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Yet, as golf in the United States progressed inland in the first decade of the 20th century, many heretofore features that were considered crucial for an ideal course were lost: wind became less of a factor; as clay replaced sandy soil, the need for built-up green complexes for drainage arose with an unintended result being that the aerial game took hold; the natural landforms became less pronounced and unique; and finally overtime, green committees planted hundreds upon hundreds of trees with the negative effects as already mentioned above.

In an ironic twist, in the southwest part of the United States where the great past master architects never had the genuine opportunity to work, several modern day architects are working with properties that reverse some of the above. This is indeed an exciting time for modern architecture, as a tour around Baxter Spann's work at Black Mesa exemplifies.



Though this may not look like landscape associated with traditional golf, Black Mesa assuredly possesses numerous traditional design attributes.

The End