Off The Fringe

Back to the Future

RECONCILING THE CLASSIC STYLE OF A COURSE WITH MODERN CONTEXT OF GOLF TAKES EDUCATION

By Paul Albanese

"We want to restore the golf course to its original design."

Typically, the golf course was designed in the 1910s or 1920s by an architect that's now gaining modern-day recognition for being a "master architect." Designers such as Donald Ross, Perry Maxwell and A.W. Tillinghast all designed courses in the early part of the century, and many of those courses have stood the test of time. But do members truly understand what it means to "restore" the original design of their golf course? Or do they really desire something else?

I find it ironic that, in one breath, club members will tout their course as a "wonderful, unadulterated classic Donald Ross" design and, in the next breath, say, "We love our beautiful tree-lined golf course." What most club members don't understand is that the tree-lined design of their present-day golf course is antithetical to its classic design origins. More often than not, through years of well-meaning "beautification" committees, most of the original design features have been obscured. So, although there is genuine desire to restore the original design, there is little understanding of the reality behind its implementation.

This is usually the point when I arrive with old aerial photographs clearly showing the "original" course. At this time there is always a look of surprise on the faces of the leaders, as they did not realize what the original golf course had — or didn't have. Most of the courses built in the first quarter of the 20th century were designed without trees being contemplated as integral pieces of the design. Old aerial photographs of classic courses clearly show significantly fewer trees than their modern-day counterpart. Subsequently, I will usually state, "If you truly want to restore the original design, you better have a lot of chainsaws."

In addition to trees, many of the bunkers designed on classic venues were placed to account for golf balls that only flew fractional distances compared to today's supercharged pellets. Therefore, unless a club forbids the use of modern equipment, many of its original bunkers, if restored, will have no strategic value.

This is usually when the epiphany by the club occurs. When faced with what an actual restoration would entail, there is usually a compromise remodeling idea created. I call this concept a "hybrid restoration," which entails studying the original design and integrating the style, form and strategy into a modernday golf context. The men designing courses in the 1920s had a great understanding for golf design and, through analyzing the forms and philosophies of the master architects, it becomes possible to complement their styles with the modern-golf landscapes.

Paul Albanese wonders whether members truly

understand what it means to restore the original design of their golf course.

Reconciling the classic style of a course with the modern-day context of golf is a process that takes education and patience. Once members understand the physical evolution of their course through historical documentation and gain an appreciation of the design philosophy employed by the original architect, a successful hybrid remodeling design can be created.

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"We have always bowed to the U.S. tour, but it's about time now to pat ourselves on the back and say: 'We are equal, if not beyond.' The American team played for their country, but we played for each other. There is a massive difference."

— European golfer Colin Montgomerie on the Europeans' easy win over the Americans in the Ryder Cup. Ouch! (Associated Press)

"Tell the cook this is low-grade dog food. I've had better food at the ballgame, you know? This steak still has marks from where the jockey was hitting it."

-- Al Czervik, Rodney Dangerfield's character from "Caddyshack," reciting one of his great lines from the film. Rest in peace, Rodney.

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