, slides, etc., for the children and large play fields for the elders.

NO. 1 COURSE, FORMERLY LENOX HILLS

While eventually this existing course will be reconstructed to an extent, the other three courses will be finished first.

During 1933 much of the preliminary work on the second golf course was completed by the use of work relief labor supplied through the Work Relief Bureaus of Nassau and Suffolk Counties. The construction program as a Civil Works Administration project is now in full swing and the work is being rapidly progressed. The construction work will not be allowed to interfere with the usage of the existing 18-hole golf course. The first of the additional courses will be ready for play this fall.

Bethpage Park is readily accessible by train, bus or automobile. The Farmingdale station of the Long Island Railroad Company is only a little over a half mile from the park. Buses from Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens and the principal

evilles in Nassau and Suffolk counties run within short distances of the entrance to the park. The Northern State Parkway will ultimately form a direct connection to Bethpage Park. Until the extension of this roadway is completed, the best automobile routes to Bethpage from the Metropolitan area are via the Southern State Parkway to its present temporary terminus at Broadway in Amityville, thence north on Broadway to Main Street in Farmingdale, or taking the Hempstead Turnpike Route 26 direct to Main Street, Farmingdale, and then left on Main Street to the park.

THE APPROACH TO THE NINTH GREEN

On the No. 3 Course of Bethpage

Editorial Note

Since the editor of this magazine was honored by being selected as the consultant in the planning of these courses by the Long Island State Park Commission, it seems entirely proper that some observations may be made by him at this time. That such work had been started was common knowledge, but certainly any conception of the true golf importance of this work is limited to comparatively few.

The three new courses, already well along in construction, are of great excellence and charm. This could not well not be otherwise, for the large tract of land offers unusual opportunities for the creation of golf holes. As a matter of fact it must be regarded as one of the most truly great golf properties in the world. This statement is inspired by no other sentiment than admiration and appreciation after many years of observation. The Bethpage tract is superb.

The terrain presents infinite variety. Never quite flat but gently undulating, it grades to impressive ruggedness which is never permitted to suggest arduous playing conditions. It is strongly reminiscent of the Pine Valley land, that strange freak of rolling country in otherwise flat south Jersey. The character of many of the fairways, too, is similar to that of the famous Pine Valley in their isolation one from the others.

The swales and valleys, through which the play passes to the higher ground of the green sites, are naturally quite perfect and of great appeal. Particularly on Course No. 3 and No. 4, where the wooded areas are used to greatest extent, is this feature peculiarly emphasized. Some of the holes are almost entirely natural, and it is likely that two of these, 4 and 5 of No. 3 Course will be particularly appreciated. The first of these is a one-shooter of about 180 yards, while the other is a remarkable three-shooter of natural perfection.

When the entire plan of these four courses is completed entirely it is quite probable that the Bethpage collection of seventy-two holes will take rank among the great Meccas of the golfing world. This will take a little time, of course, although the work has been pursued most vigorously under the most disheartening conditions of winter weather. Certainly it represents a terrific endeavor to provide great golf for the public.
MAN KILLERS

By A. W. TILLINGHAST

EVERY now and again throughout the country there are to be encountered courses that snarl like a Sabre-Toothed Tiger. Some of these are just savage because it is the nature of the beast to be so because of its environment—unusually rugged country or wind-swept, sand blown stretches that the eyes of the humble golfer regard with something closely akin to terror. Yet in other instances the tigers have been goaded to ferocity—in brief they have been made ferocious intentionally. The great course at Pine Valley, renowned as one of the most testing in the country, was so developed by the founder, the late George Crump, with no other thought in mind than to produce a very exacting round for the top-notch golfers—particularly those of his own Philadelphia district. In no manner was it conceived to attract the unskilled players for frequent recreation.

Certainly no course in America has been so much discussed in the last two years as the Black Course at Bethpage Park, where the Long Island Park Commission accomplished something never before attempted—the planning and building simultaneously over the same tract, no less than four courses. It was my very good fortune to be selected by the Commission as its Consultant course architect to aid its engineering force in the development of these courses, and let me say right here that never have I received heartier support and cooperation than from Joe Burbeck, the state engineer, who was in daily direction of the entire work from the start to its finish.

Now it was Burbeck's idea to develop one of these lay-outs along lines, which were to be severe to a marked degree. It was his ambition to have something which might compare with Pine Valley as a great test and although my continual travels over the country in the P.G.A. work have prevented me from seeing play over Bethpage's Black since its opening, I am rather inclined to believe from reports from some of the best players that it is showing plenty teeth. In contemplating the difficulties of Black, I have in mind particularly the long 4th, a par 5 of course. When this is played from the full length of the teeing-ground it should prove one of the most exacting three-shotters I know of anywhere. In locating and designing the green, which can only be gained by a most precise approach from the right, I must confess that I was a trifle scared myself, when I looked back and regarded the hazardous route that must be taken by a stinging second shot to get into position to attack this green.

Without doubt were the other three courses at Bethpage as severe as Black the place would not have enjoyed the great popularity it has known since it was thrown open to the public. Yet thousands of "weak sisters" undoubtedly will flock there insisting on at least one tussle with the Black Leopard, just to show that they can "take it." This at least has been the situation at Pine Valley since the day it was noised through the land that this man eater was loose. From all quarters the under-dogs of golfdom travel to take maybe just one snap at the old killer. If they had to play under such punishing conditions, week in and out, they probably would chuck their clubs in the lake and take to pitching horse-shoes for recreation.

But for the more exalted par-shooters, and there are a great many of these lads, too, who want to know exactly how good they are, there are Pine Valley, Old Black and a few others to humble them, and the country may well stand a few, just a few, for this humblin' operation, which, after all, will make greater golfers of them.

NIGHT GOLF AT A NORFOLK CLUB

When the mercury began to rise in the early summer at the Country Club, near Norfolk, Va., Chandler Harper, the club's professional, thought up an innovation, which was none other than "golf in the cool of the evening."

Because of the size of the area it was found impracticable to floodlight the entire course, but, according to the story, they did the next best thing, illuminate the ninth green, which is large and quite adjacent to the clubhouse. The competitive plan provided for eighteen different shots of varying distances.

DEATH OF ELIOTT CALLENDER

A month ago Eliott Callender, 48, professional at the Monterey Peninsula Country Club near Del Monte, Cal., died after a long illness. Callender, who had been connected with the club since 1926, was the father of Clara Callender and he lived to see his greatest ambition realized when his daughter won the California women's championship in April. Besides Clara, Callender is survived by his widow and another daughter Mary, tennis professional at the Menlo Country Club.
For eleven years in succession a major championship has been played over a Tillinghast links. This is a distinct compliment to Albert W. Tillinghast who has been actively engaged in designing courses for more than thirty years. Some of the famous layouts include Baltusrol, where the national open was recently held, the Winged Foot Country Club, the Five Farms Course of the Baltimore Country Club, Ridgewood Country Club, where recent Ryder Cup matches were held, Fresh Meadow at Flushing, L. I., Shawnee in Pennsylvania and the new Bethpage courses on Long Island where the public links championship was held.

Tilly is rather proud of his work at Bethpage, where there are four courses included in the layout. The planning and building of the courses was done for the New York State Park Commission and comprises a tract of land of 1300 acres. The Tillinghast type of green has become famous in this country and is easily recognized, inasmuch as it is small and closely trapped around the entrance. This style has been copied quite extensively abroad.

In the fall of '35 Tillinghast was appointed official golf course consultant and adviser for the Professional Golfers’ Association. He is happy in this line of endeavor, as he is constantly on the move and inspecting courses from Maine to California, making suggestions or adding traps and taking out bunkers here and there as the case may be. Addressing greenkeepers and club committees is another feature of his work. As one of the early amateur golfers of this country Tilly played in many championships, representing Philadelphia where he was born and raised.
Government to Help in Building 600 Courses, P.G.A. Head Reveals

Huge Golf Project Is Announced by Jacobus as Chicago Meeting Closes—Construction to Start Within a Few Months—Pro Links Body to Furnish Advice.

By The Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Between 600 and 600 new jobs for golf professionals are in the making.

Through an arrangement between the Federal Government and the Professional Golfers Association of America, close to 600 new public courses will be built within the next few years. George Jacobus, president of the association, said today. The government will furnish the funds, with the work to be done with advice from the P. G. A.

Jacobus said the huge project was outlined in several meetings with government officials and that construction would start within a few months. Under the agreement, the P. G. A. will be consulted as to the locations of the new courses and only members of the P. G. A. will be hired to serve as pros.

The First Assignment

A. W. Tillinghast, noted golf architect and P. G. A. consultant, will inspect each of the proposed sites and left today for Hungry Mother Park, Va., for his first assignment under the plan. Tillinghast laid out and supervised the construction of the four 18-hole courses at Beth Page State Park, near Farmingdale, L. I., the scene of the 1936 national public links championship tournament.

The Beth Page Park layout was built with government funds and Public Works Administration labor. Tillinghast said the new set-up probably would be operated along the same lines, at least in part.

The P. G. A. will be asked for advice on sites to assure that no previously established course or club will suffer in patronage by proximity to the new course.

"According to my understanding," Tillinghast said, "any golf course development with government assistance will depend on initiative by individual communities. The exact percentage of the cost to be borne by the government is something of which I am not yet certain."

Officers Are Picked

The three-day annual meeting of the association closed today with the election of officers.

Jacobus was re-elected president and Tom Walsh of Chicago was named secretary to succeed R. W. (Doc) Tracy of Grand Rapids, Mich., who resigned. Jack Mackie of Far Rockaway, L. I., again was elected treasurer.

Two vice presidents were added to the list, making a total of eight. Tracy was elected to one of the vice presidencies and will serve with Ed Dudley, Philadelphia; Willie Magee, Birmingham, Ala.; Ray Hall, Fullman, Wash.; Tom Boyd, New York; Al Collins, Kansas City; Grange Alvis, Cleveland, and Dewey Longworth, Oakland, Calif.

The 1937 national P. G. A. tournament will be played at the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Field Club May 24-30, inclusive, while the 1937 Ryder Cup matches will be played June 29 and 30 at Southport, England, with the Southport and Ainsdale courses being used.

The association named a committee to formulate arrangements to aid disabled and unemployed professionals through the association's benevolent fund.