

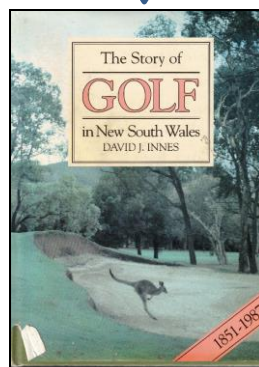
THE AUSTRALIAN GOLF HERITAGE SOCIETY

GOLF CLUB HISTORY GUIDE

Compiled by Barry Leithhead
2022.v5



These sources and other information are distilled into the club's history book
In total these books become the real story of golf in NSW



The AGHS Golf Club History Guide

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About the AGHS Golf Club History Guide

The Australian Golf Heritage Society was formed around 1990 to create a facility for collectors of golf objects to show and compare items from their collections, learn how to restore them and play golf with hickory shafted clubs.

From 2003, AGHS decided to invite golf clubs to become members and held a series of seminars for golf club historians to explain their activities and achievements. Reports of the seminars shared that information and encouraged better understanding and practice. The initial seminar series ended in 2008 and a new start is planned for 2022. With encouragement from Golf – NSW, AGHS has prepared this Guide to collate a series of articles related to forming and developing a Golf Club History (GCH) group to make the most of the historic value implicit in the game of golf and the sporting and social life of golf clubs.

AGHS invites golf clubs and their historians to use this Guide and its supplements as a benefit of membership. Comments, questions and supplements to the Guide are welcomed to develop the content and the benefits of AGHS membership.

The 2022 seminar series in both city and country regions will connect to Golf-NSW's district/regional structure. Initially, AGHS will facilitate the seminars until the regional groups become self-reliant. Contact within and between the regional GCH groups will encourage better understanding of and practices in golf club history.

Club Golf is the Essence of Golf

Peter Thomson PGA, a member of Victoria Golf Club, wrote in its history book:

Club golf is the very essence of the game. It is not the Open Championship nor the televised professional purses that give golf its plasma, it is the friendly matches played on home territory between people paying their dues to support their own links and nurture what has been handed down to them. That is the game's lifeblood. In turn, this trust is passed onto the next generation intact and solvent and in this manner, a club perpetuates, carried along on a solid rock of loyalty and affection.

Some clubs have a special character that sets them apart. It is not the quality of the course or the accommodation of the building that distinguishes them. It is more essentially the membership, past and present, and the **file of achievement** over a period of decades that creates a tradition. That **file of achievement** is the club's history, its biography, and a club without a history is a club without a soul. As time goes on it will be a difficult matter to do properly as incidents now only dimly remembered will be forgotten.

Through aids such as this Guide THE AUSTRALIAN GOLF HERITAGE SOCIETY assists golf club historians to compile and make effective use of that **file of achievement**.

Introduction

Using the GCH Guide

Club golf is the essence of the game, says Peter Thomson

Two aspects of Peter's statement are important. The first is that as a world leading professional, he was first and foremost a club golfer. The second is that he states the purpose of golf club history and its 'file of achievement' so simply and accurately as the preface to writing a book about it. 'Simple and accurate' describes much about Peter Thomson's golf. Together these two factors make his declaration on the essence of the game as a standard worth accepting and following. That is the stand AGHS takes.

The Values of Golf's history and a Golf Club's history

These two statements adapt a landmark description of the value of history and apply it to golf and golf clubs. History is a significant subject and it is essential that its applications in golf have integrity and are cogent. It is more likely that golf club history will be defined by the activities of collecting, exhibiting and interpreting history than promoting history for its own sake. Golf club history is more practical than academic. So let us do it!

A CHARTER for the golf club history group

Golf club historians are a helpful, friendly lot and Bob Ross (deceased) of Pymble GC is a prime example. Bob, a teacher of Classics at one of Australia's best secondary schools, prepared this Charter from his experience at Pymble. He shared with another club whose Board needed guidance about their role to create and support a golf club history group. It is the Board that creates the club culture, which derives some of its strength from its history.

The Charter was prepared from a successful experience looking back to its origins. Adopting the Charter has to be a careful and gradual process that might not start with the Board. Gaining 'buy in' later requires a careful and determined approach. It is the Board that gives the club's history its priority in the club's life.

A survey of golf club history in N.S.W.

David Innes's book, *the Story of Golf in N.S.W* (1989) attempted this coverage and it was a good start to the project. But many clubs did not contribute then and later attempts failed to upgrade and update the book. However, you can use the survey form to collect information about your club. Each item in the survey is a topic that can require research to describe fully. The self-survey starts you on that journey. Some clubs start with a time line from formation to current times, but that is not the narrative that describes the character of your club. In the same way, the club's honour Rolls lists the champions through the years, but that does not describe what makes a champion golfer, especially your club's champion golfers.

The survey is a useful document to get started on describing your club's history.

Promoting GCH to country and city clubs

AGHS has developed beyond the interests of golf history hobbyists, to recognise the needs of golf club historians. The vast congregation of golf clubs is in Sydney, a logical place to start a golf history and heritage society. But it is in the country regions and country clubs where golf is just as important and where the social history of golf is more relevant. The regional Golf Associations and Golf-NSW's support of them also indicates the historic records of golf played within and between the clubs. Describing here AGHS's approach to

promoting golf club history in country and city regions allows the clubs and the historians to respond to the opportunity to recognise the interest and value of golf club history.

A Strategic Plan for Golf Club History

A simple and effective process to prepare a strategic plan is in this section. Four questions lead from your current position (where are we now?) to the objectives you want to reach, the actions you take to achieve the goals and how you measure success. This planning format has many applications – short or long term, macro or micro purpose. The form contains a collection of likely answers – select those that suit you or insert your own words.

A Benchmark GCH Function

Where are we now? The Yes/No/In Process format of this list of activities answers ‘where are we now? Summary descriptions of Achievements, Aims and Priorities cover past, future and present activities. Combining responses from many clubs to each description indicates the range of experiences, to benefit the clubs starting the GCH Group.

Your club’s archives

Bob Ross to the rescue again! Bob prepared this well-structured list to create order out of the potential chaos of collected information and documents. Bob’s starting point at Pymble was with the Board Minutes which he colour-coded the topic heading with a marker pen. The Charter contains a list of topics. He collected the material by colours and then he researched the material as the base for a story that became the club’s book.

Oral History as part of the golf club’s history

A club’s oldest members are a treasure trove of information. Regard those members as a council of members who should be given a quarterly free lunch in exchange for recollections, recorded for posterity. OH taking is a specialised process and aptitude and practice will produce worthwhile results. Avondale GC have made a special practice of it. (insert a brief comment from Avondale) The form suggests a series of ‘open’ questions starting with Kipling’s six honest serving men – What, Why, How, Where, Who and Which. Avoid questions that lead to yes or no answers that close down conversation.

The GCH reTROspect newsletter

AGHS facilitated quarterly seminars in Sydney for golf club historians between 2004 and 2009 and reported the results in the *reTROspect* newsletter. The GCH booklet contains the reports from 2007 showing ample evidence of the enthusiasm of those seminars. Some of those attending informed their colleagues of their aims, achievements, priorities and activities. Others asked questions. We started with morning tea/coffee and finished with lunch – what more could you want! AGHS plans to restart the seminar series in Sydney and country regions in 2022. While AGHS plans and provides the GCH Guide, the GCH network provides the enthusiasm of self-help between colleagues.

Booklets are easier to write than books

A wise person said: *If you can’t do everything at once, at least do something at once!*

Writing a GCH book is a big effort, but an 8 or 12 page booklet is achievable. I prefer the 8 or 12 page format printed on A3 paper printed and stapled as a booklet on most full-feature copiers, something to hold in your hand and put on the shelf. If you prefer a digital format, that’s even easier.

Three booklets supplement the guide, one about Peter Corsair Anderson of St. Andrews, the British Amateur Champion of 1893 and Principal of Scots College, Perth, W.A.

for 40 years; Carnegie Clark, one of the most important of early professionals in Australia, and Julian Reynolds, a prodigious golfer who died of cancer, aged 28, then Assistant Professional at Windsor GC. These written portraits are about recognition and respect for important people in the history of our game and our club.

How to Display Golf History's Objects (Guide 3 – TBC) is a 'work in space', based on the AGHS historical display project for the Forster-Tuncurry Golf Club.

Most clubs have Honour Rolls of their champions over the years and some names appear many times, on more than one Roll. Collect the data and re-sort it under the multi-winners' names and you have the victories of the dominant champions. Research and write a booklet of the story of the person, their golf, their close victories and more, and you have a record to applaud; a golfer to recognise and respect as part of the club's history. Write many such booklets and compile a biography of the club's champions. Club founders, leaders and 'characters' have their own honour rolls and their own stories.

The booklet *British Founders of Australian Golf Clubs* (Guide 4) is an example your club can produce on its Founders, as well as its leaders, champions and characters. The Timeline facility might be an easier format to compile (a page at a time) and publish in digital format).

Writing a golf club history book (Guide 2)

Two writers of club histories, Jeannie Walker of Manly and Colin Tatz of Monash spoke at an AGCH seminar in 2005 at Moore Park GC in Sydney. Colin also wrote Royal Sydney's Centenary book. Colin Tatz criticised the approach to writing a club history book of 'gathering nuts and berries' while walking through an imaginary forest that is writing a golf club history book. A time line produces that ill effect.

The two seminar papers went to John Pearson, Editor of *Through the Green*, the quality magazine of the British Golf Collectors Society. John added his own extensive knowledge of and experience in writing GCH books and 'Writing a Golf Club History' was born. Shared experiences are the stuff GCH is made of.

Late in the seminar, AGHS Patron Dan Cullen mentioned his time (in 1937) as the Assistant Professional at Cottesloe GC in Perth. Yes, he had seen PC Anderson (PCA), British Amateur Champion of 1893 on the Cottesloe course, but Dan knew nothing of Anderson's significant golfing record in Scotland or Australia, in Melbourne and Perth, W.A. PCA and Dan are heroes in the Cottesloe history book.

Interestingly, Bob Ross called his book *The Biography of Pymble GC* recognising the life of the club from its birth and its development through time. It is the biographical narrative of the club's life that displays its character.

The Golfing DVD on Bobby Jones

The DVD on Bobby Jones shows the history of playing the game, which is rare in a DVD format. Playing with hickories is a supplement to golf club history, or is it the other way around? Both are essential elements of golf's history, as is collecting and exhibiting objects.

The history of New South Wales' hundreds of golf clubs is important to AGHS and the GCH Guides are provided to encourage your collecting, research and writing.

The Value of Golf's History¹

The study of golf's history and telling its stories are critical to our understanding of this great, old game. History shapes the ways we approach and play the game, to value patience, determination, courage and honesty. Golf, across the ages and across the world, creates communities of adherents, attracted by the game's ancient roots and progressively developed features. Golf's history is part of the game's well-being – social, physical and economic. Its traditions provide a sense of our shared experiences, the basis for the future. Researching and writing about golf's history teaches us to think critically and creatively, inspires leaders and develops national and international collections of golf's treasures.

The value of golf's history rests on the nature of this great game, how it rewards courage and demands perseverance, and expects honesty and integrity. The famous old golf courses used the land's natural contours to challenge golfers of all grades to 'play the course as you find and the ball as it lies'. Great champions played the game 'with objects ill-fitted for the purpose' and became famous. Golf historians now play with these century-old 'objects', hickory shafted golf clubs, to share the challenges those early players experienced.

Golf's history evidences the impact of changes to the ball, to clubs and the linksland and inland courses. Golf's personal history covers the champions, men and women, amateur and professional and the major championships they contested. Through these histories, players in the modern era reflect on and benefit from the continued development of those early essentials of golf, to consider their own game in golf.

The history of golf reveals the administration and development of the game through the R&A and the USGA and their collaboration to prescribe the Etiquette and Rules and conduct the major championships. At national levels, the history reveals how golf is organised through clubs and national and regional championships.

Researching and writing about history teaches independent thinking and other vital skills. Historical thinking develops contextual understanding of concepts such as change and causation and continuity for the major elements of the game of golf and golf club life.

The history of golf discloses separate and complementary elements of the game – amateur and professional, course designers and curators, club managers and members, the writers, reporters and readers and more – now recognised as the golf 'industry'.

From golf's foundations before 1497, when a Royal announcement banned its play on Sundays, golf has been a game played against the course, requiring skill, honesty and perseverance. It can be played by one person alone (like no other ball game), or by up to a group of six (3-ball foursomes) or in a competition between over 100 players. The course is an integral part of the game, more than any other ball game. Whether designed by nature or a skilled architect-cum-tactician, the course is a work of beauty, challenge and temptation. This old game has changed through the centuries as the ball, the playing clubs and the course developed to new modern standards. But playing with century-old clubs on a links-like course still evokes the simplicity and the beauty of the game, just two of its eternal values.

The values of golf's history make golf an outstanding game to enjoy and support.

¹ This statement was from the 2019 Statement prepared by the History Councils of New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia.

The Value of Golf Club History²

The study of a golf club's history, telling its stories and recognising its strengths and achievements are critical to our shared experience with other club members, past and present. History represents the traditions of the club, the foundation of its social and economic viability and engages us as club members. Researching and writing history teaches us to think critically and creatively. Understanding history inspires club leaders and provides the platform for the club's future.

A golf club's history provides the stories of members' endurance and achievement, courage and tenacity that shape the club's values and influence club life and culture.

The study of the past and telling its stories are critical to our sense of belonging to a golf club that has endured over the years, to provide the experience we seek as golfers. We are then aware that the future we create for our club is the history for future members.

Understanding the club's history enables members to use that experience to understand and apply the underlying principles, to increase the value of solutions that meet the club's needs. The spirit of club membership encourages individual members to express their views on improving club purpose and club life.

History reveals the foundations for strong, diverse and inclusive golf club memberships. Such clubs reflect the human memory of its foundation and founders, its developments and developers, the nature of its course and its champions, building the sense of its identity and place. In turn these attributes promote the club's social cohesion, individual and collective wellbeing and resilience. New members are attracted to clubs with a strong sense of historical identity, material heritage and character. Cultural heritage is a fundamental asset and an essential component of any vibrant golf club.

Researching and writing about history teaches independent thinking and other vital skills. Historical thinking develops contextual understanding of concepts such as change and causation and continuity for the major elements of the game and golf club life. History inspires golf industry and golf club leaders. It provides them with role models who contributed to the significant achievements of the game and the club, which can give new leaders the courage and wisdom to confront the challenges of our time.

A golf club's history is the foundation for future generations of its members. History is crucial to our future because it explains our shared past. When we preserve authentic, meaningful and significant stories, documents, images and objects, what Peter Thomson called the 'file of achievement' we leave a foundation future club members can build on.

Club golf is the very essence of the game. It is not the Open Championship nor the televised professional purses that give golf its plasma, it is the friendly matches played on home territory between people paying their dues to support their own links and nurture what has been handed down to them. That is the game's lifeblood. In turn this trust is passed onto the next generation intact and solvent and in this manner a club perpetuates, carried along on a solid rock of loyalty and affection. Some clubs have a special character which sets them apart. It is not the quality of the course or the accommodation of the building that distinguishes them. It is more essentially the membership, past and present, and the file of achievement over a period of decades that creates a tradition.³

The values of club golf history enrich the golfing experience.

² This statement was adapted from the 2019 Statement prepared by the History Councils of N.S.W., S.A., Victoria and W. A.

³ From the History of the Victoria Golf Club, Melbourne, Australia

The Scope of Golf's History

A brief address by Barry Leithhead, AGHS Ambassador for Golf Club History,
to participants in the AGHS Australian Hickory Shaft Championship;
Long Reef GC, Tuesday 1 February 2022

The Australian Golf Heritage Society is a custodian of golf's heritage, especially in N.S.W.
Golf's history and AGHS's charter have three main subjects:

1. Collecting, restoring and playing with century-old hickory clubs;
2. The game itself, 400 years old; collecting information and objects, researching and writing about the game and its participants, creating exhibits that inform people;
3. Golf club history; the birth and life of the club, its course and club house, its members and contributors, its culture

Golf NSW invites golf clubs to be AGHS members, free until July 2023.

Golf NSW wants club history to be an important element of the club's life.

AGHS has a special resource, the *Golf Club History Guide* of over 100 pages and it's free!

Australia's champion professional golfer, Peter Thomson, winner of 5 British Opens, was a devoted club member, Victoria Golf Club, Melbourne. Peter wrote in his club's history book:

- ✓ Club golf is the essence of the game;
- ✓ Some clubs have a special character that sets them apart;
- ✓ It is the membership, past and present and the file of achievement over the decades that creates a tradition;
- ✓ A club without a history is a club without a soul.

This is the message AGHS sends to the clubs of N.S.W. with a special benefit – a state-wide network of golf club historians willing and able to share their experiences.

Your club can join AGHS and create the file of achievement that reveals your club's soul.

A CHARTER for the Golf Club History Group

The value of Club history

The role of the Board

The Board is custodian of the Club's history and steward of the values that its history provides. The Board is best placed to establish, maintain and develop the special character of the club, by caring for its traditions and heritage. In discharging this role, the Board ensures that members fully respect the club's heritage and value their membership.

As custodians and stewards of the club's heritage and character, the Board will set the objectives for how, and monitor the activities by which the club's heritage and character are respected, preserved and celebrated.

The challenge for the Board is to distinguish between the classical view of the club as based upon the principle of mutuality and the corporate view which is based on financial viability.

The objectives for how the club's heritage and character are respected might include, but are not limited to:

- The tone of fraternity in the club is a feature that encourages members to spend time at the club;
- Prospective new members are attracted to the club because of its heritage and character; membership increases or the waiting list grows;
- Collecting and researching the club's history reveals valuable new information about its past;
- Club history becomes a topic of serious conversation, a subject for which members expect the Board to give priority;
- Club members are more knowledgeable about the club's foundations and founders and recognise the debt of gratitude owed to them;

The role of the History Group

The History Group manages the Club's history on behalf of the Board and for the benefit of members. Given the Board's objectives for how the club's heritage and character are respected, preserved and celebrated, the History Group plans and executes the activities by which these objectives are achieved.

The functions of the History Group include but are not limited to:

- Collecting documents, photographs, other information and objects of historical significance, in total described as the club's Collection;
- Researching the club's history;
- Soliciting and acknowledging donations of information and objects of significant historic value;
- Compiling Oral Histories;
- Cataloguing, preserving, archiving, storing and displaying the club's Collection;
- Researching, cataloguing and displaying the club's collection of trophies;

- Maintaining and conducting traditional events and practices carried out at Club and inter-club functions;
- Preparing articles for publication in the club Newsletter;
- Producing brochures and books about the club's history

Resourcing the History Group

- Encouraging suitably experienced members to volunteer for Group activities
- Allocating suitable and sufficient accommodation for storage and Group activities;
- Budget allocation to cater for facilities, supplies and services;
- Professional services for archival and preservation projects;
- Special funding of major projects for book production, celebrations, etc.;
- Membership of golf and other heritage societies

The role of other Club functions in relation to history

- Management
- Professional
- House
- Course management

A Survey of Golf Club History in N.S.W.

A Survey of:		Golf Club	
1. Club name and date formed:			
2. Has your club published a history book? (circle one)			Yes
			No
If YES, record the title, author and date: (Please provide a copy to the AGHS Library)			
3. Has your club published a history newsletters, pamphlets booklets, etc.?			Yes
			No
If YES, record the title, author and date: (Please provide a copy to the AGHS Library)			
4. If your club is reported in <i>The Story of Golf in New South Wales</i>, please provide the additional information needed to make that report more complete or accurate using Q6-10 below. In addition, using the topics listed under Q6-10, provide a summary of the club's activities and achievements (except its formation).			
5. If your club is not reported in <i>The Story of Golf in New South Wales</i> , please provide a summary of the club's activities and achievements using Q6-10 below.			
6. Describe the significant events (major milestones) in your club's history			
Year	Detail		

A Survey of:	Golf Club
7. Provide details of your golf club	
a)	Type(s) of membership and numbers; growth/decline over the years
b)	The standing/importance of your Club within the community
c)	The Club's founding father(s)/Pioneers and events that led to the club's formation
d)	The Club's Professionals
e)	Important competitions/Trophies/Interclub matches/Major titleholders
f)	Outstanding competitors
g)	Members (men and women) and "characters"
h)	Current longest-serving members
i)	Club social life and non-golfing activities
j)	Significant memorabilia (clubs, trophies, maps, plans, sketches, photos, press reports etc.)
k)	Major Club property(s) and assets
l)	Relationship Club vs. Course (Freehold, Leasehold, other)
m)	Pictorial evidence – if available

A Survey of:	Golf Club
8. Provide details of your golf course:	
a)	Location
b)	Prior history/ownership/use of land
c)	Creator(s)/Pioneers/Course Architect(s)
d)	Size of land course occupies – number of holes
e)	Nature and description of playing surfaces
f)	Significant modifications of the layout over the years
g)	Course flora and fauna
h)	Access to public players
i)	Pictorial evidence – if available
j)	Curators/Greenkeepers/Greens Committees
9. Provide details of your clubhouse:	
a)	Year of construction; major redevelopment
b)	Type of building(s)
c)	Significant major alterations/additions
d)	Access to public players

A Survey of:	Golf Club
e) Pictorial evidence – if available	
f) Outstanding Administrators/Managers/Meritorious staff	
10. Provide other significant/important details/information:	

Promoting GCH to country and city golf clubs

Strategic Planning in 4 Steps:

1. Where are we now?

- a) GC memberships are aging and declining;
- a) GC History is not popular
- b) Golf is only seen in its modern form

2. Where do we want to be? (as part of the club's Vision, Mission, Values and Objectives)

- a) Peter Thomson's edict– club golf is the essence of the game' – is a reality;
- b) Clubs collect and respect 'that file of achievement' to evidence their history;
- c) Golf's history and the golf club's history (GCH) adds value to the club

3. How will we get there?

- a) By AGHS, with Golf-NSW support developing a relevant strategy likely to be effective;
- b) By AGHS communicating the purpose and practices of GCH;
- c) By integrating the GCH program with other Golf-NSW activities (the Road Show) and other development programs;

4. How do we know when we are there? (Measurements)

- a) Club life includes regular GCH activities (e.g. history collecting) and celebratory events;
- b) GCs develop the culture that respects their founders and 'champions' in all fields;

AGHS and Golf-NSW aim to promote a GCH program to country golf clubs through:

- 1. A series of full-day regional seminars that cover a range of GCH topics, including:
 - a. The club's foundation, founders, history and heritage;
 - b. Collecting, conserving and communicating about heritage objects and information;
 - c. The club's champions and other notables;
 - d. Past Presidents, Captains, Managers, Professionals, trophy donors;
 - e. Celebrating the clubs history and the place for hickory golf;
- 2. A 'region' aligns with Golf-NSW classification and involves say, 3-4 seminars in proximate towns over a week, with an on-going opportunity for their collaboration;
- 3. Promoting the value of GCH (as described by PT) is the primary purpose;
- 4. Promoting golf as an old game that never ages; that is different to other games;

Resourcing the GCH program through:

- 1. Designing and packaging the seminar as a composite of topics and activities (above);
- 2. Selecting a cadre of GCH advisors and presenters;
- 3. Conducting a trial in a safe location (e.g. Bathurst);
- 4. Budgeting and funding the expenses;

Preliminary planning with Golf-NSW, Regions and clubs (after the trial):

- 1. Identify clubs with history books and history groups;
- 2. Develop priorities, select a starting point, communicate the message (WIIFM);

3. Explain WIIFM (what's in it for me) to the clubs;
4. Identify the core support group from the club – President, Captain, Manager,

An outline of the seminar:

1. AGHS presents the purpose and content of the GCH subject;
2. The club describes its history and status in history collecting;
3. AGHS presents GCH activities, e.g. OH taking, research, archiving, communicating;
4. Hickory clubs as an element of golf's history; collection, restoration, play;
5. Trophies as a ready record of donors – who are they?
6. The Honour Boards as an agenda for OH interviews and research;
7. Celebrating the club's history with events, e.g. the JJ Paine at Windsor
8. 9 holes with hickories

Starting points for a GCH group:

1. An effective leadership team, able amateur historians and appropriate space and funding;
2. Collaboration with community historians, librarians and students including the High School;
3. Using TROVE Advanced as a search tool;
4. 'Downloading' the oldest members while they are still with us;
5. Collaborating with an established GCH group at a reciprocal or other club;
6. Join AGHS and draw on its experienced historians and contacts;

Prepared by Barry Leithhead: 13 May 2019

Strategic Planning for the Golf Club History Group:

NOTE: Each line in the Strategy is modified to record the club's status and is supported by relevant evidence and description

1. Where are we now?

- a) The GC's status in history is valued as High, Medium or Low (describe)
- b) The GC has/has not published a history book (if so, when);
- c) The club's history is/is not summarised and lauded in its website/elsewhere;
- d) The GC is proud of its traditional core values and philosophy which have remained constant, in '(describe).
- e) The GC has/has not a History Group and/or an active program of expanding the record and recognition of its history or developing members' understanding of its heritage;

2. Where do we want to be? (Objectives are measureable achievements in the future)

- a) The GC makes the most of its history and heritage and commands a position and the appropriate respect among NSW golf clubs, especially the clubs of its regions;
- b) The GC members value their club's history and recognise in many ways the benefits and the standing that tradition provides;
- c) The GC regularly celebrates the strength and depth of his history through special golf and other events, special publications and by other means;
- d) The standing of the GC, as a (describe) club, rich in history and heritage, attracts a continuing stream of new members;

3. How will we get there? (Actions to achieve a measurable level of the Objective)

- a) The GC Board recognises the potential benefits of an effective History Group and provides the strategic direction and administrative and financial support to ensure its success in fulfilling its CHARTER;
- b) The GC History Group, consisting of suitably capable and willing members, develops a plan and marshals resources to take actions that achieve its agreed objectives;
- c) In developing the action plan, the GC-HG will determine the priority objectives and subjects to make early important gains to provide the base for continuing development;
- d) The GC-HG engages club members in collecting objects and information of the club's and club members' history;
- e) An early component of the GC-HG strategy is its internal and external communication programs that inform various stakeholders of aims and achievements in all aspects of the club's history and heritage

4. How will we know we are there? (By reaching a measured achievement of objectives, (e.g.)

- a) History and heritage collected, exhibited and recorded status
- b) History celebrations
- c) History communications and publications and the interest generated from them
- d) History group activity and achievement
- e) Club culture and members' respect of founders, champions and characters

A Benchmark GCH Function (V3 5-22)

For the GC; dated

‘The golf club's history influences and promotes the club's traditions and culture, enhancing the club’s sporting and social experiences’. Your club’s current benchmark status is Yes, In Process or No. The GCH Guide (G1), the Writing a GCH Guide (G2), the golf club collection Display Guide (G3 IP) and British Founders of Australian golf clubs (G4) are relevant.

Attribute	Y/IP/N	G1 Page
1. The club recognises and promotes the value of its history		7-8
2. The Board values the club’s history		10
3. The Board sponsors, supports and resources the club’s history group		10
4. The club’s ‘oldest members’ provide a source of historic information		10
5. The Board and history group plan the group’s objectives and actions		18
6. The history group selects the priority activities to achieve its objectives		19
7. The history group surveys aspects of the club’s history		12-15
8. The history group has the range of skills needed for the activities		10-11
9. The golf history group meets regularly and works on the activities		10-11
10. The club has published a history book (title, date)		25, G2
11. The club expects to publish a history book for a suitable anniversary		25, G2
12. The club collects objects, information, images, etc. relevant to its history		10-11
13. The club collects historic objects and information from members		10-11
14. The collection is recorded in an appropriate archive		20-22
15. Historic objects and artefacts, including trophies, are displayed		G3
16. The club celebrates its foundation and founders each year		10
17. Research and writing about the club’s history is an ongoing activity		25-32
18. The history group communicates to club members about the club’s history		10-11
19. Trophy donors are identified and biographical pieces written about them		58-75, G4
20. Biographical summaries describe the club’s founders, leaders and champions		58-75, G4
Recent Achievements (last 2+ years):		
Current AIMS:		
Current priorities:		

Your Golf Club's Archives – a suggested standard

A DRAFT POLICY

1. The Board of Directors of Your Golf Club has decided to establish the club's archives.
2. The purpose of the archives will be
 - (a) to preserve records of every kind which may be valuable for later reference or use,
 - (b) to promote interest in the history of the Club among its members.
3. In the first instance authority over the archives will be vested in a Committee known as the Your Golf Club Archives Committee.
4. The Chairman of House will be an ex-officio member and the Convenor of the founding Archives Committee.
5. All members of the Committee will serve on a voluntary and honorary basis.
6. One member of the Committee will be designated as the principal archivist and will act as the first point of reference.
7. The scope of the archives will be determined by the Committee.
8. A schedule for the transfer of records from the Club Office to the archives will be agreed upon by the Board of Directors and the Archives Committee.
9. The archives will be housed as far as possible in one place which must be secure, accessible and climatically suitable.
10. The proper conservation of archival materials is a high priority.
11. Access to material from the archives will require the approval of a member of the Archives Committee; any restrictions on access will be noted in the catalogue entry.
12. All records and other items will be catalogued and, where appropriate, cross-referenced.
13. Material acquired by the archives will become its property to be administered as the Archives Committee sees fit; this includes the right of the archives to de-accession or dispose of material deemed non-archival.
14. Donations of materials of archival value will be acknowledged in the Club newsletter.
15. Archival material will be available, under suitable controls, for display on an occasional, permanent or rotating basis.
16. The scope of the archives may be reviewed from time to time by the Board of Directors or the Archives Committee or by both in consultation.
17. Once the archives have been established, catalogued and housed, the question of continuity may be addressed and a new archives policy drawn up.

CLUB ARCHIVES PROCEDURES

Stage 1: To assess what is at present held in Club records and elsewhere and determine what should be kept in perpetuity.

Stage 2: To determine in what order to accession material. (The first principle will be to accession such material as will provide a framework for the whole collection.)

Stage 3: To work through sets of material one at a time to decide their value to archives and the best way of cataloguing them. This will be a long stage during which costs will be limited to basic archival stationery (boxes, files, etc.) and provision of short-term accommodation. Much of this work may be taken home to process, but some working space must be available on a fairly regular basis at the club.

Stage 4: To catalogue the collection; to do this properly may take over a year in the first instance and will thereafter require regular updating.

Stage 5: During and after cataloguing care will be taken to ensure that all records are preserved in ways that will best protect them; in some instances the services of a professional conservator may need to be engaged. At this time it will become clearer what furnishings will be required to house the collection.

Stage 6: To provide a master key of all catalogues.

Stage 7: Once catalogues have been manually compiled, they should be transferred to a computer base; this can probably be done by the Club's Office staff over a period of time.

Stage 8: To move from the passive to the active phase by inviting donations of archival material from members and perhaps to interview long-standing members about their recollections of YGC's early history.

ARCHIVAL MATERIALS

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS:

1. Minutes:
 - a. of Board meetings and agenda, business papers and related correspondence
 - b. of Committee meetings and (i), (ii) and (iii) as above
 - c. of Annual General Meetings and (i), (ii) and (iii) as above
 - d. of Extraordinary Meetings
 - e. of special committees and advisory panels
2. Acts of incorporation, deeds of registration, etc.
3. Annual reports
4. Newsletters
5. Contracts, leases and legal titles to property and major equipment
6. Annual accounts statements and budget documents
7. Policy and procedure documents, inc. annual programme books
8. Summary records of staff appointments ("staff cards"):
 - a. Executive
 - b. Office and general maintenance

- c. House
- d. Grounds staff
- e. Club professional and assistants
- 9. Summary records of honorary office-bearers (i.e. directors)
- 10. Legal documents, e.g. industry awards, anti-discrimination laws, etc.

BUILDINGS AND COURSE:

- 1. Local statutes re zoning and use of property
- 2. Documents re purchase, sale or transfer of property
- 3. Valuations and insurances
- 4. Maps, plans and drawings relating to (a) course and (b) buildings
- 5. Tenders for major works:
 - a. House: extensions, refurbishments, etc.
 - b. Greens: course improvements, drainage, irrigation, etc.
- 6. Purchase of major items, e.g. course machinery
- 7. Cleaning and maintenance contracts
- 8. Security documents
- 9. Community documents, e.g. local traffic, KMC, neighbours, Optus lease
- 10. Photos of course and clubhouse

COMPETITIONS:

- 1. Honour boards
- 2. Trophies, inc. pennants for interclub competitions
- 3. Lists of champions (all categories) and winners of major events
- 4. Score cards from each period of course layout
- 5. Significant score cards
- 6. List of annual events
- 7. Results of interclub competitions
- 8. Members of pennant teams (major, master, junior, Eric Apperley)
- 9. Reciprocal club matches

MEMBERSHIP AND HOUSE:

- 1. Categories of membership (from time to time)
- 2. Schedules of fees, including entrance fees
- 3. Membership records
- 4. Reciprocal membership and playing rights
- 5. Life and other honorary memberships
- 6. Playing restrictions
- 7. House rules, including dress
- 8. Club functions, inc. menus, photos, etc.
- 9. Trade days and charity days
- 10. Special events

Prepared by Bob Ross for Pymble GC
 Adapted for Your GC by Barry Leithhead

Oral History as part of the Golf Club's History

Respecting, conserving and celebrating the recollections of club members

Themes and subjects within golf club history relevant to O.H.

1. The chronology of events, year by year
2. The land
3. The course
4. Course flora and fauna
5. The clubhouse
6. The golf club in the community
7. The golf club's pioneers
8. Board/Committee members
9. Trophies, competitions, competitors
10. Members (men and women) and 'characters'
11. Club social life and non-golfing activities
12. Club Managers
13. The Professionals
14. Curators and staff
15. Memorabilia

Starting questions:

1. When did you join the club?
2. Who helped you get started in golf?
3. What are the highlights of your time with the club?
4. How has golf been important to you?
5. What do you value most about the club?

Sample question openers, to encourage the member to talk about a theme (above):

1. How were you involved in ...
2. What do you remember of ...
3. Tell me about ...
4. Who were the main contributors to ...
5. Why did the club decide to ...
6. How has (e.g. the course) changed since ...
7. What was your experience of ...
8. What are the significant changes in ...

Standard questions:

1. Why is [name] (a former President/Captain/Pro/Manager) remembered so well?
2. Who has been the standout member/character in your time and why?

Follow-on questions:

1. Why is that?
2. Could you explain that in more detail?
3. Who else was involved?
4. What was the background to that?
5. Why did that happen?

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES:

Thoughts on and Writing a Golf Club History

A book on ‘how to write a book’ has to achieve an exemplary standard but this has not been our aim. Rather this book is meant to be a practical guide for people who are not likely to be experienced writers. Three writers of golf club histories describe their approach – each is different and together they provide a range of models and styles for the new writer.

Golf club histories come in all shapes and sizes and the approach that is useful to tell the story of one club might not suit another. Additionally, the way the story is told is determined by the intended readership – current and future members, the Committee that commissioned the work and the writer. What is contained in this volume will appeal differently to these interests. So this booklet needs to be read carefully, to discern how a history is best written for your club, perhaps by you.

If there is one lesson to be learned from writing almost any golf club history, it is ‘be prepared for the time, patience and effort it takes’.

References: Examples of a short GCH book of Bonar Bridge/Ardgay GC (48p) a long history book, Cottesloe GC, 862 pages and a well written history of Pymble GC.

The GCH **reTROspect** Newsletter

Read 22 pages of *reTROspect* from 2007-9 as indicators of GCH news and views

Booklets on people in Golf:

Examples of short story writing in 8 pages or a paragraph

Peter Corsair Anderson, a St Andrews man, won the British Amateur Championship in 1893. He had not been prominent in the event before that year and unlike former Champions, he never played in it again. He went to Australia for his health. Anderson was a teacher at Geelong Grammar and set the course record there and at Royal Melbourne. But he made his real mark in education and golf after he moved to Perth as Head of Scotch College, designer of the Sea View course and the enduring hero of Cottesloe Golf Club.

Carnegie Clark was perhaps Australia’s foundation, comprehensively competent professional golfer. Initially a club maker, he left Carnoustie for Australia in 1902 to work in a department store, making clubs and designing courses. The long-time professional at Royal Sydney and a good teacher, he won the Australian Open and other events. He helped to found the PGA of Australia and his lasting legacy is as a club maker, a business that outlived him.

Julian Reynolds was only 28 when he died of cancer in 2014. A junior golfer at Windsor, at age 12 his handicap was 12; later he set the record low score for the club championship. He won the Assistant Professionals championship in both years he contested it, and a trip to play in the U.S. Masters. A very tall loping leftie, Julian hit his 3 wood more than 300 metres. The Julian Reynolds trophy for leftie scratch players respects him.

Thoughts on Writing a Golf Club History

GCH Book Structure and Narrative (aka ‘mud map’)

Writing a Golf History, the booklet compiled by John Pearson (BGCS) and Barry Leithhead (AGHS) with the experiences of NSW GCH writers Jeannie Walker (Manly GC) and Colin Tatz (Monash and Royal Sydney GCs) starts with this introduction:

“A book on ‘how to write a book’ has to achieve an exemplary standard but this has not been our aim. Rather this book is meant to be a practical guide for people who are not likely to be experienced writers. Three writers of golf club histories describe their approach – each is different and together they provide a range of models and styles for the new writer.

Golf club histories come in all shapes and sizes and the approach that is useful to tell the story of one club might not suit another. Additionally, the way the story is told is determined by the intended readership – current and future members, the Committee that commissioned the work and the writer. What is contained in this volume will appeal differently to these interests. So this booklet needs to be read carefully, to discern how a history is best written for your club, perhaps by you.

If there is one lesson to be learned from writing almost any golf club history, it is ‘be prepared for the time, patience and effort it takes’. (END)

The other way to learn about writing a golf club history is by reading other books of that genre. The hard questions at the start of writing concern a) what to write about and b) in what sequence. These two questions, which address the book’s structure, blend the content of themes and eras.

Writing a golf club history book is a team effort that includes those who research, keep archives and access the various records, troll through TROVE newspapers, focus on special topics, draft, talk with members with information, locate or take or enhance photographs, edit and proof read. Your local Historical and Family History Societies might be useful colleagues, skilled and willing to help you.

We have examined three exemplary books, those of Bonar Bridge, Cottesloe and Pymble, which are in sequence, possibly the shortest (48pp), the longest (862pp) and the best written. Two aspects of each book are considered: the Table of Contents and the Preface or Foreword in which the authors summarise the history (Bonar Bridge) or explain the writing task (Cottesloe and Pymble).

Bonar Bridge is a 9-hole inland course in North Scotland, which is managed by club members. Cottesloe is a top club in Perth, W.A. founded initially by a Scot, Peter Corsair Anderson, whose brief history is elsewhere in the GCH Guide. Pymble is a northern Sydney club where the archivist and author, Bob Ross, was a Classics scholar and a former schoolmaster. His Preface is a Master Class in researching and writing a GCH book.

About Eras and Themes

Eras don't occur in neat decades but might start or end with a major event, external or internal to the club. These events are life stages in the 'theme' that characterizes the golf club's life. It could be the period in office of a renowned President or another person. A specific event might start a period of membership growth or decline. The golf course might age to the point of needing renewal. Bob Ross saw the stages of birth, adolescence and maturity evident at his club.

The tables of contents show how GCH writers have dealt with the interaction of eras and themes. The people experienced in the life of your club will usually be aware of the ebb and flow of events and of the club's leaders. What makes a chapter-sized episode in the club's life can be sketched out in planning the book and will become clear during the writing process. The key objective is to establish the sequence of a narrative that explains clearly the progression of the club's experiences through time.

Sometimes it is preferable to write about a theme (e.g. the Course) over a number of eras to capture the significance of conditions, circumstances and development.

The following table can be used in different ways. First, the decades can be replaced by more relevant eras that might need more than one chapter. A simple timeline of events of any and all themes can be written like a diary. Of course, a timeline is not a narrative, merely points of interest occurring in time. High points from the timeline can be referenced in the relevant Era/Theme cell. The reference identifies the block of information that tells that segment of the story. Gradually the shape of the book emerges as a reflection of the signal events, good and bad, which characterize the club's life.

ERAS and THEMES in a golf club's life: References in the narrative:

Eras /Themes >	Club/ House	Founders / Leaders	Course	Champions	Members /Social	Inter- Club	Pros	Other
Decades 1-2								
Decade 3-4								
Decade 5-6								
Decade 7-8								
Decade 9-10								

Bonar Bridge/Argay Golf Club 1904-2004 History Book contents

FOREWORD

Acknowledgements

Bonar Bridge/Argay Golf Club 1904-2004

Opening of Bonar Bridge/Argay Golf Club September 29, 1904

Clubhouse

Early Days

Some more photographs from the 20s and 30s

Trophies

The Club in the Newspapers

A New Beginning – 1966

Opening of the new holes 6, 7 and 8 – 1972

Golf Course Nostalgia – Northern Times

Purchase of the Golf Course – 1980

New Club House - 1989

New Developments – 1992

‘Fine Achievement for Bonar Bridge/Argay Golf Club

Green Keepers

Snippets

Honorary Life Members (6)

Past Club Captains

Club Champions

Inter Club Matches and District Competitions

Into the Second Century

Epilogue

*The man who said that “golf is a pleasant walk completely ruined
has never had the pleasure of playing a round at
Bonar Bridge/Argay Golf Club”*

FOREWORD

1 One hundred years ago on 29 September 1904, the Bonar Bridge/Ardgay golf
2 course built, on the old market stance to the west of Loch Migdale was
3 formally opened by Mrs Carnegie of Skibo. This Centenary publication
4 attempts to capture the progress made over the last hundred years and gives an
5 account of the main events in the club’s history. It also looks back on the
6 people who helped make the club what it is today – friendly and welcoming
7 and one of the most attractive nine-hole courses in the area, if not the country
8 of Scotland A centenary gives us an opportunity to recall and record their
9 contributions and to remember them with gratitude.
10
11 Any organisation develops its own ethos over the years and membership of a
12 nine-hole golf club in a small community requires a more active participation
13 in running the affairs of the club than is required of members of larger clubs as
14 the following account will show. We have been fortunate in having dedicated
15 members throughout the club’s existence and particularly at times when major
16 efforts were required, as in the late 1960s when the club was rescued from
17 near oblivion and was relaunched. This tradition continues today with
18 members not only serving on all the various subcommittees but participating
19 in fundraising and social activities and in work parties assisting the green
20 keepers on improvements and maintenance of the course. It is this wide
21 personal involvement by the members which gives the club its distinctive
22 flavour and from which it derives its strength. With an active membership
23 giving of their time and talents to the furtherance of the club’s fortunes, we
24 can look forward with confidence to the next hundred years of the club’s
25 progress.

On behalf of the office bearers and members of the Council of Management of the Bonar Bridge/Ardgay golf club, I trust you will find this publication of interest, not just as a record of the club’s achievement but as an account of local history.

Alan Turner, Honorary President.

Cottesloe Golf Club Centenary history book 2008

Chapter and Appendices STRUCTURE

Chapters:	Page	Pages
Contents	1	1
Messages from the Captain, Associates' President and Patron	2	1
Authors' Foreword	6	4
Acknowledgements	11	5
1. Foundations, the Sea Links years 1908-1931	12	114
2. The move to Swanbourne, Depression, War, Recovery 1931-1950	126	100
3. Years of recovery and consolidation 1950-1970	226	102
4. Playing success 1970-1986	328	134
5. Times of change 1987-2008	462	176
 Appendices:		
1. The courses of Cottesloe GC	638	112
2. Life members and Captains	750	6
3. Office bearers and Honour Boards	756	17
4. Pennant History	773	1
5. Outstanding achievements and State representation	774	4
6. State Champions and Pennants winners	778	2
7. Greens chairs, green keepers and professionals	780	2
8. Holes-in-one and Albatrosses	782	2
9. Reciprocal clubs	784	5
10. Members 1908-2008 and 50-year members	789	35
Bibliography	824	7
Index	831	31
Total		862

COMMENTS

This massive book will have few equal comparisons, a tribute to the skills, enthusiasm and thoroughness of its History group – Phil Ryan, Graham McEachran, Kay Briggs, Helen Smith, Greg Paull and Garry Briggs.

The book's *structure* is important because it addresses the contest between the alternatives of chronology (eras) and themes by covering both, starting with the eras. Deciding the break points between the eras and naming them appropriately are critical decisions in framing the narrative through time. Each chapter is a journey and a destination in itself; in combination they describe the history of foundations, development and achievement. Such a structure is relevant whether the golf club history book is 850 pages or 85.

In Cottesloe's example, the Courses are of paramount importance as it could be for many golf clubs. After all, the course dictates the shape and style of the game we play. Three elements provide the base – place, designers and design. The first course of 9 holes designed by a Scot was next to the sea shore. After 20 years, the club needed more space, inland, for a full course with a less simple design of D. Anderson. Renowned golf architects (Russell, Wolveridge/Thomson and Graham Marsh) developed and changed the course in later years. The book describes the architects' ideas and objectives in how their designs affected the style of play required for a pleasing round of golf.

Authors' FOREWORD

The writing of a golf club centenary history is a formidable challenge. More than once the authors have been tempted to wonder why on earth they ever put their hands up to devote several years of their lives to this task. Nevertheless, your authors, both long-term club members, have enjoyed themselves immensely in this somewhat mammoth undertaking. We thank the committee for their faith in us and the membership at large for their patience at the elephantine length of its gestation. Despite our best endeavours, there will no doubt be some errors and omissions for which we crave your forgiveness.

The research process for a golf club history requires a pedantic, robust and obsessive preoccupation with thorough, comprehensive and painstaking accuracy. The truth may not be bent or hidden. It is whatever it is, warts and all. Therefore, we have attempted to report the facts accurately and comprehensively as they happened, albeit with a touch of informed conjecture here and there without making any significant editorial judgements. Fortunately, at no stage has anyone in authority even hinted at interfering with our editorial independence and this has made our task so much the easier despite the judgement of Solomon being required from time to time. The wise counsel of many long-term members has been sought and readily received on many eras and issues, and this has greatly assisted our task, not least in terms of accuracy.

As to the essential original information sources, the club records turned out to be a bit of a mixture, so much recourse to other information repositories, especially the Battye library books, newspapers and other contemporary publications proved to be essential. All of the club committee minutes were available all the way back to 1908, as were copies of the long-standing newsletter *The Colonel*. However, in all honesty, little was well organised, catalogue indexed or particularly well cared for. Many important subcommittee records were incomplete or totally missing, those most crucially, relating to the early associates' history and to the evolution of the various courses of Cottesloe Golf Club. Nor did the club possess much at all in the way of old photographs.

Earlier in 1983, the club's 75th anniversary had been marked by a 175-page history of the club, edited by Geoff Newman and based largely on the recorded memoirs of members John Leggoe, Muriel Meecham and Jack Rowe. While these were exceptionally valuable, they also had large gaps, not least on the associates' side where a group of ladies led by Enid Forrestal and involving Helen Smith, Molly Ross and Ivy Joll had been invited to join the research effort somewhat later than might have been considered ideal. Also, perusal of more original sources revealed numerous omissions and, dare we say it, some mistakes, some of them extremely important, which had subsequently and erroneously become firmly entrenched within the club's sacred folklore. This history will hopefully rectify the situation.

Just what is or should be sporting club history, perhaps as Gideon Hague has written of another sport, *what matters surely are the heroes, their acts and their fame?* In the words of one famous modern historian, *History is not just a collection of facts but rather the pastor seen through the eyes of the historian*. Gradually, this history took on a sort of life of its own, leading the authors ever onwards to an almost inevitable conclusion. Very early in the piece, we decided to attempt to produce as comprehensive, as profusely illustrated and as thoroughly researched a history as we could get together from the sources available. We reasoned that if really thorough research was not an objective for this in centenary, then the task would become much more formidable for someone attempting a say in 50 years' time

when the original sources would be that much more difficult to find and elderly members' memories even more tenuous. Unashamedly it is written as a reference work for past, current and future members of the club and so contains much obsessive detail that might not interest the general reader. This meant much searching for long lost records and photographs and adopting a level of historian rigour, such as the compilation of a comprehensive bibliography and index. However, in the end we baulked at providing full quality footnotes to record all of our sources in detail, partly because it was just too difficult to cross-reference everything for authors who are not professional historians but also because we believe that it may distract the average club member from what we hope will turn out to be not only an essential reference work, but also a 'good read'. Despite its gestation meandering into 2010, we have deliberately adopted a cut-off date as the year end of 2008, so we have included nothing which has occurred beyond the end of the club Centenary year.

While there has been inevitably subdivision of effort, the authors and their essential research helpers have collaborated in all areas of the book. Graham and Phil have, to a significant extent, each edited the other's chapters to attempt to achieve a consistent and comprehensive view. All chapters were reviewed by the other members of the subcommittee. Graham has written the chapters covering the years 1908-1970, plus the course history appendix 1. Phil has written the chapters for the later period 1970-2008. Finally Graham carried out a thorough and carefully detailed editorial review of all chapters, with the objective of ensuring consistency of language, nomenclature, grammar and prose style. Appendices 2 to 10, cover office bearers, honour boards, achievements and the list of all past and present members are very much the work of Kay Briggs whose wider painstaking research activities have been indispensable to the chapters. This has been an exciting project for all involved.

Finally there is the need to address the question of how over 100 years the evolution of a club like Cottesloe has been influenced by outside ideals, philosophies and events. In his superb *Beyond a Boundary*, perhaps the finest cricket book ever written, the great West Indian cricketer CLR James paraphrased an earlier and more famous author, Rudyard Kipling when he posed the question, *what do they know of cricket who only cricket know?* Resolution of this question, said James, required not only facts but also ideas. These ideas he developed as part of brilliantly setting his semi-autobiographical story in early Trinidad and later West Indian cricket within a broad social, cultural and political milieu. Self-evidently, a similar question may, and perhaps should necessarily be asked of the golfing environment, and more specifically, a club like Cottesloe.

For us, therefore, it was similarly crucial to avoid a brief and narrowly focused history solely on the doings of this golf club, even though such a work might have been welcomed by some members. Rather, we believed it essential to attempt to set the story of this great club within as wide as possible context of what else was happening in the world so that there could be some understanding of the many and varied forces at work and of the consequent reasons for the club evolving in the way that it did this involve some analysis of contemporary cultural and social mores of economic and commercial forces and political factors at various levels. It also involved consideration of the wider history of sport generally and of the game of golf in particular, not only in this state, but further afield, so that our own club's development could be seen as an important part of what was being played out on a wider links. We trust that the result will be considered worthy of both of these aspirations and its lengthy gestation.

A Biography of Pymble Golf Club

CONTENTS

	Page	Pages
PREFACE	3	2
Chapter 1 The early settlers of St Ives	5	7
Chapter 2 The Pymble Golf Links Estate Ltd	12	9
Chapter 3 The formation of the golf club	17	13
Chapter 4 The course 1926 – 1952	30	14
Chapter 5 The clubhouse 1927 – 1946	44	18
Chapter 6 Depression recovery war	52	28
Chapter 7 The Post-war decade	80	16
Chapter 8 The new course 1953 – 1990	96	12
Chapter 9 Water	108	13
Chapter 10 The clubhouse 1959 – 1979,	121	15
Chapter 11 The Golden Jubilee 1955 – 1974	136	31
Chapter 12 The course 1991 – 2005	167	18
Chapter 13 Reciprocal clubs	185	9
Chapter 14 The clubhouse 1980 – 2005	194	19
Chapter 15 To the new millennium 1975 - 2000	213	27
Chapter 16 Membership	240	8
Chapter 17 The Internationals	248	7
Chapter 18 Century 21 – The way ahead	255	5
Appendices		
A: Presidents and Captains	260	3
B: Associates' Presidents and Captains	263	1
C: Office bearers	264	7
D: Life members	271	1
E: Club championships and Pymble cups	272	10
Postscript The course in pictures in 2007	282	6 Total 288pp

PREFACE – Bob Ross explains his book:

It was at the beginning of 2000 that I was asked to take charge of the construction of archives for the club. It turned out to be a more formidable task that I had envisaged and involved a great deal of research into the manner of the club's birth, the history of its property, the development of the course and clubhouse, the history of the various trophies and so on.

In April 2004 I was asked by the President, Geoff Simmons if I would put all this information together into a formal Pymble Golf Club history. It seemed to me the natural corollary of what I had been doing and readily I agreed. I had thought that it might take about a year; it will have taken two and a half years to draft and another year to bring to the point of publication.

My archival work has become well-publicised and as a result, I've received a great deal of material which has been useful both for the archives and for this history. I have also badgered people for biographical material. Most of those approach have responded, but some only with promises. Nevertheless, I hope that I have been able to cover the cracks.

I have called the book, a 'biography' of Pymble Golf Club, because I conceive of this club is a living organism. It certainly had a birth and in infancy. There were teething

problems with the Depression and its adolescence during the war years was marked by anxiety. It grew after that to some stature working through property mortgages, bank loans for 'home improvements', the need for austerity at times in pursuit of the long plan and the other situations which parallel private lives. We may now think of it as in middle age looking both back with some wistfulness and forward with more optimism than certainty.

This is not a coffee table book. It is intended as a definitive history and therefore can contain more details than would appeal to most appetites. Its function is not only to entertain the present generation but also to inform future generations and act as a reference for future club committees to make it easier to follow a line of interest. I have arranged such material under theme headings such as Course, Clubhouse, Water, Reciprocal Clubs, etc. so that each element of growth may be followed in sequence. At the same time, such themes be seen in their chronological context so that link chapters are provided in which other aspects of the club are recounted. The reader who reads it quickly from front to end will emerge with a clearer sense of the club's history and the best understanding of the difficulties that have been faced by successive boards of directors and the ways in which they have been met.

I have closed the history off at the AGM of March 2005, which is as near as convenient to a span of 80 years. Occasionally I have referred to things in the position they have since come to occupy. During the club's history we moved from imperial to metric measures. I have retained the former forms of measurement that applied at the particular time. As a general rule, there are about 2 ½ acres to the hectare and a metre is a little more than a yard. Decimal coinage came in during 1966; at the time 1 pound equalled two dollars but of course any money figures are purely relative to their purchasing power. Ian Paul would be dismayed to receive a retainer of 1 pound (= equals two dollars a week) which is what the original professional was paid. There is also the difficulty with the names of early Associates that they went by their husband's initials, and in a very few cases I have not been able to establish their own first names.

Much research has gone into the history, including the reading of many other club histories, major and local newspapers and a wide variety of journals. I have interviewed anyone I could reach, in many cases (I cheerfully admit) in the vicinity of the bar. An informal review panel has existed: Peter Riley served on the General Committee for his allotted time, some of it as Chairman of the House; he has edited *Pymble Pars* for several years and is a professional proofreader and a student of English. Kay Knox was Captain of the Associates and a member of the board for four years; she is a member of long-standing. These two have reviewed the text, on a chapter by chapter basis. John Claremont, a 50-year member and life member has read the draft into halves. All are content with the final product. I am very grateful to them for their help and support. Between them they have contributed a great deal to the accuracy of the published text.

Except where otherwise indicated, photographs and other reproduced materials come from the clubs archives

Particular mention must be made of the help I have received from the Ku-ring-gai Historical Society, notably Jennifer Harvey, who not only conducted me through the nether realms of Land and Property Information (much as Sibyl conducted Aeneas through the underworld) but undertook much independent research on my behalf. I am very grateful to her as I am to all who have either directly or indirectly contributed through their archival offerings over the years or simply through their encouragement.

Most of all I thank my wife Elaine for her forbearance (only occasionally in question) throughout the seven or so years of been hunting and gathering – and writing. To her I dedicate this book.

Thoughts on Writing a Golf **Course** History

The Hotchkin Course at Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire, England

The Definitive Guide to the Hotchkin Course – Woodhall Spa (ISBN 0-9549172-0-0)

A book by Richard A Latham, published by Radial Sports Publishing Limited (2004)

A review for golf club historians by Barry Leithhead (2022)

Overall, this is an exemplary book, big in A4 landscape format, printed well on fine paper, with many magnificent images and excellent descriptive text. Latham's book is a top class model for books written about golf course history. About 60 pages describe and display the course developments over 100 years; 68 pages describe how to play the 2004 course.

<u>TABLE of CONTENTS</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Pages</u>
Foreword	5	2
Introduction	7	2
1. The Beginning of Golf in Woodhall Spa (1890-1903)	9	4
2. Birth of a Championship Course (1905-1920)	13	16
3. Development of the Course (1920-2005)	29	36
4. Course Overview	65	6
5. Playing the Course	71	68
6. Course Records	139	2
7. Major Events	141	1
Appendix One: The Architects	142	5
Appendix Two: Flora and Fauna	147	5
Pages of only text		15
Pages of only Images (some without captions)		42
Pages of images and text (incl. inside covers etc.)		106

Of all the features that figure in a golf club history, the course ranks high, often the most important. The course dictates how we play the game, how it invites, challenges, teases and rewards us as we respond to its features. How we play the course, compared to how our fellow golfers play it, determines who wins. The Hotchkin course book describes these features very well. And we don't need a course of that splendor to write a good story about the history of our club's course.

About the book's structure - from the contents/pages:

- a. Welcoming words
- b. Chronology
- c. The golf course as a subject of history, reflecting the game and the architectural and design developments
- d. Each hole as a subject: i) for design, ii) development and iii) for playing the game
- e. Course records and major events
- f. About the Architects, in addition to pages 9-64

The initial 1903 course Harry Vardon designed was of 9 holes constructed in about 3 months. Soon after, planning started for an 18-hole course, which was Vardon's 4th 'long'

course and it was ready for play in 1905. Harry Vardon's thoughts on golf course architecture included:

- Short holes should always be reached with an iron;
- Having a short 2-shot hole that may be reached with a long accurate drive is an interesting option;
- Bunkers and other hazards should test the scratch golfer (not the high handicap golfer), and positioned on either side of the fairway to catch wayward shots;
- Bunker positions should be decided after the course was completed and played in a variety of conditions before their final positions are decided.

Vardon, J.H. Taylor and James Braid, the Great Triumvirate, and other leading golfers played a 36-hole exhibition match over two days in 1905. From the published scores, Latham estimated the relevant par for each hole – a detail not then shown on the card. He also discerned the long and short holes and the comparison between the front and back 9s. Latham's cleverly compiled table of likely hole-lengths and descriptions relied on a report from *Golf Illustrated* and other pieces of information. He used photographs, score cards, newspaper reports and his own estimates. It is likely this table evolved as more information became available.

Developments in 1911-13 involved the renowned golf course architect Harry Colt to 'make the course a better test of golf'. Colt suggested changes to all 18 holes, with valuable suggestions from Ben Sayers and Jack White, resulting in a routing that has stood the test of time as its present layout. Six holes were lengthened to offset the benefits of the new Haskell ball. Colt's architectural principles included using the course's natural features, developing land in front of the green, bunkers placed to test golfers of all standards and relating the size and shape of the greens to the type of second (approach) shot.

Colonel Stafford V Hotchkin, the club's Patron, influenced course development in 1920-2, with these design principles to:

- Present a course of a penal nature;
- Be bold in bunker design, creating a true hazard essentially through depth;
- Relocate and improve the green sites;
- Ensure the course remained sympathetic to its natural surroundings;
- Create testing green entrances, the width relating to the length of the hole

The book's key historic feature starts on p34 showing on the left page, changes to each hole's layout from 1935 to 2005, with hole-length, tees, fairways, bunkers and greens compared and explained. The right page shows relevant scenic images. After describing those 85 years, the book overviews the course status and history; of geology, architecture, layout/routing, design psychology, front- and back-9 balance, and placement of hazards:

- a. Geology, explaining the pre-history of the sand-covered clay base;
- b. Architecture, in the categories of strategic, penal and heroic; penal is the primary choice for the Hotchkin course;
- c. Layout/Routing, a links layout of 9 holes out and 9 back; six front-9 holes are downwind with six back-9 holes into the prevailing wind, which is from the west;
- d. Design Psychology: 'deep bunkers and tight fairways; the heather an immediate visual penalty, making the hole look harder than it actually is'; four short par 4's provide relief from the long holes, only three par 3's but with severe penalties for missing the green;

- e. Front- and back-9 balance: the allocation holes of par 3, 4 and 5 and whether straight, dog-leg left or right;
- f. Placement of Hazards, such as the 111 bunkers, described on a simple table showing for each hole, the positioning (fairway, cross, or greenside), placement left or right and the number of them; and trees, whether affecting the tee shot or the green approach shot;
- g. Greens size, entrances and fairway landing areas;

Chapter 5, 'Playing the Course' is the book's largest feature, 68 pages of exquisite, multiple images of the course, hole by hole, describing every stroke the scratch marker plays.

For golf club historians, researching and writing about the club's course, Richard Latham's book provides significant guide posts for their journey. Harry Vardon's thoughts on golf course architecture describe the hickory era and Colt's architectural principles added to Vardon's basics. On that base, Colonel Hotchkin made the course a battleground, with its penal character and deep bunkers. The characteristics of each hole in the comparison of the 1935 course to that of 2005, describe the elements of course design. Latham's Overview describes the geography of course architecture and design. These four collections of topics within the subject of 'the golf course' are guideposts for the historian who wants to describe and trace their status and development through time.

All golf club histories describe the course, its establishment and development. But some such commentaries are a minor part of the book rather than the fulsome treatment of this specific book about the course. Perhaps the features of a golf course are not as well-known as those of the club house or the membership. Richard Latham's admirable book shows how to write about your course and display its design and history in apt images.

But that is not the end of the story. After 60 years, Bob Doak's redesign is in place.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLF HERITAGE
SOCIETY

reTROspect 2007-2009

NEWS FOR THE
GOLF CLUB HISTORIAN

Compiled by Barry Leithhead
2007-2009

The Golf Library Book Group

The Book Group of Julia Hoffman, Erwin Huber, Brad Ryder and Barry Leithhead has been busy cataloguing and placing the book collection in the Library. The initial task is almost done, with duplicates now identified and almost ready to be offered for sale first to GCH members, as supplements to their personal collections. An Interim Policy, including Significance Criteria, has been drafted for presentation to the Museum's Board of Trustees.

The Museum contains over 700 volumes, including some of the great books of golf's history. The Book Group will develop an Acquisition Plan to will turn your Library into a worthwhile Resource Centre, attracting golf historians and researchers. It will not be a lending library.

Donations are welcome, provided the book is not already held and it fits the criteria for selection. We want copies of all Golf Club histories. If your Club's history is not listed make sure you arrange for a copy to be donated to the Library. If your Club's history is not underlined, (or not listed) send us a copy for the USGA Library in New Jersey (if you want that).

Ashlar; Australian; Avondale; Capital; Concord; Elanora; Federal; Moore Park; N.S.W.; Dubbo; Gordon; Killara; Kooyonga; Liverpool; Long Reef; Mona Vale; Monash; Wakehurst; Queanbeyan; Pennant Hills; Port Kembla; Royal Canberra; Royal Melbourne; Royal Sydney; Springwood; Victoria; Wollongong; Wynnum.

Developments

The GCH 'seminars' are taking a different form this year. There will be a specialist subject and speaker, but just as important is GCHs sharing news of what they are doing and not doing – a way of encouraging all Clubs and historians to be active.

An education program in 'The History of Golf in Australia' is needed at a number of levels – through the Museum, for PGA trainees, Junior golf programs and others. We're working on it!

'How to write a GC History Book' is an interesting topic, as our seminar in November '05 showed. The British Golf Collectors Society is also interested and have proposed we co-sponsor a Guide for budding authors. Each Society has contributed material to the draft and BGCS is compiling and publishing it, expected later in 2007. It will be provided free to interested Clubs.

The 'Robertson Collection' seminar presented by Noel Terry at the Royal Sydney GC was an outstanding success, with 75 attending, slightly more than half being Club members.

Plans to amalgamate GCSA with the Museum's Australian Historic Golf Trust are developing with another meeting in April. It is expected the new body will be able to promote golf's rich heritage and attract both new sponsors and members.

The Seminar at Pennant Hills GC – Friday 31 May, 2007

The main subject is 'Preserving and Storing Documents and Photographs', but the main purpose of the seminar is to give GCHs an opportunity to get together and share ideas and enthusiasm. We hope to see you there!!

News from the Golf Club Historians Group - *Erwin Huber reports:*

AMALGAMATION

The amalgamation of the Golf Collectors Society of Australia and the Australian Golf History Trust is progressing. Steps have been or are being taken for the Trust to assign the Museum's Collection to GCSA; the Trustees, some representing the golfing bodies, will be appointed to GCSA's Committee of Management; and subject to a General meeting of its members, GCSA will change its name, most likely to the 'Australian Golf Heritage Society' and adopt new Objects, to align with a broader perspective on golf history. The Golf Club Historians Group will be one of the specialist sub-committees that provide activities and services for members.

HISTORY BOOKLET

In conjunction with John Pearson, the editor of the British Golf Collectors' magazine *Through the Green*, we have been working on producing a booklet titled, *Writing a Golf Club History*. This will be a guide for those embarking on that most difficult task and it features valuable input from a number of experienced writers/editors/publishers. The booklet will be launched at the seminar in November (see below) and will be FREE to clubs planning a history book.

GCH ACTIVITIES FOR 2007

Reports from the Historians who spoke at the Pennant Hills seminar in May are attached in the following pages. If you have any questions or comments about document preservation practices, the subject of Kay Soderlund's presentation, please let me know and I will try to assist you.

The next activity for the Golf Club Historians is scheduled for Monday 26 November at Manly Golf Club when Jim Webster will talk on his book *The PGA in Australia - THE FIRST 100 YEARS*. As well, the new booklet, *Writing a Golf Club History*, produced jointly by the Australian and British Golf Collectors Societies, will be launched at the seminar. A provisional notice is shown on page 8.

Unfortunately, Neil Crafter, the well-known Golf Course architect is not available in December and that proposed activity has been cancelled.

THE GOLF LIBRARY

The Golf Museum's Library has been catalogued and over 700 volumes are now stored in subject categories in steel cabinets. About 200 volumes have been identified as duplicates and subject to approval of the Book Acquisition Policy, will be offered for sale to GCSA members. The plan is to have a book sale at the November seminar featuring Jim Webster and details will be provided with the announcement of that activity.

Preserving and Storing Photographs & Documents

The Seminar at Pennant Hills Golf Club on May 31st 2007

KAY SODERLUND was the Keynote Speaker and those attending were provided with a copy of her PowerPoint presentation. A brief summary of her career:

Kay has worked as a professional conservator for over 25 years. She has worked at several of the major museums in Sydney, including the Australian Museum, Powerhouse Museum and the State Library of NSW, where she headed the project to preserve the journals of the First Fleet for the 1988 Bicentennial celebrations.

In 1997 Kay took on the role of Director of Museums Australia, collaborating with regional museums and galleries. Following a change of funding for the organization in 1999, she returned to the private sector as a museum management and conservation consultant and assisting community museums and historical societies.

A highlight in Kay's career is her authorship of *'Be Prepared: Guidelines for small museums for writing a Disaster Preparedness Plan'*, which she wrote for the Heritage Collections Council. In 2004 Kay established Preservation Australia, a conservation consulting, training and archival supply business to provide a single point of contact for all preservation and conservation requirements, managed by a professional conservator. If your club needs guidance on preservation practices, ask Preservation Australia if they can help.

Four Historians spoke on activities at their club:

Avondale Golf Club, Pymble.

Erwin has asked me to say a few things about the past and present efforts of our club to establish an archive or what is better described as a collection of historical material.

Prior to 1988 there was no collection at all other than the complete set of Committee minutes dating back to 1926. My friend Pam Marr and I were asked to write for the Ku-ring-gai council, some notes on "Avondale Golf Club and its Place in the Community" -this was to commemorate the bi-centennial celebrations. When we had completed this, and then presented a talk to the Kur-ing-gai Historical Society, the Club Committee became aware that quite a body of interesting facts had been collected and that it could be the basis for a book about the Club.

They asked us to do it, which we did, and five years later the book was published.

We had explored the State Archives, the State Library, the Lands and Titles Office and read extensively and by then we had collected quite an astonishing amount of letters, photographs, maps, plans, books, oral history and so on, which needed a home. In the below- ground basement of the Golf Club building were a few strange little storerooms some damp and some dry. We were first offered a nasty little room, which even had bags of silica gel hanging around to soak up the moisture. By this time we knew that precious records needed to be kept in a dry, fire-safe, carpeted, dust free room of even temperature and low humidity. So we refused the offer and obtained another one which suited all these requirements but was really tiny. We had plan cabinets, filing cabinet, bookshelves, a table and two chairs and room for one person to stand and move around. This room is now behind a fire rated safety door, contains steel plan cabinets and a fireproof filing cabinet, which contains minute books and oral history tapes. In the past few years the

Club has become totally cooperative and supportive of the Archives group (now with four workers), we have a new room with ample worktables, display cabinet, air conditioning, computer equipment and library collection.

We have benefited greatly from the advice and expertise of The History Company. We store our precious items in archival boxes; use 500 year paper for copying, and archival quality tissue in caring for old and awkward photographs. Our quite extensive newspaper collection has been copied and the copies put into an archivally safe display book, in chronological order so that cuttings may be examined while the delicate originals are filed safely away. Photographs of present day activities are all labelled and dated and kept in History Company Albums.

Although we are referred to in general as the Archives Group, it is rather a loose use of the expression. We like to think of what we do as being more in the line of collectors of historical material, which we hope to have available for future and present researchers, in an accessible and manageable manner.

We are very conscious of the value of oral history and have an on going program of interviewing members. When this started in about 1990, there were still a number of original Club members alive. Sadly they have since died but it is a reminder that it does not pay to put pay to put these things off.

We are asked to supply a column in the Club Newsletter every time it is published, and we remind members that the proper place for memorabilia is with us, in the collection. We are finding more hickory shafted golf sticks turning up in attics than we would have anticipated.

I think that the community in general and also the managers of clubs and institutions have in recent years become far more aware of the interest in historical origins and I think that all of us here present have the right to feel pleased to be doing what we can to help, and grateful to the Golf Collectors Society for the interest they have shown in encouraging the collection of material and the writing of club histories.

Jill McCreery

Concord Golf Club

Initially, the Sydney Golf Club played on the Concord course from 1893 and it wasn't until July 1899 that the then RSGC decided to vacate the premises and a nucleus of Concord and Strathfield members formed the Concord Golf Club.

Back in the 1970's I discovered under the club house at Concord a lot of old records and I made a mental note to deal with them later.

And so it was in February 1994, with our 100th Anniversary coming up on July 10, 1999, that we formed a special committee to take on the job of publishing our history and two of us were appointed as the official working group.

We appointed a publisher who estimated that it would cost, including a reputable author, about \$100,000 to publish and print 1500 hardcover A4 books of 100,000 words with photos. One author offered to write the book for nothing but receive membership of the club for five years. The author was paid 20% down with three progressive payments of 20% and the final 20% on completion. The printing and publishing charges were made progressively towards the end.

It was then that we remembered the old archives under the clubhouse. We contacted Dr Peter Orlovich, a Senior Lecturer, (Archives) at the University of NSW and along with the author, Phil Derriman, we recovered some 24 archive boxes of history in very poor condition. Dr Orlovich encouraged two of his students to spend some weeks sorting and summarising

them in partial fulfilment of the requirements for their award of the Master of Information UNSW. Unfortunately, only 50% of the material in the boxes was recoverable. Dr Orlovich and a student had made a comprehensive study of the State Library files including the “Referee” 1890 – 1930 and other golf magazines. We provided him with a list of some 50 older members with addresses and phone numbers and from all reports they were used more than once.

By February 1996 the author had 15,000 words in his computer covering club minutes from 1938 to 1980 and he wished to interview older members of the club. He already had the benefit of our earlier history which was written to cover the period 1899 to 1939. Our Associates helped in summarising their Minutes. Then we collected all of the appropriate photos and had a long session with the publisher and author deciding which would go where.

As we had decided to send a copy to each member with an invoice for \$65, we thought it imperative to print each of our current member’s names at the back of the book. [It was interesting to note that we only received a small quantity back] Two other redeeming features were the preparation of an INDEX of every name mentioned in the text and the laborious task of preparing all names of the Officers of the club followed by all of the Trophy Winners.

We decided on a print run 1500 with 100 more leather bound and numbered, at a special price of \$130. Consideration was then given to whom we would send copies such as reciprocal clubs, Mitchell and local libraries and other interested parties. We considered obtaining a sponsor but they wanted exclusive rights for their product for up to five years.

The finished books were delivered to the warehouse of a club member and half a dozen of us packed and sealed books in a suitable mailing folder, address labelled and prepared the 750 gm package – Australia Post collected them. An independent mailing house quoted us \$10,400 for the packaging task, including postage.

The next consideration was for club functions for the year and for memorabilia to be sold to defray some of the costs such as key chains at \$10; bag tags at \$40; playing cards at \$20; poly ties at \$30 and silk ties at \$50. We purchased special wine labels for both red and white (a photo of the clubhouse on one and Dame Eadith Walker on the other) and we drew lots for the special tasting. We prepared a Social Calendar to include our Bowlers.

The book was finished on August 29, 1998, taking some three and a half years, and it was launched at a social function on January 30, 1999.

Finally, there were a great number of printing errors made by the printers after our careful screening and they agreed to print out a lengthy addendum and erratum.

Tom Breadon

THE AUSTRALIAN Golf Club

This is the story of the discovery and return of the First Australian Open Golf Championship Trophy.

The inaugural Australian Open was played on the 2nd and 3rd of September 1904, under the auspices of the Australian Golf Union.

The Australian Golf Club hosted the event at its then Botany links, and Michael Scott, the outstanding amateur of the day, won with a score of 315.

In 2004 the National Open returned to The Australian at Kensington for its centenary staging. It was through the international coverage of the championship that a retired English couple, Donald and Hilary Bowser, recognised, for the first time, the full significance of the cup they had purchased in Guernsey (Channel Islands), where they lived for a time during the 1970s. Mrs. Bowser had spotted the attractively shaped piece, heavily tarnished, in a shop in the town. Upon cleaning the cup they were pleasantly surprised to discover, through the inscription, its origin.

What the Bowser's had not realised was that the cup they had been admiring at home for thirty years was the **first** Australian Open trophy. When that became apparent they decided that its importance should be recognized and, rather than put it on the open market, they considerably arranged, through a relative living in Sydney, to give The Australian Golf Club first option to purchase it. They wanted it returned to "its rightful home". As the inscription told them, it was presented by the host club:

**A.G.C.
Open Championship of Australia
1904
Won by M. Scott**

A small group of members, which eventually became a syndicate of over sixty, made an acceptable offer, and the trophy was secured as part of Australian golfing history.

The Hon. Michael Scott, the youngest son of the Earl of Eldon, lived in Australia in the first decade of the twentieth century. He won the Open for a second time in 1907 and won four National Amateur Championships in 1905, 1907, 1909 and 1910. Scott was runner-up in the Amateur of 1904 and won six Victorian and two NSW Amateur Championships. He was made a Life Member of Royal Melbourne in 1911 and when he returned to Australia as captain of the first British team to visit our shores in 1934 he was granted Life Membership of The Australian. Scott also held membership at Victoria, Drouin and Warragul Golf Clubs and shared with John Lindsay the rare feat of holding simultaneous Club Championships at Victoria and Royal Melbourne.

On his return to England in 1910 his golfing successes continued. Scott was the leading amateur in The Open Championships of 1912 and 1922 and won the French Amateur in the same years. He finished second in the 1911 Irish Open and played in two Walker Cup matches, captaining the British team in 1934. In his first appearance in 1924 he defeated Jess Sweetser (US Amateur Champion 1922 and British Amateur Champion 1926) by 7/6 in singles, and in foursomes, he and his partner defeated W.C. Fownes (US Amateur Champion 1910) and R.T. (Bobby) Jones by one hole. Scott also represented England on six occasions.

His most famous achievement was to become, at age 55, the oldest winner of the British Amateur Championship in 1933, defeating T.A. Bourn at Hoylake by 4/3. In later life Scott retired to Jersey in the Channel Islands, where he continued to play golf until his death in 1959.

For its first 26 years the Australian Open lacked a perpetual trophy. It was not until 1930 that the Governor General, Lord Stonehaven, presented a permanent cup for competition and, indeed, Australian golf had been unaware of the existence of the first champion's cup until its recent emergence. Today these two trophies are unique in linking the birth and life of our National Open, the third oldest in golf history, equal with the Canadian Open and preceded only by The Open Championship (1860) and the US Open Championship (1894), and regarded, for a time, as the "fifth Major". The Australian Open has had an outstanding honour roll of champions which include many of the greats of the game: Whitton, Sarazen, Ferrier, Pickworth, von Nida, Thomson, Locke, Crampton, Player, Nagle, Devlin, Nicklaus, Palmer, Graham, Norman, Watson, Calcavecchia and Elkington.

Following its remarkable recovery, a century after it was presented to Michael Scott, the first trophy has been exhibited at subsequent Australian Opens, in 2005 at

Moonah Links and in 2006 at Royal Sydney. For a time it was also on display in the clubhouse at Royal Melbourne. This year it will again be on show at The Australian during the Open in December.

A replica of the cup was commissioned which is now in the custody of Golf Australia and, through them, the GSA and the GCSA, it is available for exhibition around the country at functions and tournaments. The original cup will eventually reside permanently, as Mrs. Bowser has suggested, in "its rightful home", the clubhouse of The Australian Golf Club in Sydney.

The FIRST OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF AUSTRALIA TROPHY is a unique item of memorabilia, irreplaceable and priceless.

Peter Larkin

Progress of Pymble Golf Club History

I spoke at the seminar at Moore Park in November 2005 on the progress of my History of Pymble Golf Club and on the way in which I had set about it. I can now say that the work is complete. The main text was finished just before Christmas 2006 and it remained to add the appendices and write a preface. The appendices took a little while to do because I decided that it was the most appropriate time to try to ascertain the first names of all the Associates in my lists, as in the earlier years they went by their husbands' initials. For the most part their husbands were members, whose first names were often on record. I went to the Births, Deaths and Marriages at the local library and looked up the details of the men's marriages and was able to derive their brides' first names. In only three cases was I unsuccessful, where they must have been married overseas or where there were several men with the same initials.

I then spent another month or so sorting through photographs and selecting. I have now made my final choices, numbered and captioned the photos, typed up a flat list and put the numbers in the margins of the hard copy of the text to indicate where best they should be placed. I had already read or at least skimmed through all the local golf club histories and noted how different writers had approached their task. Some seemed to follow a purely chronological approach, others separated their material into topics, e.g. course, clubhouse, staff, etc. I chose a middle path: separate chapters concentrate on single topics, which are linked by intervening chapters to provide a chronology, e.g. the development of the course is spread through three chapters at different points.

I have tried to show some originality by involving the reader in the history. For example, there had been no plan of the original course layout. This I had had to reconstruct from three disparate and contradictory sources. I have explained what these were and shown the reasoning behind my final determination. With both course and clubhouse works I have tried to show how the successive Boards arrived at their decisions and how they have responded to the inevitable setbacks. I have also used the first person a good deal, especially where I have put my own interpretation on events.

Initially, financial constraints led the current Board to defer publication of the book indefinitely, but I pointed out rather strongly that even if they had no contractual obligation to publish it at once, they were under a strong moral obligation to do so, as I had undertaken the task at the Board's request. The President has accepted this argument and we are now talking to publishers to see how we can publish the work at least cost without compromising in any way the quality of the book. However, it is unlikely that the book will be published until early next year (2008), when subscription income has been received. Each household will receive a copy with a small charge to their account; this may or may not be so itemised.

Bob Ross

The Golf Collectors Society of Australia

Golf Club Historians' Group

A special focus Golf History Books

Keynote presentation by Jim Webster on his recent book

The PGA in Australia - THE FIRST 100 YEARS

Monday 26 November, 2007
Manly Golf Club, 38-40 Balgowlah Road, Manly

PROGRAM:

- 9.00 Golf Book Fair – Bargain prices on duplicates from the Golf Museum's Library
- 9.30 Registration and refreshments
- 10.00 Welcome from Erwin Huber, GCH Group Convenor;
- 10.15 Researching, planning and writing *The PGA in Australia - THE FIRST 100 YEARS*
with **Jim Webster**
- 11.00 Q&A; *Plus* "Senior professionals remember ..."
- 11.30 Book Launch: *Writing a Golf Club History* with comments by Richard Hattersley (TBC);
and his personal view on ***Harry Hattersley: The Life and Journey of an Australian Golfing Legend*** by Brendan Moloney
- 12.00 GC History Groups Update: What's happening around the traps?
(Come prepared to speak for 5 -10 minutes on your club's History Group activities.)
- 12.30 Sandwich lunch
- 1.00 Book Fair continues
- 2.00 Conclusion

Golf history books are great to read – they inform us about events, themes, people and changes. More than this, golf history books provide a standard for what is yet to be written. Writing fills gaps in knowledge and recognition; celebrates achievements both quiet and bold. As well, GCHs share their news and views to develop ideas and foster our enthusiasm for the essential role we fulfil.

The seminar fee is \$25 for GCSA members and \$30 for non-members
payable on the day
RSVP by Wednesday 21 November 2007 by post, phone or email to
Barry Leithhead GCH Secretary, PO Box 23, Glenorie NSW 2157 (02 9652 1430)
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Golf History in Autumn

The Australian Golf Heritage Society seminar on Monday 5th May promises to live up to the standard set by those of prior years. We have an interesting guest in Dr David Hamilton, Captain of the British Golf Collectors Society, a notable researcher, writer, publisher and printer (on the last letterpress printing shop in Scotland, producing slim, limited editions) of books about golf's rich history. As a resident of St Andrews and a member of the R&A, David breathes history-laden air and leads a good golfing life as a result. The New South Wales Club at La Perouse is the venue – what a view! – and with about forty there, the buzz at coffee and lunch will be something to share!

As well as the seminar, David will be inspecting Royal Sydney's Robertson Collection and will be hosted to a half-round at The Australian and meeting their History Group. He then goes to Melbourne for a few days before taking part in Greg Ramsay's Festival of Heritage Golf in Tasmania.

Golf Club Histories

Bob Ross is a proud father, this time of 'A BIOGRAPHY OF PYMBLE GOLF CLUB', of which he says in the Preface, "I have called this a 'biography' because I conceive of this Club to be a living organism. It certainly had a birth and an infancy; there were teething problems with the Depression and its adolescence during the War years was marked by anxiety. It grew after that to some stature, working through property mortgages, bank loans for 'home improvements', the need for austerity at times in pursuit of the long plan and other situations that parallel private lives." The book strikes me as a fireside chat with Bob, complete with thoughtful insights and careful sentences, likely to be a worthwhile contender for USGA Book of the Year.

Book buffs Bill Clemow, John Lovell and Julia Hoffman combined their talents to compile a Bibliography of Australian Golf Club Histories, a more complete record than has existed before. For avid collectors of Histories it is a guide to what you don't have and for the Golf Library at Granville it is a wish list. Of course, this bibliography, like all others is a work-in-process – it doesn't include Pymble's book and will one day include the twenty or so histories we know are being written. As well, it's a list by inference of all the histories yet to be written, by clubs not yet included. If your club is one of them, ask for our booklet *Writing a Golf Club History*. (Email barry.leithhead@bigpond.com; phone 02 9652 1430 or postal address below). As well, you will receive the Golf Club History Group Charter – a guide for your club Board to establish such a group, resource it adequately for the task and expect good results.

The Golf Reference Library at Granville

We're getting there – not quite open for business yet, but if you have a query or want to read a few club histories, then you are very welcome. The Library is accessible on Sundays when the Museum is open (10am – 4pm) or at other times by arrangement. The catalogue of the books donated is in reasonable shape, the Book Group has identified the duplicates we don't need and has started to cull the Instruction books that don't fit in a Reference Library. Lists are available of books for sale, most at the bargain price of \$5 each or 10 for \$25 – for a copy contact Barry Leithhead (address on page 1. Sale proceeds will be used to buy books needed for the Library, some of which are only available from 2nd hand book shops.

However, if you have interesting, informative books in your personal library that deserve research and a wider readership, why not donate them to the Golf Library?

How Much Research Is Enough?

What a question! Unfortunately it is essential to answer because too little and the story is depleted; too much and you never get to write the story. The answer lies somewhere in the idea that golf in your club needs to be set against the social and other context of the times – you need to research beyond the club to understand its life in its community and era. For the early clubs this can be a huge task and for any club it is a challenge and important.

We plan to cover this subject in a seminar later in 2008, with other seminars covering a) the history of golf course development, b) the massive photograph collection at the State Library and c) reference to the significant archives held by the NSW Golf Association and Women's Golf NSW.

A View on History – AGHS member Peter Hume (Leura GC) writes:

History is indispensable in any area of human affairs; to have an appreciation of what has gone before simply adds a dimension that makes what is happening now so much more significant, so much more understandable, so much more valuable. Golfing history adds to the enjoyment of the present moment, increases our gratitude and respect for those who have pioneered the way, enriches our present sporting experience and ultimately, I believe, rounds out our humanity.

Be Involved in the Historians Group

A major benefit of the Historians Group is the network it creates in the personal and inter-club contacts it provides. We want the Historians Group to grow in size and strength to make the most of these contacts. Your attendance at Historians functions provides the

substance of our networking. However, growth won't just happen – it needs time and effort and if you would like to help make it happen, then please let me know. We need a librarian, a website administrator, an organiser and a communicator – is that you?

With respect to our history

Erwin Huber (100 Macquarie St. Chifley 2036 or phone: 02 9661 6046)



The World Amateur Teams Championship for
the Eisenhower Trophy
Golden Jubilee Luncheon
at The Australian Golf Club
to Celebrate Australian's Team Victory in 1958
Speech by Peter A. Toogood

I am honoured to be here to pay tribute to R.F. (Bob) Stevens, Captain of Australia's 1958 team. Following the establishment of the World Amateur Golf Council (now the International Golf Federation) in 1957, Dwight D. Eisenhower, the 34th President of the United States of America, allowed his name to be used for the Championship Trophy.

Fittingly, the inaugural Championship was scheduled to be played over the St Andrews Links, Scotland in October 1958, then to be played every second year. The championship comprised national teams of four playing 18 holes stroke play each day over four days with the best three scores each day counting in the final standing.

The selection process of the then Australian Golf Union announced only three of the four team members in August 1958. They were Doug Bachli, Bruce Devlin and myself. The fourth team member was to be named after the Australian Open and Amateur Championships in Adelaide early September. There was a great deal of media speculation - most considered Barry Warren, Harry Berwick, Bob Toughy or Eric Routley would contest for the final team spot.

As well as performing well in the Australian Open, Bob Stevens won an open event in S.A. defeating professionals and amateurs and was chosen for the final spot in the team and was also named as Captain. Mr Prendegast was named manager. I shall be eternally grateful that Bob was chosen as Captain. I will explain my reasons later. (Image: Peter on left, Bob on right)



After three days and nights flying in a 'Constellation' we arrived at Prestwick airport. Fitted out in appropriate golf shoes for playing at St Andrews in autumn, we proceeded to St. Andrews. Bob, Doug and I had played St Andrews in 1954. Bruce, who celebrated his 21st birthday during the tournament, had not.

Twenty nine nations gathered in St Andrews, Scotland in early October '58. Three days of practice, the first together, then Bob organised for us to play with members of the other teams. I played with the Indian Captain and Manager, and an Argentinean Jorge Hedeshia.

Recently I received a card from 'Penge' who visited the Golf Museum at Bothwell.

On the 8th October the event commenced and after the first day we, the Australian team, was in seventh place, 19 strokes behind. This first day was extremely cold with gale force winds. We all had hit-off times around midday when conditions were at its worst. Very few players broke 80, only those who hit off about 7:30am. There were many instances of balls being blown off greens and onto adjacent greens. For example, the Caddie was ready with ball marker and I ran up to the ball and marked as it stopped.

After the second day we moved to 4th place, 9 strokes behind the leaders and after the third day we moved to a tie in 3rd place, 4 strokes behind the leaders New Zealand. The Kiwis on 687 strokes led the USA on 690 with Great Britain and Ireland, the leaders for the first two days, and ourselves on 691 strokes.

I had the good fortune of posting a 71, the lowest score in the event. In this 3rd round I was playing with Charles Coe (USA). I noticed Bobby Jones, Captain/Manager of the USA team, in a golf-cart following us down the first hole. I was concentrating so hard to get too excited about him being there - after all he wasn't really watching me - he was watching his team player. He left for a couple of holes then returned to follow us to the end of the round. I was changing shoes when a well dressed man appeared before me. "Mr Jones would like to see you now, in his suite. Follow me."

What did I do wrong on the course? I was there with him for two hours having tea and scones. Bob, my captain, did not know where I was. I'm not sure I knew where I was. He asked how I had developed an American styled swing and technique - so much like Byron Nelson - where did I come from? I told him the story, that my father had played with Americans during the 1930s. He had cut out photos from the Byron Nelson book and pasted them around the fireplace. Then we talked about course management, shot selection, playing under pressure.

In the final round, New Zealand shot 234, the USA 228, Great Britain and Ireland 228 and our team 227. We had tied with the Americans. On this last day, I was the last in the field. After Bob and Bruce had finished their rounds they came out to the 12th green and told me that if I finished with par figures we would win by one stroke. I parred 13th, 14^h, 15th, 16th then came the 17th, a par 5. I was on in 2 (I hit a 4 iron), then putted to within 2 feet. The birdie putt lipped out, then I double hit the next 6 inch putt back handed - only my caddie and I saw what happened. As I walked from the 18th tee Bob came up to me and asked why I hit off last. I explained what happened. Said Bob, "I did worse than that - I'll tell you after - get your par". I hit a wedge 6 feet from the hole. After I tapped in for par - Bob rushed up to me, told me we had tied and how he had a 2 stroke penalty. The Captain/Manager of the Indian team took me away to his hotel room to shield me from reporters.

Bruce Devlin shared the individual honour with R. Jack of Scotland and W. Hyndman of the USA. The 18 hole play-off between ourselves and the Americans was scheduled for Monday as play on the Old Course at St Andrew was not permitted on Sundays - a 'common'. Bob, our Captain, got our team away from St Andrews on Sunday - he took us down to Muirfield where we enjoyed a luncheon with the Honourable Company's Secretary, after which we played a very relaxed 9 holes.

In the play-off on Monday, Bruce Devlin shot 72 against Frank Taylor's 76, Doug Bachli shot 79 against Charles Coe 73, I shot 75 against Bill Hyndman's 78 and Bob and Bill Patton both

shot 75s. Australia had won by 2 shots. We were the toast of St Andrews.

Throughout (the tournament) Bob initiated a positive approach and even after the first day, he said “in this competition, we can pick up a heap of strokes in one round.” In the hours between the final day and the play-off, no mention was made of my stupid indiscretion and I know Bob did not allow the others to mention it. Bob’s leadership and purposefulness was responsible for our win – Thank you, Bob.

“Images from the Past”

The State and Mitchell Libraries have unexplored treasures waiting to be discovered, and this includes golf. *Bell’s Life in Sydney and Sporting Reviewer*, of 28 November 1857 reported one of David Robertson’s money matches in Hyde Park – Michael Sheret, *The Brassie’s* sub-Editor held the original in his hands a few weeks ago. And there are the old photographs as well.

We have arranged with the Library’s staff to hold a Briefing just for golf historians on accessing their resources. It is a talk and walk to hear about the Collections and visit two of the reading rooms. There will be two 90 minutes sessions, for groups of 20-25, from 11am – 12.30pm and 1.30 – 2.30pm on **Tuesday 16th September 2008**. We have arranged the sessions so both groups can meet for lunch in the Library café, to share our usual meet and greet fraternisation.

Catering for this activity is your own arrangement and own cost. The activity cost is \$10.

The entrance to the State Library is in Macquarie Street opposite Hunter Street and proceed to room some-name on floor some-number.

“Exploring the Archives”

Women’s Golf NSW are getting their archives into good shape, thanks to the determined efforts of Jeannie Walker and Joanne Wilson with support from The History Company with the database. Frances Crampton, Women’s Golf CEO and a member of the AGHS Management Committee extends an invitation to golf historians to hear from Jeannie, a well known golf historian and formerly a professional Archivist about their project. Karen from the History Company will demonstrate the database.

This Archive is a very valuable extension of the records available to golf clubs. It’s likely your research of almost any golf history topic involving women will be incomplete without browsing what Women’s Golf has waiting for you. Of course, the NSW Golf Association has a similar treasure chest and we hope to have the same opportunity to hear about it early in 2009.

The seminar is 10am for tea/coffee on **Friday 14th November 2008** at WGNSW’s offices at Unit 53, 11-21 Underwood Road Concord. There is parking near a sporting field opposite this office complex or a STA 525 bus runs between Parramatta and Strathfield. A sandwich lunch follows and the cost is \$25 ph.

Notify your attendance (Images by Monday 8/9; Archives by Fri 7/11) to:

Golf History Group, PO Box 23 Glenorie NSW 2157

☎ (02) 9652 1430 or

barry.leithhead@bigpond.com

The AGHS Annual General Meeting:

A well-attended meeting on 29 September heard reports of the year's activities of Events, Museum, Historians and Publications, with an increase in members and a solid backing of funds. President Bruce Nairn was re-elected as was Secretary John Lock and Treasurer Malcolm McIntosh. The three members' representatives elected were Tom Moore, Peter Read and Tony Doggett – Captain Michael Sheret was not re-elected. Stuart Cox, President of the NSW Golf Association is their new delegate replacing Jim Glenday while Nicky Bethwaite (WGNSW) and Kyle Francis (PGA-A) were reappointed. Denis Brosnan of Golf Mart, who provides the Museum site on very generous terms, was elected an Honorary Life Member.

The Historians Seminar on 22 September 2009

Pennant Hills GC hosted the seminar and it was most informative to hear about their history group's operations and inspect their archive rooms. It is a very impressive model for all golf clubs and relies on the efforts of club members Ron Harper, Ann Crisp and Greg Waterson.

Bob Ross (Pymble) explained the importance of Board support for a club's history group activities. The need for the Board's interest, to ensure effective communication with members, a place to work and keep the archives, and funding, is critical to success. If you would like Bob to meet your club's Board, contact the Historians group (below). The new members and prospective members at the seminar (Muswellbrook, Oberon, Cromer, Liverpool and Leonay) had a wonderful introduction to the three 'Cs' – **C**ollecting, **C**onserving and **C**ollating golf club history and witness the enthusiasm of the people who do it.

Peter Read (Muirfield) spoke about the 'Patron's dinner' they held for former club members, which was very successful in igniting interest in the club's history and renewing friendships. A subsequent dinner was just as successful.

Jan Williams (The Oaks, Cessnock) researched her club's trophies after being curious about an unknown donor of one contested each year. The research trail took Jan and her husband Des through all the trophies and well beyond, to three self-published books and a DVD about the club's history. Jan located fourteen of the women champions and suggested the club put on a morning tea – almost 200 people attended and the result was a huge success. The families of the women's champions who had passed on were interested too and provided lots of memorabilia.

Royal Canberra has already published histories for its 50th and 75th anniversaries and in 1996 the associates (as they were known then) published a volume titled "Recollections of women's Golf 1926-1993". The Club has a well-established archive. The club's history group (Julia Hoffman, Ainslie Hudson) is now working towards the Club's centenary in 2026 and future activities will include the digitisation of the club records. They also plan to arrange social functions with long term and former members with a view to acquiring anecdotal information. At this stage the emphasis is on collecting and archiving material and current activities include:

- Interviewing the Club's Life Members and archiving the records of these interviews efficiently. The scope of this activity is now being broadened to include other members who are significant in the history of the Club
- Conducting a series of occasional themed displays with a view to creating member interest and from this more material may be forthcoming.

The Golf Club Historian's Software Toolkit

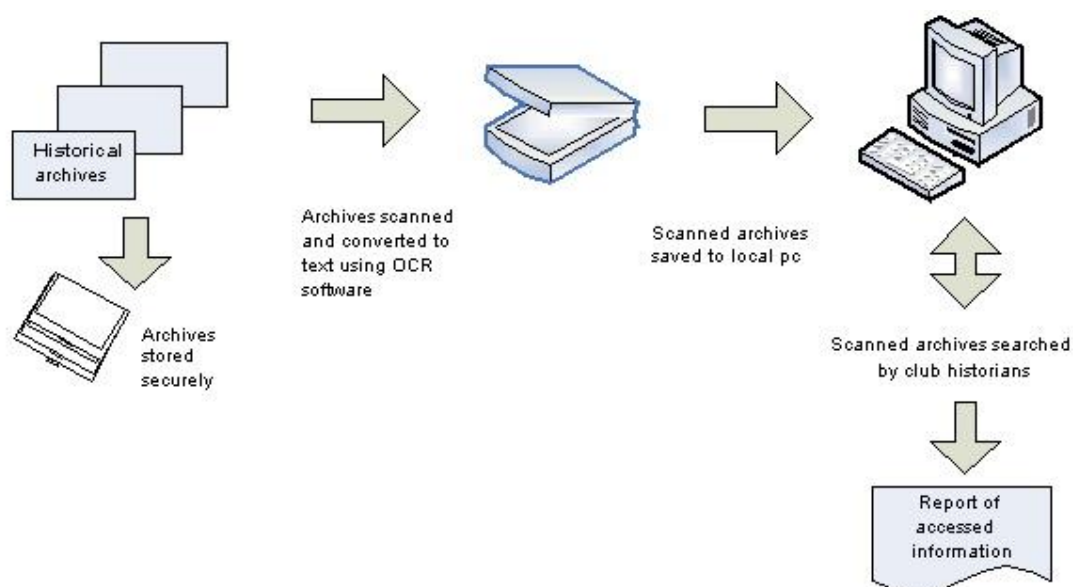
Computer systems play an important part in **collating** the information of a golf club's history and the important question is: What software works best for GCHs to make up a Toolkit?

Ron Harper traced the PHGC History group's progress from an early attempt to use *Archive Manager* database software but it was too complex. A simple database, *Image Albums* was bought from the Web (\$20) and Ann Crisp has found it very easy to use, entering information about events, dates, places and people in many hundreds of photographs. The database can be searched on any word, so Ann and Greg Waterson pool their knowledge to maximise the entries.

After getting the club's 80 years of Board Minutes together, Ron used the club's new photocopier to scan them and create a .pdf file. The 50 years of Newsletters posed a harder problem as the various fonts and images did not scan accurately. Ron read about a high quality scanning system *FineReader Professional* (\$300) and it does a superb job, also creating a .pdf file.

Having created digitised files, it is now quick and easy to search them for **any** information, using *Adobe Reader's* Edit/Find function. For example, when the Club President was planning a visit to a reciprocal club, he wanted information about previous competitions with them. Ron was able to search all the Minutes and Newsletters in half an hour and provide all the references.

Digitising documentary records is now the preferred method used by major libraries to provide access to the information in their Collections. Previously, the approach was to create an index and rely on the indexed key words to identify the information needed. Searching a .pdf file allows you to search on **any word or phrase** not just those key words that might be selected in an index. And the search is very quick and very easy. The combined process looks like this:



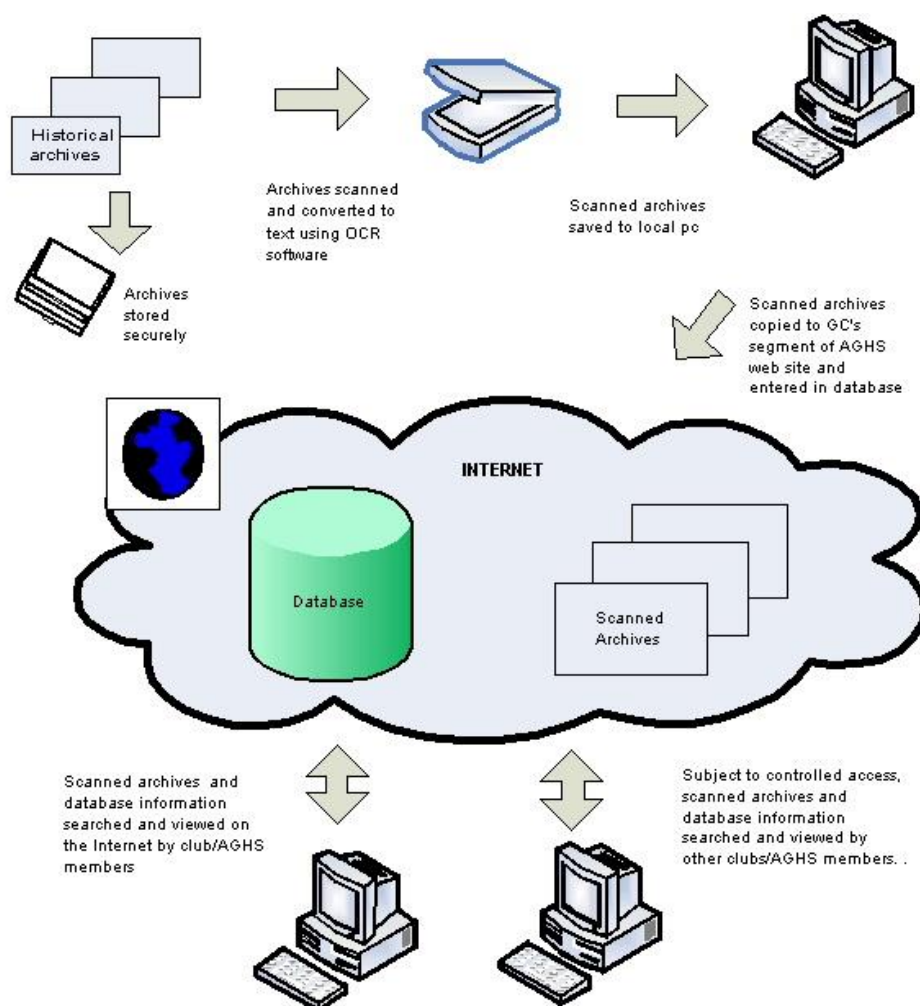
This process works very well at PHGC and is a model for others to follow. However, there is potential to go beyond this single club model to consider, for example, how information

about AGHS's Museum, Library and Archives collections are stored and accessed. We can also consider how sharing information between AGHS members and their clubs might be possible.

The Golf Club Historians Software Toolkit and the Web ...

We asked **Neil Maddock**, a software consultant (*Incheck Systems*) to comment on the PHGC model and suggest how other AGHS members/clubs might benefit from it. Neil has been involved with many multi-user database applications and he gave PHGC's approach the 'thumbs up' for affordable cost, simplicity and capability and suggested other clubs could adopt it.

However, as Neil explained at the seminar, to develop an application that would be common and consistent across AGHS members and for AGHS itself for its Collections, by far the best approach was to adopt a web-based model. If information from the AGHS Collections was to be made available to members at their home computer then a web-based model is the best (and only) option. In the same way, if AGHS members/clubs want to share information with each other, a web-based application is the way to do it, as represented by this diagram:



This concept has huge potential for AGHS in managing its Objects, Books and Archives collections and is also a benefit for AGHS members, individuals and clubs. How the concept will

work and be affordable needs to be explained. **NOTE:** All Neil's work to date has been on a voluntary basis; a PowerPoint show of his presentation is available – contact details below.

Writing and Publishing a Golf Club History

AGHS members know about the booklet *Writing a Golf Club History* we co-produced with the British Golf Collectors Society – copies are still available, as is the .pdf version.

As well, and this time with the assistance of Longueville Media, we have now produced a companion booklet *Publishing a Golf Club History*. While publishing follows writing, it makes sense to consider some aspects of publishing before you get too far with the writing. A Tasmanian member wrote to the Historians, asking for advice on a draft of his club's history and we replied:

Hello Don,

The collection of writing and images on the history of your club, both the old and new courses, shows you are off to a very good start. You asked for some guidance on the writing – where to from here? Without looking at the *Writing* booklet for hints, my general comments are:

- Obviously the old course's history is brief and based mainly on newspaper reports, so the text is patchy except for some important details. You have some very good images including a plan of the course;
- The text for the new course is well written although twenty pages for twenty years of high activity needs a few headings or sections. You have plenty of excellent photos;
- To take the text to the next stage you need a structure for the story and my preferred approach is:
 - Starting from 1911 or it might be well before 1911, make brief notes of what happened in a year by year list, based on what you know now. There might be gaps;
 - Identify the key THEMES, like land, course, clubhouse, committee, staff including professional, competitions, members, etc. Where these occur in the list, colour-code a key word with a high-lighter pen;
 - Identify through the years where a logical break occurs so you segment the century into ERAS (or chapters). It might be when:
 - The club moves from old to new course;
 - An influential; or long-serving President, or Captain retires;
 - Depression, war or some local industrial or political event occurs;
 - Significant growth or decline in membership is a feature;
 - Make sure all your existing material is included somewhere in the list.
 - Number the photographs and insert the numbers where they fit in the list;
- By now you will start to see the gaps in the story that need to be filled by research and writing – send me the results or an early draft if you want to, and I'll comment on it.

There was more to this letter than we have space to include. If you have the responsibility to research, write and publish your club's history, the Collecting, Conserving and Collating experiences of Pennant Hills GC and the *Writing* and *Publishing* booklets will help you.

Enjoy the journey!

REMINDER: The AGHS Hickory championship is on Tuesday 10 November, at Georges River GC – contact Jim Glenday on 9543 1979.

NSWGA Archives (not yet confirmed)

The Golf Club Invitation booklet

All 400 affiliated golf clubs received an Invitation booklet last month, with the three-way suggestion to club boards: to create a golf history group, join AGHS and complete a history survey form that can help update David Innes's 1987 book *The Story of Golf in New South Wales*. Oatlands was first to respond and a number of other clubs are known to be taking action.

The invitation recognises that golf's history is a specialised field and considers a dedicated Society is needed to give this field appropriate attention. In this way, the Society is an extension of the golfing bodies, funded and equipped to service golf clubs.

The Invitation includes the Charter for a GCH group, a guide on researching and archiving activities, the AGHS membership benefits policy and the Innes update survey form. If you would like a soft copy of the Invitation, please contact the AGHS Historians Group.

Updating *The Story of Golf in New South Wales*

Sometime through 2007-8, NSWGA decided to update *The Story of Golf in New South Wales* and accepted Erwin Huber's suggestion to circulate a comprehensive survey. This survey is part of the three-way invitation to NSW golf clubs to set up a History Group, join AGHS and complete the survey. The survey has two purposes – to update the Innes book but also to inform the club of its history as the basis for writing its own history book.

The principal area of the book needing update relates to the history and current status of golf clubs. However, the book itself can be reconsidered for the story it tells and how it is told. This is an opportunity to update the book overall, not just add the last twenty years to the story.

One option for the book is to have a solid description of the story of golf in New South Wales in say 200 pages followed by a directory of golf clubs – one page per club – in the remainder of the book. The directory would be of a standard format, would have an historic perspective and include a Statistics box. The aim would be to include all 400 affiliated clubs, with perhaps half-page entries for the smaller clubs. The clubs entries could be indexed by formation date, location, course type and length, green type, degree of difficulty, etc.

AGHS Website

Michael Sheret, AGHS Captain and Editor of *The Brassie* has developed with technical assistance from Tom Winter of Winter Graphics, the AGHS website at www.australiangolfheritage.org.au

The content is still at the formative stage, but check it out and pass your comments to Michael <SheretMA@bigpond.com>. We expect to have free downloads of the *Writing* and

Publishing booklets, the Invitation to Golf Clubs and the Innes Update Survey form available there soon.

Management of the website has been handed over to Women's Golf NSW, a sponsor of AGHS and whose CEO, Frances Crampton OAM, AM is on the AGHS Management Committee.

GCH Software Toolkit

When a golf history group gets established one of the first considerations is how the collection of objects, documents and images will be recorded. One option is for a database and Mosaics is preferred for objects whereas the similar Archive Manager is preferred for documents. Both these systems, developed by the same person, are complex for most computer users and simpler options have emerged.

As well, the question of how to index and access the wealth of information in documents is a primary question. The archive database is one solution, but scanning the documents to create 'pdf files and then using the Adobe search facility is potentially a much simpler, quicker and less expensive option.

With the AGHS Historians group's encouragement, one of the well established golf club history groups is working with a software specialist to see if a GCH software toolkit can be developed, with supporting IT services as needed.

Golf Reference Library

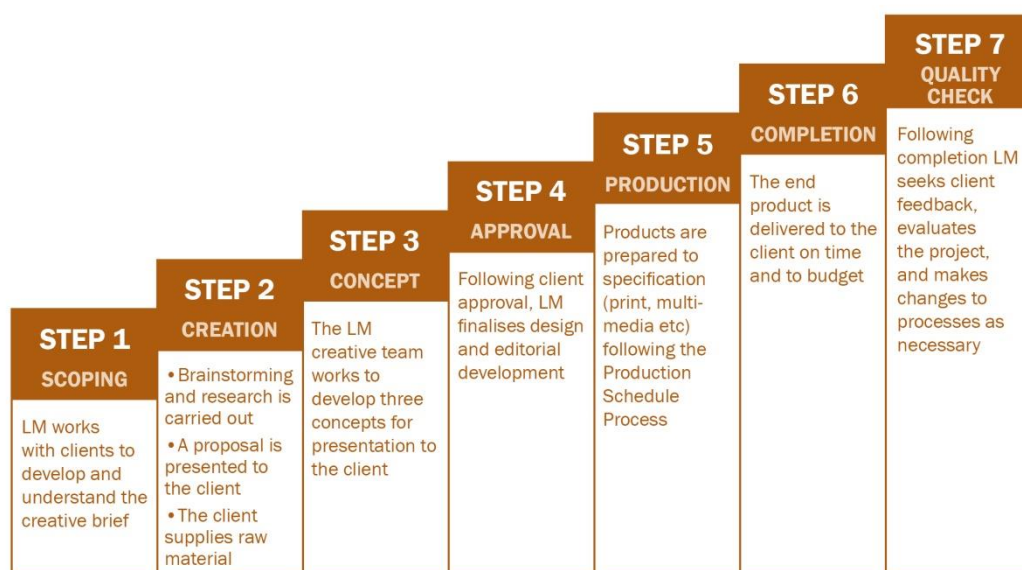
The Library, as an adjunct to the Museum at Granville is slowly being catalogued to be ready for use by Golf Historians. We are 'not there yet' but if you have a specific research interest then contact the Historians group to see if the Library can help you. Recently the Library's collection of club histories was expanded with the purchase of about thirty hard-to get volumes, giving us a total of almost 100 club histories.

With a focus on history and being reference library, modern instruction books, unless published in Australia, have been determined as not having a place in the collection. The surplus books will be donated to the PGA at Sandhurst.

Publishing a Golf Club History – the booklet and the process

As a companion to the booklet *Writing a Golf Club History*, jointly produced by AGHS and the British Golf Collectors Society, we have coopted Longueville Media to produce a similar booklet on *Publishing a Golf Club History*. Now in the final draft stage, the *Publishing* booklet will be available as a free download. Most golf clubs find their own way through the publishing maze and our aim is to provide a competent source of advice and services. Two AGHS members have used Longueville Media in their own, non-golf writing and publishing projects.

Longueville's production management is based around a proven 7-step publishing process where they work with the authors and clients to develop the editorial, design and then manage the printing process. An outline of this process is provided below:



Resources for Golf Historians

The focus of the Historians group is to provide resources for GCHs and create the collaborative network that makes the research, archiving and writing activities productive and enjoyable. This doesn't happen without the resources of a few people to make it happen for the remainder. Right now, those resources need the support of a few more and if you can help 'make it happen' don't delay; contact the Historians group.

Historians Seminars – note your diaries!
 “Images from the Past”

The State and Mitchell Libraries have unexplored treasures waiting to be discovered, and this includes golf. *Bell's Life in Sydney and Sporting Reviewer*, of 28 November 1857 reported one of David Robertson's money matches in Hyde Park – Michael Sheret, *The Brassie's* sub-Editor held the original in his hands a few weeks ago. And there are the old photographs as well.

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Peter Corsar Anderson a Developer of Golf in Australia

The June 2005 issue of *Through the Green* contained information about Peter Anderson, the St Andrews student who won the Amateur championship at Prestwick in 1893, about whom very little was known after he emigrated to Australia as a postgraduate. The magazine was barely distributed, when Barry S Leithhead, editor of *The Brassie*, newsletter of the Golf Collectors' Society of Australia, offered to provide information on Anderson's contribution to the history of Australian golf. We are grateful to Barry for this important addition to knowledge about one of our least-documented Amateur champions.

Golf in Australia was founded by people from 'the old country' who brought it here, with ancient implements and the desire to find suitable ground on which to play. That foundation was developed by others who followed – men like Peter Corsar Anderson.

Peter Anderson had two passions in his long life – education and golf. He was already an accomplished Scot when at age 25 he arrived in Australia in 1896, having graduated from the old St Andrews University with MA and post-graduate studies in Divinity. Anderson had also graduated from the Old Course at St Andrews, where he played often and well, holding for half a season the course record of 80, which was four under bogey. His golf was so good that in 1893 when only 22, he won the British Amateur Championship at Prestwick, beating JE Laidlay in the final.



*Thomas Hodge's drawing of Peter Anderson
in the 1893 edition of Badminton*

Arriving in Albany, then the major port in Western Australia, he met his elder brother Mark who was a shipping agent there and also a fine golfer. Albany is some 360kms south from Perth, where the Antarctic wind first assaults the golf course. Mark suggested Peter settle in Melbourne, where he had been Champion of the Melbourne Golf Club in 1893.

Peter did not delay and within a short time had taken up a tutoring position with a well-to-do farming family at Mansfield, 90kms north east of Melbourne. Six months later he was appointed a master at Geelong Grammar School (GGS) and became a member of Geelong Golf Club (GGC). If his golfing results are an indicator, Peter regained his health quickly. Within a year he had set the course record of 79 for Geelong GC and he reduced it to 76 in 1898 and 75 in 1899, a record that stood until 1904 when his brother Mark reduced it by a single stroke. Peter won the first

Championship held at Geelong GC in 1898 and was Champion for six successive years until 1903.¹ Not surprisingly, Geelong won the Victorian State Pennants Championship from 1899-1901 and tied with Royal Melbourne GC in 1902. It is reported that in 1904 Peter Anderson won a pennant match 16 up! The Riversdale Cup was an important event and he won that in 1898-9 and 1902. Mark had won that Cup in 1896, its first year.

Consider the clubs Peter played with, bought from Tom Morris, paying 2/- for a head and 1/6 for a hickory shaft from America. His most expensive club was a brassie which cost 5/6. He won the Amateur Championship of 1893 at Prestwick with six clubs: a brassie, a cleek (for long approaches), a mid-iron, a mashie, a niblick, and a wooden putter he also used for the short game. As a reserve, he had a driver, which he did not use. At Geelong GC it is said he used only four clubs; driver, cleek, mashie and putter and rarely carried a bag for his clubs.

PC Anderson was reported to be one of those who selected the new site for the Royal Melbourne Course when that club's old links were becoming hemmed in by building projects.² He is also credited with laying out the Barwon Heads course at Geelong although the course did not open until 1907, well after he had gone to Perth.³ A Geelong Grammar student recalls:

PC Anderson ('Andie') joined the school direct from a world golf championship at St Andrews⁴ and was naturally an idol in the eyes of the sports loving community. His very broad northern accent captivated us and he joined the boys (chiefly juniors) on their excursions into the bush then surrounding parts of Geelong. Knowing nothing whatever of Australia and its bush life, he welcomed these days and in them learned something of the conditions of his adopted country.⁵

The GGS Quarterly reported:

Mr Anderson has taken his golf clubs down to the river on several occasions, and has kindly given some of the fellows some hints on how to use them, in the race-course paddock. One of the fellows did not seem to be very enamoured of the game, describing it as 'the most dangerous thing since Waterloo'. He, of course, spoke from sad experience.⁶

PC Anderson developed substantially as an educator in Geelong. He was a Master at the GGS senior school from 1896-99 and in Charge of the Preparatory School from 1899-1900. In 1899 Anderson married Agnes Henrietta Macartney, the sister of the student he tutored at Mansfield and granddaughter of the Anglican Dean of Melbourne, who in 1855 was one of the founders of Geelong Grammar School. He left GGS in 1900 to set up his own school, St Salvator's, also in Geelong.⁷ Peter and Agnes became parents to six sons and seven daughters.

*One man and his dog -
Anderson with Sprig, before a game in the 1900s*



Peter might not have contested the 1904 Geelong GC championship, having moved to Perth, and it was won by his brother Mark – the first of his three championships at Geelong (also 1907 and 1912). Mark was made a life member of GGC in 1917. Mark also won the Royal Melbourne Championship five times, the first time in 1893 (at Easter – the event was played twice a year in 1893 and 1894) and then in 1894 (twice), 1895 and 1896⁸. There's a nice quote in the RMGC history from R.A.A. Balfour-Melville, who won an Australian Amateur title but could never beat him in a club event – M.L. Anderson always seemed to sink a long putt on the 18th!! Mark was runner-up in the 1905 Australian Amateur Championship at Royal Melbourne. In the twelve years between 1903 and 1914, Royal Melbourne won the State Pennant Championship nine times.

In 1904, PC Anderson became Headmaster at Scotch College Perth, Western Australia, where the first four years must have been an all-absorbing challenge for Anderson, the educator. He was intent on developing the learning of students despite the school's being in such a bad state on his arrival that the governors were thinking of closing it down.⁹ The school was sited in grossly inadequate temporary premises and was moved to a new site at Swanbourne, seven miles (10 km) west of Perth, where a benefactor offered land. Anderson at once insisted that, unlike his predecessor, he should participate in council meetings, and soon proved himself a vigorous organizer capable of ensuring the success of the move.¹⁰

Anderson brought to Scotch College a model of 'godliness and manliness', for he was a 'typical product of a Scottish Presbyterian background', tall at 6'4", a strong disciplinarian whose main interest was in sport, and, although not an educational innovator, he was a 'reliable' leader. The notion of 'godliness and manliness' is at the heart of late nineteenth-century 'muscular Christianity', a term coined in response to the work of Charles Kingsley, associated with magazines like the *Boys' Own Paper* and a host of popular books like *Tom Brown's Schooldays* and *Coral Island*, and in recent years portrayed in films like *Chariots of Fire*.¹¹

*Peter Anderson with NC Fowlie,
his fellow designer of the Sea View GC course*

In 1908 we hear a mention of Anderson in relation to golf and then it is where no course or club exists. Scotch College is within sound of the ocean and Anderson and others thought vacant land on the water's edge might be the making of a golf course.

Westward towards the coastal sand dunes, a rough gravel track struggled up the hill from Cottesloe Railway Station and lost itself in the scrub at Broome Street. It was early June 1908, and the group of men who trudged up the naturally vegetated hill, battled against a driving westerly wind to the coastline. Among them were F.D. North, one of the earliest residents of Cottesloe, J.M. Drummond, T. Robertson and PC Anderson of Scotch College. Their common interests were a desire to play golf



and to construct their own links. One, Anderson, thought wistfully of his native Scottish links, of his succession of triumphs that had carried him to the very pinnacle of golf as British Amateur Champion. What a contrast between Scotland and this almost inhospitable Australian coastline. Yet, beneath the drab scrub and sand hills of Cottesloe, Anderson could see the possibilities of first-class greens, tees and fairways. It was worth a try. A few nights later, on the 11th of June 1908, before a log fire in the local Albion Hotel Commercial Room, sixteen men met and agreed to form the Cottesloe Golf Club.^{12 13}

This was the origin of the Cottesloe Golf Club in 1908 and Anderson, along with N.C. Fowlie designed the course, aptly named and still known as 'Sea View'. The opening of the nine-hole course by the State Governor on 11th September 1909 was only fifteen months after the initial committee meeting. A year or so before, Anderson laid out the first nine holes of the Royal Fremantle course, a few miles south from Perth.

In the first two years Anderson won major events at the Sea View course, was appointed Captain in 1912 and one of the Club's delegates to the Western Australian Golf Association in 1913. Fowlie set the initial course record, bettered by Anderson in 1913 (77) and again in 1914 (75). Fowlie was State Amateur Champion in 1914. Anderson won the Club Championship twice (1917, 1919) when his handicap was +4 and his age almost 50.

It is recounted that two Scotch College students, R.D. Forbes and K.A. Barker were invited by their illustrious headmaster to play a round of golf with him. Feeling very pleased with themselves after the completion of their game, one of the students on returning to the Clubhouse said 'Sir, would you care for a drink?' Anderson said, 'Yes young man, I should like a sherry thank you', whereupon the student dug deep into his pocket and produced a ten-shilling note which he laid on the counter. The change however, was picked up and pocketed by Anderson, a costly but subtle reprimand for the young players. Forbes would later win the Club Championship ten times between 1921 and 1938.¹⁴

Another story told of PC Anderson arose from the activities of a few boys from Scotch who developed a practice of trespassing on the course on Saturday mornings. When the chairman of Greens Committee asked 'the Boss' to exercise more control over his pupils, he received the reply: 'I look after the little beggars five days a week - someone else can worry about them in the weekend'.

PC Anderson won the last of his four Club trophy events in 1928 at the age of 57. He was a committee member from the Club's founding in 1908 until 1918 - in 1915 he was appointed Vice President, a position he held for 40 years until his death in 1955. He was appointed the Club's first life member in 1936.¹⁵ Cottesloe GC opened a new course at Swanbourne in 1931, near Scotch College, on seaside dunes/links land with few trees, five kilometres from Sea View. Anderson appears to have played no official part in the move. Although the Cottesloe GC history records that he 'continued to make a valuable contribution to the establishment of the present course', his name does not appear in any of the records of the committee who created that course. Perhaps the designers Rees and Stevenson consulted him informally, perhaps even regularly. Given their inexperience in golf course design, it would seem feasible for them to consult the club's 'grand old man' who had

designed a number of well-known courses. However, the original Swanbourne course would appear to have been largely or even solely the creation of Rees and Stevenson.¹⁶

There was evident dissatisfaction with this original design because the club engaged Alex Russell only a few years later (1934), to redesign the course completely. Russell's routing, totally different from the original, embodied the then traditional single loop of eighteen holes – nine holes out and nine holes back, like so many famous courses, such as St Andrews. This Russell routing has largely survived today and surely it would have been more to Anderson's liking. The Sea View course is still in play, bare of trees, on ground that slopes down to the sea.

PC Anderson's brother, Mark returned to Albany Western Australia around 1913. He stayed there, apparently, for the remainder of his life, was Albany Golf Club President in 1922-23 and father of Bill and Jean who were dominant Albany golfers and golf club administrators of the next generation. It is not known from club records whether Mark won any Albany Club Championships (which would seem likely) but he quite obviously became the 'grand old man' of the Albany GC. Presumably the Anderson brotherhood started the long close relationship between the Albany and Cottesloe golf clubs which, if not as strong today as once it was, still involves annual club visits.

The extension of Albany GC from nine to eighteen holes, planned in the '30s but executed in the '50s, was apparently designed by another Cottesloe Anderson – David, CGC's professional in the 1920s. The Albany GC history records that Mark was 'an eccentric soul who preferred to putt with a five iron'. Tim Catling also tells the following story about his father, Tom, when aged about fifteen, who played with Mark Anderson:

Old Mr Anderson was a dour Scot, like my father's father, given to playing golf in silence. Mr Anderson had two remarkable shots from very difficult lies, and each time Dad asked him how he did it and each time Mark explained, and apart from that did not speak at all. At the end of the round Dad thanked Mr Anderson very much and the reply was 'that's all right, you're a nice lad but you talk too much!'.¹⁷

After WWI, PC Anderson seems to have been largely absent from the formal CGC administration. However, he continued to play regularly and was a delegate to the WAGA. It is likely that his perpetual vice-presidency was a largely ceremonial father-figure role, a continuation of the 'grand old man', the legendary British Amateur Champion of long ago. As such, he gave the CGC a much increased status and aura of credibility. Club members really looked up to him with awe and respect as a figure of considerable stature. Of course, this was assisted by so many of his Scotch College pupils and masters becoming members of the club. There is a huge Scotch old boy contribution to the club to this day. *CGC's History 1893-1983* was compiled by Geoff Newman, a Scotch pupil who later taught under PC Anderson and eventually became the school's Deputy Headmaster.

Anderson was headmaster of Scotch for 41 years, retiring in 1945. During this period annual enrolments rose from 59 to 410; more than 3,000 boys passed through Scotch in his time. The first decade of his regime was marked by the provision of science laboratories, a cadet corps, sports grounds and a boatshed. By 1914 Scotch was established as one of the four leading independent boys' schools in Western Australia, and for the next 30 years Anderson was doyen among the Protestant headmasters, setting an educational model whose influence extended well beyond his own college. He was a masterful administrator, careful in times of financial stringency but insistent on bold planning whenever opportunity permitted. Impressively built and inclined to be set in his opinions, he earned the nickname 'Boss', but was respected for his scrupulous fair-mindedness and capacity for hard work.

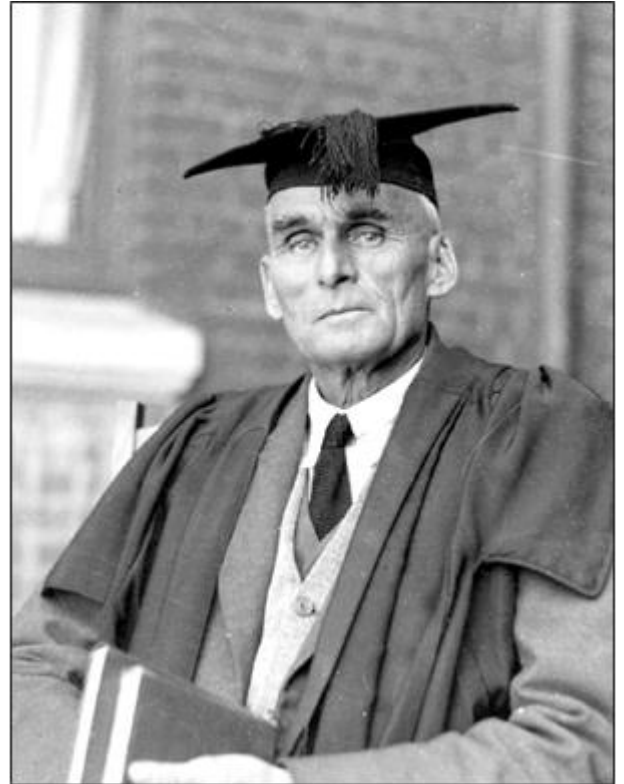
Anderson as Dominie

Legends generated around him, such as the yarn that he once caned the entire school in an attempt to put down smoking. He was awarded the CBE in 1947.¹⁸

Peter Anderson's great passions for education and golf were played out in three distant arenas – St Andrews in Scotland, and Geelong and Perth in east- and west Australia. Not only was Peter Anderson's passion for each at a high level but his persistence and determination through difficult times of world wars and the Great Depression were a significant testimony to his character, as was the quality of his golf.

The history of golf in Australia covers how the game was transplanted to Australia and the development of golf once here. Peter Anderson stands tall in both these dimensions of our history. The heritage of golf he brought to Australia, in how he played the game, the simple set of clubs he used and his understanding of the game and the course on which it is played, came from the foundation of golf, at the Old Course, St Andrews.

When we think of people like Peter Corsar Anderson, we recognise and respect those who were the founders and developers of golf in this country, on whose shoulders were the burdens of building courses and clubs and the standards of play, and whose passion was encouraging young golfers to play the game well, in its true spirit. These are the shoulders on which we modern Australian golfers stand. Such is the history of golf in Australia.



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Endnotes

- ¹ *The History of the Geelong Golf Club* by **Gordon Long BA, Dip Ed** (Hawthorn Press 1967)
- ² In *The History of the Geelong Golf Club*, quoting *Golf World* 1957 taken from the *St Andrews Citizen*
- ³ *Geelong Grammarians 1855-1913* by **Justin J Corfield** and **Michael Collins Persse** (1996) page 711
- ⁴ Anderson was from St Andrews but he won the British (not world) championship at Prestwick.
- ⁵ From a *60 Years on* memoir in 1955 by **Noel Learmonth** (1880-1970) GGS: 1895-98
- ⁶ *The Geelong Grammar School Quarterly* July 1897
- ⁷ *Geelong Grammarians 1855-1913* by **Justin J Corfield** and **Michael Collins Persse** (1996) page 711
- ⁸ Information accompanying AGU Museum item; Melbourne GC became Royal Melbourne GC in 1895
- ⁹ *Building a Tradition – A History of Scotch College Perth 1897-1996* by **Jenny Gregory** (UWA Press 1996)
- ¹⁰ Obituary by **Professor Geoffrey C Bolton** quoting *Three Schoolmasters* Melbourne Studies in Education 1976, **S Murray-Smith Ed.**
- ¹¹ *Building a Tradition – A History of Scotch College Perth 1897-1996* by **Jenny Gregory** (UWA 1996)
- ¹² From *The History of Cottesloe Golf Club 1908-1983* compiled and edited by **GH Newman**
- ¹³ Anderson was one of those who joined the club that night.
- ¹⁴ From *The History of Cottesloe Golf Club 1908-1983*
- ¹⁵ *ibid*
- ¹⁶ *ibid*
- ¹⁷ Albany Golf Club history book, quoted by Graham McEachran
- ¹⁸ Obituary by Professor Geoffrey C Bolton

The Carnegie Clark Story

Carnegie Clark is a standout in Australian golf.

Aged 20 in 1902, he left a good job, his family and golfing mates in Carnoustie, on the east coast of Scotland, part of golf's heartland, to sail to a far country, as Scottish people do. Clark was trained by Robert Simpson who had a very good reputation – he revolutionised club making in Carnoustie and was a master of his craft. Clark also became a good master; apprentices out of his workshop had a good reputation as club makers. Victor East spent about 12 months in partnership with Clark and honed his club making skills. Simpson also trained Carnegie's brother Robert and Jack Patterson who spent years in Clark's Rose Bay workshop before heading to Melbourne.

Carnegie wanted adventure and opportunity and thankfully, he chose Australia rather than America, which was closer. It helped that he had a job to go to, at Holdsworth & Macpherson at 252 George Street, a beautiful building that now has a glamorous past. H&M was a general store with a fledgling golf department and Carnegie was to be its professional. He was actually a club maker, but at this distance from home, where people knew the difference, who here would know?

He proved himself in this position, which he held for two years.

As well as working in the George Street store, he designed six golf courses and was the visiting professional at nine other clubs. While H&M's golf department might not have flourished, Carnegie must have caught the attention of some of its more influential customers. In 1904, The Royal Sydney Golf Club at Rose Bay, one of the two major founding clubs of golf in NSW, appointed him their professional. To be accepted at Royal Sydney, one had to be acceptable to the elite of Sydney's society. Although some golf professionals were not well regarded then, Carnegie Clark was at Royal Sydney for 27 years.



NEW GOLF CLUBS.

Our professional **CARNEGIE CLARK**, who has had a long experience in Club-making, has been experimenting with **AUSTRALIAN WOODS**, some of which he has found eminently suited for **CLUB HEADS**.
We are prepared to make up Clubs to order from these woods and

INVITE GOLFERS TO INSPECT
the samples now on view as made by
CARNEGIE CLARK.

AMERICAN HASKELL BALLS.
New Shipment Just Arrived,
32s per doz.

WIZARD BALLS.
Another Shipment arriving in fortnight.
Advise Golfers to book to arrive, 33s per doz.

Holdsworth, Macpherson, & Co.,
252 GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

He had a lot of flexibility in his position at the RSGC because in addition to his responsibilities to the club, he set up a club making business, employing four or five men. They sold clubs to Holdsworth and Macpherson. In 1903, Carnegie's good friend from Carnoustie, Dan Soutar had arrived in Australia and started at H&M as a carpenter. He was an excellent golfer, won many amateur tournaments and turned professional in 1905. In partnership with Clark, he assisted in the club-making business and together they laid out what is regarded as the original course at Royal Sydney. The next year they designed the Manly and Dobroyd courses and in the next five years, Carnegie continued his 'outside activities'. Being busy in these four activities did not stop Carnegie Clark from winning major championships, like the Australian Open in 1906, 1910 and 1911. He came third in 1905, 1907 and 1909. Dan Soutar also won it, in 1905, beating the defending champion, Hon. Michael Scott by 10 shots. In 1907, Dan finished second, 8 shots behind Scott, who should have been disqualified, having played outside the tee markers on the second

day. But the Royal Melbourne GC ignored advice from St Andrews and awarded the trophy to Scott, an amateur and a gentleman and a RMGC member!

Carnegie Clark was a great teacher of golf, believing:

Golf can be made the simplest game in the world. I do not agree that the average golfer needs to practice all the time to play a reasonable game. Once his swing is grooved, he will always be able to play a fairly good game. The old adage 'keep your eye on the ball' has flaws. I told my pupils to concentrate on the position of their chin.

The 1911 and the Australian Open was at Royal Sydney and Carnegie Clark won it. A few days later, the professionals played for the 'Professionals purse'; an opportunity to talk in Carnegie Clark's workshop (in the backyard of his house) about the limited facilities the club provided for them at the Championship. Dissatisfied, they wrote to the club. The club brushed the letter aside; it represented a minority opinion they replied, and the professionals only wanted to drink alcoholic beverages at the members' bar. The professionals were incensed and fifteen of them, including Carnegie Clark, perhaps at the risk of his position, signed a rebuttal.

Confronted by the club's attitude as part of a widespread practice, they formed their national Association, with Dan Soutar elected President, Victor East Secretary and Carnegie Clark Treasurer. These three were the Committee of the PGA-NSW.

The following year was also a good one for Carnegie Clark – his brothers Robert (aged 20) and Walter (aged 18) came to Australia and started as his apprentices at Royal Sydney. Two years later however, the Great War started and together in mid 1915, Walter and Robert enlisted in the Army. Tragically, Robert was killed in action in Belgium in 1917. Walter was wounded in the hand and was also gassed. His health was never robust after the War, although he never mentioned it.



Walter ('Watty') returned to work as assistant professional at Royal Sydney for three years, then in 1922 was appointed the professional at Killara GC. He played Carnegie in 1924 for the first big money tournament, the *Sun* £500. He led 2-up after the first round of the 36-hole final, and was 1-up after 27 holes. They were square after 36 holes and on the 37th; Walter tried to chip in with his Niblick but knocked Carnegie's ball into the hole, ceding him the match.

Walter stayed at Killara almost thirty years, until his eyesight had practically failed, and to the members' great regret, this forced him to resign. He would still go to the practice tee and while he could not see the flight of the ball, he could tell from the swing of the golfer whether the shot was a good one or not. Killara GC remembers Walter Clark for his shy, unassuming and pleasant manner, his Scotch burr which he never lost and his intense loyalty to the Club and its members.

Carnegie's sons started their own careers in golf.

Hastings Carnegie Clark was born in 1908. His first job was as an apprentice to his father at RSGC and he spent a year forging irons at the Slazenger's factory. But he wanted to be a professional golfer and in the early 1930s he was the visiting professional at a number of N.S.W. South Coast and Southern Highlands courses. After a year at Mittagong Municipal course (1933), the professional's position at the private Bowral Golf Club became available and he was appointed. His almost fifty years of 'honourable service' at Bowral was interrupted only by War service. He retired in 1982 and was awarded life membership of the club but died only a few years later, aged

73.

Carnegie Fullarton Clark, born in 1910 was most likely apprenticed to his father at the golf club and the clubmaking factory. He preferred to be a clubmaker and remained in that business for of all his adult working life (1933-80).

Keith Angus Clark followed the pattern his father set for his elder brothers, apprenticeship at the club, learn the game well and a period in the factory. By 1931, he was Carnegie's assistant at Avondale and after three years he moved to Goulburn. Another three years passed and he moved to Melbourne to work in the Hartley's store and three years later he was professional at the Ballarat GC. This cycle repeated and about the end of WWII Keith was back at Avondale, and he asked Edgar Oakman to be his apprentice. Edgar relates:

'Keith was looking for an apprentice at Avondale Golf Club because he couldn't be there all the time. It was wonderful that I could get a job in something that I was interested in. Keith was a great boss, and he taught me a great deal.

They had a golf factory at Rose Bay, making some of the best golf clubs In Australia. Keith gave me a job there and I stayed 7 years although I really wanted to be a professional golfer. Six professionals worked at the bench and they made everything by hand. So they created a good impression with Australian golfers because they made some of the better golf clubs, and Keith had to resign from Avondale and spend a great deal more time at the Rose Bay factory'.

Carnegie Clark clubs became the benchmark for Australian golfers. The clubs looked good and they were reliable. An advertisement appeared in *GOLF IN AUSTRALIA* in October 1950. Note the personal guarantee:

'Carnegie Clark clubs are personally tested by myself and carry my warranty against all breakages in fair use'.

An era ended in 1959 when Carnegie died in February and Walter in June. It was left to Carnegie's sons to carry the banner.

The Carnegie Golf Company in the 1980s as reported in *Australian Golf Digest*:

The set of old fashioned golf clubs sit in the corner of the Carnegie Clark showroom, a nostalgic link with the company's past. Surrounding these antiques are the glinting, stylish modern clubs of the 1980s, that have leap-frogged Carnegie Clark to a 20% share of the Australian market.

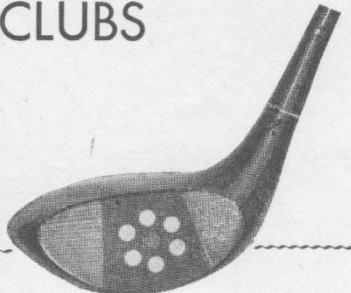
Keith and Carnegie took over the club-making business until May 1980 but the company had run down over the years. At that point, Carnegie Senior's grandson, Peter Clark joined forces with an accountant, Norman Miller, to take over the company, which they moved from Rose bay to premises at Botany. What followed is a remarkable success story, with the company doubling its sales output in three successive years – an eight times increase!

Peter Clark and Norman Miller, both 36 years of age, are members of The Lakes GC in Sydney. Miller, an accountant and with management course background and Clark, an expert in manufacturing, were a perfect team. The third partner is Bob Prasser, a marketing whiz and a recent signing to the company is Bob Ball, a foreman from Slazenger's and a craftsman with superbly creative ideas. He completed the perfect mix. Today, the 13-man team Carnegie Clark manufacturing turns out 2,000 clubs a week, using Australian and imported materials.

Carnegie Clark

Built for a Purpose

CLUBS



**Ask Your Professional
or Store for These
Clubs**

- Carnegie Clark woods in matched sets of four or singly . . . **No. 8** for Flat Swing, **No. 12** for Upright Swing. Clubs specially weighted and balanced for ladies.
- Carnegie Clark irons in "**Pinsplitter**" (Twin Flange) and "**Maxwell**" (Single Flange) models with genuine Hand Forged Heads and Tru-Temper Shafts.
- Carnegie Clark clubs are manufactured in my factory, are personally tested by myself and carry my warranty against all breakages incurred in fair use.

GENUINE PERSIMMON
USED IN ALL WOODS

They are able to tailor-make clubs in 48 hours – with no extra charge. As Norman Miller puts it: “There’s a lot of equipment on the market today that is terribly over-priced. We’re offering products comparable to the higher priced articles”. The company has full-time representatives in NSW and Queensland and agents in other States. Exports continue to gain momentum. Today it is all go, with such brands as Condor mark III, New Era, Signature and Pulsar – clubs with new concepts. But the wave of overseas competition in research, development and marketing was building.

CONCLUSION – perspectives on intergeneration history:

Carnegie Clark was a major figure among Australia’s professional golfers. He is one of the game’s forbears or ‘grandparents’.

Carnegie’s hickory shafted Mashie is the great-great grandfather of the modern 5 iron.

Among the amateurs were other major figures – the founders of clubs, the champion players and the many club members – they are the clubs’ forbears.

In the Hawkesbury region of Sydney and in the ‘Macarthur Town’ of Windsor, the Paine family was prominent in the town’s golf club’s early days. John Jackson Paine opened the course in Gosper’s paddock they played in May, 1905 (pictured here). His wife Marion hit the first ball and the next year was elected President of the club. Each year in May, the current club celebrates the foundation club’s 1905 beginning with the JJ Paine Trophy Event.



The Julian Reynolds Story

About the Julian Reynolds Trophy (pictured right)

Julian Reynolds was a Windsor junior member from 1996 and the club's Assistant Professional from 2005. Julian was an outstanding left handed golfer who won many events, was Windsor Club Champion and the course record holder. He died aged 28 on 13 August 2014. The trophy is a MacGregor Toney Penna 3 wood from Julian's private collection. From 2014 it is awarded to the best scratch score in the club's Southpaw Cup event, as a trophy Julian would have won.

About the Southpaw Cup

This Southpaw Cup was inaugurated at Windsor Country Golf Club in 1990 and the trophy is awarded to the player with the best net score. In 25 years only two members have won this Cup more than once, Andrew Skillen in 2009 and 2013 and Julian Reynolds four times, in 1997 (aged 11), 2000, 2003 and 2004.

In May 2001 Vic Ommundson, a stalwart lefty member hit a great drive from the first tee and as it sailed into the distance he had a fatal heart attack. The cup was renamed the Vic Ommundson Southpaw Cup to celebrate Vic's life; his mates planted a tree near the first tee.

Julian Reynolds at WCGC

Julian joined Windsor in 1996 aged 10 on the Club's condition his father Greg played with him. They started playing on Saturdays with members like Bob Lloyd. Julian settled into Windsor very well. He was outstanding: Junior of the Year in 2001 when he won the Bob Davidson trophy and the Foundation Cup, played A Grade Pennants from 2003, won the Club Championship in 2002, 2003 and 2004 and became the club's Trainee Professional in 2005.

MacGregor 3-wood Trophy Club

This club came from the collection of PGA Life member Tom Moore and given to Julian in 2006 by a WCGC member. It is a MacGregor Toney Penna persimmon *Classic Club*, made in 1957 when most of the best U.S. professionals used these clubs. Greg Reynolds donated this 3-wood to the Windsor Club after Julian died.



The



Julian Reynolds – his earliest days at golf

Julian was born on the 27th February 1986 and before his 4th birthday his father Greg bought an old 7 iron and cut it down for him. He enjoyed hitting balls in the yard at home. When the Reynolds family went on holidays to the north coast, Julian took his 7 iron with him. On a rainy day everyone was inside keeping dry ... except Julian! Where was he? Eventually they found him on the beach with his 7 iron. He had found a poly cup which he pressed it into the wet sand was chipping to see how close he could get, at age 5!

When Julian was 8 Greg bought him a junior set and they played at Springwood GC very early on Sundays with a mate of Greg's. If it was dark or cold or raining, Greg would be slow to leave his bed. Julian would wake early and bounce on Greg's bed saying, C'mon Dad, let's go to golf!

With Julian starting to grow and the junior set too small, Greg bought a s/h set of ladies' clubs. He wanted a course closer to home and made some enquiries. Windsor was one of only five clubs that allowed juniors to play as young as 10. Special conditions applied and they suited Greg – he had to play with his son and be responsible for his conduct on the course and respect for the Rules. It was just what Greg wanted. Regular Saturday golf was something they both looked forward to – it was as though this was where they belonged.

Julian is ready for golf with his ladies' clubs (image above right), the set he used in 1997 to win his first Southpaw Cup with a net 68, his handicap then between 15 and 18. Julian played in the Encourage Shield events for two years representing Windsor against other clubs in the Nepean and Hawkesbury districts. Then he was old enough for Junior Pennants which he played until he was 18. He won the Southpaw Cup again in 2000 with net 74.

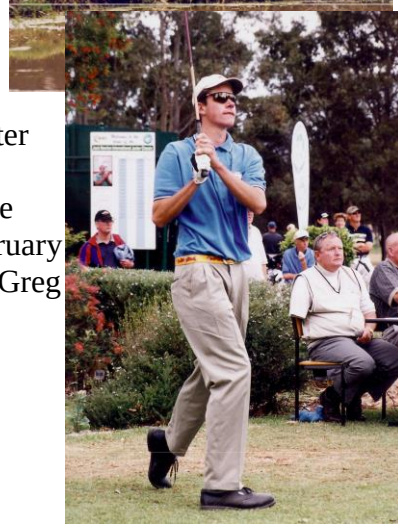


The Jack Newton Junior Golf Foundation (JNJGF)

Soon after joining Windsor GC, Julian also joined the JNJGF. This meant that his weekends were entirely devoted to sport. On Saturday morning he played cricket (summer) or Aussie Rules (winter) and golf at Windsor in the afternoon. Sunday was for Junior golf and often this involved travel to distant city clubs or country N.S.W. Julian enjoyed playing against other juniors of similar age and playing the many different golf courses. In 1997 at age 11 he finished 5th in the State 12 years Championship. In 1998 he won the title at Liverpool by 21 shots! In 1999 he defended the title at Belmont, winning the State 13 years Championship by 3 shots. He demoralised his opponents on the last day when he eagled the long 10th hole (par 5, dog-leg left) and birdied the 11th (328m) to go 3 shots clear. These wins gave him great confidence.

In the next few years he won several age titles at JNJGF major events like the Shell Week of Golf, Jack Newton International at Cessnock (1998 image left) and Greg Norman Junior Masters in Queensland. His father knew Julian needed better coaching than his and chose Peter Knight to guide him.

Julian played for the NSW-JNJGF team against the QLD.-Greg Norman Foundation team at NSW-GC in February 2000. The image (below) is of his drive from the 14th tee. Greg



caddied for him and for all his tournaments until he was 17. Julian also won his age group (u16) at the Brett Ogle Junior Masters at Goulburn and was the overall winner as well. Aged 15, his height reached 2m and he wore size 15 shoes.

In the Central Tablelands Junior Masters held at Bathurst in April 2002 Julian led the boys 16 yrs division after day one but was narrowly overtaken. He then played in the Jack Newton International at The Oaks Golf Club in Cessnock, Jack watching intently (image right).

Late in 2002 Julian tied with top state junior Nick Flanagan in the Monash Junior Masters. Julian won the play-off with a birdie at the first extra hole. He was named the 2002 Nepean District Junior Sports Champion.

The NSW Golf Association Junior Ranks

In 2001 the NSWGA recognised Julian's talent and selected him in the State Development Squad which Peter Knight coached. He qualified to play in the Australian Junior Championships at the Grange GC in Adelaide in March-April 2002. The NSW Junior Boys Championship for 2002 was at St Michael's and Julian finished equal second (75, 75, 70 and 70). At a presentation night in February 2003, he was awarded 3rd place in the NSW Junior Vardon Trophy for 2002.

Julian was selected for the NSW State Team to play in the Australian Junior Championships in Tasmania. In 2003 Julian continued to impress, finishing equal 7th at the Australian Junior Championships at the Mowbray Golf Club in Tasmania in April. Because of rain delays the championship was shortened to 54 holes and Julian shot a respectable 218. The winner was Queensland player, Tom Davis with an 8-under 205. In the Wilson Junior Interstate Teams Matches played the next week, Julian won all 7 of his matches to help NSW to a 6/29 win. He travelled as half of the NSW Team to contest the Victorian Junior Championship. The Team won and Julian was second individually with a 72-hole score of 5 under.

The NSWGA Senior Ranks

Julian also played in senior events, like the NSW Medal over 36 holes at the Lake Gungahlin and Yowani courses in Canberra in April 2002. Against the best amateurs in the State he made the top 32 but lost in the knockout matchplay. In the 2003 NSW Medal the field included seasoned international amateurs and Julian finished 4th. This world-recognised 72-hole event is played as one round each at the St Michaels and Bonnie Doon courses on the first two days, after which the leading players tackle 36 holes at St Michaels on the final day. Julian had a four round total of 277, eight under for the tournament. He also won through to the quarter finals in the NSW Matchplay Championships at The Lakes but was beaten by the eventual winner, leading State player Robert Payne.

Julian's average score per round in NSW open events for 2003 (aged 17) was 71.39 – a fantastic result for a season's average. It won him 9th place in the Senior Vardon among the State's top amateurs and as the best junior, the State Junior Vardon Trophy as well.

Schoolboy Matchplay champion 2002

Playing at the Gosford and Toukley courses Julian won the NSW Schoolboys Matchplay Championship, defeating Mitch Brown from Bankstown in the final. Julian was chosen for the NSW State Schoolboys team to contest the Australian Schoolboys Championships in Canberra in September. Julian was 3rd in the individual competition and was in the winning NSW Team, being unbeaten in matchplay.

Joining the Lefties

The National Association of Left Handed Golfers (NALG) made Julian very welcome. The NALG senior golfers, including Doug Crosbie and Peter Read looked after him. He won their 2001 National championship played over three days at Albury.

In 2002 at The Links GC Cairns, a crowd gathered to watch him drive off the first. It was a magnificent strike of the ball, flying true for 350m. The only problem was that the last 50m was OOB! He played another ball, 3 off the tee, and scored in the low 60s for the round. There was a great celebration when he had finished – 6 or more ahead of the second player and a new course record. But in the excitement he forgot to sign his card and was disqualified. Despite the disqualification he was allowed to play the last two rounds and finished 5 strokes ahead of the second player, but of course his ‘win’ couldn’t be recognised. His second national NALG title was in 2003 in Western Australia at Royal Perth and Burswood when he won by an amazing 23 shots! The third in 2004 was hosted by Victoria at Yarrowonga.

The Lefties senior players, pleased to see one of their juniors doing very well wanted his golfing career to develop. He was offered easy entry into a top Group 1 club but Julian, very loyal to Windsor, declined. ‘Windsor has been very good to me’, he said, ‘I won’t be leaving them’.

Seriously Good Club Golf at Windsor

2001 was a big one for Julian. He and Adam Kelleher were runners-up in the club’s Men’s Foursomes (152) and Julian won the Bob Davidson Matchplay event (6 & 5) and the Foundation Cup (69) earning him the Junior of the Year award. 2002 was even better. He won both the Junior and Men’s Championship (295) and with Adam won the Men’s Foursomes (148). Julian was a member of Windsor’s Major Pennants team and Captain of the Junior Pennants team. He was the club’s Junior of the Year again.

2003 was a very good year Julian, having now reached the age of 17. He was selected in Windsor’s A Grade Pennants team. Later in the year he won both the Junior and Men’s Championship with a score of 282 which was a record. His winning margin of 24 strokes must also been a record in the State, not just Windsor. His final round of the Championship won him another Southpaw Cup (70). In 2003 Julian was again Captain of the Junior Pennants team. One person who noticed Julian’s exceptional performances with interest was the club’s new professional, Wayne Kesby. A fourth year of championship wins was waiting for Julian in 2004. No longer a junior, he won the Men’s singles with 279 beating Luke Gorel. This final round of the Championship was also his round for the Southpaw cup, which he won with 71.

Julian Reynolds – a Promising Professional Trainee

By this time Julian and Wayne had struck up a good friendship and they discussed the possibility of Julian becoming a trainee professional. So in early 2005, Julian took those first steps to a different career in golf, at Windsor of course.

The Futures Champion 2005

As an assistant professional, Julian capped off a wonderful first year when he won the Australian Trainee Championships at the Sandhurst course in Victoria. Julian had rounds of 77, 68, 73 and 72. Undeterred by a poor round, Julian fought back to win by a shot and pick up a nice-sized cheque. He also won a place in the 2006 World Trainee Championships held in the USA. During the year Julian won seven trainee pro tournaments to lead the 2005 NSW Order of Merit, as well as being awarded NSW Rookie of the Year.

Julian travelled to the USA in November 2006 and competed in the TaylorMade-Adidas PGA Assistant Professional Championship at the PGA’s Ryder course in Florida. While in the U.S., Julian visited the Augusta National Golf Course and the Ping factory in Phoenix.

The Futures Champion 2006

At the end of his second year as a trainee Julian won the PGA Futures Championship for the second successive year at the Sandhurst Golf Club in Victoria with a four round score of 286. Julian was equal leader after three rounds but his final round saw him lose two shots for a penalty on the

fourth hole. He fought back to finish level par for the day and two under par for the 72 hole championship. Rewards for his win include over \$8000 in prize money, entry into next year's U.S. Assistants' Championship and various trips within America.

In winning the 2006 championship Julian created a record by being the only player in its 28 year history to win in consecutive years. The Hawkesbury Gazette of 20 December carried a feature back-page article of Julian's championship victory. He was the 2006 Hawkesbury Sportsman of the Year. A photo shoot at Windsor included these Hawkesbury Gazette images.



Julian Becomes a Club Professional

With his three years training completed, Julian left Windsor and after a few jobs in golf over two years, was appointed the professional at Duntryleague at Orange. His long, straight driving became legendary there and he hit to places on the course where no one had been before.

After eighteen months at Duntryleague, Julian was appointed the teaching professional at Bonville near Coffs Harbour, which some say is a look-alike course to Augusta National. Julian had a talent for teaching and was very keen on improving juniors' play. He had been taught by the best from the age of 12 and wanted to pass it on to others.

Julian played in the 2008 PGA Championship in Coolum. Sadly he missed the cut but he more than made up for it by meeting Dani who lived in Coolum. Romance blossomed and Dani turned out to be the only prize he would take away from Coolum.

This story is about Julian's golf at Windsor and we leave for others to write about his experiences at Bonville and Duntryleague. The focus is on his golf and we only touch lightly on Julian's serious ill-health. We wish there had been a happier reason for him to return to Windsor.

Beyond golf ...

Julian and Dani became a couple and in 2010 Tiger was born, named after – you guessed it – Tiger Woods. Three years later he had a brother, Rocky. Julian regarded his family as another great love in his life and he was very happy.

There was concern that constant pain in his leg indicated a more serious condition. This was eventually diagnosed as an aggressive cancer and in early 2014 Julian was given about six months to live. He returned to Windsor, had surgery to fit a massive titanium prosthesis from his mid thigh to mid shin. Just two days before this operation in February, Julian played golf with his father Greg and brother Dylan. They laughed their way around the Windsor course and Julian shot an amazing six under par 65. It was the last time he ever walked a round of golf.

A wonderful charity day at Windsor in April provided high level financial support for Julian, Dani and the children. But there was no respite from the disease and Julian died peacefully on Wednesday 13th August 2014. He was 28 years young.

About the Julian Reynolds Trophy Club

The MacGregor/Toney Penna Eye-O-Matic Persimmon 3 Wood P83KW

This 3 wood (made in 1957) is an easy-play model for the hitter and swinger alike. Its extraordinary feel comes from the correct distribution of weight between head, shaft and grip. Groomed for performance, the hand-selected persimmon heads are finished in a highly polished rich mahogany stain with Super Eye-O-Matic face, red with white insert. The shaft on this club has been changed from the original True Temper Tourney C, a medium-stiff pattern preferred by most tournament players, with rigidity in the upper portion but just the right amount of “kick” at the tip. Instead, the club has a Dynamic Gold Standard S400 which uses Variable Wall



Technology and a tour-proven step pattern to provide exceptional performance for serious golfers. This high-flex, tour-weight shaft is designed for skilled players seeking a low, penetrating ball flight for optimum control and accuracy.

The Eye-O-Matic face, which Toney Penna invented, is a two-colour fibre insert that pointed to the club's sweet spot. The four-way roll face helped the average golfer to hit the ball better.

Jack Nicklaus can't forget the sweet sound of persimmon. For years whenever he opened a golf course, he hit his ceremonial tee shot with a persimmon driver, autographed the club's crown and had it mounted in the clubhouse. This gesture showed his sentimental side for when woods were made of wood and the expression “hitting it on the screws” meant something. It harkened back to Jack's days as MacGregor's premier player when he

underscored the company's slogan, “The greatest name in golf.”

The MacGregor Golf Company

MacGregor Golf began making clubs in 1897 in Dayton, Ohio, when Edward Canby, co-owner of the Dayton Shoe Last Company saw an opportunity to move from wooden shoe lasts to crafting wooden golf club heads and hickory shafts. Over the years MacGregor pioneered many of the advances in golf equipment. MacGregor's prowess as a maker of forged blades and the proper technique for grinding irons was passed down from one generation of its heralded craftsmen to the next. Starting as a round billet of soft carbon steel, a raw forged iron head went through nearly 50 stages of sculpting before it was crowned with the MacGregor stamp. MacGregor had the most-played irons and woods on the professional circuit for decades.

Toney G. Penna (1908 –1995) was an Italian-American professional golfer who won four events on the PGA Tour between 1937 and 1947. Working as a club designer for MacGregor, he introduced new lines of golf clubs and was the holder of four patents for golf clubs. Many of these clubs are considered collectors' items. By the 1950s, Penna was MacGregor's chief designer and he recruited the greatest names in golf to play under the MacGregor banner.

Some of his innovations became industry standards. For instance, Penna's MT irons from 1950 were compact blades with an unusually wide top line that were shallow from top to bottom.



Penna lowered the centre of gravity and put 1 degree less loft on each club, predating by some 30 years what would become common practice.

The MacGregor Golf Professionals

In addition to club design, MacGregor's success was based on the professional golfers they signed up to play their clubs. In the 1975 Masters the last four players on the course – Nicklaus, Johnny Miller, Tom Weiskopf and Tom Watson – all carried the Kelly green-and-white MacGregor staff bag. So did Ben Crenshaw, David Graham and later Curtis Strange. “Forget about my era,” says Weiskopf, who signed with the company in 1964 for \$1,500. “Think about the era before us. To be part of that tradition meant you were special.”

The tradition descended from Tommy Armour, The Silver Scot, the biggest MacGregor name in the period 1925-1935. MacGregor signed the great trio of Jimmy Demaret, Byron Nelson and Ben Hogan for a combined \$5,000 arguably the best bargain in golf history. Demaret joined at the 1937 U.S. Open. Nelson agreed to a handshake deal in June 1939, grabbed a new set of MacGregors off the rack in Tommy Armour's pro shop and two weeks later won the U.S. Open. Byron Nelson used MacGregor clubs to win 11 tournaments in a row in 1945. Hogan was the best investment of the three. His career started in 1937 but it wasn't until after WWII that he developed, winning 13 times in 1946 and 11 times in 1948. Hogan miraculously recovered from a horrendous car accident in 1949 and won the 1950 US Open. In 1953 he won the US Open, the Masters and the British Open, the first professional golfer to win these three in a single season.

MacGregors best ever move was signing Jack Nicklaus for \$100,000 in 1963. Nicklaus ended up owning the company. Penna left MacGregors in 1964 and clubmaker Jack Wullkotte, famous since 1947 and Nicklaus's personal clubmaker and repairman from 1963, left in 1967. With Ping, TaylorMade and Callaway emerging, the Macgregor name lost its premier position in golf.

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The Who's Who of Golf by Peter Alliss (Rigby 1983)

Greg Reynolds and Barry Leithhead compiled this booklet as provenance for the Julian Reynolds Trophy, first awarded in 2014 for the best scratch score in the Vic Ommundson Southpaw Cup.