

McINTIRE GOLF COURSE
(McINTIRE PARK)
CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE
ALBEMARLE COUNTY
VIRGINIA

HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY

Prepared by:

Debra A. McClane, The Louis Berger Group Inc.;
Keyes Williamson, The Jaeger Co., 2012

Prepared for:

Commonwealth of Virginia
Department of Transportation
Environmental Division
1401 East Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219-1939

HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY

McINTIRE GOLF COURSE (McIntire Park)

Location: McIntire Park is located at 1360 Rugby Avenue, Charlottesville (Independent City), Albemarle County, Virginia. McIntire Golf Course, which makes up the eastern part of the park, is located on the northeast side of the Route 250 Bypass and is bounded by Schenks Branch on the southeast, the Route 250 Bypass on the southwest, the tracks of the Norfolk Southern Railroad on the northwest, and an unnamed tributary to Schenks Branch on the northeast.

**Present Owner/
Occupant:** The City of Charlottesville

Present Use: Recreation; golf course

Significance: The McIntire Golf Course is a nine-hole, par 33, 2,200-yard, sand green course located on the east side of McIntire Park. The pasture-type golf course takes advantage of the natural relief of the land and has been altered little since its construction circa 1938. Scottish native Fred Findlay designed the course and is well known in the region for his work at Farmington Country Club (Charlottesville), the James River Course at the Country Club of Virginia (Richmond), and Boonsboro Country Club (Lynchburg), among others. The course is significant as the oldest municipal golf course in Charlottesville, and as a relatively unaltered example of Findlay's Scottish, links-style course design, which utilizes the natural terrain of the site. The course incorporates sand greens and is one of the few known sand green courses still extant on the East Coast. In the East and South, sand greens were replaced with grass greens during the early twentieth century. Most extant examples of sand green courses are located in the West and Midwest.¹ The course is significant for its social, cultural, and recreational associations with the City of Charlottesville and is tied to the philanthropist and Charlottesville native Paul Goodloe McIntire's efforts at civic beautification and improvements that show strong influences of the City Beautiful movement.

Historians: Debra A. McClane, The Louis Berger Group, Inc.;
Keyes Williamson, The Jaeger Co., 2012

¹PastureGolf.com, "List of Sand Green Courses," <http://www.pasturegolf.com/courses/sandgreens.htm#list> (accessed May 2, 2011). Of the 15 courses listed, McIntire is the only one located east of the Mississippi River.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Establishment: circa 1938
2. Landscape designer: Fred Findlay
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants: The golf course is located on land that was part of the Rock Hill Farm until 1878, when it was purchased by Robert F. Mason. The land on which the golf course was developed was part of an 89.2-acre parcel obtained in 1925 by the city through condemnation proceedings that were financed by a donation from Charlottesville resident Paul G. McIntire. Between 1926 and 1941, adjacent parcels of land were obtained by the city and were included in the development of McIntire Park.
4. Periods of development:
 - a. Original construction: Initial development of the golf course occurred in the early 1930s, as public desire for a course increased. Local civic and social organizations raised money by subscription to develop the course, and by 1938 the course was in operation. No documentation has been found for an exact date of its opening, but historical aerial and other photographs (Illustrations 1-7), period newspaper articles, and records of the Charlottesville Department of Recreation provide sufficient information to estimate the course's opening.
 - b. Changes and additions: The course has been little altered since its original construction. The tees for two holes (No. 5 and No. 9) have been moved, but their sand greens remain in place. The most notable alteration to the course has been the change in vegetation, which has grown up in some areas and has been removed through natural causes in other areas. Other park elements that are located on the east side of the park include the circa 1930 wading pool and pool house (see Illustrations 4, 5, and 7), the small Vietnam Dogwood Memorial, and the circa 1980 playground located near the wading pool. The construction of the Route 250 Bypass in 1952 did not affect the lay of the course, although it created a separation from a southern portion of the park's land, which is now Greenleaf Park. At the time the bypass was built, the driveway into the golf course was paved and a large parking lot created at the southwest corner of the course property. A brick players' shelter was added to the property in the early 1960s and replaced an earlier frame building that had been used for that purpose.²

² Chris Gensic, Charlottesville Department of Parks, personal communication with Debra McClane, March 23, 2011. Gensic relayed information from Arnold Crawford, former McIntire Course Manager. N.B. Only the players' shelter is associated with the east side of McIntire Park (the golf course); the other resources are considered to be elements of McIntire Park West. The City of Charlottesville uses the designations of McIntire Park East and McIntire Park West to distinguish the two parts of the park that are separated by the railroad tracks.

B. Historical Context

1. Early Twentieth-Century Charlottesville

Charlottesville was incorporated as an independent city in 1888. At the turn of the twentieth century, the City of Charlottesville's population was 6,449; by 1920, after annexation of nearly 1,500 acres of the surrounding county, the city's population was 10,688.

With the dedication of Thomas Jefferson's home of Monticello as a national shrine in 1924, more visitors were coming to Charlottesville and helped to set into motion a period of civic boosterism and increased economic interest in tourism. Civic leaders sought to provide a pleasant destination for visitors and set about to complete projects, such as the construction of a downtown hotel, that would impress those who passed through the city.

The 1920s and early 1930s were a time of great improvement in Charlottesville, including upgrades to infrastructure, transportation, public schools, and amenities. Although the Great Depression had significant effects on the economy of the region, several local construction projects were undertaken or aided by New Deal programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA).³ The city's efforts to improve conditions for its residents were also aided by generous donations from local philanthropists such as Paul G. McIntire, whose donations of land allowed the city to establish its public park system in 1931.

2. Paul Goodloe McIntire (1860-1952)

Charlottesville native Paul Goodloe McIntire was born on May 28, 1860, to George and Catherine (Clarke) McIntire. His father operated a downtown drugstore and also served as the town's mayor during the Civil War. McIntire attended local private schools and entered the University of Virginia for a single term (1878-79) before departing for Chicago to pursue a business career, first in sales and later as a stockbroker. The move may have been influenced by the fact that his older brother George and his married sister Louisa also lived in Chicago. While there, McIntire married Edith Clark in 1891 and had one child, Charlotte Virginia. In 1896 McIntire purchased a seat on the Chicago Stock Exchange. His marriage ended in divorce, and in 1901 McIntire and his daughter moved to New York City, where he purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. By that time it appears that McIntire had been quite successful in his business endeavors and was able to purchase his exchange seat, which cost between \$50,000 and \$100,000, without borrowing any money.⁴

³ John Hammond Moore, *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1976), 366. Moore cites as examples the construction of several university buildings and the Skyline Drive, as well as schools and highways.

⁴ William R. Wilkerson and William G. Shenkir, *Paul G. McIntire: Businessman and Philanthropist, Founder of Business Education at the University of Virginia* (Charlottesville, Va.: McIntire School of Commerce Foundation, 1988), 2-6. The Register of Students shows Paul G. McIntire entered the University on September 27, 1878. Copy

McIntire remained in New York City until 1918, when he decided to retire to his hometown of Charlottesville. During his time in New York, he was again successful in his investments and retired a very wealthy man. Upon his return McIntire embarked on a program of philanthropic donations to the City of Charlottesville, the local public school systems, and the University of Virginia. Over the years McIntire's gifts, which included land, scholarships, endowments for schools and professorships, works of art, and the first city library, totaled well over \$1 million. This total does not include donations that McIntire made to civic organizations and churches.⁵

In 1921 McIntire married Anna Dearing Rhodes, a traveling school supervisor for the Albemarle County school system. When Anna died in 1933, McIntire moved back to New York City, where he remained until his death on July 1, 1952. McIntire was buried in Charlottesville's Maplewood Cemetery. In remembering McIntire, whose life extended from the start of the Civil War into the second half of the twentieth century, Charlottesville Mayor Strother F. Hamm stated that the native son was one of the city's "most beloved citizens and greatest benefactors." Hamm went on to state that through his generosity to the university, the public schools, and the city, McIntire had "made an outstanding and lasting contribution to his native community." University President Colgate W. Darden, who echoed Hamm's sentiments, called McIntire "one of the most outstanding friends the university has ever had."⁶ Although McIntire's financial donations were of practical value to the city and the university, as a civic-minded individual McIntire also invested his personal time into each and as both a resident of Charlottesville and a former university student, sought to provide a bridge between the two in an attempt to further mutual benefit and to provide for the youth of his home town "the advantages lacking in his community in his youth."⁷

McIntire's donations to the county's school system began with a modest request for \$50 for a phonograph and records from Anna Dearing Rhodes, whom McIntire later married. Other gifts to the school systems included scholarships, books, maps, and artwork. Until his death McIntire maintained a close relationship with the city high school that bore his name.⁸ The philanthropist also made numerous donations to the University of Virginia, including funds for an outdoor amphitheatre; the establishment of a school of fine arts, a school of music, and a school of commerce and finance; a hospital wing addition; and scholarships. McIntire also donated property, rare books, and works of art to the school.⁹

in vertical file "Paul G. McIntire," collections of the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society, Charlottesville, Virginia.

⁵ James Collier Marshall, "The Gifts of Paul Goodloe McIntire," 1958. Typed manuscript in vertical file "Paul G. McIntire," collections of the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society, Charlottesville, Virginia.

⁶ "Paul G. McIntire Dies at 92; Rites Here Tomorrow," *The Daily Progress*, July 2, 1952, 1, 3.

⁷ Marshall, 2.

⁸ McIntire donated one-third of the construction cost of the high school (\$100,000), and the city School Board and parents provided the other two-thirds. Wilkerson and Shenkir, 19-20.

⁹ Marshall, 11-14.

Beginning in 1917, McIntire donated park land, monumental statuary, and a library to the City of Charlottesville. McIntire's first donated land was for Lee Park, located along Market Street in downtown Charlottesville. Extant structures on the property were removed and the land was landscaped to provide a suitable setting for an equestrian statue of Civil War General Robert E. Lee. The statue, also financed by McIntire and erected in 1924, was cast by sculptor Henry Merwin Shrady.¹⁰ While Lee Park was taking shape, McIntire purchased and donated land on the west side of the County Court House in historic Court Square. As with Lee Park, this lot was landscaped and an equestrian statue placed, this one of Civil War General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson executed by sculptor Charles Keck and presented to the city in 1921.¹¹ The inclusion of these city-block-sized parks provided open space within the downtown area as well as enhancement through the inclusion of fine art statues. McIntire also donated to the city the statue of Louisiana Purchase explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, and their Native American guide, Sacagawea, which is located in a triangular median at the intersection of West Main and Ridge streets, and to the university a statue of Revolutionary War leader and Charlottesville native George Rogers Clark, located near the intersection of Jefferson Park Avenue and West Main Street.¹² In addition to the land for Lee and Jackson parks, in 1926 McIntire donated 9.25 acres, known as Rose Hill and located along Preston Avenue, for use as a playground for the city's African-American children and later known as Washington Park, as well as parcels that would be incorporated into McIntire Park.¹³

McIntire's donations to the city do not appear to be random transactions but follow a course that was intended to beautify the physical appearance of the city as well as provide cultural and social enrichment. Such philanthropy was not uncommon in the early twentieth century as wealthy industrialists sought to "give back" to their communities. Although his gifts were not of the same magnitude as such "Captains of Industry" as Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, and J.P. Morgan, McIntire's generosity came at a pivotal moment in the development of Charlottesville and the University of Virginia. McIntire and University

¹⁰ "Statues of Lee, Jackson and Clark Given to Charlottesville by Native of Town," *New York Times*, May 8, 1921. Ironically, Shrady would be best known for his monumental statue of Union General Ulysses S. Grant (1871-1922) on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. Sculptor Leo Lentelli is often credited with executing this statue. Lentelli, an Italian immigrant to the United States who completed equestrian statues at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, was called in to complete the project after Shrady's death in 1922 (Marshall, 9).

¹¹ Keck (1875-1951) was an American sculptor who had been an assistant to renowned sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens, had attended the American Academy in Rome, and had created architectural sculpture for McKim, Mead, and White's Brooklyn Museum (1908). William Anthony Aery, "The Booker T. Washington Monument," *The Southern Workman* 51 (1922), 221-222; "Statues of Lee, Jackson and Clark Given to Charlottesville by Native of Town," *New York Times*, May 8, 1921.

¹² Robert Ingersoll Aitken (1878-1949) produced the George Rogers Clark statue (1921), and Charles Keck completed the Lewis and Clark statue (1919). "Statues of Lee, Jackson and Clark Given to Charlottesville by Native of Town," *New York Times*, May 8, 1921. The Lewis and Clark statue originally stood in Midway Park, on the east side of Ridge Street; when that park was developed in the late twentieth century, the statue was moved to its present location.

¹³ Marshall, 6-7.

President Edwin A. Alderman shared a desire to make Charlottesville “The Athens of Dixie.” Along with like-minded university professors and city agency heads, the two men embarked on the re-creation of Charlottesville as a classical center of learning.¹⁴

McIntire’s efforts also show strong influence of the City Beautiful Movement, which had its origins in the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition held in Chicago, when McIntire was a resident there. The movement, which endorsed urban order through the use of classical buildings, tree-lined streets, and urban parks, gained popularity during the first decades of the twentieth century as the new field of urban planning emerged. Charles M. Robinson, one of the movement’s pioneers, asserted that public sculptures were part of the new civic ideal.¹⁵ As a world traveler, McIntire may have been influenced by civic examples he saw in Europe. A nearby example that may have influenced McIntire was the emergence of Richmond’s Monument Avenue as a home to monumental sculptures along a tree-lined street. McIntire, who often traveled to Richmond on university work, certainly would have known the street, and possibly the observation of these places, as well as the impact of the World’s Columbian Exposition, influenced McIntire’s desire to see more public art, open spaces, and cultural amenities in his hometown.¹⁶

McIntire was deliberate in enlisting the sculptors that he did to execute his civic statues. With the assistance of Duncan Smith, a Charlottesville native who lived in New York, McIntire was able to engage four prominent members of the National Sculpture Society (NSS) for the works in Charlottesville.¹⁷ The NSS was a professional organization whose goal was “the placement of American sculpture in homes, public buildings, parks, and squares throughout the nation.”¹⁸ By enlisting prominent artists for these works, McIntire helped to increase Charlottesville’s national reputation as a cultural center. McIntire’s donations also bolstered the civic boosterism of the time by making Charlottesville a more attractive city.

3. Establishment of the City’s Park System

McIntire’s gifts of land formed the basis of Charlottesville’s citywide park system. Early recreation spaces in Charlottesville had been largely private endeavors, including such local

¹⁴ Wilkerson and Shenkir, 26-27; Aaron V. Wunsch, “From Private Privilege to Public Place: A Brief History of Park and Park Planning in Charlottesville,” *Magazine of Albemarle County History* 56 (1998), 84. McIntire served on the University’s Board of Visitors from 1922 to 1934.

¹⁵ Betsy Gohdes-Baten, “Four Monumental Figurative Outdoor Sculptures in Charlottesville, Virginia,” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1996, copy on file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond. Robinson coined the term “City Beautiful” in his 1903 *Modern Civic Art, or the City Made Beautiful*.

¹⁶ Wilkerson and Shenkir, 8-9; Jan Cigliano, Sarah Bradford Landau, *The Grand American Avenue, 1850-1920* (Petaluma, Ca.: Pomegranate ArtBooks, 1994); Wunsch, 81.

¹⁷ Gohdes-Baten, “Four Monumental Figurative Outdoor Sculptures in Charlottesville, Virginia.” Robert I. Aitken, who completed the George Rogers Clark statue, served as president of the NSS.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

resorts and entertainment parks as the Jefferson Park Hotel and Land Improvement Company's Fry's Spring and John Chaloner's Merrie Mills. During the first decades of the twentieth century, country clubs were also established, including Preston Heights Club (circa 1913) located along Preston Avenue (Rose Hill area), Albemarle Golf and Tennis Club (1914) located in the city's east end on the former Marchant property, Charlottesville Country Club (1914) located on Rugby Road (1536 Rugby Road, present Chi Psi fraternity house), and Farmington Country Club (1927) located on the western outskirts of the city. The recreational opportunities offered by these clubs, however, were limited to paid members; little to no recreational space had been set aside for the citizens of Charlottesville.¹⁹

The first five parks operated by the city were gifts of Paul McIntire: Lee Park (1917), Jackson Park (1919), Belmont Park (1921), Washington Park (1926), and McIntire Park (1925). Through McIntire's donations the city accumulated 113 acres of parkland by 1930; and, within the next couple of years, established a Department of Recreation.²⁰ Charlottesville's early recreational parks, which included Washington Park, McIntire Park, and Belmont Park, were initially used as playgrounds, but they soon were expanded to include other uses. Facilities remained segregated into the mid-twentieth century, but Charlottesville attempted an equalized approach by establishing a "Colored Recreation Board" to promote recreational opportunities for the city's African-American residents.²¹ The department was also aided in its efforts to provide local residents with recreational opportunities by groups such as the Rivanna Garden Club, the local Mothers Club, and civic clubs such as the Elks and Kiwanis.

As evidenced by its monthly reports, the Department of Recreation was involved in organizing athletics at the city parks but also provided social opportunities to residents, as well as other leisure activities. Athletic offerings included basketball, baseball, football, skating, tumbling, tennis, track, boxing, swimming, horseshoes, croquet, and golf. In 1934, along with organized sports programs, the department offered such activities as civic training, music and drama, arts and crafts, holiday observances, first aid, and leadership courses. Events ranged from balloon days, weenie roasts, fishing events, marbles tournaments, kite days, and baby stroller days. The activities were not all geared toward children; in May 1934 the department report noted that "athletics for business women were continued." These classes were held two nights a week in the evening at McIntire Park.²²

¹⁹ Wunsch, 86-87, 95, 111; Moore, 346-347; "Record of the Albemarle Golf and Tennis Club, 1914-22," Manuscript 85, collection of the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society.

²⁰ Wunsch, 87.

²¹ Wunsch, 91. It is clear from the department's monthly reports that these efforts were not always equal and that often the parks for African-Americans lacked even necessities such as drinking fountains and heating in buildings. See Wunsch, 92. Charlottesville, Va., Department of Parks and Recreation Papers, Accession #11347, Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Box 1, Folder "1934-1937, Monthly Reports of the Department of Recreation."

²² Department of Parks and Recreation Papers, May 1934 monthly report.

The reports of the Department of Recreation also provide insight into the goals of the department, which included providing healthful recreational activities for Charlottesville citizens but also included a broader social aim. In her August 1934 report, department director Nincie Currier offered the following introduction to her usual listing of park activities:

Play contributes to character and at play one is most susceptible to good or bad suggestions and so we have taken advantage of this to promote projects calculated to return dividends to the community in the reduction of delinquency and in the production of citizens who are assets rather than liabilities. The playground affords a chance to meet people of like aptitudes, a chance to develop various talents and a chance to keep mentally and physically fit.²³

Such philosophies of recreation's reform effects were popular and were especially espoused in industrial areas by progressive-minded civic leaders. Although Charlottesville provided a more bucolic setting than large and crowded metropolises, city officials still saw the palliative powers in play.

Department of Recreation records from 1934 indicate that McIntire Park was the most heavily used park in the city's nascent system. Although the park was located at the northern edges of the city limits and was difficult to reach for some residents reliant on public transportation, the park seems to have become an instant attraction. By the mid-1930s amenities at McIntire Park included a wading pool and a bath house, baseball diamonds, tennis courts, swing sets, and a croquet field; the park was also noted as "the favorite picnic spot for many Charlottesville people" and held a summer day camp program that enrolled hundreds of children.²⁴

4. Establishment of McIntire Park and Golf Course

The property that comprises McIntire Park was purchased in several separate parcels between 1925 and 1941. The park was intended for the city's White population as a counterpart to Washington Park, which was established for African-American residents. The portion of McIntire Park on which the golf course is located was acquired by the city through condemnation proceedings that were financed by a donation from Paul G. McIntire.²⁵

The golf course parcel was part of the land purchased in 1878 by Robert French Mason. The property was part of the Rock Hill Farm, and Mason built his home, "Clermont," on the

²³ Department of Parks and Recreation Papers, August 1934 monthly report. Currier served as the first Director of Recreation from 1933 through 1935. Moore, 387.

²⁴ Department of Parks and Recreation Papers, June 1934-June 1936 monthly reports.

²⁵ Marshall, 7. Marshall states that McIntire donated \$37, 300 toward land acquisition for this park "plus an additional sum for improvements, \$5,000."

central ridge of the property facing south toward downtown.²⁶ Deeds and historical photographs indicate that Mason farmed part of the land and established a driveway up the south side of the hill to his home. The latter required a right-of-way from Fannie Flannagan, who retained the house at Rock Hill (on the east side of the creek) as her estate; this deed makes reference to existing garden and pasture fences and a garden on Mason's property.²⁷ Outbuildings included a stable and other farm buildings, possibly located on the east side of the parcel toward the creek, and a tall water tower located to the northeast behind the house.

Robert Mason died in 1902, and in 1919 his children sold the property to Joseph Berry Brice and his wife, Lena. Small parcels of the farmland had been sold since the time Mason purchased it, and at the time of the conveyance to Brice it contained "about 90 acres."²⁸ The parcel description and a plat filed with the condemnation deed indicate that the acreage extended from Schenks Branch on the east to a boundary lying on the west side of the Southern Railway line, and south across Mason's private drive (now beneath the Route 250 Bypass).²⁹ (Although the former path of the Charlottesville and Rapidan Railroad passed through the Mason farm, the city did not obtain the abandoned right-of-way until 1951.) A fire occurred at Clermont in 1922, but it is unclear if the house was completely destroyed.³⁰ At the time the property was condemned by the city, Lena Brice was referred to as a "tenant" on the property; she was allowed to retain ownership of the property until January 1, 1927, but the city was given permission to enter the northwest part of the property (west of the tracks) in order to begin the construction of park amenities.³¹ The Brice parcel made up the initial development of McIntire Park and consisted of about 60 acres on the west side of the railroad tracks and about 30 acres on the east side.

Parcels adjacent to the Brice parcel were acquired for the 150 acres intended for the development of a park. Through his agent, W.O. Watson, McIntire conveyed to the city a parcel that was located on the east side of the Southern Railroad and had been owned by T.E. Powers.³² A portion of this parcel, now 6.9 acres, was taken when the Route 250 Bypass bridge was constructed over the railroad; the present Greenleaf Park was formerly part of this parcel. This deed states McIntire's intentions that the property was to "be held and used in perpetuity by the said City for a public park and play ground for the white people of the City of Charlottesville, but the authorities of the said City shall at all times have the right and power to control, regulate and restrict the use of said property."³³ McIntire had placed such

²⁶ Albemarle County Deed Book (ACDB) 74:350 (1878). The authors are indebted to Chris Gensic, Parks and Trails Planner, Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation, for sharing his extensive deed research on the property.

²⁷ ACDB 74:530 (1878).

²⁸ ACDB 169:389-390 (1919).

²⁹ This southernmost area is now the site of the city skate park and rescue squad building.

³⁰ K. Edward Lay, Professor Emeritus of Architecture, University of Virginia, personal communication with Debra McClane, March 29, 2011.

³¹ Ibid.

³² City of Charlottesville Deed Book 52:347 (1926).

³³ City of Charlottesville Deed Book (CCDB) 52:347 (1926).

restrictions on other land gifts, including Jackson Park, at which the donor indicated that no buildings or other monuments should be erected.³⁴ Other parcels acquired by the city for the park included the 1941 condemnation of 55 acres owned by Theodore Baker on the west side of the Brice parcel and 5.2 acres west of Baker that was acquired in 1962. In 1951 the city acquired from Southern Railway rights to the abandoned right-of-way of the former Charlottesville and Rapidan Railroad (circa 1880), which extends through the golf course.³⁵

As noted above, initial activities in McIntire Park appear to have centered on playground uses, organized athletic events, and passive uses (such as picnicking). The impetus for developing the eastern part of McIntire Park into a municipal golf course appears to have been formulated in 1932 when the City Commission agreed to permit the use of McIntire Park for a golf course. The *Daily Progress* reported that the movement for a course had been “on foot for some time” and was sponsored by local and civic groups, and spearheaded by the Young Men’s Business Club, who embarked upon subscription drives to raise funds for the course.³⁶ The nine-hole course was estimated to cost between \$15,000 and \$25,000. According to newspaper accounts, the Joint Municipal Golf Course Committee, which would oversee the project, had already engaged Fred Findlay as the course designer and construction supervisor. On April 14, just days after the City Commission’s approval, the paper noted that Findlay, esteemed for his course design at the Farmington Country Club in Charlottesville and the Swannanoa course on Afton Mountain, had “already spent several weeks in viewing the area and putting down stakes at the tentative locations of the tees, greens and fairways, and is particularly enthusiastic over the contour of the land, insofar as it enables him to lay out a course which will be second to none.”³⁷

The city’s approval for the course drew praise from the editors of the *Daily Progress*, who endorsed the idea and sought to reassure residents that the development would be an enhancement to the park.

It is remembered, of course, that Mr. McIntire’s original idea in presenting the property to the city was the establishment of a park primarily for the children of Charlottesville. The plan for a municipal course came much later. It has undoubtedly added greatly to the impetus for completely developing the area along

³⁴ Marshall, 9.

³⁵ This does not take into account parcels acquired south of the present Route 250 Bypass, which are designated in part as Schenk’s Greenway. ACDB 252:527 (Baker); ACDB 381:85 (1962); CCDB 162:296 (1952).

³⁶ “Council to Tax Laundry Wagons,” *Daily Progress*, April 5, 1932; “Developing the Park with the Golf Course,” editorial, *Daily Progress*, April 19, 1932. These and other *Daily Progress* articles pertaining to the early impetus for the golf course are cited in a letter from Daniel Bluestone, Director, Historic Preservation Program, University of Virginia, to Kathy Perdue, U.S. Corps of Engineers, April 20, 2009, which is part of the public records associated with the Section 106 review of the proposed McIntire Road Extension project. These articles were brought to the attention of the authors through this letter and provided the authors with insight into the civic origins of the development of the golf course and also identified Findlay as the course designer.

³⁷ “Arrange Details for Golf Course: Joint Committee Adopts Report at Enthusiastic Meeting Last Night,” *Daily Progress*, April 14, 1932. This article lists the committee personnel as well as detailed terms of the subscriptions.

lines conceived by the donor.... That the course will have the effect of adding largely to general interest in the park, we may assert, goes without saying. It could hardly be considered in any light save that of a forerunner for the early communication of the elaborate scheme that Mr. McIntire has cherished for so long a while.³⁸

The editorial concluded by citing the various reasons that the course would prove successful and beneficial to Charlottesville: it would be easily accessible for those with limited leisure time; fees were nominal; and the course was open to all. Non-golfers, the paper assured, would find other features of the course “conducive to health and enjoyment.”³⁹

As noted above, in the 1930s Charlottesville’s Department of Recreation operated under a philosophy that “play” contributed to character, and in that way, golf was a perfect addition to the city’s parks since it was a sport that was viewed as a “serious” game and one that requires concentration, self-discipline, and study. An early twentieth-century writer declared that the game of golf is “self-reliant, silent, sturdy. It leans less on its fellows. It loves to overcome obstacles alone.”⁴⁰ The introduction of golf into Charlottesville parks also provided another means by which the visitor could experience nature. Communing with nature was seen as an antidote to the stresses of city life, and golf was viewed in this light. Legendary golfer and course designer Charles B. MacDonald, however, knew the “hard, true lessons” learned by playing golf and asserted that the game teaches one “to accept the inequity and randomness in life’s rewards.” Historian Richard J. Moss has documented golf’s rise in popularity during the early twentieth century and states: “The nature of the game allowed almost everyone to participate equally.... It also did no harm to claim, as many writers did, that golf is a pleasing antidote to urban anxieties and that it teaches its devotees sound lessons about life and character—in short, that the game instills virtue.”⁴¹

Although historical research has not located the project details, available information indicates that construction of the McIntire Golf Course was not begun until later in the 1930s. Perhaps subscriptions were not as successful as the Joint Committee had hoped or the project was a victim of the Great Depression. There is no indication in the Department of Recreation’s records from 1933 through 1937 that the golf course developed during that period. The only item found that relates to the actual construction of the course is located in the January 1, 1938 edition of the *Daily Progress* in a front page article listing many of the improvements slated for Charlottesville in the upcoming year: “With the operation of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a nine-hole golf course is under construction at McIntire Park. It is expected to be completed by May 1.” The opening date of 1938 is also

³⁸ “Developing the Park With the Golf Course,” April 19, 1932.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Arnold Haultain, *The Mystery of Golf* (1908), as quoted in Richard J. Moss, *Golf and the American Country Club* (Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2001), 55.

⁴¹ Moss, 50, 59.

cited in John Hammond Moore's history of Albemarle County.⁴² The presence of the WPA in Charlottesville is well documented as numerous construction projects, funded through state and federal money, were undertaken in the area at that time, including the construction of Alderman Library, Scott Stadium, additions to the University Hospital, and local school and highway projects.⁴³

Since its opening, the course has remained open to the public for a nominal greens fee. Until 1949, however, African-American residents were not allowed at McIntire. In that year the city permitted the use of the course by black golfers for one day a week.⁴⁴ Photographs located in the Department of Recreation records estimated to date to the early 1940s evidence the use of the course by Charlottesville's youth.

For the past 10 years, the course has been part of The First Tee of Charlottesville program, which uses the game of golf to promote character development and life-enhancing values to young people. McIntire Golf Course is used particularly by players who prefer not to be rushed through their games, especially young, novice golfers and older players.⁴⁵ Among the young golfers to discover the game at McIntire Golf Course is Whitney Neuhauser, who began playing at the course in her preteen years with her grandmother's wooden clubs.⁴⁶ Neuhauser played for the University of Virginia (2006-2010), where she was team captain and All-American, and won the 2009 Virginia State Golf Association Women's Amateur championship. At present, she plays on the Ladies Professional Golf Association Futures Tour and has qualified for the Ladies' European Tour.⁴⁷

In recent years, the course has been closed to golfers one Sunday a month so that hikers and picnickers can enjoy the park grounds. Since its opening, the hills of McIntire Golf Course, when snow-covered, have been a favorite of local sledders.

5. Golf in Virginia

Although the exact beginnings have been described as "apocryphal," there is evidence that the ancient game of golf was played on a limited basis in the American colonies in the eighteenth century, but it was in the late nineteenth century that the game slowly gained wide popularity in America.⁴⁸ Alexander H. Findlay, Frederick's older brother, played a

⁴² "Improvement Top Feature of Year in Charlottesville," *Daily Progress*, January 1, 1938; Moore, 389.

⁴³ Moore, 366.

⁴⁴ Moore, 432.

⁴⁵ Sandy Gray, McIntire Course Groundskeeper, personal communication with Debra McClane, February 28, 2011.

⁴⁶ "Confidence Game: Neuhauser Focuses on Birdies, Not Butterflies," *The University of Virginia Magazine*, Winter 2009.

⁴⁷ Julie Williams, "Neuhauser Starts Second Symetra Season Strong," *GolfWeek*, March 23, 2012.

⁴⁸ Charles Blair MacDonal, *Scotland's Gift: How America Discovered Golf* (1928; repr. London: Tatra Press LLC, 2003), 61; Bruce H. Matson, *Golf in the Commonwealth: A History of the VSGA and the Royal and Ancient Game in Virginia* (Virginia Beach: The Donning Company Publishers, 2004), 13. Both sources give a broader discussion on the origins of American golf.

significant role in fostering the popularity of the sport and built numerous courses throughout the country in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.⁴⁹

As in other parts of the country, Virginians began to take to the game at the turn of the twentieth century. Private country clubs, some of which had previously operated as hunt clubs, advanced the game's popularity by developing golf courses for use by their members. In Charlottesville at least two links-style courses are known to have existed in the 1910s. One course was located at Preston Heights but was later platted for housing. Organized in 1914, the Albemarle Golf and Tennis Club developed its course at the east end of town on the former Marchant estate (now part of Meade Park).⁵⁰ The only remnant of this course is a neighborhood street named Fairway Avenue. In 1913 Charlottesville-based photographer Rufus Holsinger documented a local links-style course. Although the course is not identified by name, it shows a broad fairway located in an unimproved pasture (complete with grazing cattle) edged by thick woods with a view toward mountains and what appears to be a sand or dirt green at the left.⁵¹ This is an example of the rustic nature of the early courses available to local club members.

By the late 1920s courses were nearly ubiquitous in Virginia's tourist areas. Courses begun in the late nineteenth century were enlarged. Many of these were associated with resort hotels, most notably the Homestead in Hot Springs, Ingleside in Staunton, the Chamberlin Hotel at Old Point Comfort, and the Cavalier Hotel in Virginia Beach. In Richmond, Lewis Ginter built a golf course at the north end of his trolley line in Lakeside.⁵² Virginia's clubs and developers enlisted the aid of professional course designers in these endeavors, resulting in a notable collection of high-quality courses that hosted national tournament events. In 1928 the Virginia Chamber of Commerce published its pamphlet on "Golfing in Virginia," in which it was noted that 54 golf courses were at that time completed in the state and 11 additional courses were to be finished that year.⁵³ Several of Fred Findlay's courses are noted in the pamphlet.

Although many of the courses designed in Virginia at the time were restricted to club members or resort hotel guests, several municipal courses were also designed. In the late 1920s public courses were located in Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Fairfield (in Rockbridge County). Drawing on the historically democratic nature of the sport, many of Virginia's localities ensured that its citizens had access to well-designed courses with low

⁴⁹ Richard and Ronald Findlay, "Courses by Alexander H. Findlay," The Official Site of Alexander H. Findlay, <http://alexanderfindlay.com/> (accessed on April 1, 2011).

⁵⁰ "Record of the Albemarle Golf and Tennis Club, 1914-22," Manuscript 85, collection of the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society.

⁵¹ Rufus W. Holsinger, Photograph: "Charlottesville Golf Links, 1913," Negative No. X1363B (Charlottesville: Holsinger Studio Collection, Special Collections, University of Virginia).

⁵² Matson, 14-16.

⁵³ Robert Harper and R.F. Nelson, "Golfing in Virginia" (Richmond: Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, 1928), copy in collections of the Library of Virginia, Richmond.

greens fees.⁵⁴ A 1922 editorial in the *Richmond News Leader* endorsed the movement for public golf and decried the fact that “the pleasures and benefits of golf are limited in Richmond to one or another of the three country clubs that maintain courses” and endorsed the establishment of a “municipal golf course, which at negligible cost to the city, can give to everyone who desires it an afternoon of exercise.”⁵⁵

The game of golf was extended to a wider audience with the early 1930s popularity of miniature golf courses. In Charlottesville “Tom Thumb” courses were established at Court Square in the yard of the historic Swan Tavern (known as the Jack Jouett Course) and near the Midway School site.⁵⁶ The miniature version of the game was promoted as “instant golf,” with no need of specialized equipment, clothing, or other preparations and promised the difficulty of the larger “real golf” courses.

6. Fred Findlay (1872-1966)

The McIntire Golf Course was designed by Frederick Augustas McPherson Findlay, who was a regionally recognized golf course architect, golf professional, and groundskeeper. At least one golf historian has referred to Findlay as “The Patriarch of Virginia Golf,” and many others acknowledge his significant contribution to the game and to the development of courses in the Commonwealth and in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast regions.⁵⁷ Period publications enthusiastically endorsed Findlay as a designer as well as a golfer. One pamphlet also hints at Findlay’s other talents: “He is a golfer of high order, being one of the finest mashie players that ever wielded a club. With a fishing rod or gun, he has few equals. In addition, he is a musician and a landscape painter.”⁵⁸ A Richmond paper noted that Findlay’s paintings were endowed with a “sure touch and a poetic feeling for nature.”⁵⁹ Findlay’s legacy extends beyond the courses he designed and maintained, however, and includes his influence on the subsequent generation of golf course designers.

Fred Findlay was born in Montrose, Scotland, in 1872 and was the younger brother of Alexander H. Findlay, who immigrated to the United States in 1887 and began developing

⁵⁴ This “democracy,” however, was limited, since most public courses excluded black golfers into the 1950s.

⁵⁵ “If Golf Be Good,” editorial, *Richmond News Leader*, October 24, 1922.

⁵⁶ *Daily Progress*, “Jack Jouett Golf Course, Beautiful Memorial to Famous Rider,” August 4, 1930; “Will Establish Tom Thumb Golf,” May 7, 1930.

⁵⁷ Jim Ducibella, *Par Excellence: A Celebration of Virginia Golf* (Champaign, Illinois: Sports Publishing, Inc., 2000), 190; Dr. Bradley Klein, Senior Writer for *Golfweek* magazine and golf course design historian and author, telephone conversation with Debra McClane, March 10, 2011.

⁵⁸ “The Laurel Golf Club: Richmond’s Finest Public Golf Course” (Richmond: Beverley & Company, 1928), foreword.

⁵⁹ *Richmond Times Dispatch*, October 14, 1962. Clipping held in the “Virginia Artist Files” at the Library, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond. Although Ducibella states that Findlay’s work was displayed at the VMFA, the museum librarian could not find records of such an exhibit in the museum’s records and the museum holds no examples of Findlay’s works in its collection. Michele Hevron, Library Assistant, VMFA, personal communication with Debra McClane, March 14-15, 2011.

golf courses in the Midwest and performing golf exhibition matches that were intended to introduce the game to Americans.⁶⁰ Fred's father enlisted him in the British Army, in which he served for 21 years; because of his musical talents he became the bandmaster of the Royal Artillery military band. In 1893 Fred married Georgina Brown. While stationed in Australia, Fred resigned from the army and for the next 12 years, he served as the head golf pro at the Metropolitan Club in Melbourne and began his career in course design.⁶¹

According to family accounts, in 1912, when the Findlay's son Freddy died in Australia, his mother accompanied his body back to Montrose and stayed there until her death in 1948.⁶² In the early 1920s Fred moved to Virginia, where his daughter Ruth lived, and embarked on his highly successful regional career. Historical research indicates that the first course Findlay designed in Virginia was likely the private Old Monterey Course in Roanoke. Following his designs for private and public courses in Staunton, Lynchburg, and Richmond, Findlay was engaged by Charlottesville's Farmington Country Club in 1928 to design its 18-hole course (Table 1).

In 1926 Findlay was engaged to design the Laurel Golf Course in Richmond. This course, although consisting of a clubhouse and other facilities usually associated with private country clubs, was a public course. Similar to the design Findlay laid out at McIntire Golf Course, the Laurel course was described with undulating fairways "with single trees or groves providing beautiful backgrounds for most of the greens, and serving as a guide to the distance" and "in the Findlay manner" the greens were built with the slope facing toward the approach.⁶³ The Laurel course differed from McIntire in that it was an 18-hole course with bent grass greens. Findlay also completed the public course at Glenwood Golf Club in Richmond in 1927.⁶⁴

By the early 1930s, when the movement for the McIntire course was underway, Findlay's regional reputation was already well established with his successes in Richmond, Farmington, and the Shenandoah Valley. He had designed both municipal and private courses for nine and 18 holes. His design for the McIntire course is typical of his designs through its extensive use of natural topography, which is discussed at length in the "Physical Description" section of this document, but it is not clear from the historical record whether Findlay's use of sand greens was atypical. Sand greens were common on American courses during the early part of the twentieth century, but some of Findlay's 1920s courses in

⁶⁰ Alex Findlay, who is often referred to as "the father of American golf," designed courses in over 19 states and was highly regarded as a golf course designer and promoter of the sport.

⁶¹ Ducibella, 193.

⁶² Richard and Ronald Findlay, "Frederick Findlay, His Story, His Life, and His Golf Courses," The Official Site of Alexander H. Findlay, at <http://alexanderfindlay.com/> (accessed on April 1, 2011).

⁶³ "The Laurel Golf Course," 4.

⁶⁴ "The Laurel Golf Course," foreward; Findlay and Findlay, "Frederick Findlay"; Ducibella, 192.

Richmond were already using bent grass greens.⁶⁵ Additional design elements are discussed below.

From 1935 to 1945, Findlay served as the general course manager at the Country Club of Virginia in Richmond. In 1928 he designed the club's River Course and while on staff also worked on the re-design of the Westhampton Course.⁶⁶ In 1945 Findlay moved back to Charlottesville and lived with his daughter Ruth and son-in-law Raymond Loving at the Farmington Country Club, where he lived until his death at an area nursing home in 1966.⁶⁷ Raymond Loving was also a course designer, and into the 1960s he and Findlay collaborated on a number of course designs. Findlay's design approach clearly influenced Raymond Loving and his designer son, Buddy Loving, who also collaborated with his grandfather on a number of courses.⁶⁸

Findlay died at the age of 93, and although an accurate listing of his courses has not been compiled, it is estimated that he completed 36 courses in Virginia and over 100 throughout the world.⁶⁹ His design philosophy had its roots deep in the pasture-type design that was prevalent in his native Scotland and was distinguished by its lack of artificiality, its use of natural topography, and subtle design elements that rewarded a well-played shot. An instinctive designer, Findlay never produced drawings for his courses. He purported a disdain for blueprints, stating that they were "not worth the paper they are printed on" and preferred to have the land guide his designs.⁷⁰ Findlay is quoted as saying that he "wouldn't attempt the designing of a golf course till I had devoted at least three whole days—not hours—to communing with nature."⁷¹

Practicality may have also played a role in Findlay's design approach, since some of his projects, such as the McIntire course, may have been underfunded or were not of such a size that drawings were a necessity. At McIntire, Findlay's practical design included the use of natural topography, which required less earth moving for the project; the adoption of a links-style course with heavy rough, which resulted in less turf management; and the use of sand greens, which also required less maintenance.

Unlike some of his contemporaries, such as Donald Ross, W.W. Tillinghast, and C.B. Macdonald, Findlay's influence does not appear to have been at the national level. Instead, Findlay's influence was extended throughout the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic region through

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Langhorne Gibson, Jr., *The Country Club of Virginia 1908-2008* (Richmond, Virginia: Country Club of Virginia, circa 2008), 50, 78; The River Cup, "Introduction to the Country Club of Virginia," http://kingcrest.com/rivercup/ccv_intro.html-ssi (accessed on May 2, 2011).

⁶⁷ "Fred Findlay, Designer of Golf Courses; Was 94," *Washington Post*, March 11, 1966

⁶⁸ Findlay and Findlay, "Frederick Findlay."

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ "The Laurel Golf Course," foreword.

⁷¹ Ibid.

the examples of his courses, as well as through many late twentieth-century golf course designers who apprenticed with or collaborated with the designer.⁷² In this way Findlay's design philosophy and his direct knowledge of the game's Scottish roots and traditions extended to another generation. His most committed disciples were likely his son-in-law, Raymond Franklin Loving, Sr., and his grandson, Raymond "Buddy" Loving, Jr. (1926-98), with whom Findlay collaborated on several designs in his later years. Buddy joined his father and grandfather in course design in 1946 and in the 1960s partnered with Algie Pulley to form the design firm GolfAmerica. Buddy's Virginia designs include the Lake Monticello Golf Course in Palmyra, the Highland Springs Golf Course in Richmond, and the course at The Foundry Golf Club in Powhatan.⁷³

George W. Cobb, Sr. (1914-86) sought out Findlay's guidance when he was asked to design a course while stationed at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. In addition to his reputation as a fine golfer, the commandant noticed that Cobb had received a degree in landscape architecture. Cobb and Findlay teamed again when a second course was requested at nearby Cherry Point Air Station. Cobb was the course design consultant at Augusta National Golf Course and assisted Bobby Jones in refinements to that course; he designed the course at University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and numerous resort courses in the Carolinas.⁷⁴

Another Findlay apprentice was Russell F. Breeden (1917-2008), an Albemarle native who moved to South Carolina where he designed over 100 courses, including Bonnie Brae in Greenville and several courses in the Myrtle Beach area.⁷⁵ Edmund Ault (1908-89), a native of Washington, D.C., trained for several seasons with Findlay before embarking on his own practice in 1946. Ault produced designs in 19 states, as well as around the world, and later with his son formed Ault, Clark and Associates, based in Maryland. Notable among Ault's designs are Philadelphia's Juniata Golf Club's course in Fairmount Park and the public Eisenhower Golf Course in Crownsville, Maryland.

PART II. PHYSICAL INFORMATION

A. Landscape Character and Description Summary

1. General Description

At McIntire Golf Course Frederick Findlay designed a subtly elegant but challenging course that could be economically constructed and maintained. The course layout has changed very little since its initial construction. All of the original sand greens remain in play and appear,

⁷² Klein, March 10, 2011.

⁷³ Findlay and Findlay, "Frederick Findlay"; The Foundry Golf Club, "The Foundry Golf Club History," http://www.foundrygolfclub.com/public_history.cfm (accessed on May 2, 2011).

⁷⁴ Thomas Alton Finley, *Golf in the Upstate Since 1895* (McDonough, Georgia: Olde Sport Publishing Company, 1999). As excerpted on the web site Finley on Golf, www.Finleyongolf.com.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*; Russell Frederick Breeden Obituary, *Daily Progress*, November 15, 2008.

based on comparisons with historical aerial photos, to be in their original configuration.⁷⁶ Course managers have recently relocated the Number Five tee because fallen trees block access to the original tee box. There is a raised terrace in the woods adjacent to the Norfolk Southern Railroad line that may be the original tee box for the ninth hole. Otherwise, the design of the course retains a high degree of integrity as the route closely conforms to its original layout. The character of the vegetation at the course has remained consistent. Fewer trees are growing within the course boundaries, but the character of the remaining trees reflects the course's historical appearance. The edges of the course have changed since construction, as the open land that initially surrounded the course has filled in with successional trees and shrubs. The land surrounding the perimeter of the course has become increasingly residential, but growth of perimeter woodlands largely buffers the visual impact on the course. The overall character of McIntire Park appears to be very much in keeping with its historical condition.

McIntire Golf Course features sand greens, which are increasingly rare in the United States. In the early twentieth century it was common in the Southeastern United States to have sand greens, as they were easier to maintain and because early designers and greenskeepers struggled to find a suitable turf species for the soil and climate. Many of the finest golf courses built in the region during that period (e.g., Pinehurst No. 1 and No. 2) featured oiled sand greens, though most courses had converted to grass greens by mid-century with the development of low-growing varieties of grasses adapted to the conditions of Southeastern golf courses.⁷⁷ McIntire Golf Course's perpetuation of sand greens is likely a result of economy and a reluctance of course managers to invest in the high level of maintenance required with grass greens.⁷⁸

In the layout of a golf course, the routing of individual holes reflects the strategy of the designer to create a particular experience. Findlay's layout of McIntire uses the natural terrain as is characteristic of Scottish links courses, where golfers originally played across the rolling dunes that "linked" the sea to farmland off the coast. These early courses simply wound their ways through the natural, wind-shaped terrain to designated holes. Eventually, golf course designers laid out increasingly more complex courses by adding specific elements to challenge the golfers' skills.

American golf course design strategies have their origins in Scottish golf, where designers depended upon the natural terrain of the coastline to guide the layout of a hole. As new courses were constructed away from Scottish "linksland," golf course designers tried to recreate aspects of that natural environment in new locations. In the early twentieth century designers in America worked with the natural features of the site to create a suitable course.

⁷⁶ See the 1937, 1951, and 1965 aerial photos showing the golf course.

⁷⁷ A history of the development of bent grass, which the USDA popularized for golf courses in America in the 1920s, can be found at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/about_aphis/printable_version/cbg-wpFinal.pdf.

⁷⁸ A website devoted to pasture golf lists 15 courses in the United States with sand greens. See <http://www.pasturegolf.com/courses/sandgreens.htm>.

Since the second half of the twentieth century, more golf course designers use earth-moving equipment to sculpt the natural environment into an artificial landscape that fits their design. Three golf course design approaches have developed in the modern period of golf course architecture in the twentieth century: Penal, Strategic, and Heroic. Penal design dates to the earliest courses, when designers routed holes around natural features to punish poor shots. This design strategy evolved to include the placement of bunkers or water features in the line of play or protecting the green. The strategic school emphasizes the route the player selects to move around hazards on a course. This approach forces the player to position his ball strategically in order to advance and uses hazards to force the golfer to weigh the risks and rewards of each shot. For example, the designer places a hazard near the ideal landing position, thus challenging the golfer to get close to it without going into it. The third strategy of golf course architecture is the heroic, which is similar to strategic design but penalizes the failure to execute results more severely. A characteristic heroic design device is placing a hazard across the entire fairway, forcing the golfer to play short or attempt, at significant risk, to carry the hazard. Both the strategic and heroic design schools encourage the golfer to think about each shot, to consider the limitations of their abilities, to understand the terrain and hazards, and to be cognizant of outside influences, such as wind.⁷⁹

The second element of successful golf course design is configuring the elements of the course in such a way to realize the desired strategy. Of the elements of a golf course, the designer must use routing, hazards, grading, and green design to place a constantly changing set of challenges before the player. With the route, the designer determines how the players will move through the landscape and how they will interact with the site. The design of a green has a major influence on the strategy of a golf hole. The size and configuration of the green influences the trajectory of the approach. The surrounding terrain and the presence of slopes determines the best line of the approach. By carefully locating tees, greens, hazards, and landing sites, the successful designer links these elements in such a way that employs elements of the penal, strategic, and heroic strategies.⁸⁰

Findlay's design for McIntire Golf Course borrows elements of the classic Scottish links tradition by minimizing the manipulation of the landscape and by incorporating the terrain into the layout. His links-like, minimalist design, however, also exhibits elements characteristic of more modern and sophisticated golf course architecture. The locations of tee and green bring different schools of golf course strategy into play even without the addition of artificial hazards. There are no bunkers on the course; instead, several holes employ hazards, in the form of natural ravines, steep hillsides, or streams, to complicate the line of play. Findlay's course layout always offers a preferred route for the strategic golfer who carefully places the ball. The experienced player at McIntire can position each shot to

⁷⁹ Michael Hurdzan's book, *Golf Course Architecture: Design, Construction and Restoration* (Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley and Sons, 2004), provides a thorough examination of the evolution of golf course design strategies.

⁸⁰ See Forrest Richardson's *Routing the Golf Course: The Art and Science that Forms the Golf Journey* (Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley and Sons, 2002).

present an easy subsequent shot. This is evident on the second hole, where an experienced player knows that a too-long drive carries into a ravine and results in an awkward approach shot to the green. Findlay also designed holes that provide golfers of different skill levels opportunities to attempt risky shots that either reward or penalize based on execution. This is most evident on the seventh hole, where a player has multiple routes through the grove of trees to attempt to reach the green in two strokes.⁸¹ Across the course Findlay used the native terrain to create holes of different character and challenge. Each par three, for example, is unique: the third plays downhill, the fifth plays uphill, and the ninth plays level.

The areas around the greens, where the topography was most articulated, also display Findlay's design skill. Most of the course's greens feature a very narrow tongue of level ground where the most skillfully placed approach shot will roll onto the green; however, from most places on the fairway, the golfer must reach the putting surface through the air, increasing the challenge but also rewarding the strategic golfer who selects the correct route. Most greens have landing areas where a conservative golfer can lay up onto relatively level ground rather than playing the more risky shot to reach the green in regulation. Every green has steep slopes on at least two sides to challenge the approach shot. On holes where the approach shot is relatively short (within 150 yards), the slopes around the greens commonly penalize the golfer who overshoots the green. This is the case at the first and seventh holes. At other holes, such as the third, fifth, and ninth, where the approach is relatively long, a steep slope protecting the front of the green penalizes a short shot. Findlay also considered the angle of the approach shot and placed additional challenges in front of golfers who are inaccurate with the driver. The approach to the sixth green, for example, is much more difficult if the tee shot carries too far, catching the slope and settling at the left side of the fairway.

Findlay's ability to organize the course's architectural components (tee, fairway, approach, green) around the landscape (terrain, vegetation) is this course's most outstanding design feature: it shows the golfer the proper route to the hole and then presents a series of challenges to test the golfer's ability. This is the essence of sophisticated golf course layout and is the source of the genius of Frederick Findlay's design of McIntire Golf Course. The hole-by-hole analysis below delineates the significant topographic features and the strategic placement of reward and penalty hazards at each hole. Field photographs and site maps presented in the "Supplementary Materials" at the end of this report complement these descriptions.

2. Hole by Hole Analysis

Hole One: 320 yards, par 4

Hole One is dog-leg right with a blind tee shot followed by a downslope approach to a protected sand-green. A poorly struck drive brings into play large hardwood trees growing

⁸¹ Tom Doak's *The Anatomy of a Golf Course: the Art of Golf Architecture* thoroughly describes the techniques of analyzing a golf course to understand the effectiveness of design strategy.

along the right side of the fairway. The back of the green falls away precipitously, penalizing a too-long approach and putting pressure on the conservative golfer who lays up short.

The elevated, rectilinear tee box points the golfer down the fairway, which aligns with a mountain on the far horizon. The tee box measures 18 feet wide and 45 feet long. Its surface is worn, depressed and mossy, forcing course managers to move the tee in front of the box (Field Photo 1). Two large red maple trees (*Acer rubrum*) grow to the left of the tee box, where there is also a bench, the first hole yardage sign, and a metal wastebasket. The eighth green, the seventh tee, and the ninth tee are visible to the left (northwest). There is a large tree stump to the right of the tee box. In the right background (south), the Route 250 Bypass is visible.

The fairway follows a ridge east, with the fairway immediately in front of the tee box sloping slightly to the left (north) and more severely to the right (south). A large oak tree, a member of the large grove along the seventh fairway, marks the left edge of the fairway. A line of hardwood trees forms the right edge of the fairway. The 1937 aerial (see Illustration 2, Landscape Development) shows a concentration of trees on this upland ridge near the center of the course around the Mason house that pre-dates the course. It appears that Findlay removed trees in constructing the first fairway, clearing space for the tee box and center of the fairway but leaving trees along both sides. Slight contours, running parallel to the ridge approximately 20 yards from the tee box, are visible. These, apparent throughout the course, are likely remnants of former agricultural terraces that date to the use of the property as a farm prior to the creation of the golf course. A higher ridge intersects the fairway from the north approximately 250 yards from the hole. The fairway then follows this ridge to the east. At the 200-yard marker the green and flagstick are still not visible. The fairway slopes from the left (north) to the right (south). Tall un-mown grass delineates the left edge of the fairway. The large hardwoods on the right side penalize a wayward tee shot to that side. The trees include white oak (*Quercus alba*), red maple, and a large specimen Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*). One large oak tree is lying on the ground; a Massachusetts artist, Rick Brown, constructed a sculpture from the tree, "Is Good Ole Goodloe Gone?" by bolting boards onto the large trunk in the shape of two large fans (Field Photo 2).⁸² The fairway turf is a mixture of grass, including both warm season (Bermuda) and cool season (fescue) species. The turf has a large quantity of weeds and moss. At approximately the 175-yard mark, there is a concrete foundation on the left side of the fairway. Oral interviews suggested it may have been the location of the former clubhouse, but it is more likely the foundation of a well structure pre-dating the construction of the golf course.

⁸² For more information about the ArtInPlace project at McIntire Park, see the following websites:
<http://www.artinplace.org/sculpture/2010/brown.html> and
http://inside.massart.edu/Campus_Life/Focus/Past_Issues/October_2010/MassArt_People.htm.

The top of the flagstick becomes visible at the 150-yard marker. From here the fairway occupies the crest of a ridge aligned east/slightly southeast (Field Photo 3). A concrete path, possibly the driveway to the former Mason farmhouse, approaches the fairway from the right (south). It terminates in the vicinity of the 150-yard marker. Numerous large tree stumps are visible on the right side of the fairway.

At the 100-yard marker the fairway turns sharply to the right to follow a ridge that leads directly to the sand green. A large female Ginkgo tree marks the right edge of the fairway at this point. There is a gas line sign in the middle of the fairway.

The sand green of the first hole occupies a dramatic terrace built into the side of the hill sloping to the east. The green's shape is oval, approximately 70 feet long and 44 feet wide. It is elevated onto a terrace 5 feet tall on the east side (Field Photo 4). From the 100-yard marker there is a clear line of approach to the front of the green, but the ground drops immediately on the left, rear, and right sides of the green, penalizing a long approach. The cut for the terrace is visible extending approximately 25 yards around the front of the green.

Hole Two: 271 yards, par 4

The golfer must carefully execute the drive to the north down the steeply undulating fairway in order to have a level lie for the approach shot over a deep ravine. The fairway topography, which slopes to the right (east), penalizes a poorly distanced or directed drive. In addition, trees and tall grass along the left side of the fairway penalize an overly cautious line to the pin. The back of the green falls away precipitously, penalizing a long approach and putting additional pressure on the golfer who lays up short.

The second tee box is elevated, terraced from the hillside sloping down to the stream valley to the right (east). The left side of the tee box is at grade; the right side is elevated on a terrace approximately 4 feet high. It measures 45 feet long and 21 feet wide. The fairway heads north; its topography consists of a series of drainage swales sloping to the right (east) (Field Photo 5). Power lines and a communication tower are visible beyond the golf course property to the north. The Route 250 Bypass is visible to the south. Otherwise, the pastoral views are characterized by the rolling terrain ahead, the grove of large oak and maple trees to the left (west), and the stream valley on the right (east). A line of tall fescue grass marks the left side of the fairway. There are several bluebird boxes in the grass, and many birds were present during field observations in late February 2011 (Field Photo 6).

The 150-yard marker stands atop a relatively level ridge elevated between two steep ravines. The strategic golfer plays to this location to have a level lie to approach the slightly elevated green. The 100-yard marker sits at the bottom of the next ravine. A long tee shot will collect in the ravine bottom, rolling to a stop toward the right side of the fairway. The green is dramatically elevated above this position. The steep terrain forces an approach shot with a

high and steep trajectory (Field Photo 7). The grade surrounding the green penalizes an approach shot that strays long or to the right.

The number two green occupies a level terrace formed by a turf wall on the right (east) side and a steep, visible cut on the left (west). The green is almost circular, measuring 75x63 feet. Findlay carefully sited the green at the end of a ridge extending northeast from the high ground near the grove of trees in center of the course. The surface of the dirt green is slightly depressed and, during field observations, had water collecting around the perimeter.

There is a narrow area of relief on the back (north) edge of the green before the ground quickly slopes down. The most penalizing ground is to the right (east) of the green, where the slope is most severe. The safest approach is to lay up to the level ground left (southwest) of the green; however, a shot from this angle brings the penalizing backside into play if the player overshoots the green (Field Photo 8).

The green offers a commanding view of the golf course and surrounding area. The view north includes the seventh green with a line of woods in the background. The view east looks over the stream valley to woods on the far ridgeline. The view west includes the hardwood grove. The view south overlooks the undulating fairway.

Hole Three: 210 yards, par 3

An elevated tee with a large target characterizes this long par three. A steep slope with tall grass on the right presents the golfer with a hazard penalizing a short or wayward tee shot. Schenks Branch behind the green penalizes a long hitter.

The terraced third tee box is cut into the east side of the hill sloping down to the creek valley running along the eastern boundary of the golf course. It is 57 feet long and 25 feet wide. Volunteer trees grow along the left side of the hole, requiring a slightly drawing tee shot to reach the green. The play for this hole is different from what Findlay intended because the trees currently obstructing a direct line to the green are not an original feature and do not appear on the 1937, 1957, or 1965 aerials (see Illustration 2; Field Photo 9). The yardage marker next to the tee is broken, with only the lower portion of the pole remaining. The ground slopes severely to the hole, which is set significantly below the tee. (The tee box is approximately 422 feet above sea level; the green is 376 feet above sea level). The walk to the green crosses two steep banks and a wide level area partially occupying a former railroad bed (Field Photo 10). The 100-yard marker is located on the level terrace but is approximately 15 feet above the hole. From this area the golfer must traverse a steep bank, which is the eastern edge of the former railroad bed, on the way to the green. This railroad bed extends north, parallel to the creek, into the woods bounding the north side of the golf course. It is also visible to the south, along the west side of the number four fairway (Field Photo 11).

The large oval green rises slightly above the flat, surrounding ground. The green measures 66x44 feet (Field Photo 12). The area in front of the green is relatively flat. The only real hazard in play around the green is Schenks Branch, located approximately 25 yards east. Views from the green are predominantly pastoral; the long view toward the fourth green to the south dominates the scene. Some modern residential development is visible on the ridge to the east and north. The sloping hillside forms the visual edge on the west.

Hole Four: 225 yards, par 4

The short par four entices a golfer to attempt a long drive toward the green but requires an accurate drive to avoid the hazardous stream along the left (east) and the tall grass hazard on the right (west) of the fairway. A short drive to the center of the fairway allows the golfer to go for the green in regulation; however, the elevated green has potential hazards on every side to penalize a wayward approach.

The number four tee box is slightly raised and aligned toward the middle of the fairway. It is 66 feet long and 28 feet wide. Tall grass grows along the left (east) edge of the fairway. There is a bench, yardage sign, and wastebasket between the tee box and the stream. The stone-bottom stream is plainly visible from the tee box, as is a sewer line that crosses the creek several yards south of the tee. Taller grass also defines the right edge of the fairway (Field Photo 13).

At the 150-yard marker the fairway rises steeply up towards the green. A variety of volunteer vegetation grows along the railroad cut along the right (west) side of the fairway, including tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), red maple, American holly (*Ilex opaca*), Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), and smilax (*Smilax species*). The railroad cut deepens along its route to the north, its steep dirt banks visible through the undergrowth. Several trees have fallen across the cut in recent years because of storms and natural erosion.

The fourth green occupies a level terrace located on the apex of a knoll that extends several hundred feet north (Field Photo 14). The putting surface is circular, measuring 69x60 feet. The sand green is slightly depressed with a narrow strip of grass ringing the putting surface. A drainage swale cut into the east side of this strip allows loose sand to wash out onto the area east of the green (Field Photo 15). There is a short level area of safety on the back (south) and left (east) sides of the green before hazards (woods and creek) come into play. The ground on the right (west) side slopes towards the railroad cut. The front of the green is also steeply sloped, making it necessary to approach the putting surface in the air.

On the green a golfer can see the Route 250 Bypass, McIntire Road, and residential development. A prominent stonewall enclosure, part of the historic Rock Hill Estate, is visible on the hillside opposite the creek to the east (Field Photo 16). Three flowering

dogwood trees (*Cornus florida*) line the path down the slope, into the railroad cut, and up the slope to the next green. A stone building is built into the west bank of the railroad cut. A 1951 plat of the property labels the building a “golf course maintenance shop,” although this may be more descriptive of its use at that time than its original use. A local informant indicated that the building was used to store explosives for the railroad when it was still operating along the now abandoned line.⁸³ At the bottom of the walk to the next hole, McIntire Road, which aligns with the cut, is clearly visible to the south. A plastic stake marks the location of a gas line running across this area. A line of evergreens, Eastern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) trees, extends south from this area toward the Route 250 Bypass.

Hole Five: 85 yards, par 3

In 2011 the tee box for number five was located on the hillside west side of the railroad cut. Originally, the tee box for number five was east of the railroad cut, approximately 25 yards south of the number four green. In the historic configuration number five played 120 yards over a ravine and railroad bed to an elevated green. The still extant historic tee box is currently ensconced in fallen trees and weedy vegetation. This tee box is slightly elevated. There is a yardage sign and a bench (Field Photo 17). The view of the elevated green from this tee presents the golfer with a steep slope on the front requiring a tee shot sufficiently long to reach the putting surface in the air (Field Photo 18). There are horizontal ridges across the face of the slope that appear to be remnants of agricultural terracing.

Golf course managers moved the tee box to its current (2011) location because several now fallen trees blocked access to the historic tee box. From the current tee box the hole plays 85 yards and presents a similar challenge, with the steep front preventing a rolling approach (Field Photo 19). The tee shot plays over a fairway that slopes steeply from the northwest to the southeast. There is an abundance of moss mixed with the grass.

The front (east) and left (south) sides of the terrace supporting the green are visibly sloped and direct the conservative golf shot to the right; however, tall grass presents a hazard for a tee shot that strays too far to the right. The front of the green is elevated on a terrace approximately 5 feet high. The putting surface is circular, measuring about 50x50 feet.

Once on the green, the golfer discovers that the ground beyond the back (west) of the green is also sloped, penalizing a long tee shot. A circular leveled area rings three sides (north, east, south) of the sand green. A slightly wayward shot can settle close to the green on this level area and not continue down the penalizing slopes.

The location of the green appears to be influenced, like many of the other greens (e.g., the second, sixth, and eighth), by the topography. The design uses existing terracing and contours to minimize the amount of earth moving required for a level putting surface. The

⁸³ Sandy Gray, personal communication to Keyes Williamson, February 28, 2011.

right (north) edge of the green, for example, aligns with a terrace running along the spine of the ridge (Field Photo 20). This ridge continues to the south, sloping down as it approaches the Route 250 Bypass. There is a planting of evergreen trees, including Eastern white cedar and Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), and red maple trees. The local Vietnam Memorial, consisting of several flowering dogwood trees surrounding a memorial stone and plaque, is located at the end of the ridge overlooking the Route 250 Bypass. A 5-foot-wide concrete path enters the golf course from the south and follows the ravine up to the first fairway.

Hole Six: 258 yards, par 4

The number six tee box is an elevated, grassy terrace, with only the north edge of the box at grade. The tee box appears to have been located to take advantage of agricultural terraces across this area. It is 40 feet long and 27 feet wide. It features a broken yardage marker and a wastebasket. The tee shot must clear a hazardous line of Eastern white cedars and flowering dogwoods growing along the western slope of the ravine in the foreground (Field Photo 21). These trees appear on the 1957 aerial but are not visible on the 1937 aerial (see Illustration 2). To the left of the tee box is the fifth green, and the first green is to the right.

The tee shot plays uphill to the 150-yard marker, with a slight slope right to left (north to south). First, the tee shot must pass through a gap in a line of Eastern white cedars and flowering dogwoods immediately in front of the tee box. An overly long tee shot funnels to the left side of the fairway, resulting in an awkward approach angle to an elevated green with penalizing slopes on the back (west), left (south), and front (east) sides.

The fairway is very open on the left side. A row of large hardwood trees separates the right side of this fairway from the first fairway on the right (north). The first 100 yards of the fairway are uphill with a slight right to left cross slope. The 150-yard marker occupies a relatively flat knoll overlooking a ravine toward the elevated green (Field Photo 22). The wading pool and playground are visible to the left (south). Several large evergreen trees, including Eastern white pine and Southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), and flowering dogwood trees grow along the southern edge of the golf course, likely planted to buffer the visual and aural intrusions of Route 250. There are also several large hardwood trees, including oaks and red maples, planted on the down slope between the left edge of the fairway and the wading pool (Field Photo 23). Trees do not appear in this area on the 1937 aerial; the 1957 and 1965 aerials show a higher density of trees growing in this area than are present today (see Illustration 2). Several small, recently planted flowering dogwood trees line the left edge of the fairway.

The 100-yard marker is on the down slope into the ravine. Tee shots that reach this point will feed down the ravine and settle on the left (south) side of the fairway, resulting in a difficult approach shot to the elevated green. Terrace walls, visible on the left (south) and front (east)

sides of the green, provide hazards for golfers hitting from this position. The ridges of former agricultural terracing are also visible across the face of the slope leading to the green.

As seen across this golf course, the location of the green responds to the contours of the site. The configuration of the green takes advantage of a visible ridge extending from the north, which then continues to the south in the direction of the wading pool. Construction of the sixth green involved cutting into this ridge on the north side and depositing fill on the south side to create a level terrace. The south terrace wall is approximately 6 feet above grade. There is significant erosion on the east and south sides, where sand is washing down the slopes (Field Photo 24).

The modern players' shelter stands behind (west of) the green. Views from the sixth green include the grove of trees to the north, back across the fairway to the east, down toward the wading pool and playground to the south, and across the ninth green to the railroad bed and recreational fields of McIntire Park West.

Hole Seven: 356 yards, par 5

Hole number seven is a double dogleg where the green is not visible and the fairway leads through a grove of majestic hardwood trees. The accurate tee shot lands toward the center right of the narrow fairway, setting the angle for the second, mid-iron shot followed by a short approach to the green. The downhill, terraced green projects from the side of a north-facing slope. The green presents a narrow target surrounded by penalizing terrain that challenges the golfer whose approach does not find the putting surface.

The tee box for number seven is connected to the tee box for hole number nine; the seventh tee box occupies a rectilinear terrace slightly elevated above the ninth. The ridge that extends south to the sixth green forms the eastern edge of the tee box. The tee box orients the golfer toward the center of a grove of hardwood trees that line either side of the fairway (Field Photo 25). Trees include extremely large white oaks (*Quercus alba*), red oaks (*Quercus rubra*) and red maples. A rectilinear depression, which features a stone sill and may be associated with the site of a small outbuilding on the Mason property, lies on the right side of the fairway approximately 30 yards in front (north) of the tee box. Tall grass lines the right (east) edge of the fairway, suggesting the proper route through the trees. Beginning about 50 yards in front of the tee box, the fairway slopes from the right (east) to the left (west).

The 200-yard marker occupies relatively level ground at approximately the center of the hardwood grove (Field Photo 26). The apparent high point of the golf course is several yards southeast from this location, from where the golfer has a 360-degree view of the surrounding area. Two mountains, Monticello and Montalto, occupy the horizon to the southeast. The green is still not visible from the 200-yard marker. It is likely that originally the golfer had alternative routes toward the hole from this position, but the line of tall grass along the right

side of the fairway now forces the golfer to direct the second shot through an opening on the left (west) side of the grove.

At the 150-yard marker, which is in line with the last two trees of the grove, the top of the flagstick is barely visible. The ground here slopes to the west and north. At the 100-yard marker the direct line to the green is relatively level, but the ground to the left (west) and right (east) sides of the fairway slopes away from the target.

The seventh green occupies the most dramatic terrace on the course, with a back edge protruding from the surrounding landscape (Field Photo 27). The green occupies the end of the ridge extending north from the high ground to the south. The construction of the terrace for the green included cutting soil from the front (south) side of the green and building up the left (west), back (north), and right (east) sides of the green (Field Photo 28). A turf wall 6 to 8 feet tall supports the back of the green. The shape of this green is more rectilinear than previous greens and its unique appearance suggests that it may have been altered since its original construction. The green measures 72x63 feet. There is a drainage ravine to the east of the green, between it and the second green, which is also visible.

The design of the terrain surrounding the green challenges the golfer's approach to the hole. The bail-out position is to the front-left of the green; however, hazardous berms protecting the front-left edge of the green forces the golfer to fly his approach to the putting surface, bringing the hazardous slopes surrounding the green into play. The green does feature a short grassy bench approximately 20 feet deep on the backside of the green to provide relief for the slightly long shot. The ground behind the hole is steeply sloped, with tall un-mown grass establishing the boundary of the course in this area.

Hole Eight: 280 yards, par 4

Hole number eight requires careful club selection and accuracy from tee to green. The fairway crosses dramatically undulating terrain that generally slopes from the left (east) to the right (west). Players must calculate distance on the drive in order to reach and remain on level ground and set up the subsequent shot. Hazards, in the form of steep slopes, surround the green on the front (north) and right (west) sides.

The number eight tee box is elevated on a terrace built into the hill sloping toward the creek that borders the west edge of the golf course. The west side of the tee box is approximately 3 feet above grade; there is little evidence of the cut on the east side of the box and it appears that the tee box takes advantage of a slight ridge crossing this slope. The tee is 45 feet long and 18 feet wide.

The eighth green is straight ahead and the fairway plays similarly to the second hole, which lies on the opposite (east) side of the hill. Two steep ravines intersect the fairway on either side of the 150-yard marker (Field Photo 29). The drive must clear the first ravine, which

starts approximately 25 yards in front of the tee box, to find a landing area and avoid rolling into the steep ravine. A line of trees in the grove at the top of the hill forms the left side of the fairway. Tall grass growing near the bottom of the hill forms the right side of the fairway. The adjacent woods consist of early successional species with an abundance of briars, weedy vines, and pine trees (Field Photo 30).

The 150-yard marker occupies a rounded hill, and the accurate tee shot plays to the left-center of the fairway settling near the 150 marker. The 100-yard marker is in line with the last large hardwood tree in the grove left (east) of the fairway. Newly planted flowering dogwood trees line the left (east) edge of the fairway beginning approximately 100 yards before the green.

The green is terraced. A turf retaining wall supports the terrace on the front (north) and right (west) sides of the green. The back (south) and left (east) sides of the green are cut from the adjacent slope (Field Photo 31). There is a second, triangular terrace at the back-left corner of the green. This terrace is elevated approximately 3 feet above the putting surface; it is approximately 6 feet deep. A “keep off” sign at the back of the green discourages golfers from walking on the slope-faces of these terraces. The wooden sign is broken and largely illegible. An iron pipe, approximately 3 inches in diameter, drains surface water from the putting surface to the slope west of the green. The putting surface is roughly oval, measuring 72x48 feet.

Several visible contour lines converge in this area. The left (east) edge of the green aligns with a north-south contour, likely a remnant of agricultural terracing. The ridge turns to the southeast in this area and the green appears nestled into the angle of this interesting topographic feature (Field Photo 32). The brick players’ shelter is visible behind the green. McIntire Park’s recreational fields are visible over the Norfolk Southern Railroad line to the west.

Hole Nine: 160 yards, par 3

The ninth is a straightforward par 3 with a steep slope penalizing a shot that strays right (north) of the green. Drives that carry long or fall short will collect below the hole, requiring a difficult second shot over the front edge of the green. A conservative shot to open ground to the left (south) of the hole requires a tricky shot over undulating terrain and brings back into play the hazardous slopes surrounding three sides of the green.

The elevated ninth tee box connects to the number seven tee (Field Photo 33). There is a yardage marker. Newly planted dogwood trees grow in the narrow space between this tee box and the eighth green. Several parallel contours, likely remnants of agricultural terracing, are visible on the slope of the ridge between the ninth tee box and the ninth green (Field Photo 34).

The green cuts into the hillside, almost at the apex of the ridge extending southwest from the topographic high point of the golf course (Field Photo 35). The sand green is oblong, measuring 54x45 feet. A narrow tongue leads to the front-right edge of the green, where a player could roll a ball onto the playing surface. The cut banks for the terrace are steep, approximately 4 feet tall, and covered with turf. Railroad ties are currently lining the north edge of the green retaining the sand surface (Field Photo 36). The railroad is clearly visible from the green (see historical view, Illustration 6). The parking lot, south of the green, is obscured by the slope leading to the south.

A local resident who played the course in the 1940s indicated that the route for Hole 9 has been changed from its original orientation. The hole presently plays in an east-to-west direction; originally, however, the hole played in a north-to-south direction with the tee box located on the hillside west of the railroad tracks. An earthen platform located in the woods adjacent to the railroad may have been the original tee box, which was accessed by a footbridge that is no longer extant. The hole was placed in a challenging position with a backstop that meant if a player shot short, the ball would roll downhill back toward the tee—a common element on a Findlay-designed course. The change in the hole orientation likely occurred in the early to mid-1950s (perhaps concurrently with the change to grass greens) and is believed to have been precipitated by the need for clearance around the railroad tracks and perhaps a need for safety near the golf course entrance.⁸⁴ The 1957 aerial shows the trace of a possible pathway across the railroad tracks, which may have been the path to the original tee box (see Illustration 2).

B. Character-Defining Features

1. Summary

The historic nine-hole McIntire Golf Course retains a high level of physical integrity, including the mostly unaltered original historical terrain, the layout and route of the original course, and remnants of original historical vegetation. The natural landscape features that help create the historically significant character of the course include the topography, vegetation, and native streams. Frederick Findlay's layout for the golf course used these natural features to create a visually interesting and strategically challenging golf course. The designed, character-defining historical features include the land patterns in and around the course, the circulation through the course, and the views and vistas within the course. Numerous wooden yardage markers distributed across the course contribute to the historic setting. Additional non-historic buildings, site furnishings, and signage do not detract from the historic significance of the site.

⁸⁴ Sandy Gray, personal communication to Keyes Williamson, February 28, 2011; Sandy Gray, personal communication to Debra A. McClane, July 26, 2012. Mr. Gray indicated that he was told about the original orientation of Hole 9 by local golfer Leonard Taylor, who began playing the course in the late 1940s.

The golf course, with its various landscape features, is contained within one characteristic area that is a product of the golf course layout, its continued recreational use, and its outstanding, pastoral setting. Overall, the majority of the historic landscape features constructed during development of the course in 1938 remain intact and in their original location. These historic features, both natural and designed, are generally in good condition and retain historic integrity.

2. Character-Defining Features Inventory

a. Natural Features

Topography

The topography of the golf course consists of rolling hills and stream valleys, ranging in elevation from a low point of 366 feet above sea level at Schenks Branch to 458 feet above sea level on a ridgeline near the center of the property. Drainage ravines radiate out from the upland ridge, creating an undulating terrain. The property was farmed prior to the creation of the golf course, and there are remnants of agricultural terracing visible across the site. Frederick Findlay's layout for the course used the natural topography and the vestiges of the agricultural landscape and made little alteration to the overall topography of the land. Findlay's only noticeable alteration of the land occurs at the tee boxes, which are generally elevated above grade, and at the sand greens, which occupy terraces carved into the hillsides at strategic locations.

Fredrick Findlay's design for the course carefully takes advantage of the hills and hummocks of the property. The route of the course over the topography influences the strategy of play and is one of the most significant features of the course since the arrangement of various elements (tee, hazards, fairways, and green) use the natural topography to challenge golfers of various skill levels. As a result the topography, because of its impact on the design and setting of the course, is a character-defining feature.

Vegetation

The site includes a mixture of soil conditions that support a variety of plant communities, from well-drained upland ridge soils with a mixture of clay and sand to sandy, nutrient-rich alluvial soils in the floodplains of the streams. Native vegetation at McIntire Golf Course is present across the site with the greatest density occurring along the east and west edges of the property where successional plant communities have established themselves in the soils adjacent to the streams. Many of the observed species are indigenous and characteristic of riparian plant communities in Virginia; species include sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), box elder

(*Acer negundo*), American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*). Non-native, invasive species are also present, including Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) and English ivy (*Hedera helix*) (Field Photo 37).

The grove of deciduous hardwood trees growing along the upland ridge near the center of the course pre-dates the construction of the golf course; however, it is not clear whether these were naturally occurring species. It is likely that former occupants of the site planted them around the residence that once occupied this area (Field Photo 38). The 1937 aerial photo of the site (see Illustration 2) shows that many more trees once grew across the top of this hill around the location of the farmhouse. There are linear rows of trees that appear on the aerial to be evergreen trees planted along fences and roads. Historical photographs of the Mason farm show Eastern white pines growing along fences that may be in this area. It is apparent that Findlay removed trees to create open space for the first, seventh, and eighth fairways. The species found on the hill are indigenous to the Piedmont of Virginia and include white oak (*Quercus alba*), Northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), and red maple. There is one dead Virginia pine at the northern edge of the grove. The lone non-native, planted species is a Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*) specimen tree growing along the south side of the first fairway. There is also a large fragrant tea olive (*Osmanthus fragrans*) shrub growing at the fence near the entrance to the course from the parking lot.

Findlay likely preserved as many trees as possible but would not have planted additional trees around the interior of the course, in keeping with the Scottish, pasture-style characteristic of his designs. The existing historic trees contribute to the significant character of the site, especially as they influence the setting and the views and vistas of the golf course.

As noted, the fairway turf is a mixture of grasses, including both warm-season (Bermuda) and cool-season (fescue) species. The turf has a large quantity of weeds and moss. Findlay designed the course in a links style, which incorporated areas of rough along the sides of the fairways. In the 1980s course managers embarked on a maintenance program that included mowing the fairways as well as the rough areas, which was more reflective of a modern, manicured golf course. This led to changes in the character of the course, including larger fairways and the elimination of the rough as an element in play. When the First Tee program began at McIntire Golf Course (2007), it was desirable to have areas of rough that were uncut so that young golfers could focus on the fairways. In addition, the city saved personnel time and maintenance costs by not cutting the entire course area. Advantages of windblown seed from the native vegetation, the addition of wildlife habitat, water retention, and the re-creation of Findlay's links-style course were also realized.⁸⁵

⁸⁵ Sandy Gray, personal communication to Debra A. McClane, July 26, 2012.

Water

There are two streams on the edges of the study area. Schenks Branch flows north along the east boundary of the golf course. The rocky channel bottom is visible through clear, rapidly moving water (Field Photo 39). An unnamed stream flows north along the west boundary of the golf course roughly parallel to the Norfolk Southern Railroad line. These tributaries join Meadow Creek north of the park.

Overall, the natural systems of McIntire Golf Course are in good condition. The plant communities along the edges of the property could promote a greater diversity of plant species, but there is evidence that the herbaceous and grass cover in the area is providing good habitat for local fauna, especially birds.

b. Designed Features

Land Use Patterns

The historically significant use of the property as a golf course continues to the present because the City of Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation currently maintains the course, which is open to the public for a nominal fee. Visitors access the course from a modern gravel and asphalt parking lot connected to the Route 250 Bypass. This lot also serves a historic wading pool and a modern playground adjacent to the golf course.

The historic agricultural use of the property prior to becoming a golf course remains legible on the landscape, made visible by agricultural terracing crossing the slopes of the hillsides. Golf course designer Findlay incorporated these features into the layout of the course by locating the tee boxes and greens along the terraces.

The continued recreational use of the site as a golf course helps unify the character of the entire site. As can be seen in historical aerials from 1937, 1957, and 1965 (see Illustration 2), the current spatial organization of the golf course is largely consistent with its condition after its initial construction and through its period of significance. The edge between open space and woodland today is very similar as to its configuration in 1937. The only significant changes include a couple of areas where successional plant communities encroach into the open space. The entire western edge of the golf course, from the current eighth fairway to the Norfolk Southern Railroad, was historically open space except for a narrow strip of vegetation growing along the stream. The 1965 aerial shows that this open condition remained at least into the 1960s. Today it is thick with young successional tree species, herbaceous plants, and native grasses. Similarly, the trees currently growing along the abandoned Southern Railroad bed have established themselves since 1965. This includes the

stand between the third tee and third green and the stand growing in the railroad cut along the fourth fairway.

Land use patterns around the site have become increasingly residential since the construction of the golf course. In 1937 the surrounding property appears to have been largely agricultural and rural in character. Rugby Avenue originally formed the southern boundary of the golf course, and at present the Route 250 Bypass occupies the same alignment and continues to form the southern edge of the course. The area north of the course remained largely agricultural into the 1960s before residential development appeared to the northwest. Several historic homes on large lots, including “Rock Hill” and “Hard Bargain,” occupied the ridge across Schenks Branch on the east side of the course. These properties provided a pastoral buffer until the 1960s, when residential development moved closer to the east side of the course. The area west of the golf course is part of McIntire Park.

Even though non-historic land uses encroach upon the perimeter of the McIntire Golf Course, land use continues to be a character-defining feature of the course because of its continuous recreational use. Additionally, the topography and vegetation of the course ameliorate the impact of the surrounding area and help preserve the feeling of the historic setting.

Vegetation

Course managers have apparently planted additional trees over the years, including the existing trees growing along the south edge of the golf course that form a screen between the golf course, the wading pool, and the Route 250 Bypass (historically Rugby Avenue). These plantings do not appear on the 1937 aerial, but historical photographs of the pool area show young, newly planted trees in this location. The Eastern white pine screen currently growing along the Route 250 Bypass and the Eastern white cedars and dogwoods growing along the concrete path between the sixth tee and fairway also appear on the 1957 and 1965 aerials (see Illustration 2).

Course managers likely intended these plantings to create a visual edge along the south side of the course. They likely planted the Eastern white cedars to screen views to Charlottesville High School and the wading pool. These plantings continue to perform their original purpose. As a result these designed plantings, which appeared during the period of significance, also contribute to the significance of the site.

Circulation

The most historically significant circulation feature is the informal pedestrian route through the golf course that follows each golfer’s play from tee to green. Two primary factors influence this route: the golfer’s strategy and the execution of each

individual shot. The golfer's route winds its way across the landscape, starting near the southwest corner. The first hole travels to the eastern half of the course, where holes two through five travel in a clockwise direction. Then the sixth hole brings the golfer back to the western half of the course, where holes seven through nine travel counter-clockwise, finishing at the southwest corner. The pedestrian route through the golf course is a historically significant and character-defining feature. There are also non-historic paths currently mowed through taller grass to provide for other recreational uses of the property, such as hiking and bird watching (Field Photo 40).

There is no formal vehicular circulation on the property. City of Charlottesville maintenance trucks have established a worn path near the entrance into the course from the parking lot. An abandoned section of concrete path crosses the first fairway and passes next to the fifth green. This feature appears in the 1937 aerial and is likely unrelated to the golf course but part of the driveway to the Mason farmhouse (see Illustration 2; Field Photo 41).

An abandoned Southern Railway line (the former Charlottesville and Rapidan line) bisects the eastern half of the golf course along the western edge of the fairway of the fourth hole. The railroad abandoned the tracks in the 1910s, but the rail bed is clearly visible as it cuts across the landscape (Field Photo 42). The Norfolk Southern Railway company maintains an active rail line along the western edge of the golf course. The Route 250 Bypass, a major vehicular corridor in Charlottesville, borders the south side of the property. A gravel and asphalt parking lot accessed from the westbound lanes of the Route 250 Bypass provides parking and forms the entrance into the golf course.

Views and Vistas

The McIntire Golf Course provides remarkable views and vistas of both the natural and designed landscapes. The views and vistas are character-defining features as Findlay intentionally provided golfers with advantageous views of the scenery, both interior and exterior, throughout the course. The course offers pastoral interior views across the course from multiple locations. Each hole has a unique view that contributes to the overall character of the site. The views from the third and eighth greens, for example, provide long views south that include the majestic grove at the top of the hill, undulating terrain, and stream valleys (Field Photo 43). As the course wraps around the centrally located hardwood grove in the center, these trees remain in view throughout the course and help define the overall character of the site (Field Photo 44).

The views to landscape elements outside the course are also memorable. The first fairway, for example, is perfectly aligned with Wolfpit Mountain (Field Photo 45). The 360-degree view from the high point of the course offers views to distant

mountains, including Wolfpit Mountain to the east and Monticello and Montalto mountains to the southeast. There are also views to modern visual intrusions, including traffic on the Route 250 Bypass to the south and modern communication towers to the north (Field Photo 46).

Additionally there are multiple views into the property from the periphery, where an observer glimpses the pastoral character of the course. These are most available along the Route 250 Bypass and from the western portion of McIntire Park.

Constructed Water Features

There are only two observed constructed water features on the golf course. A concrete foundation on the first fairway appears to be a well structure, which likely is associated with a well and water tower on the Mason farm that are no longer in use (Field Photo 47). There is also a 3-inch iron pipe draining surface water from the west side of the eighth green (Field Photo 48).

Buildings and Structures

There are three intact buildings and one remnant foundation within the golf course. A small brick players' shelter is located near the entrance into the golf course from the parking lot. This structure, built in the 1960s, houses restrooms and storage. An integrated patio/porch area provides a cover for picnic tables. The building does not contribute to the historic significance of the golf course (Field Photo 49). A small, modern metal shed is located behind the shelter. A one-room, flat-roofed, stone shed is built into the western bank of the abandoned railroad cut. This may have been originally associated with the railroad operation, but a 1950s deed of the property describes it as a golf course maintenance shop (Field Photo 50).

A concrete foundation is located in the first fairway; this structure appears to have been part of a well system. There is also an unidentified depression in the seventh fairway that may relate to a non-extant Mason-era outbuilding or to an early clubhouse.

Small-Scale Elements

The following is an inventory of small-scale features at the McIntire Golf Course.

Fences

A modern chain-link fence surrounds the parking lot that controls access to the course. The fence has a pedestrian entrance near the players' shelter and a vehicular gate into the parking lot.

Signage

The signage at the golf course is mostly non-historic. There are wooden yardage markers at several tee boxes (first, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, and ninth) that are undated. These wooden signs with carved letters provide users the hole's number, yardage, and par. They are mounted on iron pipes and are generally in fair to good condition (Field Photo 51). There is also a "keep off" sign on the slopes of the eighth green that is of similar construction as the yardage markers.

Non-historic signage includes a recently erected map of the golf course and a sign explaining the rules and regulations of the park located near the entrance to the course (Field Photo 52). The First Tee of Charlottesville organization has also installed "Nine Core Value" signs at each tee box (Field Photo 53).

Furniture

Wooden benches located on the course appear to be approximately the same age as the yardage markers. These are at the first and fourth holes. There is a metal bench located at the original location of the fifth tee, which is now overgrown by trees and brush (Field Photo 54). There are also metal wastebaskets located at several tee boxes, including the first, second, fourth, and sixth (see Field Photo 51). The Charlottesville First Tee organization has installed both permanent metal signs and temporary tee signs at the course. There is a score card and pencil holder near the entrance to the course. Bluebird boxes are located along the edge of the course in several locations (Field Photo 55).

The golf-related small-scale elements are character-defining features because they reinforce the site's association with its original historic use. The elements are not historic and do not contribute to the site's historic significance or historic integrity, but the small-scale elements facilitate contemporary use of the site without detracting from the historic setting.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Drawings

No drawings are known to exist for the design of the course. Findlay was known for not producing drawings for his course layouts. Present-day geographic information systems (GIS) maps were obtained from the Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation.

B. Historic views, photographs

The Special Collections Library at the University of Virginia (UVA) holds papers from the Charlottesville Department of Recreation that contain miscellaneous items dating to 1933 through 1973, with a significant section focusing on the 1930s activities of the department. The collection contains over 350 photographs (many undated), several of which are images of the McIntire Golf Course. The Holsinger Studio Collection, also at the Special Collections Library of UVA, holds images of the Mason house and property that stood on the property prior to its acquisition by the city. The collection also includes images of an early twentieth-century golf links-style course in Charlottesville, a portrait of Paul Goodloe McIntire, and McIntire's home, known locally as the Southall Venable House (now demolished). The Special Collections Library has recently acquired home movies from Charlottesville resident Ralph W. Feil (Accession #13909, 1938-67). Included in the reels is a short section (about 30 seconds) showing people presumed to be the Feils and their friends on the McIntire Golf Course in the late 1930s or early 1940s. The course is clearly identifiable in the film and has provided the authors with information on the early conditions and appearance of the course. Historical aerial photographs of the park and golf course were obtained from the Virginia Department of Transportation. The earliest of these photographs, produced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, dates to 1937. Photographs from 1957 and 1965 were also reviewed.

C. Interviews

Brian Daly, Director, Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation; Chris Gensic, Parks and Trails Planner, Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation; Frank "Sandy" Gray, Groundskeeper, McIntire Golf Course; Wayne Hall, Assistant General Manager and Director of Golf, Farmington Country Club; Dr. Bradley Klein, Senior Writer for *Golfweek* magazine and golf course design historian and author.

D. Bibliography

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Washington Post

E. Sources not yet investigated

Many of Frederick Findlay's courses are still extant, although some have been redesigned. The authors have endeavored to compile a list of Findlay's courses in Virginia but were not able to visit each or to confirm the condition of all of the courses. Research on these known courses could lead to additional insight into Findlay's design philosophy. Also, review of Works Progress Administration records may provide additional information concerning the construction of the course and its completion by the WPA.

F. Supplementary material

Included with this report are two tables, one listing Virginia courses designed by Fred Findlay (Table 1) and one listing character-defining resources at the McIntire Golf Course by date and condition (Table 2); seven illustrations (including aerial and historical photos); field photographs that supplement the discussion of the landscape character and character-defining features at the course; and large-format, black-and-white photographs. Indices for the illustrations and both categories of photographs are provided.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The project was undertaken by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) as part of the mitigation stipulated in the Memorandum of Agreement among VDOT, the Norfolk District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the City of Charlottesville, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources/State Historic Preservation Office for the construction of the McIntire Road Extension. The project was completed during February and March 2011 with revisions made in

July and August 2012. The project historian was Debra A. McClane (Architectural Historian, The Louis Berger Group, Inc.), and the project landscape historian was Keyes Williams (Landscape Historian/Landscape Architect, The Jaeger Co.). Other staff members from The Jaeger Company involved in the project included Brian LaBrie, Architectural Historian, and Dale Jaeger, Principal Landscape Architect and Preservation Planner. Field photographs were produced by Keyes Williamson. The large-format photography was produced by Rob Tucher.

TABLE 1. COURSES DESIGNED BY FRED FINDLAY IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA*

NAME OF COURSE	LOCATION	YEAR	COMMENTS
Bide-A-Wee Golf Course (public)	Portsmouth	1955	1999 redesign by Curtis Strange
Boonsboro Country Club	Lynchburg	1927	Findlay completed a design started by Willie Park in 1922
Country Club of Virginia, River Course	Richmond	1928	William Flynn design remodeled by Findlay
Country Club of Virginia, Westhampton Course	Richmond	1931	1908 Herbert Barker course redesigned by Findlay
Crater Golf Course	Petersburg	1926	Owned by Crater Battlefield Assoc., located on battlefield, closed in 1936
Culpeper Country Club	Culpeper	1940	May have been redesigned by Ault in 1954
Falling River	Appomattox	1965	Joint design by Findlay and Raymond Loving
Farmington Country Club South/East Course	Charlottesville	1928	
Glenwood Golf Course (public)	Richmond	1927	
Hopewell Country Club	Hopewell	1940	May have been redesigned as Jordon Point course in 1955
Hunting Hills Country Club	Roanoke	1965	Joint design with Buddy Loving
Indian Creek Yacht & Country Club	Kilmarnock	1954	Joint design with Buddy Loving
Ingleside Resort & Country Club	Staunton	1926	
Keswick Golf Course	Keswick	1948	1992 redesign by Arnold Palmer
Lakeview Golf Course, Lake/Peak Course	Harrisonburg	1960	Joint design by Findlay and Buddy Loving
Lakeview Golf Course, Spring/Lake Course	Harrisonburg	1960	Joint design by Findlay, Loving, Russ Roberts, and Ault-Clark & Assoc.
Laurel Golf Course (public)	Richmond	1927	
McIntire Golf Course (public)	Charlottesville	1938	
Meadowbrook Country Club	Richmond	1957	Joint design by Findlay and Buddy Loving
Old Monterey Golf Course	Roanoke	1925	
Shenvalee Golf Course	New Market	1927	
South Boston Country Club	South Boston	1942	Halifax Country Club? 1930?
South Hill Country Club	La Crosse	1930	
Spotswood Country Club	Harrisonburg	1926	Redesign by Bill Love
Swannanoa County Club	Afton	1926	
The Executive Course at Tides Inn	Irvington	1947	
Waynesboro Country Club (aka Augusta Country Club)	Waynesboro	1948	Findlay designed front 9, Loving later designed back 9
Williamsburg Country Club	Williamsburg	1935	
Winchester Country Club	Winchester	1923	
Wytheville GC	Wytheville	1930	Renovations by Buddy Loving in 1970
*List compiled from information found on "The Official Site of Alexander H. Findlay" web site: www.alexanderfindlay.com ; Richard Findlay, grandson of Alexander H. Findlay, personal communication with Debra McClane, March 7, 2011; Jim Ducibella, "Par Excellence; The Laurel Golf Club," 1928 pamphlet; Chris Calkins, "The Petersburg Battlefields," accessed March 29, 2011 at http://www.civilwarnews.com/archive/articles/psburg_battlefd.htm ; and various online histories on individual courses.			

TABLE 2. CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES AT McINTIRE GOLF COURSE

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	DATE CONSTRUCTED	GENERAL CONDITION
<i>Land Use Patterns</i>		
Golf Course Open Space	c. 1938	Good
Golf Course Layout	c. 1938	Good
Grading	c. 1938	Good
Grove of Hardwood Trees	pre-1937	Good
Natural Topography	pre-1937	Good
<i>Vegetation</i>		
Specimen Hardwood Trees	pre-1937	Good
Evergreen Screens	pre-1951	Good
<i>Circulation</i>		
Pedestrian Route on Course	c. 1938	Good
Concrete Walkway	pre-1937	Poor
Abandoned Southern Railway Bed	pre-1937	Poor
<i>Views and Vistas</i>		
Interior Views of Golf Course	c. 1938	Good
Views from Golf Course	c. 1938	Fair
Views toward Golf Course	c. 1938	Good
<i>Water Features</i>		
Schenks Branch		Good
Unnamed Stream near Norfolk Southern Railroad		Good
Concrete Foundation for Well	pre-1938	Poor
Drain Pipe on Eighth Green	c. 2000	Fair
<i>Buildings and Structures</i>		
Brick players' shelter	c. 1960-1965	Good
Equipment Shed	c. 2000	Good
Stone and Masonry Shed	pre-1951	Fair
<i>Small-Scale Elements</i>		
Chain Link Fence at Parking Lot (Fence)	c. 2000	Good
Wood Yardage Markers at 1 st , 4 th , 5 th , 8 th , 9 th (Signage)	c. 1970	Good
Wood "Keep Off" Sign on 8 th Green	c. 1970	Poor
First Tee Core Values Signs (Signage)	c. 2010	Good
Metal Payment Procedures Sign (Signage)	c. 2010	Good
Metal Course Map (Signage)	c. 2010	Good
Scorecard and Pencil Holder (Furniture)	c. 2010	Good
Metal and Wooden Benches 1 st and 4 th (Furniture)	c. 1970	Fair
Metal Bench 5 th (Furniture)	c. 1970	Fair
Metal Wastebaskets 1 st , 2 nd , 4 th , 6 th (Furniture)	c. 1970	Good
Wooden Bird Houses (Furniture)	c. 2000	Good
Flag Pins	c. 2000	Good

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS

Location: 1360 Rugby Avenue
City of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia

Producer: Keyes Williamson (The Jaeger Company)

Date: March 2011

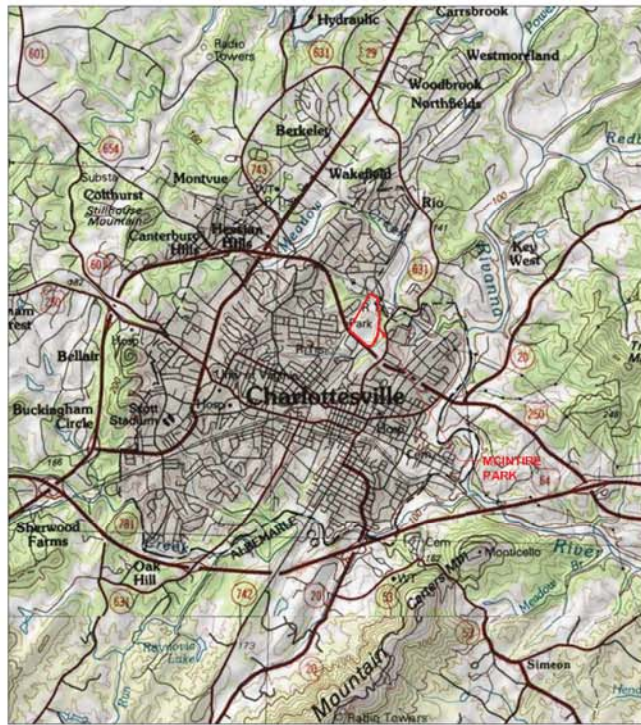
<i>Illustration No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
01	Coversheet.
02	Location Map.
03	Landscape Development, 1937 Aerial Photograph.
04	Landscape Development, 1957 Aerial Photograph.
05	Landscape Development, 1965 Aerial Photograph.
06	Landscape Development, 2011 Aerial Photograph.
07	Landscape Features.
08	Undated (circa 1935) Photo of McIntire Wading Pool with Golf Course Land in Background.
09	Undated (circa 1935) Photo of Annual Baby Show at McIntire Wading Pool with Golf Course Land in Background. Note grove at crest of hill.
10	Undated (circa 1938) Photo of Young Golfers at McIntire Golf Course. Believed to be taken at number nine green with Southern Railway tracks in background.
11	1947 Photograph of Annual Baby Show at McIntire Wading Pool with Golf Course in Background.

MCINTIRE GOLF COURSE MCINTIRE PARK

1360 RUGBY AVENUE
ALBEMARLE COUNTY - CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA



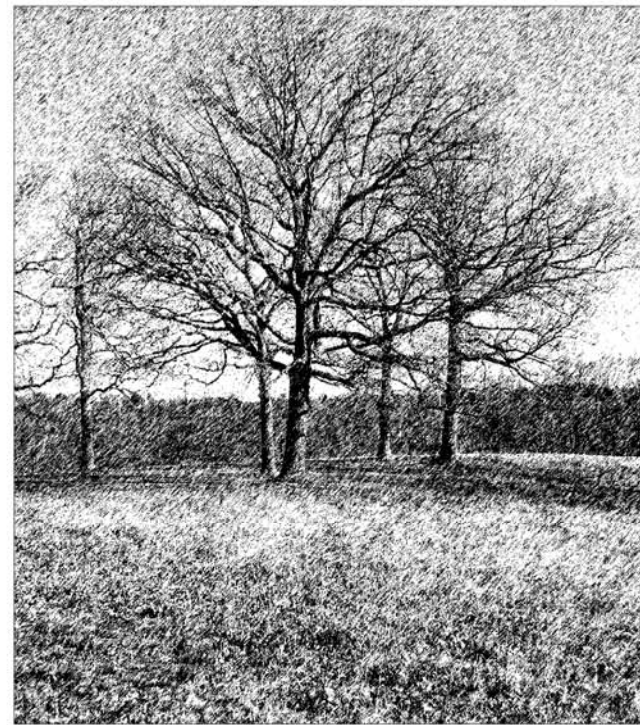
PANORAMA FROM THE HIGH POINT OF MCINTIRE GOLF COURSE



LOCATION MAP - CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA USGS MAP - 1" = 5,000'-0"



LARGE FORMAT PHOTOGRAPH OF SAND GREEN



SKETCH OF GROVE



ROUTING MAP - NOT TO SCALE

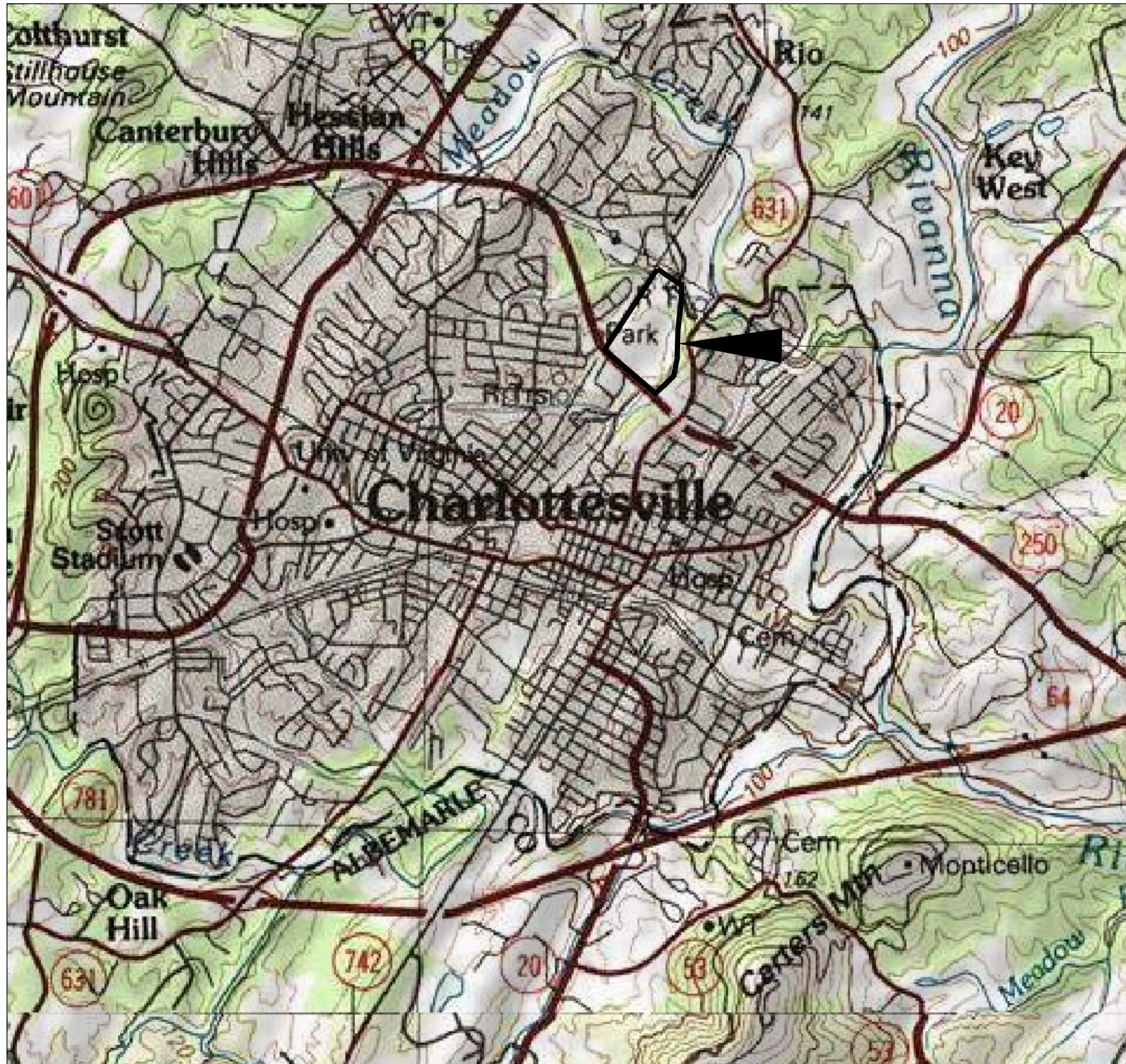
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HALS NO: XX-X-X

MCINTIRE GOLF COURSE
MCINTIRE PARK
1360 RUGBY AVENUE - ALBEMARLE COUNTY - CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA

DRAWN BY:
THE JAEGER CO.
KW, LR



NORTH



McIntire Golf Course



McIntire Park Golf Course
Historic American Landscape Survey

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

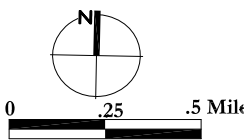


ILLUSTRATION
LOCATION MAP



Between 1925 and 1941, Charlottesville resident Paul G. McIntire purchased and donated several parcels of land to the City on which to build a public park. The City of Charlottesville constructed McIntire Golf Course on a portion of an 89.2 acre parcel that McIntire donated to the City in 1925. The parcel was historically part of the Rock Hill Farm until 1878, when Robert F. Mason purchased it and constructed his home “Clermont” on the central ridge, near the center of the current golf course. The Brice family purchased the parcel in 1919 and owned it until 1925. In 1926, McIntire acquired from T. E. Powers and conveyed to the City the parcel in the southwest corner of the current golf course, presently the location of a parking lot. As part of the early development of McIntire Park, the City added a wading pool and pool house to the site that is visible in an aerial from 1937. Scotland-native, Fred Findlay designed the golf course and supervised its construction in 1937-1938. The golf course closely followed the natural, undulating terrain of the site. It offered nine holes measuring 2,200 yards and with a par of thirty-three.

- NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD
- ABANDONED SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE
- LOCATION OF MASON FARMHOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS (ca. 1878)
- T.E. POWERS PARCEL
- WADING POOL (ca. 1930)
- RUGBY AVENUE
- ROCK HILL ESTATE AREA

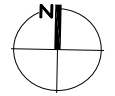


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McIntire Park Golf Course
 Historic American Landscape Survey
 CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA



0 50 100 200
APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET

ILLUSTRATION
1937 AERIAL



In 1951, the City acquired from Southern Railroad the abandoned right of way that extended through the golf course adjacent to the Fourth fairway. The City widened historic Rugby Avenue, which originally bordered the south side of the golf course, to become Route 250 Bypass in 1952. They also added the parking lot at the southwest corner of the site at this time. The original clubhouse for the course stood near the first tee, along a road dating from the pre-golf course era. The sand greens and elevated tees are visible in the 1957 aerial of the site. The City planted trees on the south side of the course, including several hardwood trees between the Sixth fairway and the wading pool. They planted evergreen trees along the former driveway to the Mason farmhouse and planted a row of evergreens to screen the intersection of McIntire Road and Route 250 Bypass. Many of these trees survive in 2011.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD

MCINTIRE PARK WEST UNDER DEVELOPMENT

POSSIBLE 9TH TEE

ORIGINAL CLUBHOUSE

ABANDONED SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE

HISTORIC DRIVEWAY WITH TREES

EVERGREEN SCREEN

ROUTE 250 BYPASS (ca. 1952)



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McIntire Park Golf Course
Historic American Landscape Survey
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA



0 50 100 200
APPROXIMATE
SCALE IN FEET

ILLUSTRATION
1957 AERIAL



The current brick players' shelter replaced the original one in the early 1960's and stood closer to the entrance from the parking lot. The City added the Vietnam Dogwood Memorial on the south edge of the course, opposite McIntire Road, in 1966. The 1965 aerial shows residential development appearing on the ridge east of the golf course along current Park Street. The aerial also shows that the City had partially completed construction of the recreational fields of West McIntire Park by 1965.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD

3rd TEE OPEN / NO TREES

STREAM AREA OPEN

MCINTIRE PARK WEST

NEW PLAYERS' SHELTER

PARKING LOT

PARK STREET

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

ABANDONED SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE

EVERGREEN SCREEN

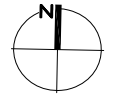
ROUTE 250 BYPASS (ca. 1952)



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McIntire Park Golf Course
Historic American Landscape Survey
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA



0 50 100 200
APPROXIMATE
SCALE IN FEET

ILLUSTRATION
1965 AERIAL



The City of Charlottesville's Department of Parks and Recreation, who have managed the property since the 1930's, has made very few physical changes to the course since its completion in 1938. The Fifth tee box was relocated c. 2000 after fallen trees blocked access to it. While the original grove of trees is still plainly visible in the center of course, site managers have not replaced several specimen trees, which appear on historic aerials, resulting in an overall loss of trees in the interior of the course. Vegetation has increased around the edges of the course, filling in formerly open areas along the Norfolk Southern Railroad line and the fields north of the course. These woodlands provide a visual buffer between the golf course and development increasing on the parcels surrounding the golf course. As a result, the historic character of McIntire Golf Course is intact and capable of conveying its significance as an early municipal golf course in piedmont Virginia and its role in the social history of Charlottesville.

- SUCCESSIONAL WOODS
- NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD
- HARDWOOD GROVE
- ABANDONED SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE
- PARKING LOT (ca. 1952)
- SUCCESSIONAL WOODS
- PLAYGROUND
- EVERGREEN SCREEN
- ROUTE 250 BYPASS (ca. 1952)
- MCINTIRE ROAD

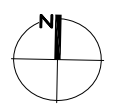


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McIntire Park Golf Course
Historic American Landscape Survey
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA



0 50 100 200
APPROXIMATE
SCALE IN FEET

ILLUSTRATION
2011 AERIAL



LANDSCAPE FEATURES

- ① - PAYMENT PROCEDURE SIGN
- ② - COURSE MAP
- ③ - SCOREBOARD
- ④ - BENCH
- ⑤ - YARDAGE MARKER #1
- ⑥ - WASTE BASKET
- ⑦ - CONCRETE FOUNDATION
- ⑧ - BLUEBIRD HOUSE
- ⑨ - GASLINE MARKER
- ⑩ - HISTORIC DRIVE
- ⑪ - WASTE BASKET
- ⑫ - BLUEBIRD HOUSE
- ⑬ - BLUEBIRD HOUSE
- ⑭ - BROKEN SIGN POLE
- ⑮ - BENCH
- ⑯ - YARDAGE MARKER #4
- ⑰ - WASTE BASKET
- ⑱ - BLUEBIRD HOUSE
- ⑲ - STONE BUILDING
- ⑳ - BENCH
- ㉑ - YARDAGE MARKER #5
- ㉒ - YARDAGE MARKER #6
- ㉓ - WASTE BASKET
- ㉔ - YARDAGE MARKER #8
- ㉕ - BIRD HOUSE
- ㉖ - BIRD HOUSE
- ㉗ - BIRD HOUSE
- ㉘ - "KEEP OFF" SIGN
- ㉙ - DRAIN PIPE
- ㉚ - YARDAGE MARKER #9
- ㉛ - PLAYERS' SHELTER
- ㉜ - SHED
- ㉝ - PLAYGROUND AREA
- ㉞ - WADING POOL & POOL HOUSE
- ㉟ - VIETNAM MEMORIAL

GOLF COURSE HOLES

- ① - 320 YARDS, PAR 4
- ② - 271 YARDS, PAR 4
- ③ - 210 YARDS, PAR 3
- ④ - 225 YARDS, PAR 4
- ⑤ - 120 (85) YARDS, PAR 3
- ⑥ - 258 YARDS, PAR 4
- ⑦ - 356 YARDS, PAR 5
- ⑧ - 280 YARDS, PAR 4
- ⑨ - 160 YARDS, PAR 3

PARCEL ACQUISITION

- ① - 1925 BRICE FAMILY
- ② - 1926 T.E. POWERS
- ③ - 1951 SOUTHERN RAILROAD

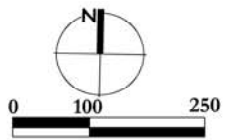


119 Washington Street, Gainesville, GA 30501
770/534-0506 FAX: 770/534-0507

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McIntire Park Golf Course
 Historic American Landscape Survey
 CHARLOTTEVILLE, VIRGINIA



2 FOOT CONTOURS

ILLUSTRATION
LANDSCAPE FEATURES



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INDEX TO LANDSCAPE FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS

Location: 1360 Rugby Avenue
City of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia

Photographer: Keyes Williamson (The Jaeger Company)

Date: February 2011

<i>Field Photo No.</i>	<i>View</i>
01	First Tee Box. View looking northeast.
02	Trees and Sculpture on First Fairway. View looking south.
03	First Green. View looking southeast.
04	First Green Terrace Wall. View looking south.
05	View from Second Tee Down Fairway. Looking north.
06	West Edge of Second Fairway. View looking west.
07	100-Yard Marker in Second Fairway. View looking north.
08	Second Green. View looking northwest.
09	View to Third Hole. View looking southeast.
10	Third Hole Landing Area on Abandoned Railroad. View looking south.
11	Terrace at Abandoned Railroad Bed. View looking west.
12	Third Green. View looking southwest.
13	Fourth Fairway. View looking south.
14	Fourth Green. View looking south.
15	Erosion on Fourth Green. View looking west.
16	Stone Wall at Former Rock Hill Estate. View looking east.
17	Number Five Yardage Marker. View looking south.
18	View from Original Fifth Tee Location. View looking west.
19	View from Current Fifth Tee Location. View looking southwest.
20	Fifth Green. View looking east.
21	View to Sixth Green from Tee Box. View looking west.
22	150-Yard Marker on Sixth Fairway. View looking west.
23	View South from Sixth Fairway. View looking south.
24	Erosion at the Sixth Green. View looking west.
25	View down Seventh Fairway from Tee Box. View looking north.
26	View from Seventh Fairway Landing Area. View looking north.
27	Approach to Seventh Green. View looking north.
28	Seventh Green Terrace Wall. View looking southeast.
29	Eighth Fairway from Tee Box. View looking south.
30	West Edge of Eighth Fairway. View looking north.
31	Eighth Green. View looking southeast.
32	Terrain Around Eighth Green. View looking south.

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- 33 Ninth Tee Box. View looking southeast.
- 34 View to Ninth Green. View looking southwest.
- 35 Landing Area at Ninth Green. View looking southwest.
- 36 Ninth Green. View looking southeast.
- 37 Successional Woods. View looking west.
- 38 Hardwood Grove. View looking southeast.
- 39 Schenks Branch. View looking southeast.
- 40 Walking Trail. View looking southeast.
- 41 Concrete Path. View looking east.
- 42 Abandoned Southern Railroad Bed. View looking north.
- 43 View of Schenks Branch Valley. Looking north.
- 44 View of Central Grove. Looking west.
- 45 View Wolfpit Mountain. Looking east.
- 46 View of Route 250 Bypass. View looking south.
- 47 Concrete Foundation. View looking west.
- 48 Eight Green Drain Pipe. View looking east.
- 49 Club House. View looking south.
- 50 Stone Building. View looking west.
- 51 Yardage Marker, Wastebasket, and Bench. View looking northwest.
- 52 Course Map.
- 53 First Tee Signage.
- 54 Bench at Fifth Tee. View looking west.
- 55 Bluebird Box. View looking southwest.

INDEX TO LARGE-FORMAT BLACK-AND-WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Location: 1360 Rugby Avenue
City of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia

Photographer: Rob Tucher

Date: April 2010

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>View</i>
01	View of McIntire Golf Course in Context from Southeast Corner of McIntire Road and the Route 250 Bypass. Looking north.
02	View of Tree Grove Located in the Center of McIntire Golf Course. Looking north.
03	View of Southeast Corner of McIntire Golf Course Taken from North Side of the Route 250 Bypass Just West of Schenks Branch. Looking northwest.
04	View of Southeast Corner of McIntire Golf Course from North Side of the Route 250 Bypass. Looking north-northwest, showing Dogwood Vietnam Memorial.
05	View of McIntire Golf Course from Former Charlottesville and Rapidan Railroad Bed at North End of Park. Looking southeast.
06	View from the Golf Course Driveway. Looking northeast.
07	North Elevation of Golf Course Players' Shelter in Context, with Number Nine Green in Background. View looking southwest.
08	View from Center of Golf Course at Concrete Well Slab. Looking northwest.
09	View from Center of Golf Course at Concrete Well Slab. Looking northeast.
10	View from Center of Golf Course at Concrete Well Slab. Looking southeast.
11	View from Center of Golf Course at Concrete Well Slab. Looking southwest.
12	View from Number One Tee. Looking northeast.
13	View from Number One Green. Looking west toward tee.
14	View from Number Two Tee. Looking northwest.
15	View from Number Two Green. Looking southeast toward tee.
16	View from Number Three Tee. Looking southeast.
17	View from Number Three Green. Looking northwest toward tee.
18	View from Number Four Tee. Looking southeast.
19	View from Number Four Green. Looking northwest toward tee.
20	View from Number Five Tee. Looking southwest.

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- 21 View from Number Five Green. Looking northeast toward tee.
- 22 View from Number Six Tee. Looking west.
- 23 View from Number Six Green. Looking east toward tee.
- 24 View from Number Seven Tee. Looking north.
- 25 View from Number Seven Green. Looking southeast.
- 26 View from Number Eight Tee. Looking south.
- 27 View from Number Eight Green. Looking north toward tee.
- 28 View from Number Nine Tee. Looking southwest.
- 29 View from Number Nine Green. Looking northeast toward tee.
- 30 View Across Wading Pool into Golf Course. Looking northeast.
- 31 View of Dogwood Vietnam Memorial in Context, Taken from North Side of the Route 250 Bypass. Looking northwest.
- 32 View of Former Driveway. Looking northeast.
- 33 View from Top of Former Driveway. Looking south.
- 34 Stone Building Adjacent to the Abandoned Railroad Bed. Looking northwest.
- 35 View from the Abandoned Railroad Bed. Looking south toward McIntire Road and the Route 250 Bypass.
- 36 Detail of Poured-Concrete Well Slab and Oak Tree at Center of Golf Course. Looking northwest.
- 37 View of McIntire Golf Course from Former Number Nine Tee Adjacent to the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Tracks. Looking southeast.
- 38 View from Northeast Corner of McIntire Golf Course. Looking south.
- 39 View of Schenks Branch with McIntire Golf Course at Right and the Rock Hill Estate at Left. Looking southwest.

McINTIRE GOLF COURSE
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
LANDSCAPE FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Field Photo 1: First Tee Box. View looking northeast.

McINTIRE GOLF COURSE
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
LANDSCAPE FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Field Photo 2: Trees and Sculpture on First Fairway. View looking south.



Field Photo 3: First Green. View looking southeast.

McINTIRE GOLF COURSE
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
LANDSCAPE FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Field Photo 4: First Green Terrace Wall. View looking south.



Field Photo 5: View from Second Tee Down Fairway. Looking north.

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CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
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Field Photo 6: West Edge of Second Fairway. View looking west.



Field Photo 7: 100-Yard Marker in Second Fairway. View looking north.

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CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
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Field Photo 8: Second Green. View looking northwest.



Field Photo 9: View to Third Hole. View looking southeast.

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Field Photo 10: Third Hole Landing Area on Abandoned Railroad. View looking south.



Field Photo 11: Terrace at Abandoned Railroad Bed. View looking west.

McINTIRE GOLF COURSE
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
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Field Photo 12: Third Green. View looking southwest.



Field Photo 13: Fourth Fairway. View looking south.

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Field Photo 14: Fourth Green. View looking south.



Field Photo 15: Erosion on Fourth Green. View looking west.

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CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
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Field Photo 16: Stone Wall at Former Rock Hill Estate. View looking east.



Field Photo 17: Number Five Yardage Marker. View looking south.

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Field Photo 18: View from Original Fifth Tee Location. View looking west.



Field Photo 19: View from Current Fifth Tee Location. View looking southwest.

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CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
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Field Photo 20: Fifth Green. View looking east.



Field Photo 21: View to Sixth Green from Tee Box. View looking west.

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Field Photo 22: 150-Yard Marker on Sixth Fairway. View looking west.



Field Photo 23: View South from Sixth Fairway. View looking south.

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Field Photo 24: Erosion at the Sixth Green. View looking west.



Field Photo 25: View down Seventh Fairway from Tee Box. View looking north.

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Field Photo 26: View from Seventh Fairway Landing Area. View looking north.



Field Photo 27: Approach to Seventh Green. View looking north.

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Field Photo 28: Seventh Green Terrace Wall. View looking southeast.



Field Photo 29: Eighth Fairway from Tee Box. View looking south.

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CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
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Field Photo 30: West Edge of Eighth Fairway. View looking north.



Field Photo 31: Eighth Green. View looking southeast.

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Field Photo 32: Terrain Around Eighth Green. View looking south.



Field Photo 33: Ninth Tee Box. View looking southeast.

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Field Photo 34: View to Ninth Green. View looking southwest.



Field Photo 35: Landing Area at Ninth Green. View looking southwest.

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CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
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Field Photo 36: Ninth Green. View looking southeast.

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Field Photo 37: Successional Woods. View looking west.



Field Photo 38: Hardwood Grove. View looking southeast.

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CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
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Field Photo 39: Schenks Branch. View looking southeast.

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Field Photo 40: Walking Trail. View looking southeast.



Field Photo 41: Concrete Path. View looking east.

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CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
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Field Photo 42: Abandoned Southern Railroad Bed. View looking north.

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Field Photo 43: View of Schenks Branch Valley. Looking north.



Field Photo 44: View of Central Grove. Looking west.

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Field Photo 45: View of Wolfpit Mountain. Looking east.



Field Photo 46: View of Route 250 Bypass. Looking south.

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Field Photo 47: Concrete Foundation. View looking west.

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Field Photo 48: Eighth Green Drain Pipe. View looking east.



Field Photo 49: Club House. View looking south.

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Field Photo 50: Stone Building. View looking west.

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**Field Photo 51: Yardage Marker, Wastebasket,
and Bench. View looking northwest.**

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CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
LANDSCAPE FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Field Photo 52: Course Map.



Field Photo 53: First Tee Signage.

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Field Photo 54: Bench at Fifth Tee. View looking west.



Field Photo 55: Bluebird Box. View looking southwest.



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