

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Norwood Hills Country Club

other names/site number North Hills Country Club

2. Location

street & number 1 Norwood Hills Country Club Drive [n/a] not for publication

city or town Ferguson, Jennings, Normandy, and Norwood Court [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis code 189 zip code 63121-1550

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mark A. Miles

01/05/05

Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles, Deputy SHPO

Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the
National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the
National Register

removed from the National
Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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	
3	11	buildings
0	0	sites
4	0	structures
0	0	objects
7	11	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse

SOCIAL/clubhouse

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse

SOCIAL/clubhouse

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

STUCCO

WOOD/Weatherboard

roof TERRA COTTA

roof ASPHALT

roof WOOD/shingles

other N/A

N/A

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 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

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1922-1954

Significant Dates

1922

1923

1929

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Stiles, Wayne E./Landscape Architect

Noyes, John/Architect

Lyle, Sam/Construction Superintendent

MeckFissall, F. F., Contracting Company/Contractors

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

SUMMARY

The Norwood Hills Country Club, at 1 Norwood Hills Country Club Drive, is located on the west side of Lucas-Hunt Road with its boundaries overlapping four of the surrounding suburban communities (Jennings, Ferguson, Normandy and Norwood Court) and a portion of unincorporated north St. Louis County, Missouri. Constructed and opened in 1922, from a design by noted landscape architect Wayne Stiles, the 380 acre facility includes a 1929 Mission Revival style clubhouse, two 18-hole golf courses, a swimming pool, a complex of seven tennis courts, the golf pro shop and the maintenance facility, all counted as contributing to the historic district (three buildings and four structures). Eleven noncontributing support buildings of various kinds are sprinkled over the acreage of the facility, often replacements on the same site of similar use buildings. While the outbuildings have changed over the years, they are a minor part of the overall visual integrity of the country club and the key facilities that were part of the original Stiles design concept are still intact and only the contributing clubhouse is visible (in winter) from a public road. The clubhouse is situated on the highest point of the facility, positioned to provide good views of the golf courses. Alterations to the two, 18 hole courses designed by Stiles have been minimal, involving such things as relocating tees, re-sequencing some of the holes, and removing one frog pond that silted in. The fairways for the nine hole south course were graded in 1922, but the south course was never fully developed with greens and tee boxes. In recent years some of its graded fairways have become two new, replacement holes on the west course and another became the first hole on the east course. Practice areas were interspersed among the nine holes on the south course and are still used as the driving range. Besides the south course, some of the early amenities, most notably the bridal paths, may never have been fully developed or, along with the dormitory and a baseball diamond for the caddies, were abandoned or eliminated early in the history of the club as technology brought motorized golf carts to the club in the 1950s, which also led to the asphalt pavement of the cinder paths throughout the property. Renovations begun in 1989 by Roger Null, golf course superintendent were undertaken consultation with Geoffrey Cornish, an expert on historic golf courses and their architects, especially Wayne Stiles, and the work succeeded in restoring and maintaining the historic integrity, historic look and feel of the courses while providing a more challenging layout. Overall, the district grounds look much as the did upon their completion some 82 years ago, more so than most of the Stiles remaining golf courses located elsewhere the United States according to the historian, Bob Labbanee, who is currently working on a book about all of Stiles' designs.

The Norwood Hills Country Club is located north of Interstate 70, south of Ferguson and southwest of Jennings. Lucas-Hunt Road serves as the east boundary. The west boundary roughly follows Bermuda Avenue in Normandy and the south boundary separates the country club from Lutheran High North's campus. Memorial Park Cemetery is to the southeast, across Lucas-Hunt Road. The main entrance on Lucas-Hunt Road, approximately a third of the distance from the southern corner of the property, is a curbed, asphalt-surfaced drive, which passes through a double row of shade trees, mostly oaks. While the drive is part of the original landscaping plan, most of these trees were added about thirty years ago to help screen the club from view from the street. At some point after the 1948 PGA tournament, the western part of this access driveway from Old Florissant Road (now Bermuda) was eliminated, and although it was the early entrance to the club, it had long been relegated to a secondary service road after the new clubhouse and its drive on Lucas-Hunt Road opened in 1929. For the first time, in 2001, a series of streetlights lined the drive, and while they appear to be historic, they are replicas of historic acorn fixtures. Many of the trees planted as part of the landscaping plan are extant, although 40 were lost and 100 severely damaged when a tornado went through the property on July 4, 1981. Today, Norwood Hills is graced by many of the mature trees, (especially various oak species, some maples, elms, and cypress) that were either planted in 1922 according to Stiles' directions or were pre-existing trees, identified by Stiles for retention. The rolling hills provide dramatic views down the fairways and serve as the home for much wildlife (Turkeys, geese, ducks, coyote and deer are all seen regularly on the courses.). Several small ponds dot the landscape, helping with drainage of this hilly property, while providing water hazards on holes on the western half of the property as well as a scenic view of a small lake from the north side of the patio off the ballroom of the clubhouse. In addition, this small lake also serves as the water supply for the sprinkler system installed in the 1960s. The creek along the southern end of the property and the clustered trees help separate and define the vistas, creating the appearance of a picturesque, natural landscape, but one that was carefully laid out, graded and planted with trees and shrubs according to Stiles design.

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Narrative Description (continued)

When the club officially opened in 1923, amenities were quite limited with a simple, one story, frame clubhouse and a small pro shop had been built for the membership. The clubhouse was located where the current parking lot for the clubhouse is located and was obviously intended as a temporary building, with the location of the parking lot and large clubhouse clearly outlined on Stiles' 1922 plan. The pro shop was located in the parking area adjacent to the current pro shop. The present Spanish Eclectic style clubhouse was not constructed until 1928, and the dedication took place on February 20, 1929 with the driveway paved and connecting to Lucas and Hunt finished at that time. The clubhouse is located on the highest plot of land on the 380-acre facility for the best views over the golf courses. The 1947 golf pro shop was positioned to maintain the relationship between the two facilities, on the south side of the driveway across from the clubhouse. On the grounds, the original swimming pool and pool house were installed in a basin northwest of the clubhouse in 1930 with regular repairs and upgrading and the replacement of the pool house in 1948 and again in 2004, all in the same basin location and configuration. The clay tile tennis courts built in 1929 west of the clubhouse would be rebuilt several times, transforming them to asphalt surfaces due to the difficulty with maintaining the clay surfaces and then in 1979 three courts were added behind and below the original courts. The maintenance facility which is part of the grounds maintenance complex was built in 1950, the last contributing building in the district and while it is a simple concrete block building, it was painted white and positioned at the back of the pro shop lot where it would be less obtrusive. Other early outbuildings were constructed on the property, such as the concessions buildings, tennis storage facility, driving range building, all of which were later replaced in the same location. The tornado on July 4, 1981 not only toppled over trees on the grounds, it also destroyed the west concessions building. While many of the outbuildings have changed over the years, they are a minor part of the overall visual integrity of the country club, since the driveway only extends to the clubhouse and they are not visible from the main clubhouse due to the rolling topography and greenery. None of the buildings are visible from the public road, except for the clubhouse in winter, and only the clubhouse maintenance and golf pro shop are visible from the paved automobile driveway/parking area of the clubhouse.

CLUBHOUSE, 1929, John Noyes, architect; F. F. MackFessell Contracting Company, builder. **Contributing.** [Photos 1-7]

The original clubhouse, constructed in 1922 stood on the site that is now the east parking lot. The original clubhouse is still visible in the 1928 construction photograph of the new Spanish Eclectic style clubhouse designed by architect, John Noyes and built by F.F. MackFessell Contracting Company of St. Louis. The new building was completed for \$185,000 and dedicated on February 20, 1929. The building is 450 feet long, was constructed of red brick with a series of red Spanish tile roofs intermixed with parapeted flat roofed wings and Mission parapets, and has three primary, asymmetrical wings consisting of the central, two story, side gabled wing facing south where the offices are located that has the entrance *porte cochere* as its centerpiece, flanked by the parapeted, flat roofed, west wing, turned 90 degrees on its axis (that houses the ballroom), and the parapeted, flat roofed, east wing, parallel to the center wing (that comprises the men's locker rooms above the meeting rooms) with a one story shed roofed, arcaded section connecting across the western portion of its facade. The walls are laid with a random bowed brick pattern and a sawtooth stringcourse connecting the wings visually and then the walls were painted white when the building was completed.

The central, one story, end gabled *porte cochere* with its Mission parapet intersects the front of the main, two story wing at the entrance lobby of the clubhouse. Its design borrows heavily from the California Mission style. The south façade wall of the entrance *porte cochere* is divided into three bays with three arched openings, with a much larger center arch. Above the smaller arches are decorative, glazed terra cotta tiles, which are now painted white. Flanking each archway are quoin-like piers rising from the ground level that are capped with a crown molding under the capstones that have large urns placed in the center of each column. Between each column is a sloped crowned coping tile that rises up towards the center. The center archway has a cartouche keystone detail. Above the cornice line in the center section is a pediment that is capped with cyma curved capstones that are broken in the center and scrolled on either side of another cartouche that bears the initials NH. Above the cartouche is a finial that is centered between the scrolls. Behind the south wall of the *porte cochere* is an end gable wall of the shallow two story entrance bay positioned between the *porte cochere* and the main central wing of the building. Inside the *porte cochere* the rafters and center support beam of the *porte cochere* roof are visible. The north wall of the *porte cochere* contains the main entrance to the clubhouse. The paired doors and transom window are centered under the support beam for the *porte cochere* roof. The side walls of the *porte cochere* are mostly

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Narrative Description (continued)

open for vehicle traffic. At the north end of the side walls are brick arched window openings in a narrow parapeted, flat roofed section that is flanked by quoined corners like those on the *porte cochere* façade, including the urn finials and the inverted curved parapet cap.

Centered in the central wing of the clubhouse and behind the *porte cochere*, the cross gabled, shallow entrance bay is two stories tall with a Mission style parapet. Above the *porte cochere* roof, this entrance bay is flanked by quoined brick pilasters on either end with stylized finials and a decorative recess outlining the paired windows in a stepped pattern with glazed terra cotta tiles (now painted white) centered above a vertical frieze panel between the paired two over two swing out casement style windows with two light transoms above. On each side of the second floor of this wing, there is another pair of casement windows with transoms. Above the paired windows centered in the wall is a six light, arch topped, casement window with a projecting header brick course above the soldier course brick arch lintel with a keystone detail. Flanking either side of this window are cartouches.

The main central wing is divided into three bays spanning the width of the wing, with the cross gabled wing in its center bay. The second floor windows on each side are original, four light casement style windows, with the inner bay having three sets within the inner openings and the outer having two sets. On the first floor, the window openings are aligned but have been closed off behind the lush shrubbery. At the east and west ends (sides) of this section, the roof has raised parapets. Behind the west end of the central section is a large chimney that has a stepped castellation at the top with the highest points of the castellation at the four corners of the chimney creating the appearance of a tower.

The west wing has a parapeted, flat roof and is rotated 90 degrees to be perpendicular to the center wing of the building. The parapet surrounding this building is capped with a double frieze panel, the top one being soldier course brick between projecting rowlock bricks and separated from the lower frieze course by a projecting brick stringcourse. The lower frieze course is divided into panels by rectangular, projecting panels of brick with a recessed cross pattern. Below, is the sawtooth stringcourse that unites the entire building. Although the window and doors of this wing have been altered, probably when the balcony was eliminated inside in the ballroom, the alteration is minimized by the canvas awnings on each opening (just as canvas awnings were used on the original openings) and the retention of the original brick detailing and dimensions of the window bays.

The south (façade) wall of the wing originally had two tall, rectangular openings with transomed windows and doors, but these have been replaced. The east opening has been bricked in, creating a recessed rectangular panel and a large plate glass window installed in the west opening (with brick added to the transom) but both openings retain the original, soldier course and sawtooth brick lintels with soldier course brick forming a false arch above these lintels.

The west elevation openings have matching the brick lintels in the four central bays, but three of the openings in these bays are replacement, transomed and sidelighted, paired French doors with two vertical muntins and two horizontal muntins positioned near the top and bottom of each nine light door. The openings in the outer two bays on the west elevation have both the matching brick lintels and the false arch above the lintels, as well as the same aluminum replacement plate glass windows. The outer two windows on each end are separated by brick pilasters from the four inner openings to create three bays. There are glazed terra cotta squares near the top of each pilaster and within the arched area above the windows in the outer bays. Above the parapet, and in line with the pilasters, are stepped brick, faux chimneys and at the corners there are small castellations. The parapet itself has recently been capped with metal (painted white) to support speakers and lighting for the patio. The patio on the west side extends the full depth of this elevation and is made of poured concrete struck in an ashlar pattern.

The back wall of this wing continues the frieze courses at the parapet and is divided into three bays with similar rectangular openings and lintels as those in the center of the west elevation, but this rear elevation is now partially obscured by the mechanical systems and the two west openings have awnings over windows similar to the other replacements in this wing.

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Narrative Description (continued)

The north (rear) elevation of central wing includes the intersecting gable from the entry bay, with a similar round arched opening at top (used as a vent) and similar four light casement windows, tripled in the center and flanked by paired windows. Behind this is the rear kitchen wing that has a flat roof and although it is two stories tall, it is lower because of the lower grade of the land. Below the kitchen level, is a freight dock with openings with metal doors facing east. There is also a small framed, one story, double gabled addition (which is being removed with the current certified historic rehabilitation project). The large castellated chimney visible on the façade is actually attached to the rear wall of the central wing. The three, second floor windows have been replaced with single pane, fixed sashes within the original openings.

The flat roofed east wing of the building has a simple brick projecting cornice line. It houses the locker rooms of the facility on the second floor with a meeting rooms on the first floor, including the Norlite Room at the east end, the Men's Grill along the rear and the 19th Hole on the west end of this wing. There are nine bay openings on both the north and south walls of the wing that are basically symmetrically placed and then three additional bays of paired windows that projects forward to match the plane connecting to the central wing façade (and recessed on the rear).. On the east wall of the east wing another stylized portico was placed off center to the northeast corner of the wing, projecting out as a one story gabled entry that has an arched opening outlined with soldier course brick. On the south elevation the fifth bay originally projected south slightly from the rest of the wing and had a shed style clay tile roof, but this was removed after the disastrous fire on December 18, 1985 that virtually destroyed the interior of this wing (especially the men's locker room on the second floor and the Norlite Room). A new stylized portico was constructed for the new entrance into the east wing with a simpler Mission parapet to complement that of the *porte cochere* at the main entrance.

Upon examining the historic photographs of the interior taken in 1931 for the brochure *Out of the Trap* that North Hills (now Norwood Hills) Country Club produced as an appeal to the membership to support the organization, it is apparent that some of the original interior features are extant, while others have been changed or hidden from view, such as the lowering of ceilings in the ballroom to accommodate HVAC equipment. Most of the original interior spaces, especially the public spaces retain their original configuration, such as the lobby in the central entry wing opening into the ballroom in the west wing, the main dining room (called the Family Grill) is accessed through French doors on the east side of the lobby, the arcaded hallway from the entrance extends east past offices in front of the 19th Hole, which is accessed down a short hallway that leads to the doorway of the Men's Grill along the back of this section and connecting with a hallway to the Norlite Room, a large dining/meeting room at the east end of the first floor. Above on the second floor are the reconstructed locker rooms, accessible by the stairway in front of the 19th Hole.

There have been some alterations to the clubhouse throughout its history, usually on the interior, such as updating the kitchen and adding central air conditioning, without changing the basic configuration of the interior are drastically changing the exterior. While the windows and doors were changed in the west wing, the use of awnings minimizes this alteration. The majority of the changes came following the fire in the east wing on December 18, 1985. All of the doors and windows of the east wing were destroyed in the fire, and are now all modern replacements, but the scale and proportions of these openings, as well as most of the walls are original to the building. Besides reconstructing the interior, especially the locker rooms upstairs and the Norlite Room, a solarium was also constructed across these three bays connecting the east wing and extending across the two east end bays of the center wing. The arcaded openings on this small addition are compatible with the original Mission Revival styling of the building with their Palladian shaped window openings. The façade still retains its distinctive Mission Revival parapets with its prominent *porte cochere*.

EAST COURSE, 1922, modified 1937; Wayne Stiles, landscape architect; Sam Lyle, construction superintendent. **Contributing.**
[Photos 13, 18-22]

The east course remains largely unchanged from its original implementation by Sam Lyle based upon Wayne Stiles' plan dating to 1922. This was the first course to open at Norwood Hills (North Hills) Country Club in September of that year. The alterations have been limited to moving a few tee boxes, resequencing holes, and rebuilding deteriorated greens, except for eliminating the original 16 East hole and utilizing what was intended on the 1922 plans to be the first hole of the South Course, a nine hole course that was apparently graded in 1922 (making it easy to later develop into a new hole), but never fully developed as a course. There were apparently some alterations made in 1937, but they were limited to relocating tees slightly since the layout of most holes is altered. The 1990s renovations designed to restore much of Stiles original design, eliminating alterations made over the years did not affect

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Narrative Description (continued)

the East Course as much, since it was relatively unaltered. The changes to the east course in 1990 were much less invasive, and mostly consisted of new teeing grounds for greater challenges. Yardage from the back tees was 6,087, from the second tees 5,580 and the third tees 4,908 while the forward tees now played 4,591. The repositioning of the tee on the current second hole changed it from a straightaway to a dogleg right, with an uphill par 4. The tenth hole originally debuted on opening day without the lake that has an arm into the center of the fairway, but it is otherwise unaltered.

The list below identifies the original hole number and its current hole number, along with changes, as identified by Roger Null, Golf Course Superintendent, who has become an expert both on the layout of Norwood Hills and Stiles design techniques during his tenure at the course:

- 1 East is now 5 East and basically unaltered (par 4)
Tee box moved for clubhouse work
- 2 East is now 6 East and original (par 3)
- 3 East is now 7 East and original (par 4)
- 4 East is now 8 East and original (par 5)
- 5 East is now 4 East and original (par 4)
- 6 East is now 2 East and original (par 4)
- 7 East is now 16 East and basically unaltered (par 4)
- 8 East is now 17 East and original (par 3)
- 9 East is now 18 East and original (par 4)
- 10 East is still 10 East and original (par 3)
- 11 East is still 11 East and original (par 4)
- 12 East is now 15 East and basically unaltered (par 4)
Green was rebuilt in same location in 1950s or 1960s
- 13 East is now 3 East and original (par 4)
- 14 East is now 12 East and original (par 4)
- 15 East is now 13 East and basically unaltered (par 4)
Green was rebuilt in same location in 1950s or 1960s
- 16 East no longer exists
- 17 East is now 14 East and original (par 5)
- 18 East is now 9 East and original (par 4)
- Current 1 East was originally intended to be 1 South and original in design (par 4)

WEST COURSE, 1922, modified 1941-1985; restored 1990; Wayne Stiles, landscape architect; Sam Lyle, construction superintendent. **Contributing.** [Photos 9, 14-17]

As the course used for championship tournaments, this course has had a series of modifications that often coincided with these tournaments, but which were relatively minor, usually involving moving the tee box. However, in the 1950s and 1960s, maintenance often resulted in some significant alterations, many of which were redone in 1990 when the current golf course superintendent, Roger Null undertook renovations after consulting with Geoffrey Cornish, who is well known for his work with historic golf courses and who had worked with Wayne Stiles. These 1990 renovations were implemented with the intension of maintaining the historic integrity, visual appearance, and feel of the course as it was designed by Stiles, with only minor changes made to provide a more challenging layout, resulting in the change of par for several holes. In addition, a number of the holes have been resequenced, especially when the frog basin on the third hole had silted in, resulting in the combination of 2 West and 3 West around 1992, but this did not significantly change the layout of the hole, simply eliminated the 2 West green and the pond. The only major changes today from the original design were greens built in new locations on what are now 4 West, 7 West, and 17 West, as well as the new holes created in 1990 for 15 West and 16 West, which were created out of the area historically graded for a south course, but never fully developed. The new yardage for the course was 6,859 yards from the back tees and an increase of almost 200 yards. The course design changes made the west course a par-71 from a par-72.

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Narrative Description (continued)

The list below identifies the original hole number and its current hole number, along with changes, as identified by Roger Null, who has become an expert both on the layout of Norwood Hills and Stiles design techniques during his tenure at the course:

- 1 West is unaltered (par 4)
- 2 West (originally a par 3) and 3 West (originally a par 4) were combined as what is now 2 West (par 5)
Circa 1992 removal of frog pond that kept silting in.
- 4 West is now 3 West but unaltered in design (par 4)
- 5 West is now 4 West (originally a par 4, became par 3 in 1992 by moving tees)
New green built in 1960s
- 6 West is now 5 West (par 4)
Original corridor, rebuilt green in same location
Cart path relocated from the left side to the right side of the fairway
- 7 West is now 6 West (originally a par 4, currently par 4)
In 1950s, green was moved and fairway lengthened (changing to par 5)
1990s, green relocated as close to original location as possible and tried to restore original design concept
- 8 West is now 7 West (always par 3)
1950s or 1960s, new hole, moved about 20 yards, although in keeping with Stiles concept
The trees to the right of the green were added at the same time
- 9 West is now 8 West but unaltered in design (par 5)
- 10 West is now 9 West but unaltered in design (par 4)
- 11 West is now 10 West but unaltered in design (par 3)
- 12 West is now 11 West (par 4)
Minor grade changes, a new bunker (sand trap) added to the front, and fairway bunker removed at some time
- 13 West (par 4) is now 12 West (par 3 in 1990)
Rebuilt in 1950s or 1960s, moving the tee box and relocating the green.
In 1990s, the green was moved back close to the original site.
- 14 West (par 5) is now 13 West (par 4) but retains the to be original corridor and original green
Tee box moved in 1990
- 15 West (par 5) is now 14 West (par 4 in 1990)
Green rebuilt in same location in 1950s
Tee box moved in 1990
- 16 West is now 17 West (always par 4)
Green was rebuilt in 1950s
Green was moved and rebuilt in 1990, but historic corridor remains
- 17 West (original) no longer exists
- 18 West (par 4) is unaltered

Utilizing the grading done in 1922 for the proposed 9 hole South Course, which apparently was never fully developed:

- Current 15 West is new construction finished in 1990 out of areas intended historically to be 4 South, 2 South, and 6 South
- Current 16 West is new construction finished in 1990 out of areas intended historically to be 6 South and 5 South

CLUBHOUSE MAINTENANCE, circa 1955-1957, addition date unknown. **Noncontributing.** [Photo 13]

This one story, flat roofed, concrete block building is located behind the east end of the clubhouse parking lot. It has clay coping tiles on the short parapet along its western façade. The doors are wood and there what appear to be original glass block windows on the south side and a canvas awning on the façade. The slightly shorter, concrete block addition on the north end with a wooden door has a shed roof that is shallowly pitched down to the north end. The original building was probably finished between 1955 and 1957 as motorized carts became more popular since it was originally used as the Cart Storage Barn and it is known that carts were initially stored in the ballroom before the building was finished.

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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Description (continued)

EAST CONCESSIONS, 1981-1982. **Noncontributing.** [Photo 18]

This one story, wood shingled, pyramidal roofed, red brick building has a small wooden cupola (with a standing seam roof) for venting at the peak. Half of the building is basically a screened porch with wood framed screens and screen doors between the brick piers and brick walls of the enclosed concessions area, which incorporates the restrooms. The floor is a concrete slab on grade. This building was constructed after the new West Concessions was finished, utilizing its plans. It replaced the original 1938 concessions building on the same site, where the east course holes 5,6,8,11,12, 14 and 15 converge.

PUMP HOUSE, 1989 ca. **Noncontributing.**

This small gabled roofed building has asphalt shingle roofing and wooden vertical board siding. (The nearby structure is an enclosed panel for the electrical service). There is a simple wood door facing the lake and a small vent in the gable end on the opposite side. The building houses three pumps that draw water from the adjacent pond (lake) and is connected by underground water lines to provide the sprinkling system for the golf courses. It was probably built around 1989 when the sprinkling system was installed for the grounds, replacing the old in-ground irrigation system installed in 1965.

POOL HOUSE, 2004. **Noncontributing.** [Photo 11]

The original pool house was finished in 1930, but it burned in 1948 and was replaced that year. In 2004, a new Pool House replaced the older building. It is constructed out of concrete block with a side gabled, asphalt roof. Each of these buildings occupies the same site and relationship to the swimming pool. The only portion left of the original pool house is the retaining wall of poured concrete that is behind the pool house

POOL, 1930, John Noyes, architect; renovated 1976; rebuilt circa 1997 by Westport Pools, builder. **Contributing.** [Photo 11]

The original pool was finished in 1930. In 1946 an automatic filter system was installed, eliminating the need to drain the pool weekly for cleaning. The pool was extensively renovated in 1976 and what is termed a "new pool" was finished about 1997 by Westport Pools and extends from 0 feet to 11.5 feet deep. The current pool is located in the same hole as the original pool, but has simply been reshaped in depth and repaired, but it is still a concrete, in-ground pool in the same basic dimensions and configuration as the original 1930 pool. The concrete decking and basin landscaping is still the same configuration as well, having been refurbished during the 1997 renovation. The pool and pool house are surrounded by a six foot chain link fence. The pool is especially significant since it was used as a publicity draw for prospective homebuyers in the surrounding subdivisions being developed in the 1920s (Pasadena Hills and Pasadena Park especially).

TENNIS PRO SHOP, 1999-2000. **Noncontributing.** [Photo 10]

This one story, plus basement, hipped roofed building has stucco walls and asphalt shingle roofing. There are flat rafter tails under the vented, metal eave overhang. The south elevation has a steel panel door with nine pane half light as well as a metal framed hexagonal window. The west elevation faces the tennis courts with two windows on either side of a steel door that matches the one on the south elevation. Both doors have poured concrete steps. These windows are six over six wood, insulated glass, sashed windows. On the north end, incorporated into the hipped roof is a covered, large wood floor deck with wooden support posts and balusters. Below, at the basement level, a portion of this area is also an open deck supported by wood posts, with a concrete wall along the west side. The east elevation of the main floor has three, six over six, wood sashed windows similar to the west side but these have half round fanlight transoms. Below there are two doors into the basement, but the south door is actually a fake doorway. The current building replaces the original tennis storage building on this same site, which had been built initially in 1935 and rebuilt in 1975.

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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Description (continued)

TENNIS COURTS, 1929, 4 original courts modified 1935, 1937, 1948, 1974; 3 courts added in 1979. **Contributing.** [Photos 9-10]
Directly west of the Tennis Pro Shop and Pavilion are the original four tennis courts finished in 1929 and below and behind are three more courses added in 1979, but because of their location, they are less visible from the grounds and as such do not seriously impact the historic integrity of what was one of the important amenities promised to members when the club was created in 1922 and were finally finished in 1929 along with the clubhouse and swimming pool construction projects. The four original courts were rebuilt in 1935, but still remained clay courts. Then two of the four were coated in asphalt in 1937, and the other two coated in asphalt in 1948, an indication of the difficulty with maintaining clay courts in this environment. With the increasing popularity of tennis in the early 1970s the other two were also resurfaced in concrete and in 1974 they received a special surfacing. In 1979 the bottom courts were added. There is a simple eight foot, green chain link fence surrounding the courts installed in 1975. Since tennis was one of the early offerings of the country club, the tennis courts are especially significant as one of the early, extant structures at Norwood.

PAVILION, 1975 ca. **Noncontributing.** [Photo 9]

Southeast of the Tennis Pro Shop and east of the tennis courts is an open, pyramidal roofed picnic pavilion used for the Tennis Courts. It has wood braced support posts, railing and floor.

WEST CONCESSIONS, 1979, rebuilt 1981. **Noncontributing.**

This one story, wood shingled, pyramidal roofed, red brick building has a small wooden cupola (with a standing seam roof) for venting at the peak. Half of the building is basically a screened porch with wood framed screens and screen doors between the brick piers and brick walls of the enclosed concessions area which incorporates the restrooms. The floor is a concrete slab on grade. Built where the 9, 10, 13, and 18 holes converge in the west course, it was built on the site of the original West Concessions that had been in use since 1937. The new concessions building was finished and dedicated in December 1979 with a brass plaque on its wall since it had been funded by Roger Linsin, and its plans were used to construct the identical East Concessions in 1981-1982. The west building was severely damaged and had to be rebuilt after it was hit by a tornado on July 4, 1981.

DRIVING RANGE BUILDING, 2000. **Noncontributing.** [Photo 8]

This asymmetrically side gabled, one story, painted brick building has an asphalt shingle roof with metal vented eave overhangs. On the north side are two flat steel doors as well as a large opening into the storage room. The south side of the building is approximately two-thirds open to the interior with a wood plank wall decorated by a large mirror and doorway on its back wall that connects to the storage room. The other third of this elevation has treated wood vertical siding. The west elevation has two round arched, single pane windows and the east elevation has a round arched faux window opening as well as an additional flat steel door. The building is constructed on a concrete slab that surrounds the building as a sidewalk as well. It replaced the older building on this site, which is at the northeast corner of the practice area and driving range and just west of the Golf Pro Shop. The grading of the driving range is basically as originally designed by Stiles, utilizing what was originally intended to be both the 9 South hole as well as what he termed as several "practice areas" on his map, but which have evolved as one larger site.

GOLF PRO SHOP, 1947, 1969 addition. **Contributing.** [Photo 8]

This one story golf pro shop was finished in 1947 in preparation for the 1948 PGA Championship being held at Norwood Hills. In 1969 a large addition was added to the back of the building to accommodate more cart storage. The building is located on the south side of the drive, just west of the clubhouse (on the north side). At the north end of this pro shop is a large hipped roof, painted brick building that has wide eaves with flat wood braces. The asphalt shingles appear in early photographs, indicating that this is probably the original roof treatment. The walls on the north, east and west are punctuated by three round arched openings, some of which are filled with glass. Others are bricked in, possibly originally. In the center arch on each side the opening is divided to create wood framed side lights with a wood half light, paneled door in the center. Attached on the south end is an original flat roofed, parapeted, brick, one story wing that serves for storage of bags and equipment. Over the west side door is a small doorway with decorative iron knee braces supporting the clay tile shed roof, continuing the Mission Revival theme from the main clubhouse, but to either side are distinctly post-war modern elements, hexagonal windows, one of which retains its original nine light configuration. There are copper collector boxes and downspouts near the rear of this section.

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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

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Narrative Description (continued)

The other one story, flat roofed, parapeted, concrete block wing was added in 1969 to create an L-shape plan and is used for cart storage. The addition at the rear of the building, which is not very visible due to the large trees and shrubbery surrounding this area, as well as the drop in elevation behind the building. This pro shop replaced the original 1923 pro shop that was located to the west, in what is now the cart parking area for the pro shop. The design utilizes elements common to Mission Revival style buildings, arcaded, round arched openings, wide eaves and flat wood braces, some Spanish clay tile over the doorway, and the entire building is painted, probably historically to match the design of the clubhouse and the attempt to mimic the adobe or stucco commonly associated with the American southwest's buildings. As one of the most prominent buildings on the property, opposite the clubhouse, and a building that was specifically finished in time for the historic 1948 PGA tournament, the pro shop is especially significant to historic district.

GROUNDS MAINTENANCE COMPLEX, [Photo 12]

This complex is located downhill, behind, and south of the Golf Pro Shop, accessible through its parking lot. It is situated on the site of what was identified by Stiles for a dormitory (probably for the caddies) on the original plans and clearly visible in the 1941 aerial photograph. The complex consists of the Maintenance Facility, two pole barns and the Chemical Storage building. The Maintenance Facility is positioned at the north end at the south end of the pro shop parking area and is the most visible building because the others are obscured by the terrain and vegetation on the course.

MAINTENANCE FACILITY, 1950. **Contributing.**

The Maintenance Facility is a concrete block, flat roofed building with clay coping tile parapets and aluminum three horizontal light windows (the upper two lights open as awning style sashes). The vinyl shutters are a recent addition. On the back of this building, south elevation is a concrete block shed roofed addition.

EAST POLE BARN, 1988; 1995 addition. **Noncontributing.**

Behind the Maintenance Facility is this metal clad pole barn on the east side and facing into the paved maintenance yard. It has a metal gabled roof and overhead doors. Connected to the south end, is an open framed, gabled roofed metal, pole building that was added around 1995

WEST POLE BARN, 1988. **Noncontributing.**

Behind the Maintenance Facility is this metal clad pole barn on the west side and facing into the paved maintenance yard. It has a metal gabled roof and overhead doors.

CHEMICAL STORAGE BUILDING, 1984 ca. **Noncontributing.**

Beyond the south end of the west pole barn is a concrete block, flat roofed, one story storage building (for fertilizer) that has two roll top doors and a steel man door.

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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

Map of Normandy, MO
Locating Property



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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

Courtesy of Norwood Hills Country Club

1941 Aerial Photo of Norwood Hills Country Club

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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

Courtesy of Norwood Hills Country Club

Current Aerial Photo of Norwood Hills Country Club

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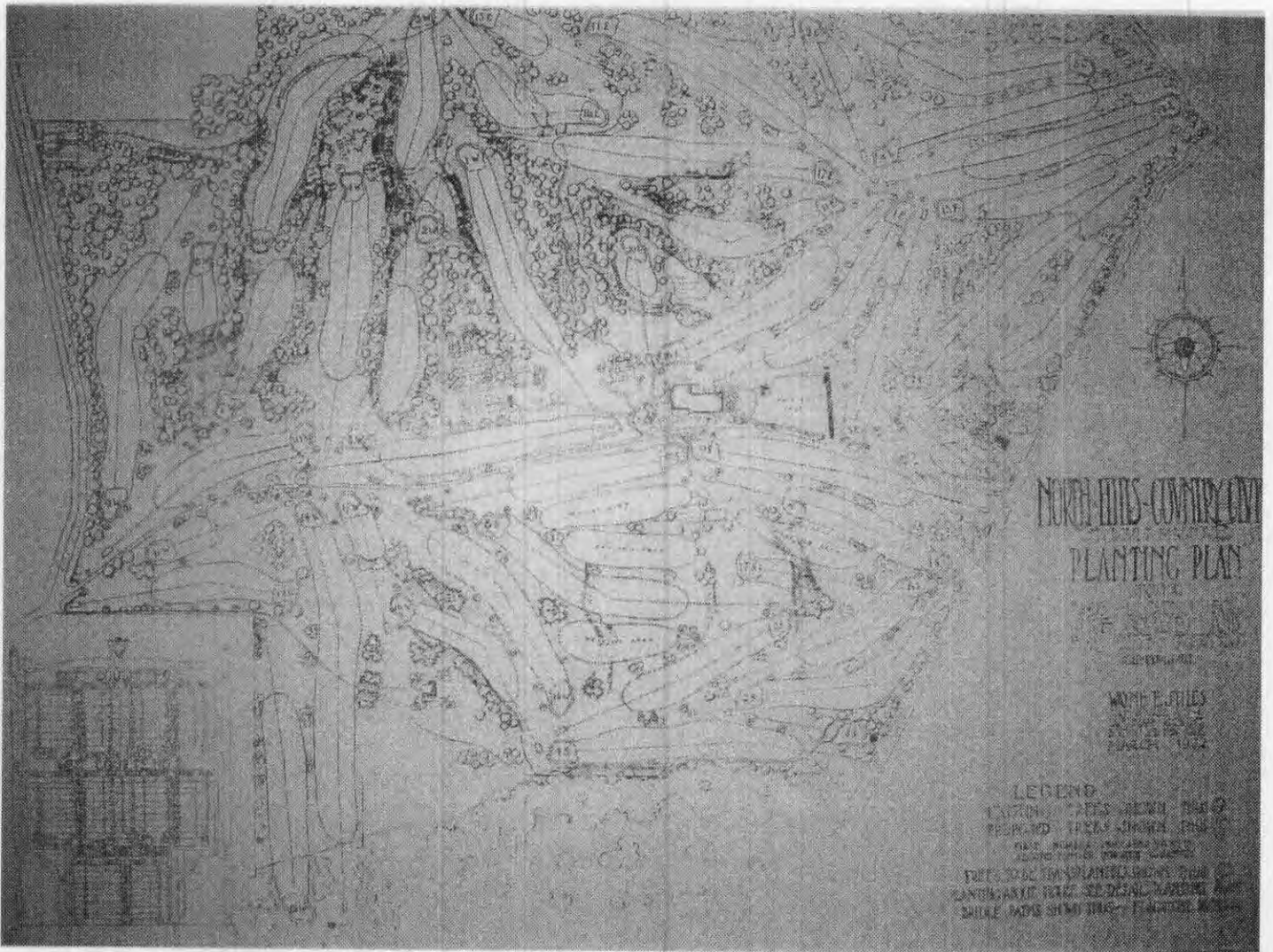
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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

Courtesy of Norwood Hills Country Club

Stiles Original Design Plan for Norwood Hills



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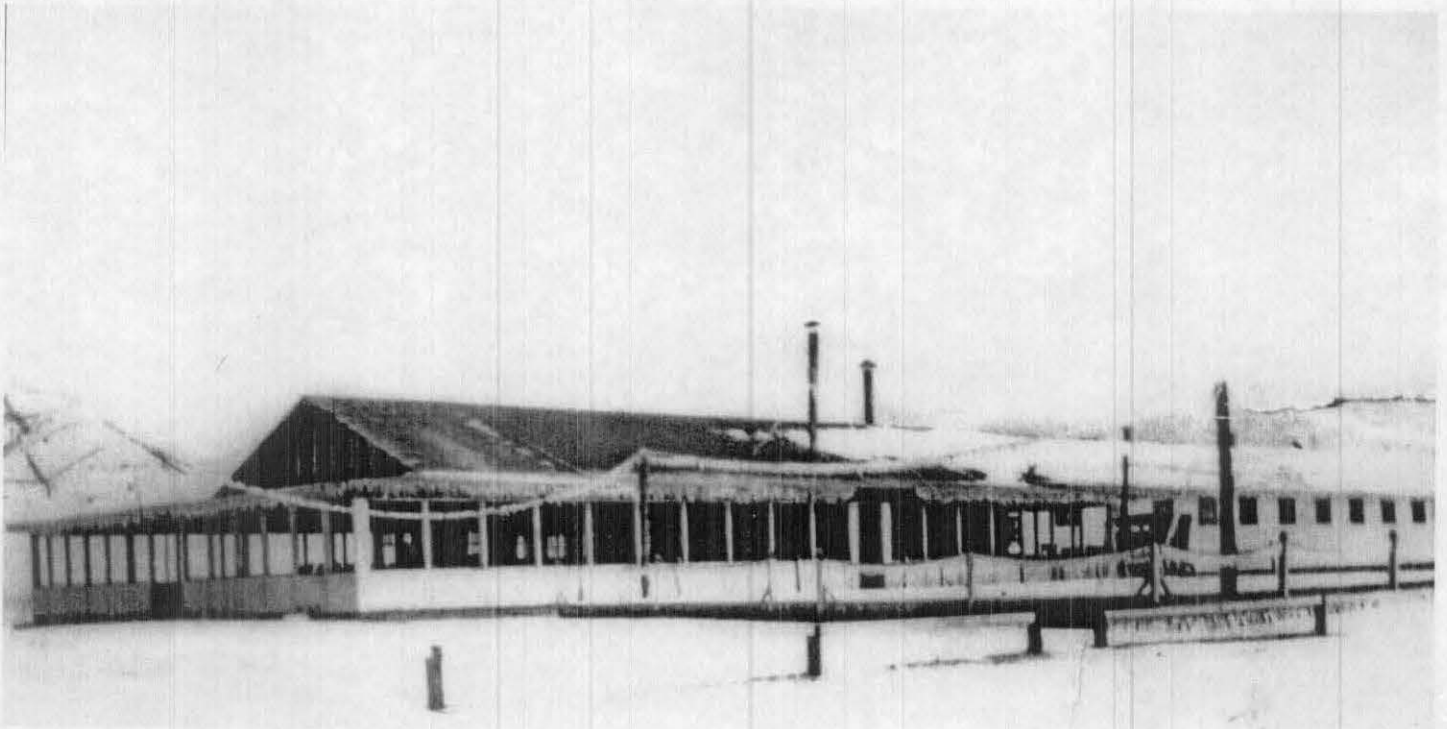
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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

From *Norwood Hills Country Club* by James Healey

Original Clubhouse 1922



SOUTHMOBILE

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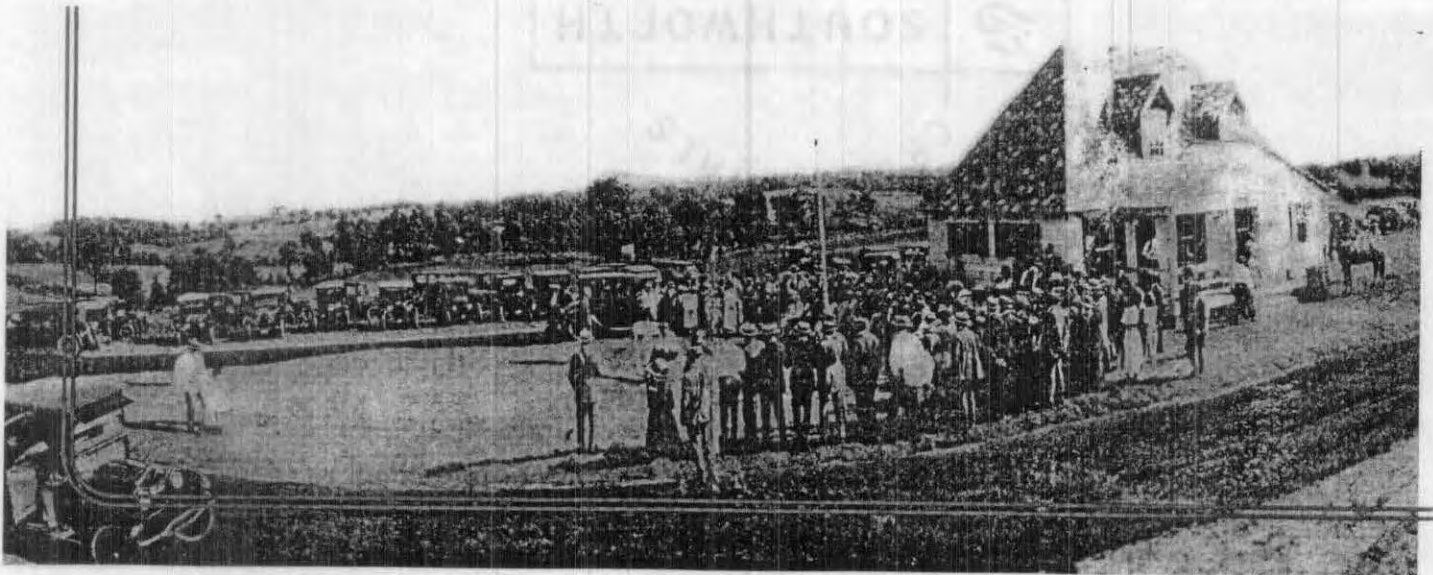
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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

From *Norwood Hills Country Club* by James Healey

Opening Day 1923, Showing Original Pro Shop



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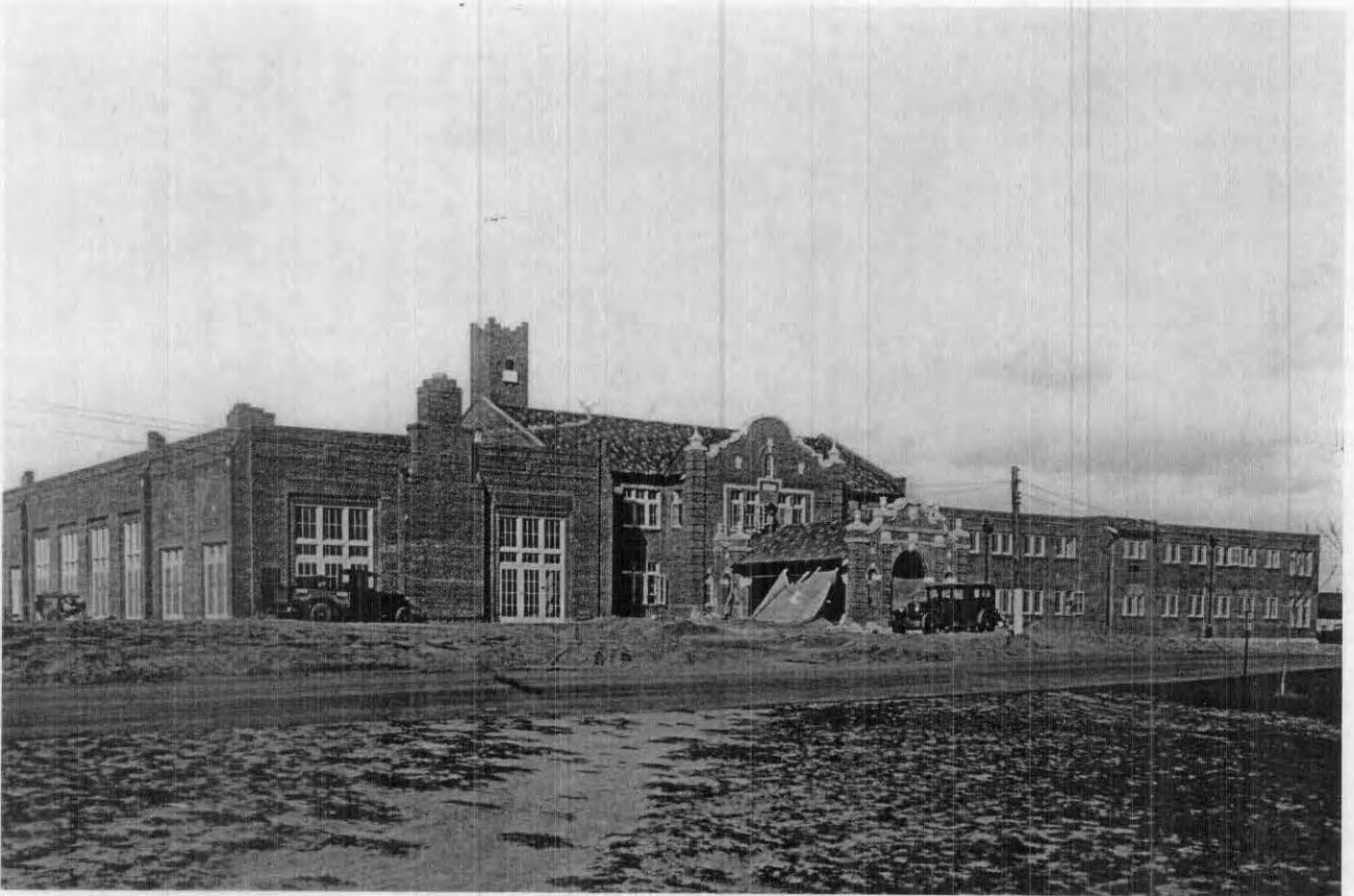
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Norwood Hills Country Club
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Courtesy of Norwood Hills Country Club

Clubhouse under construction, 1928



SOUTH AFRICA

GEORGETOWN

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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

Courtesy of Norwood Hills Country Club

Clubhouse completed, 1929



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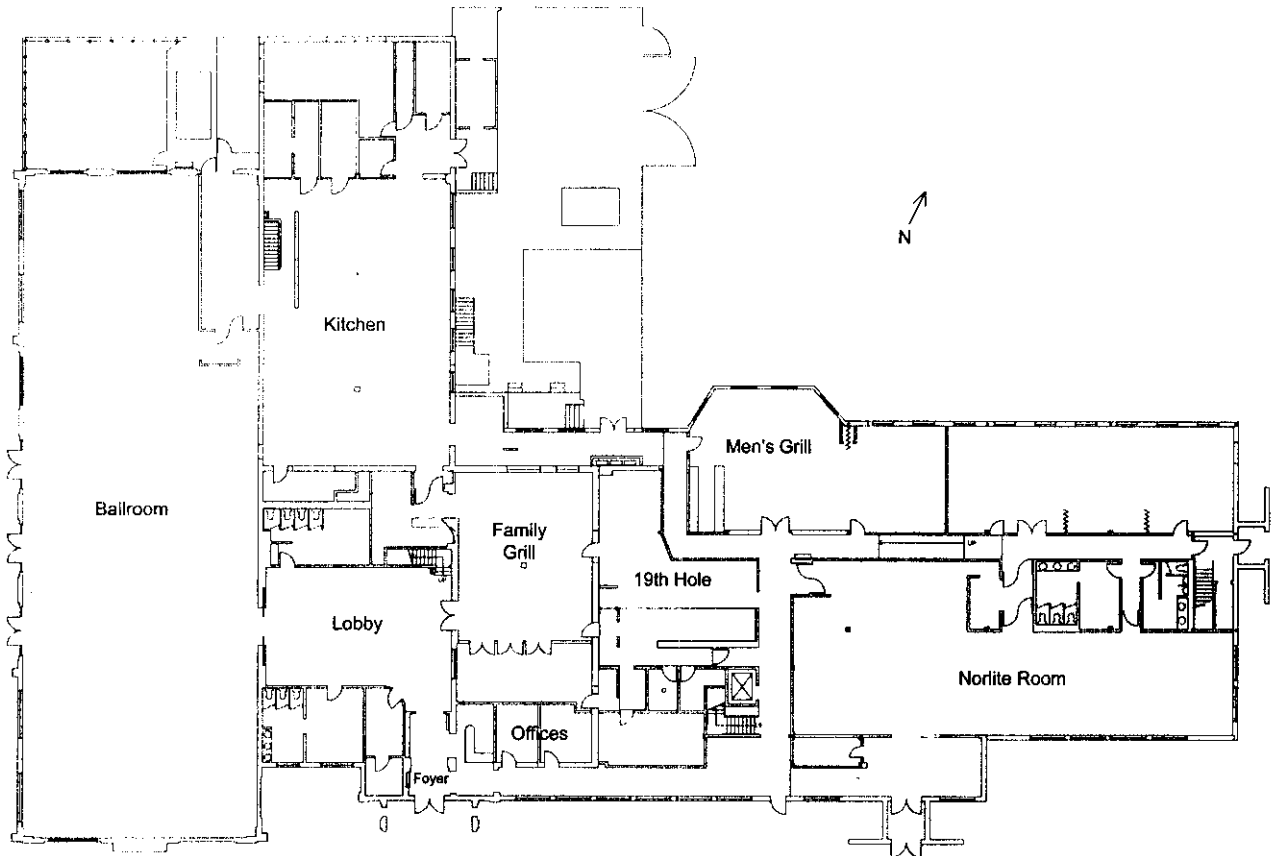
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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

Courtesy of Trivers Associates

Clubhouse
Current 1st Floor Plan



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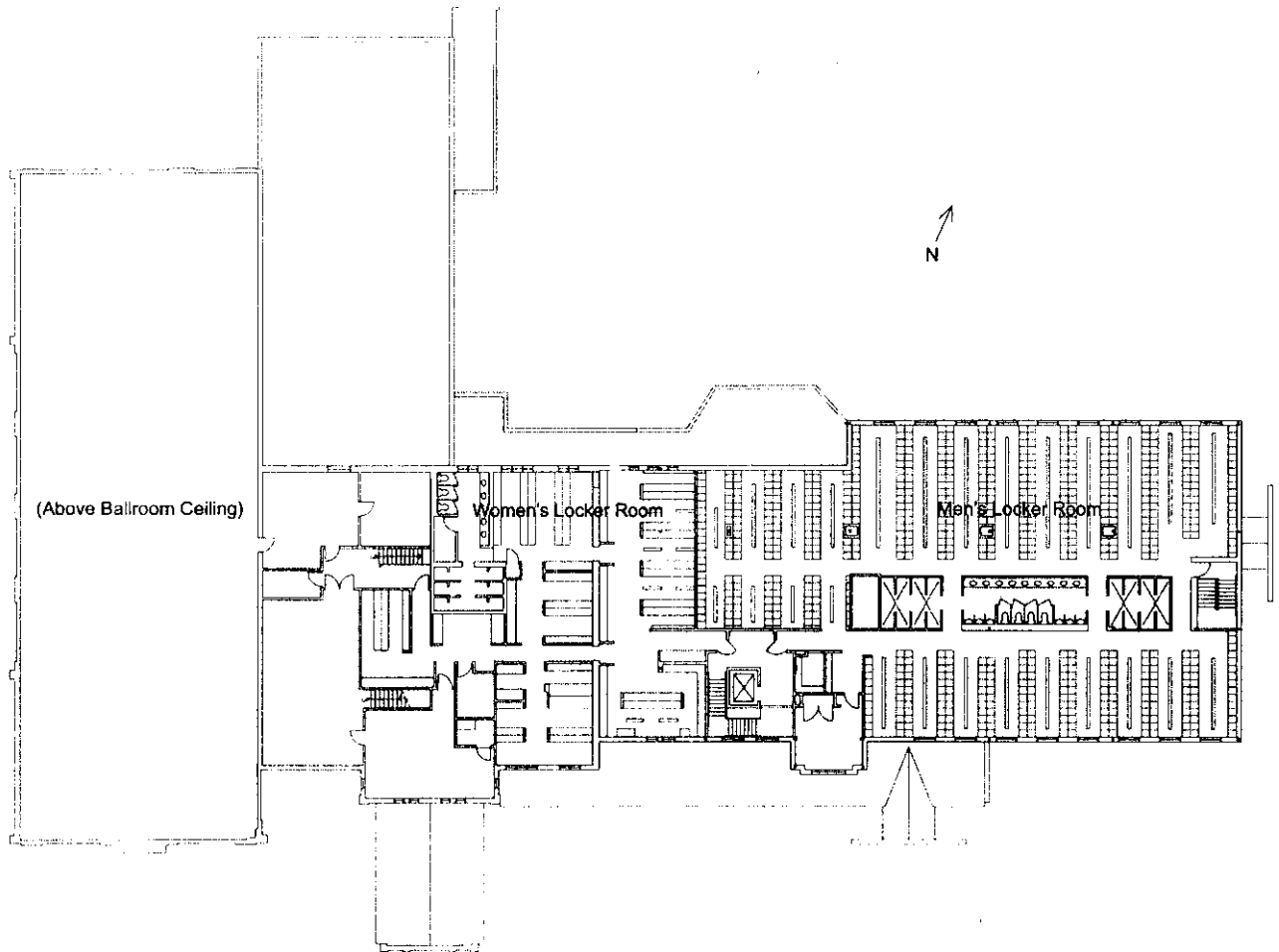
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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

Courtesy of Trivers Associates

Clubhouse
Current 2nd Floor Plan



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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

From *Norwood Hills Country Club* by James Healey

Course architect



Wayne Stiles
Course Architect
1884 - 1953

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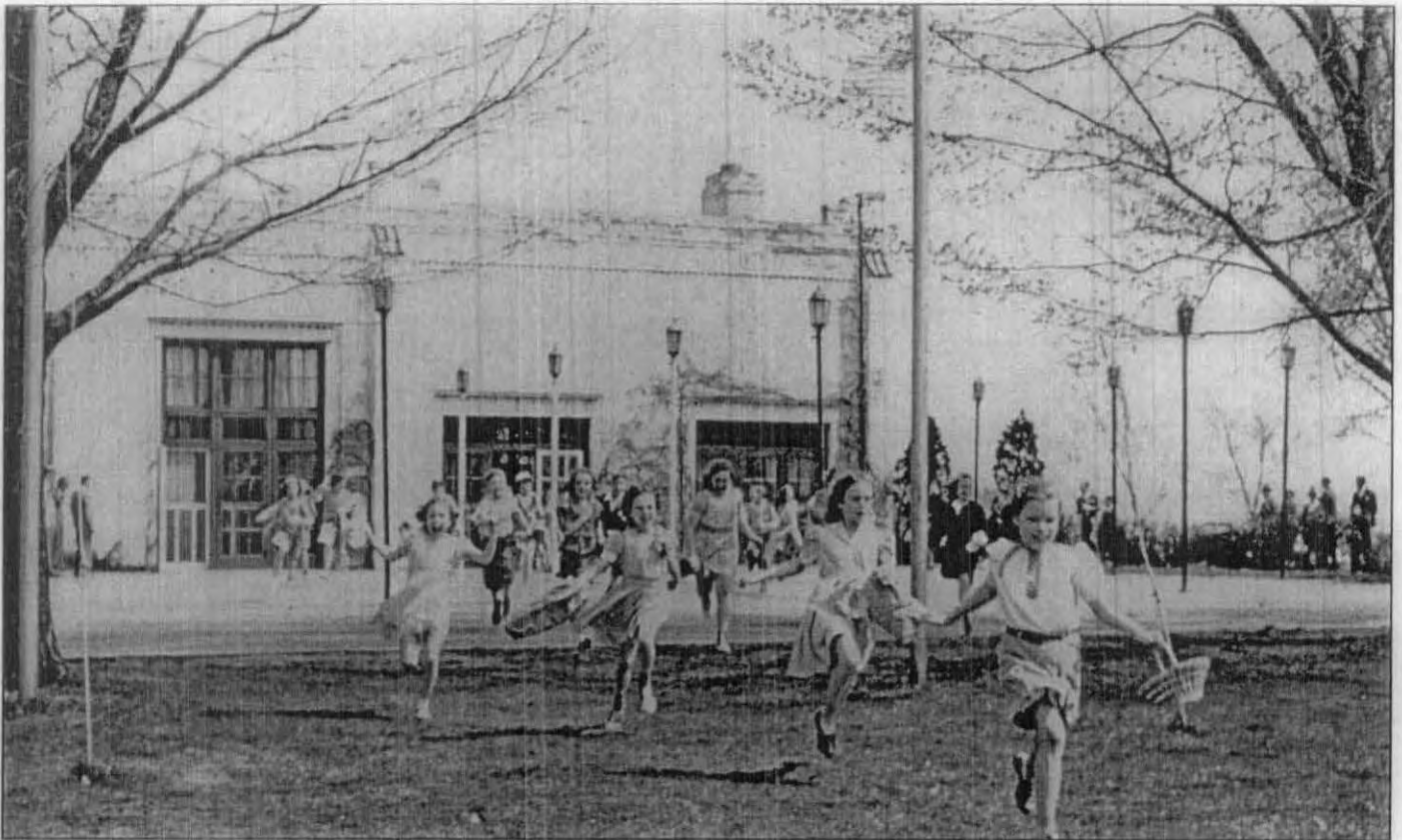
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Norwood Hills Country Club
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From *Norwood Hills Country Club* by James Healey

Clubhouse and patio area 1931



Children enjoying an Easter egg hunt in 1931.

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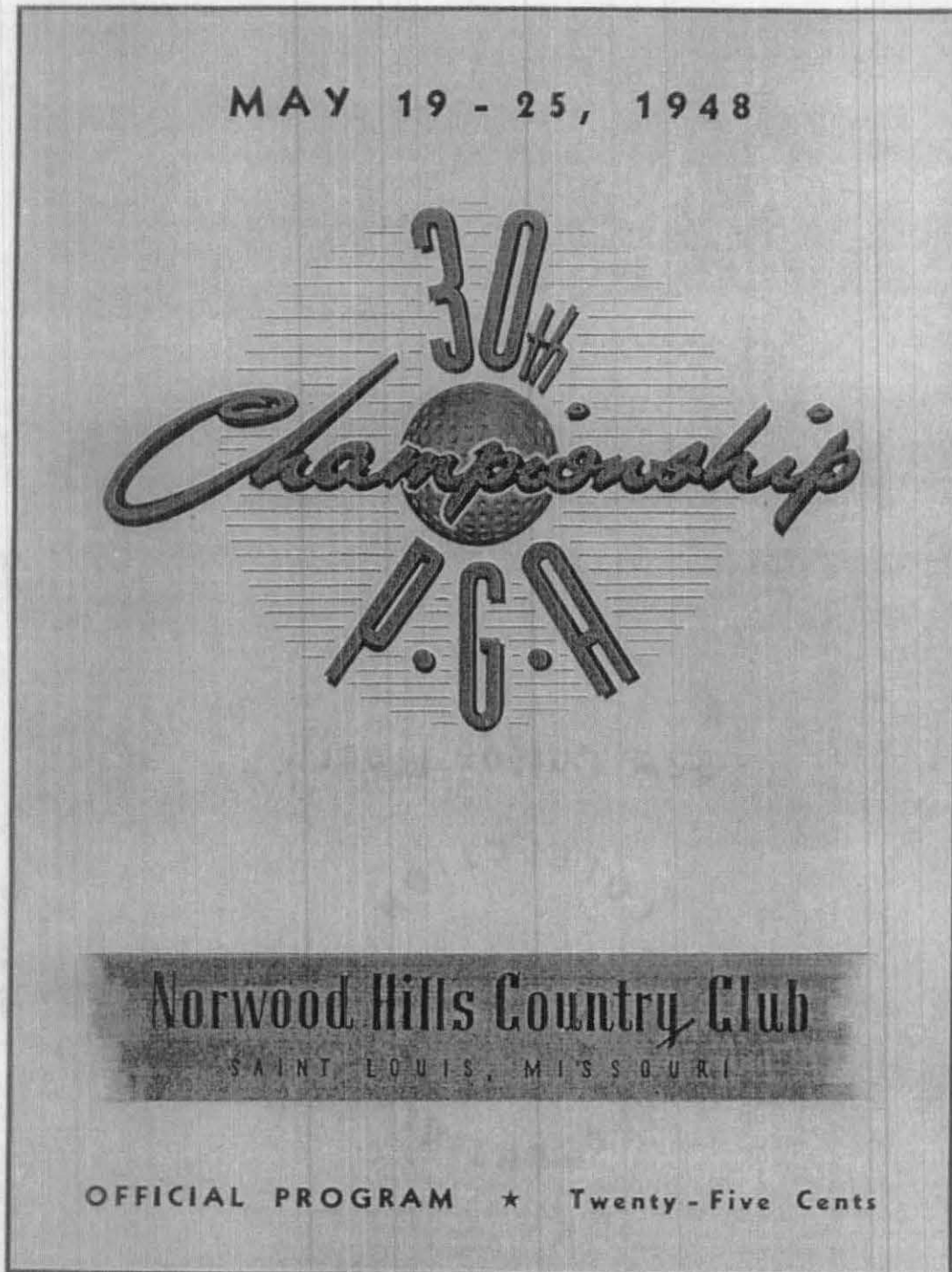
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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

From *Norwood Hills Country Club* by James Healey

Cover for the Program at the 1948 PGA



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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

From *Norwood Hills Country Club* by James Healey

Ben Hogan putting on 12 West green at 1948 PGA



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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

From *Norwood Hills Country Club* by James Healey

Mike Turnesa and Ben Hogan (winner) at 1948 PGA



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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

Narrative Statement of Significance

SUMMARY

Norwood Hills Country Club, with its 380 acre golf course designed by Wayne Stiles in the summer of 1922 and its 1928 clubhouse is located in the north portion of St. Louis County. It is a locally significant district under Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation and Social History because of the importance of this property in the development of the suburban identity of the surrounding area. The facility developed during the Golden Age of Golf, when many of our greatest courses were designed as the sport grew tremendously in popularity with both high society and middle class America.¹ At the same time, during the 1920s in metropolitan St. Louis, the north part of the county was being transformed from a rural countryside into suburban communities that touted the pastoral character as the "Garden Spot of St. Louis County," and promoted their proximity (within a mile radius) to three major country clubs and golf courses, including Norwood Hills (then called North Hills). Because it was the newest, most up-to-date facility and a concurrent development with the suburbs, Norwood Hills Country Club was an important amenity and asset to the developing suburbs in north St. Louis County, used frequently in promoting house sales.² It served as a significant golf course and recreational facility for the upper middle class and upper class families of St. Louis city and especially for the families in the surrounding residential areas developing in north St. Louis County. In addition, the imposing Mission Revival clubhouse designed by John Noyes, was constructed in 1928 and opened in 1929.³ It served as a social center for the members, for weddings, social and business meetings, as well as parties and holiday festivities for its members. Norwood became the club of choice for both corporate and charitable tournaments, to date raising over \$40 million for local charities.⁴ Norwood Hills contributed to the early development of the sport in this region and has served as a focal point for national golfing when it became the location of several famous PGA, LPGA and USGA tournaments,⁵ hosting more than any other St. Louis club.⁶ Norwood Hills is also a locally significant district under Criterion C: Landscape Architecture for its golf course design and Criterion C: Architecture for the clubhouse on the property. The layout of both original golf courses at Norwood Hills is still basically intact and being actively preserved since the country club was one of the early designs by a famous golf course architect Wayne Stiles.⁷ He is credited with the design of more than 60 golf courses throughout the country by 1932,⁸ and his legacy now includes 10 of the top 100 public courses in the United States, 3 of which are still in the top 25.⁹ Today, Norwood Hills is one of the few Stiles designs to retain such a high degree of physical integrity as well as the original design quality envisioned by Stiles.¹⁰ Even the construction manager, Sam Lyle had built courses throughout the United States and he utilized his understanding of Stiles design philosophy to implement the plan that would let the terrain determine the character of each hole, rather than impose an artificiality to the landscape.¹¹ Although Norwood Hills continues to serve as one of the metropolitan area's most important social centers and golf courses,¹² the period of significance only extends from its opening in 1922 through 1954, the mandatory 50 year limit for National Register listing.

EARLY HISTORY OF GOLF

The murky origins of many games often lead to claims by various countries that they were the first to play the sport. Even when there is an accepted history of a game, there are often still debates about how and where the game was first played. There are multiple origins for games in which a club or stick of some sort is used to hit a ball towards a target. The Dutch played *kloven*, although it was played on ice as well as in a field; in Belgium, a game called *chole* was being played, although both sides used the same ball; the French played a game called *jeu de mail*; the English played *cambuca*; and the Irish played *camacachd*.¹³ Despite all of these possibilities for the origins of what is now known as golf, the game is generally accepted as a Scottish invention. The first Scottish references to golf date back to the fifteenth century, one of which indicates there was some form of a course at St. Andrews as early as 1414, the second of which is a 1452 bill of sale for a golf ball.¹⁴

Scotland was geographically well situated for the growth and development of golf. The first courses were on the linkslands by the sea. This land consisted of high windswept dunes and hollows by the sea, with bent grass and some fescue growing out of the sandy soil. This landscape allowed the first golfers to play the game without having to modify the land; the courses were designed purely by nature, down to the grazing sheep that kept the grass short enough to play golf. The wind and grazing sheep would expose the sandy soil beneath the turf and erosion would increase the effect to create sand traps. Deep pot traps formed where sheep would shelter in hollows to escape the wind and the same effects of erosion would lead to deep sand traps in the already recessed hollows. Roughs were formed naturally by gorse bushes that kept sheep from grazing in the area. The natural condition of the courses combined with Scotland's long summer days (3 a.m. to 11 p.m.) to make it possible for everyone, rich or poor to have the time to play golf, although the cost of balls and clubs was often prohibitive. It was not until the mid-eighteenth century that man began to shape the land and design golf courses instead of simply playing wherever enough room existed.¹⁵

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

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Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Golf's popularity continued to grow, but on March 6, 1457, that same popularity threatened its existence. James II issued an edict stating that "fut ball and golfe must be utterly cryit dune [banned]," making it illegal to play the two sports because the king believed that they were occupying too much of his archers' time, preventing them from practicing.¹⁶ A second edict was issued by James IV in 1491, stated that:

It is a statute and ordained that in nu place of the Realme there be used fute-ball, golf or uther sik unprofitable sportis' contrary to the common good of the Realme and the defense thereof.¹⁷

Both edicts were effectively nullified when James IV's marriage to Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII, united Scotland and England, since the threat of war was reduced so much that the archers did not have to practice as much. By 1502 James IV had even bought a set of clubs and in 1504 he played a match with the Earl of Bothwell, signaling an end to the ban on golf and soccer.¹⁸

The first known Scottish golf club, also the first golf club in the world, was The Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, established in Leith in 1744, ten years before the Society of St. Andrews Golfers was formed in 1754.¹⁹ The members of the Society of St. Andrews, home of what is known as the "Old Course," were the first to play on a man-modified course. The course, which had originally had 22 holes, eleven out, which would be played in reverse on the way back in, was modified by combining the first four holes into two holes, making the holes more challenging and reducing the number of holes to eighteen, the accepted length of a modern golf course. Legend has it that the holes were not combined simply to increase the challenge of the game, but also because a bottle of Scotch included eighteen jiggers; players consumed a jigger per hole, so eighteen holes was seen as the best length so that the game would end at the same time a bottle of Scotch was finished.²⁰ This was the start of a new era in golf course design; people began to modify the land to make each hole more enjoyable and challenging to play.

Shortly after these modifications were made, in 1834, King William IV recognized the club at St. Andrews as the "Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews Golfers, effectively making St. Andrews the home of golf (the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, had disbanded in 1831, effectively ceding the title of "Home of Golf" to the surviving club). The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews became the *de facto* governing body of golf and the eighteen holes on the "Old Course" became the standard length all golf courses aimed to have.²¹

Despite the fact that the leading course in the world had made an eighteen hole course the standard length of a golf course, the game of golf still had some major differences from the modern game. The balls were made of leather and stuffed with goose feathers. Almost all shots were hit with woods because the irons would destroy the balls, which cost 2s 6d in 1640 and could cost as much as 4s-5s (about a dollar, not adjusted for inflation) a ball from the best makers.²² There were also no tee boxes; players were to drive towards the next hole after placing the ball within one club length of the hole on the green. The players also played each hole twice, once heading out and then in the opposite direction on the return trip around the links. These differences affected not only the way golf was played, but also the layout of the ideal course.²³

EARLY GOLF COURSE DESIGN

Not long after St. Andrews was conferred with the honorific of "Royal and Ancient," a second renovation was made to the course, this one much more significant than the combination of four holes into two holes. The course was widened and the greens were doubled in size so that people could play both ways on the hole simultaneously. These changes, made originally to accommodate the sheer volume of players on the course at St. Andrews (a public course), ended up changing the way golf course design was approached for courses around the world as golf grew and spread in popularity.²⁴

The changes also had the effect of changing the way the game could be played. Prior to the widening of the fairways at St. Andrews, links courses were all in what has come to be known as the penal style of course architecture. A penal course penalized bad shots by demanding the player carry certain hazards and keep the ball in the fairway, or else a less than perfect shot could ruin a player's score for that hole. After the fairways were widened at St. Andrews, it became possible to take less direct shots to go around the hazard, and because the shots were easier to make it was still possible to make par. This was the first strategic course, as opposed to the penal courses that existed everywhere else. It allowed the player to potentially give up a shot, but have a much easier approach to the pin and a much higher chance of success than the more aggressive approach where anything less than a perfect shot would be punished by the design of the course.²⁵

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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

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Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

The new approach to course design helped increase golf's popularity even more. On a strategic course, a less skilled player could still have a good round by choosing the less difficult shots and staying out of trouble, while good players could try to make the harder shots, but with a potentially greater pay off. With options on how to play the hole, it allowed players of varying ability to play on the same course with a relatively equal challenge for both types of players. The advantages of the strategic courses from both a competitive and marketing standpoint, combined with the prestige of St. Andrews and the desire of other course owners and clubs to mimic the course at the home of golf, made strategic courses the most common philosophical approach to course design for the new courses that were starting to spring up around the world in the mid-nineteenth century as Scots and English started building courses abroad.²⁶

The first golf courses outside of Scotland were in England, first making the trip south down the British Isles when James IV of Scotland became James I of England as well in 1603, bringing the game into favor in English courts.²⁷ As the popularity of the game grew in Scotland and England, it began to be exported outside of the British Isles. By the mid-nineteenth century a course had been built in France; Ireland had its first course by 1881, and by 1903 there was even a golf course in Japan.²⁸

THE SPORT'S EARLY DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Golf spread to the United States as well. As early as 1795, there was an advertisement for in the *City Gazette* of Charleston, South Carolina advertising the anniversary party of the South Carolina Golf Club and there is some evidence that there may also have been a golf club in Savannah, Georgia as early as 1786, with a newspaper advertisement for a ball given by the Golf Club of Savannah, although in both cases it appears that the clubs were social in nature and there was no lasting course built in either location. Instead the players probably met and used a nearby field where they laid out the course they would play themselves.²⁹ There was also an April 21, 1779 newspaper ad in the *Rivington's Royal Gazette* advertising Caledonian balls for sale. On February 2, 1888 John G. Reid, an immigrant Scotsman originally from Dunermline, and John B. Upham played the first recorded game of golf in the United States in a field outside of Yonkers, New York. The two men laid out and played a three hole course and enjoyed themselves so much that by that April, they set out to find a larger acreage of land to lay out a new course. The new course was six holes long, but still a far cry from the courses in Scotland. The new location was successful enough that the group met regularly and on November 14, 1888, they decided to form a golf club. The group, known as the Apple Tree Gang (in honor of the apple tree under which John Reid, John Upham, Harry Holbrook, Kingman H. Putnam, and Henry Tallmadge met after their rounds—the first “19th Hole” in the United States, created before there was an eighteenth hole anywhere in the country), formed St. Andrews Golf Club. The club relocated to Grey Oaks in 1894 in order to build a larger course and moved a fourth time in 1897 to its present location at Mt. Hope, where there was enough room for a full eighteen hole golf course.³⁰

St. Andrews (Yonkers) was the first golf club with a golf course in the United States, but it was not the first course that was recognizable as such. The honor of the first “proper” golf course in the United States belongs to another New York course, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, in Long Island, which built a twelve hole course in 1891. From there, golf quickly spread across the country, with courses slowly increasing in quality until the early 1900s when a boom in the popularity of the sport helped usher golf into the national consciousness of the United States.³¹

GOLDEN AGE OF GOLF

Golf became increasingly popular in the United States, and the 1910s ushered in an era that would become known as the “Golden Age” of golf, not only because of the increasing popularity of the sport but because many golf courses designed during that era, are still among the pre-eminent courses today. In the early 1910s, it appeared that golf was starting to experience a boom in popularity, but the growth was temporarily waylaid by World War One. After the war, golf once again began to boom, with the construction of new courses continuing throughout the 1920s.³² The prosperous years of the 1920s are closely associated with the rapid rise in the interest in golf and by 1930 there were 2.25 million golfers in the United States. Between 1916 and 1930, the number of golf facilities grew from 742 to 5,691, but the Great Depression and World War II would curtail this trend, bringing an end to the Golden Age of Golf.³³

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There were a number of factors that contributed to the golfing boom of the post World War One era. The economic prosperity of the era encouraged the construction of courses and provided a greater number of people with the financial resources and leisure time to enjoy the sport. In many areas of the United States, streetcars and the popularity of early automobiles had resulted in the growth of suburbs away from the city center, out into the hinterlands where golf courses could feasibly be built due to the availability of large tracts of land. In turn, these new golf courses served as a draw for homebuyers, helping further residential development in the area.

One of the other factors that contributed to golf's growth was the emergence of true stars in the sport. Prior to the war, there were a number of notable golfers, but they were only well known to other golfers. Walter Travis had won the 1902 American Amateur Championship and the 1904 British Amateur.³⁴ Jerry Travers, another American golfer, defeated Travis in 1904 at the Nassau Invitational, earning a place in the sport. Scotsman such as James Baird and Sandy Herd were also making a name for themselves at the time. At first their fame was limited to those who followed the sport closely, but it was not long before golfers were becoming a part of the sporting landscape on a scale equal to that of men like Babe Ruth in baseball or boxer Jack Dempsey.³⁵ As golfers became stars, people not only had new idols to look up to and to imitate, but because of the nature of golf people could actually compare themselves to the great players. If Francis Ouimet, the 1910 winner of the US Amateur Open, shot a given score on the course, anyone who played the course could compare how they did to his score. Combined with the outgoing personalities of some of the early stars, such as Travers and Travis and somewhat sedate stars who were nonetheless excellent at talking to the fans in a sport where people were actually allowed to watch from on the course itself, golf began to develop legitimate stars.³⁶

The sport was also aided by the development of new equipment. The advent of the gutta percha ball in the mid-1800s had made the game a little easier and more affordable as the balls were cheaper and flew further than the feather stuffed balls that had been used. Then in 1898, Dr. Colburn Haskel was touring the Goodrich Rubber Factory when he had a revelation. He decided to use scrap pieces of rubber to form a solid core and then wrap the ball tightly in wool thread. The wrapped ball was then coated with gutta percha and dimpled. This new ball, often called the Haskel (there were many other names because Great Britain refused to recognize the American patent on the ball, allowing for myriad competitors and an unlimited number of brand names) lasted longer than a gutta percha, flew consistently even after play, and was easier to hit straight and for distance at the same time.³⁷ The new ball was cheaper to buy and more forgiving of poor strikes, making the game a little easier, and in turn, more fun, for the average duffer.

Another factor that helped usher in golf's golden age was the philosophy in course design. Although St. Andrews (Scotland) had widened its course to create the first strategic golf course instead of a penal course, it took a while for the influence to take effect. Most golfers in the United States had never played St. Andrews, so few could appreciate the effects of the change, or were even aware of them. The growth of professional golf allowed some players to see the different effects of course design on the way the game was played and to see the advantages of strategic courses over penal courses. There was also a second reason strategic golf course design did not take over immediately. Now that courses were being designed and the land actually changed for the course, rather than just playing in a field as it is found, it made for an expensive undertaking to build a course. It took time for people to see the financial value of building a new course. Despite these obstacles, strategic courses were becoming the norm, and when the great golf building boom of the post-World War One world started, the construction was almost universally aimed at creating strategic golf courses.³⁸

By the 1920s, the strategic school of golf course design had firmly taken hold. There was a generation of men who had largely played on these courses and who were now starting to design courses themselves. The second wave of golf course designers included men like Donald Ross, still considered the best golf course designer of all time, designing well over 400 courses, and the architect who laid out Pinehurst Golf Course in North Carolina, considered his signature course.³⁹ Charles Hugh Allison, the first "worldwide" golf course designer was also working at this time. He was responsible for the courses at North Shore Country Club and Knollwood Country Club, both outside of Chicago, as well as the Burning Tree Club's course, near Washington, D.C.⁴⁰ Alister Mackenzie was also working at this time, and built courses around the world, from Ireland, to Uruguay, to Australia, to the United States.⁴¹ Albert Warren Tillingham had a long and distinguished career designing courses, working in 45 of the 48 states during his career.⁴² All of these men, and a few others, are considered to be the pre-eminent golf course designers not only of their day, but of courses that are still seen as some of the best in the world.⁴³

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These top flight golf course architects also developed a modification to the philosophy of golf course design. While earlier course designs in the United States often created formal landscapes, recalling the lines of classical French geometric landscapes of the eighteenth century, this type of course fell from favor as the influence of the naturalistic Scottish designs became popular in the United States in the early twentieth century. These new designers now not only aimed to make a strategic course rather than a penal course, they also began to rely on the natural features when siting golf courses, seeking to alter the terrain, vegetation, and soil conditions as little as possible unlike many of the late nineteenth century American course designs which had slavishly trying to copy the "Old Course" at St. Andrews (Scotland) and other linksland courses.⁴⁴ This generation of architects believed in using the land as it was to create the challenges of the game. This was another important aspect that helped the growth of the game. An inland course will not have the strong and swirling winds of a linksland course, nor is there likely to be natural sand in the area. Instead, these designers and those who followed them used the contours of the land to create difficult shots. If the course was hilly, a blind shot up a hill would offer the same challenge as a mid fairway cross bunker, but it would fit the landscape better and be cheaper to build, since a pot trap would not have to be dug or the natural hill flattened by removing soil and carting it off to another location.⁴⁵

This new approach to building strategic golf courses led to three types of golf course designers, based on the quality of their work. The masters of golf course architecture, such as Ross, consistently created fabulous courses that played well, fit the surroundings so that the course was aesthetically pleasing, and were maintainable, since they were created to be compatible with the area's natural environment. The second group consisted of accomplished designers who created courses that are consistently above average with a few standouts, Wayne Stiles, who designed both of the courses at Norwood Hills Country Club, and Seth Raynor who designed the course for the St. Louis Country Club, were two such men. The final group consisted of the numerous men whose goal was to create a functional golf course. Although this last group is the largest, few of the men who built such courses are remembered, although many of their courses are fun to play, even if not a work of beauty.⁴⁶

A great majority of the courses designed by the men in the first two categories of architecture, and many of the courses that are now considered premier designs, such as Pinehurst, The National Links, Cypress Point and Pebble Beach, were all created during this period, the Golden Age of Golf.⁴⁷ As golf grew in popularity, there were not only more courses available to play on, but the courses themselves were improving dramatically. This in turn further increased golf's popularity as less expensive equipment allowed people to emulate their new sports stars and heroes by playing on increasing beautiful courses that were able to offer a challenge to the average golfer while still being enjoyable for the top professionals.

GOLF IN ST. LOUIS

It was not long after the sport arrived in the United States, that the growth in golf's popularity brought the game to St. Louis. By 1899, there were ten courses in Missouri, eight of those courses were in St. Louis.⁴⁸ The first "official" golf course in St. Louis is reported to be the golf course of the Triple A Golf Club, formed by the St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association in Forest Park. The club was formed in August of 1897 and the course was completed not long after.⁴⁹ The Triple A club had the first official eighteen hole course, but it was far from the first golf club in St. Louis. The first golf club in St. Louis is not known for sure, but there are a number of clubs that all started in the 1890s. The two most likely to have been first, both of which were founded in 1892, were the St. Louis Country Club (course designed by Seth Raynor) and the St. Louis Jockey Club.⁵⁰ The St. Louis Country Club was originally founded in Bridgeton, a small municipality northwest of the city of St. Louis but easily accessible by railroad, but it has since relocated to Ladue. The golf course was a second thought, since the club was originally founded as a polo club, but the polo field was soon converted into a golf course.⁵¹ The St. Louis Jockey Club built the course closest to downtown St. Louis and was actually within the city limits. The course, also sometimes called the Fair Grounds Links and officially named the St. Louis Golf Club, was laid out in the infield of the race track at Fair Grounds Park in north St. Louis.⁵² There was even a six hole course in Tower Grove Park (National Historic Landmark) for women; men were only allowed on the course if accompanied by a women who was a member. It was said that if a young single man was seen on the course with a woman he was not related to, a marriage announcement was probably not too far off.⁵³

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These clubs were followed by golf courses located outside the city limits, in the adjacent countryside, usually where streetcar lines made the area accessible to city dwellers or where suburbs were just beginning to develop. The St. Louis Field Club opened in 1897, thirteen miles north of St. Louis in Bissel, Missouri; advertising that it was only one hour from downtown St. Louis by bicycle.⁵⁴ The Florissant Valley Country Club in Florissant, northwest of St. Louis, was founded in the late 1890s, as was the more exclusive and expensive (initial membership fees were \$1,700) Kinloch Country Club in Kinloch, also northwest of St. Louis.⁵⁵ Algonquin Country Club was formed in the new suburb of Webster Groves, just southwest of St. Louis in 1899, building a nine hole course in Webster Park.⁵⁶ South of St. Louis, at Jefferson Barracks, there was an ungroomed course that was lost when space was needed during World War One.⁵⁷

Around the turn of the century, there were also two country clubs built north of the city, near the area that would later become first North Hills Country Club and then Norwood Hills Country Club--- Glenn Echo Golf Club in 1900 and Normandy Golf Club in 1902.⁵⁸ By the time Norwood Hills Country Club was founded in 1922, another country club, Bellerive, had located in the same area, although it has since relocated and the site is now the campus of the University of Missouri, St. Louis. All four golf clubs were located within a one mile radius, near the intersection of Lucas-Hunt Road with Natural Bridge, one of the thoroughfares developed as part of Harlan Bartholomew's street widening program, which made streets more serviceable to the emerging automobile, and connected the city of St. Louis to the suburbs further northwest.⁵⁹ This concentration of golf courses would spur the residential development in the area and still helps identify the northwest part of St. Louis County.

The people of St. Louis quickly took to golf. In 1904 when the Olympics were held in St. Louis, golf was still a medal event. Glenn Echo Country Club hosted the Olympic tournament, which even included a player from St. Louis, Stuart Stickney, of the Stickney tobacco family. Stickney did not win a medal, losing to the golf medal winner in the second round (the Olympics used match play rules) but he did record the lowest overall score. St. Louis was also well represented in the first Ryder Cup in 1927. At the time, the Ryder Cup was played between a team from the United States against a team from the British Isles. The United States won the first Ryder Cup, and "Wild Bill" Mehlhorn (so named because of his personality, not his golf shots) was a member of the United States team. Mehlhorn had previously been the golf pro for Norwood Hills Country Club for one season in 1923, until he began to play professional golf full time.⁶⁰ The popularity of the sport in St. Louis has led to more than 50 championship events being hosted by St. Louis clubs, with at least 20 held in the golf enclave in northwest St. Louis County, either at Glen Echo, Bellerive, Normandie or Norwood Hills, but by far, the most popular championship tournament destination in St. Louis has been Norwood Hills, which alone has hosted ten events.⁶¹

COUNTRY CLUBS

The growth of golf also brought about the growth of a second institution, the country club. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, American cities were becoming crowded, congested unhealthy areas in which to live. The growing population of the United States combined with crowded, polluted and often unsanitary conditions in the cities helped bring about the growth of the country club. The clubs generally started as a place for the elite to get away from the city to exercise in fresh country air. The first such clubs were generally hunt clubs or connected to horse sports such as polo.⁶² These clubs offered people a retreat from the city where they could enjoy fresh air while partaking in an invigorating activity. It was not until after John Reid's historic game of golf in Yonkers that country clubs began to become associated with golf.

The spread of the popularity of golf helped to make country clubs more popular also. Within a few years of the historic game played by the men that would form the American St. Andrews, new country clubs began to build golf courses. The clubs themselves also became more popular as a retreat for the members from the masses of the cities. Golf offered an ideal way to attract members. Many clubs also were formed for the purpose of constructing a golf course, with the club becoming a secondary goal for the founders, after the golf course itself. Often, friends who played golf together would decide to form a club and invite other friends. Everyone would pay their initiation fees and the fees would be used to build the course. The sheer amount of land involved for a golf course was expensive enough even before designing and constructing a course on the land. By forming a club, the individuals were able to spread the cost out over all the members. The growth of golf and the growth of the country club were closely intertwined. Without the advent of American golf, it is not likely the country club would have become so popular as the clubs have become. Country clubs in

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turn helped golf first by increasing the sheer number of courses. It also made it possible for the members of the clubs to play more often and on less crowded courses than if they were playing on public golf courses. The combination of these two factors, golf course and country club, is demonstrated by the fact that virtually all country clubs built after golf started spreading across the United States included a golf course. Many clubs even went so far as to build multiple courses at a single club, such as the four courses that were at Olympia Country Club just outside of Chicago and the two courses built at Norwood Hills.⁶³

NORTH ST. LOUIS COUNTY SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT

In 1876, the city of St. Louis separated from St. Louis County (the city government functions as a county), permanently setting boundaries for the city of St. Louis. This helped encourage the creation of suburban communities adjacent to its borders since these areas could not be annexed to the city of St. Louis.⁶⁴ The development of the suburbs surrounding St. Louis would begin spreading out from the core of the city of St. Louis in the late nineteenth century, with the easternmost area adjacent to the western boundary of the city built up by the close of the 1920s.⁶⁵ Earlier, private places in the city of St. Louis had attracted a wealthier clientele due to the upper classes ability to move farther away from the city's core along the improved streets with no dependence on the proximity of public transportation. The network of railroads and streetcars that developed in the late nineteenth century encouraged the middle class to locate farther from work, and the adaptation of the automobile in the early decades of the twentieth century further encouraged residential developments farther out in St. Louis County. As was becoming commonplace around the nation, more and more families now looked beyond the city limits and into St. Louis County as the haven from city life.⁶⁶ New residential developments in St. Louis County offered (and promoted) residential environments where homeowners could escape the congestion, pollution, and clamor of city life.

North County, as the northeastern part of St. Louis County is often called, became known for its rich tradition of country clubs, with Glen Echo, Bellerive, Normandie, and Norwood all concentrated within five miles of each other. These country clubs helped attract people to the suburbs being developed as many of more middle and upper class residents of the city of St. Louis sought a more leisurely and rural setting for their homes. Their proximity to the major thoroughfares leading out from the city of St. Louis, especially Natural Bridge Road, as well as the proximity to the older, more affluent suburbs, helped attract membership and maintain the popularity of the area with golfers and the country club set. These clubs not only drew members who still lived in the city, but also from the early twentieth century suburbs. For the nearby suburbs (like Bel-Nor, Bellerive Estates, Beverly, Normandy, Pasadena Hills, and Pasadena Park), the proximity to country clubs was essential to their community identity. Pasadena Hills, which was a private place development that started in 1928 just south of the country club, advertised not only as "The Garden Spot of St. Louis County," but also on its proximity to additional recreational facilities with three country clubs within a mile of Pasadena Hills, as stated in their promotional brochure:

This is one of the finest suburban communities adjoining St. Louis. On the rolling hills of Normandy, commanding a view of the surrounding country. Within a stone's throw of North Hills Golf Club [the original name for Norwood Hills] and adjacent to Glen Echo and Bellerive Country Clubs.⁶⁷

The creation of Norwood Hills in particular coincided with and promoted the development of these communities. Present day champ Bob Cochran recalls working as a caddie at the new country club, and going "to the Normandy Post Office to pick up a set of clubs" by cutting through land that was being cleared for the new community of Pasadena Hills.⁶⁸ Pasadena Park opened just two years after the country club was established and Pasadena Hills was incorporated in 1928, six years after Norwood Hills was established, the same year that its imposing clubhouse was under construction. Because of its timing, and as the newest country club development in the area, Norwood Hills served as an enticement for selling houses and was central to the prestige of these communities.

When it was first announced that a new club would be formed there was no shortage of prospective members. This was the first new club in the area in over five years and residents of the near north side were eager to place their name on the rolls.⁶⁹

The club signified the existence of a class enjoying leisurely recreational activity, thereby promoting a lifestyle that drew people out of the crowded city and into these comfortable communities, providing not only the opportunity to live in this pastoral setting, but ample opportunity for outdoor activities, including golf, swimming, tennis, and horseback riding, all within five minutes of their new homes.⁷⁰

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Over the years, this area in north St. Louis county has maintained its association with the country clubs that had been so instrumental in attracting residential developments to the area despite the fact that by the 1960s the area began a long period of decline as residential suburbs further west grew in popularity. Today, Glen Echo Country Club and Norwood Hills Country Club maintain their commitment to the surrounding area as well as retain their prestige among the country clubs of the St. Louis area. On the other hand, Bellerive left the north county area, relocating further west in St. Louis county, opening its land to the development of the University of Missouri—St. Louis campus. Normandy Golf Club became a public golf course, changing hands over the years and falling into disrepair, with a new housing subdivision being proposed for its site currently.

NORWOOD HILLS HISTORY

The property that came to be known as Norwood Hills Country Club was secured in various purchases through the efforts of Earl Alexander during 1921: 300 acres from Mont Hord, 65 acres from Guy Alexander, and 15 acres from Theodore Lammert. By March 1922, noted New England golf course architect, Wayne Stiles presented his planting plan for the grounds, proposing a 45-holes of golf and siting the location for the clubhouse and other amenities.⁷¹ Accepting his plan, construction began in the first of June, 1922 when construction superintendent Sam Lyle from Tucker of New York arrived in St. Louis and began assembling the staff, equipment and materials needed for the courses. On June 4, 1922, the trustees for the club, Liberty Central Trust Company appointed the first Board of Governors (Guy Alexander, W. E. Russell, C. E. Bernet, George A. Bayle, Jr. and Erastus Wells) by and the formal dedication of what was then known as North Hills Country Club took place a week later, presided over by Judge Eugene McQuillan.⁷² Local papers directed visitors to the club entrance that sat “on Old Florissant Road [Bermuda Road today] just north of Natural Bridge Road.”⁷³

The crew of 250 men worked throughout the summer of 1922 under Lyle’s direction to prepare the courses for play by mid-September, and on October 28, 1922 the West Course was presented to the membership. However, much of the grounds would remain dormant that winter, allowing the grass to become established. Then, the final work on the courses would be completed the next year. Initially, 45 holes of golf were planned. Two eighteen hole courses as well as a nine hole course, although the nine hole course was apparently only graded and never fully developed, as evidenced by the 1941 aerial photograph of the club.⁷⁴ Because of the early financial difficulties of the country club, especially with the onset of the Great Depression, this probably impacted plans to more fully develop and implement the nine hole course.

In addition, construction that first year included the completion of a one and one-half story, Tudor Revival style, Pro Shop adjacent to the site of the current Pro Shop and a large, one story, temporary, frame clubhouse, where the parking lot of the permanent clubhouse was pinpointed in Stiles design. In 1922, a sketch of the proposed, permanent clubhouse and swimming pool would appear in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, although its Tudor Revival styling was obviously due to artistic license since the final design had yet to be approved.⁷⁵ Initial plans also included other amenities to attract membership.

In addition to golf, plans were presented to the membership that included a swimming pool, six tennis courts and 35 acres set aside for bridle paths for those ‘fond of the saddle.’⁷⁶

The clubhouse was planned to sit on the highest plot of land on the site so members could enjoy the views of the countryside. “Summer cottages were also to be erected where members desiring so can spend their vacations.”⁷⁷ Of these early amenities, the summer cottages never materialized and the bridle paths were short-lived, probably only near the western and southern perimeter of the property, although the grounds superintendent did continue to use a horse to get around the country club until motorized golf carts became available in the 1950s. The landscaping plan map by Stiles points to a dormitory in the middle of the property⁷⁸ and the aerial photograph from 1941 shows what appears to be a baseball diamond nearby,⁷⁹ both of which were probably for the caddies use, but became unnecessary with the increased popularity in golf carts.

One year after construction began, on June 23, 1923, North Hills Country Club (as it was originally organized) opened officially with the frame clubhouse and the separate pro shop building as well as the two completed 18-hole courses available for viewing by the 5000 members and their guests who attended opening day. Although other amenities had yet to be completed, plans for a permanent clubhouse, though still not under construction, were also shown to the crowds and by 1930 the clubhouse, the tennis courts and the swimming pool had been finished, although they were just promises on opening day. The first club professional, Louis Hamel, led tours around the grounds, explaining the shots needed for each hole. Most visitors left the grounds in awe because of Stiles landscape

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design, with the East course appearing most hazardous, but the most spectacular hole being the second hole on the West Course, which included a "drop shot" where the fairway dropped nearly fifty feet to a water hazard in front of the green.⁸⁰ Ten-year-old, Bob Cochran, who was later dubbed the best amateur golfer in the country in 1946,⁸¹ had walked to the opening from his home on Maffit Avenue and as he entered the grounds at Old Florissant Road [now Bermuda], he had his first view of the golf course: "I had never seen grass so green. I didn't know what to think. But I knew I wanted to spend a lot of time there." He did too, becoming a caddie that day and using his spare time to practice his own game.⁸² The entrance used that day would stay on Old Florissant Road until the present entrance was constructed on Lucas-Hunt Road in 1929 when the new clubhouse was opened.⁸³

In 1928, St. Louis architect John Noyes finished the designs for the new clubhouse and the F. F. MeckFessell Contracting Company of St. Louis began construction, completing the building early in 1929. This is the building that stands today and it was the clubhouse that had been promised to members as more appropriate to the growing club.⁸⁴ The large, Mission Revival style, brick building has a central, one story portico in front of the two story, gable end, entry foyer, both with the characteristic Mission shaped parapets. The use of a low profile Spanish tile roof, multipaned windows, arcaded openings, and its painted white finish to mimic adobe, are all characteristics of this style. The large complex was designed to include large dining rooms, locker rooms for both men and women, a bar/lounge, and ballroom, as well as offices and kitchens. Over the years the interior has been modified, upgrading mechanical systems and installing central air conditioning and other facilities. Most of the building retains its original configuration and layout, although the windows in the ballroom have been modified between 1959 and 1961⁸⁵ when the balcony level was eliminated and a devastating fire in 1985 in the second floor of the men's locker room⁸⁶ led to the total interior renovation of that end of the east wing as well as its new Mission parapet entry. Although the identity of the architect of this building has been lost to history, the building today still stands as one of the most finest examples of the Mission Revival style in the St. Louis area.

As the nation struggled through the Great Depression, North Hills (now Norwood Hills) was forced to examine its financial stability. The club reached a membership peak of 357 in 1929, but it declined during the first years of the Great Depression. The club incorporated as North Hills would only last until March 9, 1932, when a suit was filed on behalf of the creditors for unpaid bills. During the next months, the commitment of members to the existence of a club would be tested. As the Board of Trustees noted in an open letter to members in late 1932, the financial difficulties caused "worry and care that have no place in an organization whose sole function is to provide surcease from worry and care."⁸⁷ The club was reorganized as Norwood Hills Country Club, and this club successfully set out on a course of action to raise revenue. On June 15, 1937, Board President Nahler reached an agreement on a new lease for the property with an option to purchase. The subscribing stockholders had made a series of commitments that eventually allowed the club to own its land.⁸⁸ Norwood's survival during this period served as an example that a country club could be financially supported through difficult economic times.

After the financial restructuring of the 1930's the club and course became nationally significant as a recreational venue and golf course. In 1948, the 30th annual PGA National Championship was held over the west course at Norwood. This grand event placed Norwood in a select company among golf courses. The PGA event is one of only two professional major championships available to 16,000 U.S. clubs every year. The layout and construction of the selected course has to provide for the highest quality of professional play and the reputation of the course must approach the prestige of the event.

Each day thousands of spectators came to Norwood Hills Country Club to watch as Ben Hogan played to an impressive victory. Norwood and St. Louisans were able to witness this 36 year-old during a remarkable year; Hogan was able to win the U.S. Open and the PGA in the same season, the first time that this had been done since 1922. The victory had a more tragic significance, for it was Hogan's last PGA event until 1960. An automobile accident in 1949 would leave his legs battered and unable to handle the stress of 36-holes.⁸⁹

The club had passed the test and the golfing world would continue to return to Norwood. Norwood played a key role in the promotion of ladies golf through the fifties and sixties. Norwood hosted the LPGA's St. Louis Open in 1955, 1956, and 1965, as well as the LPGA Invitational in 1966 and 1967.⁹⁰ Prestigious PGA Tour events would return in 1972 and 1973. The event in 1972 was won by Lee Trevino, and was attended by almost 40,000. The charity event raised a healthy profit for Children's Hospital.⁹¹ The latest national tournament was the USGA Senior Amateur Championship in 2001, by that time Norwood had hosted at least ten national championship events, more than any other St. Louis club, including the National Lefthanded Tournament in 1936 as well as numerous state and regional events.⁹² Norwood Hills has become the host club of choice for many St. Louis corporations' own tournaments.⁹³

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Norwood's involvement in charity events is reflective of a new social role for country clubs. This social activism is a clear departure from an elitist mentality, and again shows how country clubs reached out to a broader swath of society. Major League Baseball Hall of Fame sports broadcaster, Jack Buck, hosted the Cystic Fibrosis Charity Golf Outing for years at Norwood Hills, dating back to the mid-1970s. Most golf courses are closed on Mondays for maintenance and repairs, but because of the two courses, Norwood was able to offer 25-30 groups of golfers a special round of golf with proceeds going to the nonprofit institution. These popular events went on for some twenty years, with "a conservative estimate of the money raised by these charities and organizations being placed at 40 million dollars."⁹⁴

A country club is more than just a venue to maintain golf links. It is also a major component in the social life of its members and their community considering the amount of time that prominent families spent enjoying the property. Norwood Hills' original charter included plans for "summer cottages where members desiring so could spend their vacation,"⁹⁵ although it is not clear if these were ever built. The amount of time that it takes to complete a round of golf and then enjoy a meal is a whole day. As a consequence the country club hosts the formation of very tight bonds of friendship, business, and politics during these hours. In addition, the club became a focus for social activities for its members, especially on holidays, as well as serving as the site for many wedding parties and other family events,⁹⁶ including its spectacular fireworks show on the fourth of July, which can be seen from miles away in the south part of the city.

Norwood's history also serves as a prime example of how country clubs and social clubs played a significant role in the development of suburban life in the early part of the twentieth century. Many of the original members contributed to the social prominence of the club in North County, and also greatly contributed to the development of nearby suburbs through their roles in private enterprise. Those who were significant in the development of north St. Louis County quickly became members, such as board member Adrian W. Frazier, who was vice-president of the local Normandy State Bank (at 7301 Natural Bridge),⁹⁷ the bank that provided many of the home loans to many of the new suburbanites. The first club president, Erastus Wells, came from a family essential to the development of the areas around the north part of the city and county. Erastus' grandfather and namesake, Erastus Wells, established the first street railroad in the area and a subsequent narrow gauge railroad that ran from the city of St. Louis to St. Charles Rock Road, helping to establish a thriving commercial district that would be named for the Wells family-- the City of Wellston. Wellston is located less than two miles south of the property of the Norwood Hills Country Club development. His son and the first club president's father, Rolla, was elected mayor of St. Louis in 1901 and remained mayor for 8 years. Erastus Wells, was Rolla's only son and went into banking. He established the initial funding of the North Hills (now Norwood Hills) Club through Liberty Central Trust Company. The prestige of the Wells family, especially in burgeoning suburbs around Norwood Hills, helped to attract other influential St. Louisans in their social class.⁹⁸ Merchandise broker, George Bayle, was drawn from his estate on Pershing Road in University City.⁹⁹ Like other country clubs, Norwood Hills promoted the life ways of this social class and promoted the social prestige of its neighboring communities.

ARCHITECT WAYNE STILES AND CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT SAM LYLE

Norwood Hills Country Club landscape architect, Wayne Stiles played a significant role in American landscape design, especially in golf course architecture during what is known as the Golden Age of Golf in the early twentieth century. Wayne Stiles was born in Boston in 1884, and at the age of eighteen he started working as an office boy for landscape designer Franklin Brett. Without any formal training, Stiles worked his way up the career ladder, first becoming a draftsman and then a junior partner in Brett's business. By 1915, Stiles had started his own landscape architecture firm and was specializing in golf course design. He mainly plied his trade on the east coast, but he has built courses throughout the country. One of his earliest designs was the layout for the grounds and the golf courses for the newly organized North Hills (now Norwood Hills) Country Club, built in 1922 and 1923. Stiles' design at Norwood Hills was one his first outside of his base in the New England area.¹⁰⁰ The year after Stiles completed his work at Norwood Hills Country Club, in 1924, he formed a partnership with John R. Van Kleek, a Florida base course designer. The two men worked in partnership from 1924-1930, focusing on courses on the east coast and Florida. The firm of Stiles and Van Kleek had offices in Boston, New York, and St. Petersburg, Florida and focused mainly on golf courses, although the firm also worked on surrounding subdivisions and some town planning. The firm even hired Walter Hagen, the golfer, to act as a consultant. Even after Van Kleek left in 1930, Stiles continued to build impressive courses around the country, designing more than 60 courses between 1924 and 1932, mostly in New England.¹⁰¹ In addition to working on many CCC projects for the National Park Service during the Great Depression,

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Stiles is known for his landscape architectural work with the L. K. Liggett estate in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts as well as his work on the Ross Estates Subdivision in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.¹⁰² Stiles' most famous design in golf is the Taconic Golf Club in Massachusetts, where "he let rolling terrain create need for accurate driving," placing few man-made hindrances between the golfer on the tee and the green.¹⁰³ He was both skilled and prolific enough a designer that the 2004 *New England Journal of Golf* named ten of Stiles public courses in their list of "Top 100 Public Courses in America," three of which are in the top twenty five: Number 2--Taconic Golf Club (Williamstown, Massachusetts), Number 16--Rutland Country Club (Rutland, Vermont), and Number 25--Wahconah Country Club (Dalton, Massachusetts)¹⁰⁴. He continued to work until his death at the age of 68 in 1953, by which time he left of legacy of golf courses he had designed in at least 13 states, mostly in the eastern United States.¹⁰⁵

Stiles was also a member of Brae Burn Country Club, a Ross-designed course he played often enough to have a handicap in the single digits. Presumably, the opportunity to play a Ross course regularly impacted Stiles work, because there are a number of elements to his work that are similar to the master's. Stiles believed in strategic course design, asking players to make decisions based on their abilities, rather than punishing the player who is not skilled enough to play a given penal course. Stiles also believed in making the course for the geography it traverses, like Ross, using a single land feature to govern the strategy for making shots on each hole, but he avoided Ross' style of visual trickery, such as blind fairways or greens.¹⁰⁶ This design goal is demonstrated at Norwood Hills Country Club, where Stiles used the natural hills and undulations of the land to create the courses. He did not always rely on numerous bunkers, nor did he try and make the greens perfectly flat table tops, the way many designers tried to impose their will on the land. Instead, he used the land to the best effect possible; relying on the natural hills and existing trees to create challenging shots.

Despite the influence Ross had on Stiles, Stiles still designed courses with his own distinct touch. Whereas Ross would often increase the difficulty of a given hole by making a dogleg so there is a blind shot, and other designers would rely on numerous bunkers and other built-up hazards. Stiles liked to use the land itself to create a challenging and fun golf course. This is demonstrated at Norwood Hills, one of his earlier designs, by the numerous holes that have only one or two obvious hazards, such as a bunker or a water hazard, but require uphill or downhill shots. The strategic element of Stiles courses often combined with this use of the natural terrain to create holes that allowed the excellent player to attempt difficult shots that may make the second shot much riskier, but the reward much greater, or for average players to just make sure they hit a solid shot more or less straight, but into a safer area, where the second shot will be more difficult. Stiles aimed to create a strategic golf course that fit into the natural lay of the land. He was adept at using the materials at hand to create a wonderfully playable course that retained the natural beauty of the surrounding areas. He was able to accomplish his goals of designing a playable and aesthetically pleasing course using the natural terrain available, instead of forcing the land to conform to a vision of a Scottish linksland course in the middle of the United States, or creating a formal landscape reminiscent of eighteenth century French gardens, or trying to impose a design foreign to the natural environment as had been popular on earlier American courses.. It was Stiles ability to avoid this trap and design both beautiful and maintainable golf courses which continue to be fun and challenging to play generations later that puts him in good company in the noted golf course architects, just below masters such as Ross, during the Golden Age of Golf.¹⁰⁷

The execution of Stiles' design fell on the construction superintendent, Sam Lyle from Tucker of New York, whose responsibilities included interpreting Stiles' plans to fit the precise terrain and determining the final layout of each hole and according to Bob Cochran who both caddied at the new country club and later played at Norwood Hills as a talented amateur competitor, Lyle's impact is most notable on the East Course, which he says always differed slightly from the original plan, but have not changed since.¹⁰⁸ Lyle had been born in England but arrived in the United States as a young man in 1913 before entering the Army during World War I. After the war, he went into the employ of a construction management company, called Carter Corporation of New York and London.¹⁰⁹ Lyle is credited with the construction of the Hudson River Golf Course in New York, the Montreal Golf Course in Montreal, Canada, as well as the San Francisco Golf Course, before arriving in St. Louis to begin work on Norwood Hills.¹¹⁰ Superintendent Lyle would end up settling down at Norwood Hills for the next twenty five years, first as golf course superintendent and later as club manager, writing many articles about technical aspects of courses such as water flow, drainage, green construction, and bunkering.¹¹¹

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JOHN NOYES, ARCHITECT OF THE CLUBHOUSE AND SWIMMING POOL

Although actually trained as a landscape architect, John Noyes, was apparently responsible for the design of the clubhouse and swimming pool complex.¹¹² Given the siting of both, it is clear that the terrain was an important consideration in the design and layout of these complexes. Since he was not a licensed architect in Missouri, it is not clear whether he collaborated on these designs with another architect or was solely responsible for their designs.

Noyes was born in Boston, Massachusetts and had received his education at the University of Massachusetts, with his degree in landscape architecture awarded in 1909. He later received his certification in architecture from Atelier, Architectural Club, but was never licensed as an architect in Missouri. From 1935 through 1940, he served as a consultant for the Missouri State Highway Commission and from 1938 to 1941, he worked with the National Resources Planning Board. He worked initially with architect, George Kessler before becoming the landscape architect and teacher for the Missouri Botanical Garden from 1914 through 1935. He also maintained his own private practice as a landscape architect, land surveyor, and engineer from 1920 until his retirement in 1954.¹¹³

His work concentrated on the designs of subdivisions, parks, recreational projects, residential estates, and public housing, as well as city planning, mostly in the St. Louis area. Noyes is primarily remembered for his development of the master plan for the Arboretum, the Rose Garden and the Italian Garden, all for the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis. Noyes work also included plans for a number of subdivisions in the St. Louis area, including Westwood Country Club, Wydown Terrace, Briarcliff Subdivision, Frontenac, Dromora Lane, and Pasadena Park (located less than two miles to the south). He also prepared the site plans and designs for the athletic fields for St. Louis Country Day and John Burroughs, and Ladue High schools, as well as Mary Institute. Outside of St. Louis, he worked on projects for Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, Lincoln University in Jefferson City, and Southeast Missouri State University in Cape Girardeau. He also served as the planning engineer for the Clayton and Webster Groves municipal parks and he did the site planning and landscape architectural designs for the Carr Square Village public housing project in St. Louis, as well as for nearby public housing projects in Granite City, East Alton, and Cairo, Illinois. He and his associates held the architecture and engineering contract for the 5600 war housing unit project in Wichita, Kansas. His work on the country club and swimming pool areas at Norwood Hills are his only known work with country clubs.¹¹⁴

CONCLUSION

Norwood Hills Country Club is a significant historic district as one of the early works of Wayne Stiles, one of the few of his designs to retain such a high degree of integrity. As noted by the foremost authority on Stiles' work, Bob Labban, who is currently researching and evaluating Stiles' courses for an upcoming book about his career, Norwood Hills is once of the best preserved examples of Stiles work, and one of the few remaining examples of his work outside the northeastern United States. He found:

As a rater for golfweek's [sic] top 100 list, a visitor to a couple of dozen Wayne Stiles courses and a well-traveled golfer I just say I was surprised and delighted when I visited Norwood. I put it in my top five favorite Stiles courses . . . The design features were very pure and true to my impressions of the work Stiles did here in the northeast. The maintenance of the course enhanced the design. The flowing nature of the terrain is perfect for the earthly elegance that Stiles sought for golf sites.¹¹⁵

In addition, the clubhouse is an excellent example of Mission Revival styling, but Norwood is also significant for its importance as a social center and major golf club in the suburban development in north St. Louis.

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¹Susan E. Smead and Marc C. Wagoner, "Assessing Golf Courses as Cultural Resources" *Cultural Resource Management Magazine* 23, no. 10 (2000): 16.

²For example, see Albert Wenzlick Real Estate Company, "More Than Bricks and Mortar: Pasadena Park on the Florissant Road" [Brochure], n.d.; Carter Realty Company, "Pasadena Hills: Where Your Home Is Your Playground" [Brochure] (St. Louis: Carter Realty Company, [1929]).

³James Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club: A Family Tradition, 1922-2003* (St. Louis: Norwood Hills Country Club, 2003), 16.

⁴Interview with John Wright, General Manager, Interview by Karen Bode Baxter and Timothy P. Maloney, Norwood Hills Country Club, St. Louis County, Missouri, 29 September 2004.

⁵Interview with Mike Mueller, Head Golf Pro, Interview by Karen Bode Baxter and Timothy P. Maloney, Norwood Hills Country Club, St. Louis County, Missouri, 29 September 2004.

⁶James Healey, *Golfing Before the Arch: A History of St. Louis Golf* (St. Louis: James Healey, 1997), 185.

⁷Null, interview.

⁸Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 124.

⁹New England Journal of Golf, "NEJG: Top 100 Public Courses for 2004," *New England Journal of Golf*, 2002, <http://nejg.onecityinternet.com/top100_pop.html> (16 June 2004).

¹⁰Null, interview; Bob Labbanca, E-mail Correspondence with Karen Bode Baxter, 8 October 2004.

¹¹Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 8.

¹²Wright, interview.

¹³John Pinner, *The History of Golf* (New York: Quintet Publishing, Ltd., 1988), 8; George White, "History of Golf - Part One: The Beginnings," *The Golf Channel*, 26 June 2002, <<http://www.thegolfchannel.com>> (28 September 2004).

¹⁴Geoffrey S. Cornish and Ronald E. Whitten, *The Golf Course* (New York: Rutledge Press, 1981), 16; Henry Cotton, *A History of Golf Illustrated* (New York: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1975), 10.

¹⁵Cornish and Whitten, *The Golf Course*, 16.

¹⁶Cotton, *A History of Golf*, 10.

¹⁷Ibid., 12.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Cornish and Whitten, *The Golf Course*, 18; Pinner, *The History of Golf*, 11.

²⁰Cornish and Whitten, *The Golf Course*, 22.

²¹Ibid., 24; Cotton, *A History of Golf*, 27-30.

²²Cotton, *A History of Golf*, 20.

²³Cornish and Whitten, *The Golf Course*, 28; Cotton, *A History of Golf*, 24.

²⁴Cornish and Whitten, *The Golf Course*, 41.

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²⁵Ibid., 22-24

²⁶Ibid., 24.

²⁷Cotton, *A History of Golf*, 15.

²⁸Ibid., 34.

²⁹Ibid., 33; Pinner, *The History of Golf*, 13; Herbert Warren Wind, *The Story of American Golf: It's Champions and It's Championships*, 3d. (New York: Alfred A Knopf, Inc., 1975), 16.

³⁰George Peper, ed., *Golf in America: The First One Hundred Years* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1988), 9-10; Wind, *The Story of American Golf*, 17.

³¹Cornish and Whitten, *The Golf Course*, 44-45; Wind, *The Story of American Golf*, 19-20.

³²Cornish and Whitten, *The Golf Course*, 74; Smead and Wagoner, "Assessing Golf Courses," 16.

³³Smead and Wagoner, "Assessing Golf Courses," 17.

³⁴Cotton, *A History of Golf*, 46.

³⁵Wind, *The Story of American Golf*, 85-86.

³⁶Cotton, *A History of Golf*, 55-56; Wind, *The Story of American Golf*, 86-87.

³⁷Cotton, *A History of Golf*, 42

³⁸Cornish and Whitten, *The Golf Course*, 74-75; Cotton, *A History of Golf*, 70-71.

³⁹Cornish and Whitten, *The Golf Course*, 210; Smead and Wagoner, "Assessing Golf Courses," 17.

⁴⁰Cornish and Whitten, *The Golf Course*, 162.

⁴¹Ibid., 76.

⁴²Smead and Wagoner, "Assessing Golf Courses," 17.

⁴³Cornish and Whitten, *The Golf Course*, 74-75, 156.

⁴⁴Smead and Wagoner, "Assessing Golf Courses," 17-18.

⁴⁵Cornish and Whitten, *The Golf Course*, 84, 157-58.

⁴⁶Ibid., 157-58, 207, 214.

⁴⁷Ibid., 79-80.

⁴⁸Healey, *Golfing Before the Arch*, 9.

⁴⁹Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 17.

⁵⁰Cornish and Whitten, *The Golf Course*, 207.

⁵¹Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 10.

⁵²Ibid., 3.

⁵³Ibid., 18.

⁵⁴Ibid., 11.

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⁵⁵Ibid., 15-16.

⁵⁶Ibid., 21.

⁵⁷Ibid., 20.

⁵⁸Ibid., 21, 27.

⁵⁹Eric Sandweiss, *St. Louis: The Evolution of and American Urban Landscape* (Philadelphia: Temple University, 2001), 217-18; Andrew D. Young, *Streets & Streetcars of St. Louis: A Sentimental Journey*, With a foreword by Mark D. Goldfeder (St. Louis: Archway Publishing, 2002), 54, 64.

⁶⁰Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 24.

⁶¹Healey, *Golfing Before the Arch*, 185; Mueller, interview; Wright, interview.

⁶²Richard J. Moss, *Golf & the American Country Club* (Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2001), 20-21.

⁶³Jennifer Kenny and Victoria Granacki, "Olympia Fields Country Club," National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form (Chicago, October 2000).

⁶⁴James Neal Primm, *Lion of the Valley: St. Louis, Missouri, 1764-1980*, 3d. (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society Press, 1988), 307.

⁶⁵Jon C. Teaford, *Post-Suburbia: Government and Politics in the Edge Cities* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University, 1997), 13.

⁶⁶V-J Bass, "Parkview Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form (St. Louis County, MO, April 1985), 7: 2; Timothy J. Fox, *Where We Live: A Guide to St. Louis Communities* (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society Press, 1995), 161; Esley Hamilton, *University Hills: A Brief History of Its Planning and Development* (University City, MO: The Historical Society of University City, 1990); Kenneth T. Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), p. 20; Constance H. Lennahan, "University Heights Subdivision Number One," National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form (St. Louis County, MO, June 1977); Teaford, *Post-Suburbia*, 5, 9.

⁶⁷Carter Realty Company, "Pasadena Hills," 11.

⁶⁸Ibid., 21.

⁶⁹Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 14.

⁷⁰Carter Realty Company, Inc., "Pasadena Hills: The Garden Spot of St. Louis County" [Advertisement], *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 22 September 1929, Real Estate Section, sec. B, 12-13.

⁷¹His original landscaping plan still proudly adorns a prominent spot on a wall in the clubhouse, just outside the 19th Hole.

⁷²Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 8, 14-16, 28.

⁷³Ibid., 8.

⁷⁴Ibid., 16-17.

⁷⁵Ibid., 16, 18-19, 21.

⁷⁶Ibid., 18-19.

⁷⁷Ibid., 19.

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⁷⁸Wayne E. Stiles, "North Hills Country Club, St. Louis, Missouri. Planting Plan Showing Tree Location for Golf Courses and for Club Grounds" (Boston & New York: Wayne E. Stiles, Golf Course & Landscape Architect, March 1922), Norwood Hills Country Club Collection.

⁷⁹Aerial Photograph of Norwood Hills Country Club, July and August 1941, Superintendent's Office, Norwood Hills Country Club.

⁸⁰Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 17-19.

⁸¹*Ibid.*, 96.

⁸²*Ibid.*, 21.

⁸³*Ibid.*, 19.

⁸⁴*Ibid.*, 24.

⁸⁵*Ibid.*, 223.

⁸⁶*Ibid.*, 11.

⁸⁷*Ibid.*, 32-43.

⁸⁸*Ibid.*, 34.

⁸⁹*Ibid.*, 62-69.

⁹⁰*Ibid.*, 72-77.

⁹¹*Ibid.*, 80-83.

⁹²Healey, *Golfing Before the Arch*, 185; Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 211; Mueller, interview.

⁹³Wright, interview.

⁹⁴Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 109-11; Wright, interview.

⁹⁵Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 19.

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⁹⁷*Gould's St. Louis (Missouri) City Directory* (St. Louis: Polk-Gould Directory Company, 1930), 107.

⁹⁸Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 22-23.

⁹⁹*Gould's City Directory*, 46.

¹⁰⁰Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 125.

¹⁰¹Golf Club Atlas "Taconic Golf Club, MA, USA," *Golf Club Atlas.Com*, 1999-2000, <<http://www.golfclubatlas.com/taconic1.html>> (15 June 2004).

¹⁰²The Cultural Landscape Foundation, "Rediscovering A Legacy. Pioneer Queries: Wayne E. Stiles, FASLA, 1884-1953," *The Cultural Landscape Foundation*, 1999-2004, <http://www.tclf.org/pioneers/query_1.htm> (1 October 2004).

¹⁰³Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 125.

¹⁰⁴New England Journal of Golf, "Top 100 Public Courses."

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¹⁰⁵Cornish and Whitten, *The Golf Course*, 214, 156, 100; Golf Club Atlas "Taconic Golf Club; Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 124-25; New England Journal of Golf, "Top 100 Public Courses."

¹⁰⁶Golf Club Atlas "Taconic Golf Club; Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 125.

¹⁰⁷Cornish and Whitten, *The Golf Course*, 157.

¹⁰⁸Healey, *Norwood Hills Country Club*, 21.

¹⁰⁹*Ibid.*, 28

¹¹⁰*Ibid.*, 29.

¹¹¹*Ibid.*, 26.

¹¹² "John Noyes Funeral Held in Connecticut," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 10 August 1960, clipping in Stuart M. Mertz, "Biographical Data: John Noyes," prepared for the Council of Fellows, American Society of Landscape Architects, October 1978.

¹¹³ "John Noyes Funeral Held in Connecticut;" Gill McCune, *The St. Louis Story: Library of American Lives* (Hopkinsville, KY: Historical Record Association, 1952), Volume 3, pp. 962-963; Stuart M. Mertz, "Biographical Data: John Noyes," prepared for the Council of Fellows, American Society of Landscape Architects, October 1978.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*; William A. Davit, "The Visitor Center," *Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin*, 74, no. 2 (March-April 1986): 7.

¹¹⁵ Bob Labbance, E-mail Correspondence with Karen Bode Baxter, 8 October 2004.

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St. Louis County, MO

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H	15/735619/4289780

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of this property include the entire property owned by Norwood Hills Country Club and are outlined on the attached survey map as well as the USGS map that accompanies this nomination.

Boundary Justification

Visually, the boundaries are quite obvious since the property is surrounded by residential and commercial properties and separated by fencing except along Lucas and Hunt Road, which forms the eastern boundary. These boundaries include all of the property historically associated with Norwood Hills Country Club.

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Norwood Hills Country Club
St. Louis County, MO

Photo Log

Photographer: Kevin O'Sullivan
July 2004

Negatives with: Karen Bode Baxter, 5811 Delor Street, St. Louis, MO 63109

Photo Number 1: Clubhouse façade looking north from 18 East green

Photo Number 2: Clubhouse portico, looking east northeast

Photo Number 3: Clubhouse, north and west elevations, looking southeast across 9 East green and patio

Photo Number 4: Clubhouse, east and north elevations, looking southwest across back of parking lot

Photo Number 5: Clubhouse, interior, lobby looking northeast from entry toward stairway and entrance to Family Grill

Photo Number 6: Clubhouse, interior, ballroom, looking northwest

Photo Number 7: Clubhouse, looking southeast inside 19th Hole

Photo Number 8: Golf Pro Shop looking west from clubhouse portico with Driving Range Building in background

Photo Number 9: Looking west down 18 West fairway with Tennis Courts and Pavilion on right

Photo Number 10: Looking west across West Putty Green at Tennis Pro Shop

Photo Number 11: Pool House and Pool looking southeast

Photo Number 12: Grounds Maintenance Complex looking south southeast with Maintenance Facility in foreground

Photo Number 13: West of 4 East green looking northwest down fairway

Photo Number 14: Looking northeast across 4 West green toward pond

Photo Number 15: 5 West looking south from tee

Photo Number 16: Looking south at 6 West from tee box

Photo Number 17: Looking north at 6 West from path southwest of green

Photo Number 18: Looking northwest at East Concessions across 5 East green

Photo Number 19: Looking south at 9 East from tea box

Photo Number 20: Looking northwest at 11 East from tee box

Photo Number 21: From 14 East tee looking east to green

Photo Number 22: From 14 East green looking west to tee











The Grill



































