



Issue Number 16

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**The Official Newsletter of the Golf Society of Australia**  
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**Life Association of Scotland Calendar 1915 ...** Prestwick, The Himalaya Hole 1914 . A brilliant foursome of Harry Vardon, James Braid, J.H. Taylor and George Duncan, winners of seventeen Open Championships between them. Arran is in the background. Acknowledgement to The British Golf Collectors Society.



**The 2003 Doug Bachli Trophy at Victoria**

## From the President

**I**t is with pleasure that I present this report of the activities of the Society over the past year. In so doing I sincerely thank the Committee for their support and the members for their continued interest in all our activities.

The Long game is now being published regularly which gives the opportunity to better communicate with members, keeping you informed of coming activities, together with very interesting articles on the game's history. Roy Paterson as editor with John Lindsay and Michael Clayton assisting in an Editorial Committee role have increased the number of issues

*(Continued on page 2)*

(Continued from page 1)  
per year.

The Museum continues to be a major focus for the Society. Following the completion of the Moonah Links Clubhouse, a large display of museum items have been established in the main foyer area of the club house and hotel reception. There is considerable interest being shown with very complimentary comments about the display. The Museum at the A G U Headquarters in South Melbourne is continuing with space now available for added displays. Cataloguing of all museum items is now complete with over 800 items listed. Viv Beer is co-ordinating our Consultant Librarian, Moira Drew, who was assisted with the move to Moonah by Daryl Cox, Ross Baker, Glen Carboon and Hedley Ham.

The guidelines for membership have been revised and will appear in the 2004 handbook. An electronic format of the handbook is being considered. A revision of the Constitution is currently under review. Jean Gilbert is being assisted by Roy Paterson and Barry Donaldson in undertaking these tasks. The movement and history of club locations over the years are to be researched with the results to be consolidated into a concise report. Barry Donaldson, with the assistance of Dick Kirby and the VGA are carrying out this research.

The Hickory Day is popular and Members are encouraged to join in the fun of playing with the old traditional clubs. There have been four dinners this year which have had varying attendances, the highlight being the dinner at Royal Melbourne with an inspection of the new club house.

We thank Royal Melbourne, Kingston Heath, Yarra Yarra Peninsula and Victoria for use of their facilities. Thanks also the A G U for their continued support and assistance, with the Society's administration, particularly Colin Phillips, Alex McGillivray and Christine Freehan.

Dr Ken Shepherd, a Patron of the Society, regularly attends the committee meetings. We thank him for his continued support. John Lindsay, the Treasurer, is to be thanked for his continued contribution and management of our finances.

Our new Secretary, Ann Reynolds, is to be congratulated, having worked very diligently to ensure the smooth running of the committee activities and to keep the members informed.

My thanks is extended to Anne Court who has been of great assistance to me and we congratulate her on her life membership.

Finally, I wish you all a happy 2003.

**Keith H Wood AM** President ☺

## More Than a Caddie Can Bear

Around 1938, the R&A and USPGA agreed to limit the number of clubs carried by any one player to fourteen. Previously there was no limit on the number of clubs a golfer could carry and many players would take as many clubs as their bags would hold. The caddie might find himself lugging anything up to twenty odd clubs in a bag.

Indeed, now there were so many clubs that their identities were reduced to numbers, not names.

For the old-time golfers such excess seemed to reduce the player's need to develop his shot-making skills, and the R&A stated that "players were virtually buying shots," with the belief that good play depended on having an absurd number of clubs in their bags.

For professionals, there was a waning of the traditional feeling that each club had its own identity, hand-picked, each a valued friend. Allan Robertson, for example, had his own names for all his clubs: 'The Doctor,' 'The Frying Pan,' 'Sir Robert Peel,' etc., each with a specific task.

When the 1938 rule became widely known, more well-known professional golfers, including Henry Cotton declared the new rule "entirely unnecessary... golfers should be allowed to carry as many clubs as they want." They suggested that caddies "are well remunerated for their efforts."

One caddie in vigorous disagreement was Jock Hutchinson, who had his stamina well and truly tested by one enthusiastic golfer. His man's leather bag contained twenty clubs, two dozen golf balls, a pair of golf shoes, a waterproof suit, and an umbrella. After the game, wiping the sweat from his brow and pointing to his load, he said, "Eighteen holes, six miles and aw this for a twa and six tip, it's no a caddie he wants, but a cuddy [horse]!"

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# THE ORIGINS OF THE GAME OF GOLF (continued) by Ross Baker

An address to members of the Golf Society of Australia at Victoria Golf Club on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2003 Part Two

## THE EARLY CLEEK MAKERS.

**I**ron clubs were not popular to play a feather ball, as they tended to cut the ball very easily. However it became evident that a robust club was needed to extricate a ball from a hole or cart rut. The first people to make iron clubs were the village blacksmiths. No doubt under the watchful eye and with the guidance of the club maker. Can you imagine the first meeting?

The club maker who only plies his craft with wood, and the smithy covered with sweat and grime, and used to creating anything from a garden fork to a wagon tire with iron. Nonetheless the uniting of the two, created firstly a robust club head and later jobs for many smiths who became known as cleek makers.

With the introduction of the Gutta Percha ball in 1849, irons became far more popular and therefore more cleek makers began business. The cleek makers of this time were **Wilson and White**, both of St Andrews. Shortly after **F&A Carrick** of Musselburgh followed.

Wilson was known mainly for his cleeks, which have been described as a real work of art. His creek mark was a bent carpenter's nail stamped on the back and usually near the heel of the club.

Carrick also specialized in cleeks, but turned out high quality irons of all types. White is remembered for making good quality irons, bringing a refinement to the older coarser and clumsier clubs of the previous years.

## IMPACT OF THE GUTTA PERCHA BALL

The Gutta Percha Ball also had a significant effect on long nose woods. It was found that the long fine neck and sleek head did not stand up to the rigours of this hard ball. Subsequently wooden clubs started to be made with thicker necks, deeper faces and wider heads. Materials such as leather were often used to repair a cracked face.

By the 1880's transitional clubs (clubs that still had the scare /splice neck and look, but had more the stocky bulger look head) were being made. The late 1890's saw the advent of the socket joint for woods and the shape being described as a bulger.

## CLUB MAKERS

Some of the club making businesses of this time were

- Robert Forgan, St Andrews,
- Tom Morris, St Andrews
- D and W Auchterlonie, St Andrews
- D and A Anderson, St Andrews.
- Simpson of Carnoustie,

- Scott of Elie,
- Gibson of Kinghorn,
- Willie Park of North Berwick,
- Ben Sayers of North Berwick,
- George Gibson of Westward Ho and
- Cann and Taylor.

The major cleek makers were

- Gray of Prestwick,
- Condie and Tom Stewart of St Andrews,
- Nicoll of Leven
- Anderson of Anstruther.

**“Why golf is Art and Art is Golf we have not far to seek,  
So much depends upon the lie, so much upon the cleek.”**  
**Rudyard Kipling**

## 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

The 1900's saw the advent of the Haskell ball but also club makers were becoming adventurous with their designs, wood heads and /or the faces were being made out of aluminium and other materials. Irons such as Anti Shank, Spring Face, and putters such as the centre shaft Schenectady were becoming popular.

Who among these past club makers would have ever dreamt that their trade and skills would evolve into the billion dollar business of today?

One thing in all of this remains constant. The art of the club maker to build a mystique and mysterious quality into the golf clubs we love to use is as present today as it was before.

**Ross Baker ☺**

## Acknowledgements

Golf Antiques.- John and Mort Olman

A History of Golf- Robert Browning

Golf in the Making- Ian Henderson and David Stirk

A History of Golf in Britain- Various

## Results of Doug Bachli Eveny at Victoria GC

**Doug Bachli Trophy Winner Geoffrey Cupples (40pts)**

**Medal Winner Jean Gilbert (38pts0)**

## Editor's Notes

Members are invited to provide contributions to the editor.

Watch the next issue for the Activities calendar for 2004.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy, Healthy New Year to



## JAMES BRAID ..... One of the Triumvirate of Golf.

**B**orn in Earlsferry, Scotland, Braid is remembered as one of golf's original and great champions, course designers and forces for change.

Braid grew up in Fife - the birthplace of golf. Although his parents had no enthusiasm for the game, his cousins were top golfers. His earliest recollection of golf was playing with a child's club at around the age of 4.

Originally trained as a carpenter and joiner, Braid learned to play a forceful style of golf at Elie links. Given his modest means, he reconditioned old clubs for his own use. After all, this was the era of the hickory shafted club and guttie balls.

In 1893, he was offered the position of club-maker at the Army and Navy Stores in London which he was delighted to accept. After some success as an amateur he turned professional in 1896 and worked as club professional at Romford, Essex. He later moved to Walton Heath, Surrey and stayed with the club until his death. J.H. Taylor described him as "sincere, trustworthy and loyal".

Although Braid's long and short game were excellent, his putting sometimes let him down.

Braid's spectacular success came at the turn of the century. In 1901 he won his first Open. Within 10 years he became the first man to win the event five times. He was runner up three times. Throughout his career, Braid remained modest and always demonstrated restraint whatever the circumstances.

For 45 years professional at Walton Heath Golf Club, James Braid recorded a 74 on his 78th birthday. Beating his age, though a rare feat, was something he did most regularly, and especially on his birthday. This kind of achievement is well worth bearing in mind when the question arises as to whether or not golfers of bygone years were as good as their successors.

Braid's record in the PGA Match play Championship in 'old' age is equally worthy of note. In 1927, at the age of 57, he reached the final but was beaten by Archie Compston, perhaps at that time the best British player.

As a younger man, Braid had won the first event in 1903 and had won three out of the first five by 1907. He won once again, in 1911. His record compares most

favourably with his companions and rivals in the Great Triumvirate: J.H. Taylor and Harry Vardon. Taylor won twice; Vardon once. Braid's four wins remained unchallenged for many years until equalled in 1950 and 1967 by Dai Rees and Peter Thomson.

However, it is as a performer in the British Open that James Braid is best remembered. During his long career he was no less than 15 times in the first five, was third twice, second four times and won it five times, an achievement equalled only by J.H. Taylor and Peter Thomson and Tom Watson and excelled by Harry Vardon's six victories.



Braid first played in the Open in 1894 as an amateur and apprentice joiner and club maker at the Army and Navy Stores in London. In 1895, after local successes, he became nationally known when he halved an exhibition match with the Open Champion, J.H. Taylor. Shortly after, he became professional at Romford Golf Club, where he remained until moving to Walton Heath in 1904.

In 1897 he had his first real run at the Open. He led into the final round but faltered a little and in the event needed to hole a putt on the last green to tie amateur Harold Hilton. The following year he finished well up the field and then was fifth in 1899 and third in 1900, a long way behind the winner, J.H. Taylor.

It is common knowledge in golfing lore that Braid awoke one morning and found himself a long hitter. What seems to have happened is that James suddenly found a driver that suited him, possibly one with a flatter lie or perhaps one with which he could produce more clubhead speed.

Thus, the first stage in his metamorphosis to major golfer was achieved. But he still could not putt. In the 1900 Open, using, as many did, a cleek (a shallow-faced iron roughly the equal of a modern 1 or 2 iron), he had three-putted repeatedly. Shortly afterwards he changed to an aluminium-headed club and, again according to legend, became a good putter overnight.

Two clubs, driver and putter, had changed his life.

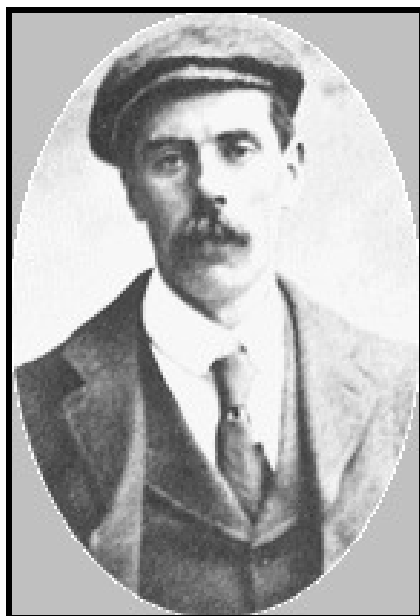
*(Continued on page 5)*



(Continued from page 4)

Braid then proceeded to dominate both Open and Match-play Championships as neither Vardon nor Taylor did. Only the Thomson of the 1950s and 'Young' Tom Morris can stand comparison with Braid's achievements between 1901 and 1912. In this period he was never worse than sixth and won five times. At Muirfield in 1901 he began in unlikely fashion by hooking his first shot out of bounds and then going to the turn in 43, but he salvaged the round by returning in 36. A good third round saw him 5 ahead of Vardon and he won fairly comfortably by 3 strokes.

The following year he finished second with Vardon, both beaten by Sandy Herd, the first man to use a rubber-wound ball in the Open. In 1904 he began 77, 80 and in the third round became the first man to break 70 in an Open and was one ahead of the eventual winner, Jack White. However, in the final round White duplicated the feat and finished on 296, one ahead of Braid and Taylor, the latter of whom



had beaten the new record with a 68. All three had beaten the previous 300 record. The following two years at St Andrews and Muirfield, Braid beat Taylor by 5 strokes one year and by 4 the next. At Hoylake in 1907 an 85 in the second round effectively put Braid out of it, but he salvaged some pride at least by having the best two final rounds on the last day and pulled up to within 6 of the winner, Arnaud Massy of France.

At this stage Taylor and Braid had both won three Opens and Harry Vardon was ahead with four. Then at Prestwick, first home of the Open, Braid played perhaps his most accomplished Open, dominating throughout, after initial rounds of 70, 72 which left Vardon, for example, no fewer than 15 strokes in arrears. Although Braid ran up an 8 in the third round he lost little ground and came home in extreme comfort with another 72 in the final round. His 291 total gave him the margin of 8 over Tom Ball in second place, and set an Open record which stood until Bobby Jones equalled it at Royal Lytham in 1926 and beat it with an unprecedented 285 at St Andrews the following year.

In 1910 Braid became the first man to break 300 in a St Andrews Open and won by four. He was also the first of the Triumvirate to win five Opens and his short-term record was that he had won four of the last six played. Shortly thereafter he is said to have suffered increasing

eye trouble, perhaps the result of damage from lime in his youth, when apprenticed to a plasterer. He finished well up in both 1911 and 1912 and then, unlike the other members of the Triumvirate, was no longer a major force after World War 1. It is interesting to speculate how much better Braid's record would have been as regards major championships had more existed in his time. Only the U.S Open existed however and no British player considered it worth while to make the Atlantic crossing for that reason alone.

Besides his success as a golfer, Braid was an excellent course designer. He used his farming background to ensure that courses were well laid out and well drained. As a founder member of the PGA and later its president, he was instrumental in laying the foundation of today's professional game.

In recognition of his contribution to golf, the R&A honoured him with membership. Had he played in the modern era, he would be a M.B.E. however Britain was a different place back then.

Braid was a great pioneer of golf and will be remembered with great respect and admiration

**This compilation by the editor acknowledges The Who's Who of Golf by Peter Alliss Published by Rigby.**

### **One of the many James Braid designed courses in the highlands of Scotland..... The Boat of Garten Course**

**E**stablished in 1898 and designed by one of the grand-masters of golf course architecture - James Braid, "The Boat" is not only a demanding test of sporting skill but also a magnificent setting for the game.

**The view from the clubhouse, over the 1st and 2nd fairways and beyond, to the Cairngorm mountains - with such distinctive features as the Lairig Ghru and the northern corries of Braeriach - is incomparable, certainly within the realms of Scottish golf.**



## Twenty Five Years ago

Roy Paterson

**B**rowsing in a second hand bookshop recently I came across a copy of Australian Golf for January 1979.

In scanning through the magazine I could not help but reflect on how vigorous golf appeared to be back then in 1978.

This might well be a "things were better then" effect that a few years of age inflict on a person. However I thought there might be something of interest to members in summarising some of the key events in golf in '78.

Hale Irwin won the Mayne Nickless Australian PGA. Tommy Bolt won the Seniors Tournament at Manly and Jack Nicklaus won his sixth Australian Open.

Arnold Palmer came on down to play in and be beaten by Guy Wolstenholme in a sudden death playoff in the Victorian Open.

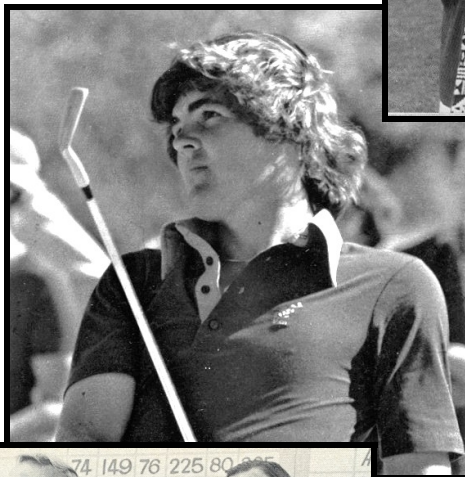
Edwina Kennedy, as a nineteen years old girl won the British Women's Amateur and Tony Gresham surrendered his Australian Amateur title to a gangling Victorian tyro by the name of Michael Clayton.

Kel Nagle and Peter Thomson went to Texas and were runners up in the inaugural Legends of Golf Tournament. The winners were Sam Snead and Gardner Dickinson by one shot.

Wayne Grady, as a novice won the CBA West Lakes Classic at The Grange from Bob Shearer.

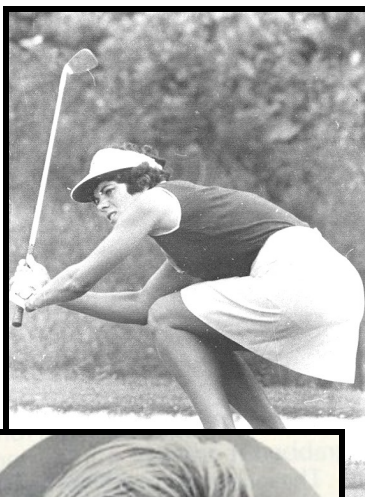


The really big highlight took place in Fiji where Jane Lock, Edwina Kennedy and Lindy Goggin won the Espirito Santo.



Having given a thumbnail sketch of the events of '78 and having regard to the present stream of golfing talent

evident in both men's and women's Australian golf, it cannot realistically be said emphatically that things were better or worse in '78 than 25 years later.



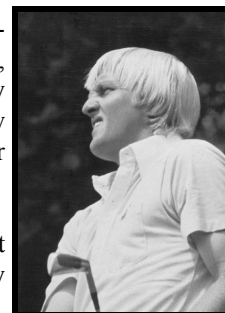
What can be said is that the milieu for Australian golfers has changed. More time is spent by the promising players in gaining laurels in the European and U.S. tours.



This seems to be working inasmuch that players like Allenby, Appleby, Scott, Baddeley, Lonard and Leany et al can be significant draw cards in their own right at our Australian Open.

Finally and oppositely, reflect on our Victorian Open today versus then.

RP ●



## Book Reviews

### Simply Toogood..... Peter Toogood's Biography by Des Tobin

**H**ad it not been for a chance meeting with Peter Toogood, neither National Golf Club member Des Tobin, nor many of today's golfers, would have known the extent of the remarkable golfing achievements of the Tasmanian Toogoods. Nor might Des have recorded their extraordinary performances in one comprehensive volume. But having struck up an acquaintance with Peter Toogood, Des Tobin was fated to become not only the Toogood's biographer, but also a valuable contributor to the history of golf in Australia.

This book is mainly about Peter Toogood MBE. But a book such as this could not be just about Peter, as Peter's father Alf, and brother John have significant golfing performances in their own right, and as a consequence each has made a great contribution to the Toogood legend. Additionally every worthy golfing contemporary of the time receives an appropriate mention.

In this easy to read and well detailed book Des has covered the golfing field from the time Alfred's father was born on the Isle of Wight in 1872 up until the modern era of Peter's children.

The first story begins with Alfred Toogood (senior) playing a leading amateur for a considerable sum of money, and wagering he would defeat his opponent whilst playing blindfolded!

One does not realise how comprehensive Peter Toogood's record in golf has been until one reads of the number of times he represented Australia internationally, and the major championships won and competed in.

Peter's performances took him to illustrious places where he met fabled people, all of which happened to him as an amateur.

His ability to play the game so well is another classic example of learning and playing by imitation. In a private meeting his methodology was complimented upon by none other than the greatest of all, Bobby Jones.

For anybody interested in the history and traditions of golf, "Simply Toogood" will tell you much of what you would want to know about Australian golf, from the post war era until relatively recent times. This book will embellish any dedicated golfer's library. ●

**Review by Daryl Cox ISBN 0 9751403 0 2**

I'm hitting the ball like a damn polka dancer... first off the heel and then off the toe  
**Andrew Kirkaldy 1900**

### Golf Architecture A worldwide Perspective Volume Two ...Compiled by Paul Daley

**F**or those of you who own the first volume of this two volume series, this is a "must have" book. For those who do not own the first volume this book stands up solidly on its own feet as a book worth having.

Produced in the same rich format as volume one this is again a handsome book, full of informative chapters and a treasure chest of wonderful photographs and drawings.

A "signature" chapter written by Graeme Grant is titled "Working with "Crocky" at Royal Melbourne Golf Club" in which Graeme relates his experience in working with Claude Crockford when he first left school in 1967 and went on to learn many facets of his profession from this master.

This chapter also provides a window into the emerging sense of the uniqueness of the indigenous sand belt heath land flora. This is now recognised as a beautiful landscape foil to the well designed golf holes of these National Heritage sand belt courses.

Another Chapter (written by Brian Phillips) is titled "A review of Harry Shapland Colt (1869 to 1951).

**"As the pioneer of golf course architecture, Harry Colt is the most underrated architect that ever existed"**. These are the opening words of this chapter.

Colt's major design work during his time at Sunningdale included Alwoodley where he met his partner to be, Dr. Alister Mackenzie.

In talking of his designs Harry S. Colt nominated his "least bad course" as being the exclusive Swinley Forest Course in Ascot, Berkshire.

Colt also worked on the redesign of Muirfield when the Club bought an additional 50 acres of land. He was responsible for rerouting the holes into two loops of nine back to the clubhouse.

Some other chapter headings include

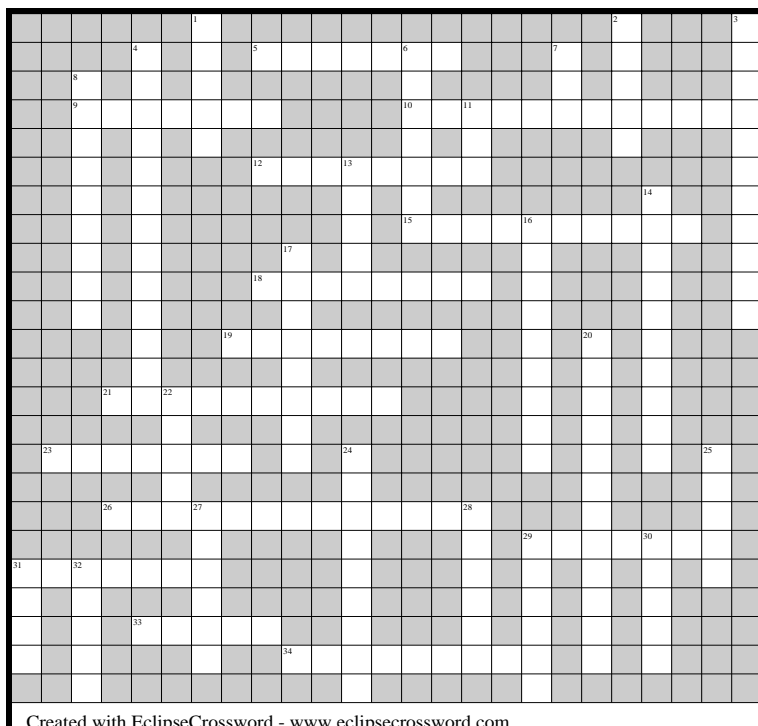
- Designing with current equipment technology in mind
- Are Golf Professionals really the worst Designers?
- Shady Trees and Heated Club Politics.

Finally, a little jewel suddenly appears in the middle of the book "An Australian golfing gem: Port Fairy Golf Club" providing a series of photographs taken by Robin Sharrock.

A definite yes, particularly for course architecture students (i.e. most members of golf clubs). **Roy Paterson**  
**ISBN 0 9581 363 1 9** ●



## A Holiday Crossword



Created with EclipseCrossword - [www.eclipsecrossword.com](http://www.eclipsecrossword.com)

### Across

5. An Irish Golf Course with a French flavour
9. Surface of golf ball is this
10. Won five Opens (PT)
12. This magazine
15. A temporary hole
18. Brand of sprinkler system
19. A team competition
21. An old Scottish golfer (JB)
23. Brand of rainwear cloth
26. A recent team event
29. An old golf club
31. The way to the green
33. Pace measurement
34. Early golf ball

### Down

1. A raptor and a hole score.
2. Piece of turf
3. Open will be played there

4. A Japanese Golfer (TN)
6. The leader in some clubs
7. A "doubtful" variable face (1,1,1)
8. A young golfer (AS)
11. A wooden peg
13. At end of fairway
14. A method of scoring
16. An old golfer (TM)
17. Used in a hazard
20. Runner up in 1978 Vic Open (AP)
22. Unit of measure
24. A type of contest
25. A score and a ghost
27. No longer in the rules
28. Most Used Club
29. A Hazard
30. For soup but also an old club
31. Bunker and Golf Club "dial"
32. Not just for creases. Also Clubs

**Solution on page 7**

**MEMBERS MIGHT ENJOY** this article from *Golf Illustrated*, dated October the 26th 1906:

Speaking at a golf bazaar at Dundee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that-

'He was delighted at all times and in all places to see ladies upon the golf links. He had watched there the process of female emancipation going through the successive stages. It began with exclusion, then passed to toleration and now it amounted to welcome.'

Our poet has his own views on the matter:

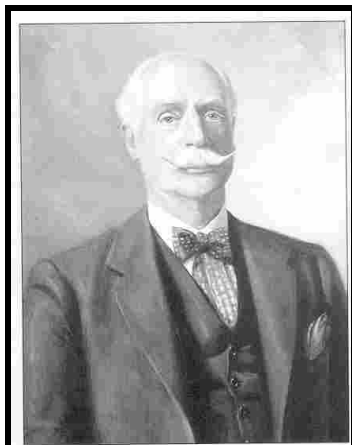
In days that nevermore will be,  
The days of Baird and Clennie,  
Of lass who waggled on the tee  
Alas! there were not any;  
She stayed at home to cook and sew,  
or else to mind the youngers,  
No thought of skelping divots out  
nor digging holes in bunkers.

Time passed (as often time it does)  
And sex emancipation  
Invaded England with a buzz:  
She sought a recreation;  
And in the Park of Battersea on  
what they call their 'jiggers',  
Athletic females, fair and free,  
displayed their lovely 'figgers'.

Time journeyed on (it may not rest)  
And woman, ever fickle,  
Obeying fashion's stern behest  
Forsook the common cycle,  
And on the links, you'll find her now,  
tall, short, or plump or wizened,  
Some say she's welcome as the Spring,  
but others say she isn't

SB

From "Through the Green"



**D**octor Frank Barney Gordon Stableford was born in 1870 in the Midlands of England. On 30th September 1898 three months after joining the Glamorganshire Golf Club Dr. Stableford introduced his new scoring system, designed to provide a fairer reflection of a golfer's efforts.

## Advice to Caddies

**A**ctivity is desirable in a caddie. He should be ever ready to run forward to the hole to stand at it for your opponent and thus prevent any possibility of his getting a good "rub" by striking the staff of the flag. He should then be quickly at your side again, ready with your putter, and if you persist in demanding it, your counsel.

To have to hang on to your ball, waiting for your caddie to come to you is very irritating.

Even more irritating, though happily less common, is to see your opponent's ball strike the flag and lie dead, instead of going the length of its proper tether, some yards beyond the hole. **HG Hutchinson 1890**

### Crossword solution Across

5 Lahinch. 9 Dimpled 10 Peter Thomson  
12 Long game 15 Nineteenth 18 Rainbird 19 Ryder  
Cup 21 James Baird 23 Goretex 26 Presidents Cup  
29 Brassie 31 Fairway 33 Stimp 34 Featherie.

### Down

1 Eagle 2 Divot 3 Moonah Links 4 Tommy Naka-  
jima 6 Captain 7 VFT 8 Adam Scott 11 Tee  
13 Green 14 Stableford 16 Tom Morris 17 Sand Iron  
20 Arnold Palmer 22 Metre 24 Matchplay 25 Bogey  
27 Stymie 28 Putter 29 Bunker 30 Spoon 31 Face  
32 Irons

### New Members

**G**eoffrey Vincent has recently been invited to be-  
come a member of the Society. A hearty wel-  
come to Geoffrey!!

### Expressions of Interest Required

**O**ne of the Society objectives is to record the His-  
tory of Golf in Australia.

The committee has resolved to implement this objective  
and a sub-committee is being formed to progress this  
interesting project.

As the history of golf is recorded in a variety of media  
throughout Australia, the basic task will be that of  
sourcing the information and centralising a data base  
thereof.

Members interested in joining the History sub-  
committee are invited to do so by giving their name to  
the Honorary Secretary Ann Reynolds 9589 3863 or to  
committee representative Daryl Cox 5987 3497.

### Committee for 2004

**T**he following were elected as the committee of the  
Society at the Annual General Meeting held in No-  
vember.

Messrs Keith Wood (President), Michael Clayton (vice  
President) John Lindsay (Treasurer), Daryl Cox., Barry  
Donaldson, Richard Kirby, Roy Paterson, Dr. Ken  
Shepherd (ex officio), Mesdames Ann Reynolds  
(Secretary), Viv Beer, Jean Gilbert.

Elizabeth Hodgkins is welcomed to the committee as a  
replacement for Anne Court who has retired.

### A Fine Christmas Present Golf Society Pullovers

**T**he Society still has available fine wool navy blue  
pullovers in either V-neck or Crew-neck. These  
truly are a fine fashion item with a choice of the Soci-  
ety logo on the chest or sleeve.

Contact Ann Reynolds, Hon Secretary at 9589 3863 .

### Harvey Penick's Little Blue

**W**ith more than 400,000 copies sold, Harvey  
Penick's Little Red Book is the best-selling golf  
book ever. Penick collaborated with Bud Shrake, a  
sportswriter and novelist from Fort Worth. Penick, in his  
eighties, lived in Austin.

Accustomed to dealing with publishers, Shrake and his  
agent negotiated the publishing deal with Simon &  
Schuster. In producing a book, it is customary for the  
publisher to advance money to the author in anticipation  
of a certain amount of book sales and resulting royalties.

A kind, gentle man naive in the ways of the business,  
Penick didn't understand this. When Shrake told him,  
"Harvey, your share of the advance will be \$85,000," he  
gaspd, 'Bud, I don't think I can raise that kind of  
money."

### Match Against Golf Collectors Society of Australia

**O**n 13th November seven members met and played  
our annual hickory match with The Golf Collectors  
at Royal Sydney Golf Club. The "Collectors" proved to  
be too strong, winning 4 to 3.

The Howard family, whose grandfather won the 1921  
Australian Amateur, have donated his trophy to be  
played for annually by the Society and the "Collectors".

The trophy was presented by Ross Howard. And will be  
permanently on display at the Golf Collectors Society  
museum at Granville

### Summary Financial Statement Year ended 30th June 2003

Cash on hand and in bank 1st July 2002 \$20,785

Fees and other income	\$10,255
Net revenue on Functions	\$630
Total	\$10,885

Less

Various Payments including cataloguing expenses (\$3445), purchase of Society jumpers (\$3350), Handbook and Newsletters ( \$1,957)	\$10,611
Net surplus	\$274

Cash on Hand and in Bank 30th June 2003 \$21059

### Acknowledgements

The Golf Society of Australia wishes to acknowledge the  
use of material in this publication.

The Society is grateful to The R & A, The Golf Collec-  
tors' Society of USA, publishers of the "Bulletin", Golf  
Magazine, The British Golf Collectors Society, Robert T  
Somers and others whose material has been used.

The Society also acknowledges the use of material from  
various websites.



## The Picture Gallery

At the KHGC dinner



1

Victoria Golf Club, venue for the Doug Bachli Trophy



2



3

John Wilson makes a purchase

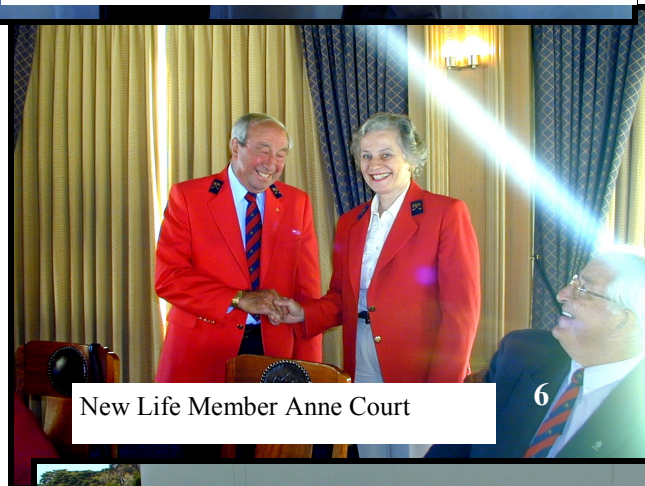


Winner Geoff Cupples receives his Doug Bachli trophy (40 pts)



5

Ross Howard, Daryl Cox, Henry Paterson and Cliff George at Royal Sydney



6

New Life Member Anne Court



7

Ruth Summerfield at practice for the Doug Bachli



Starters at the Doug Bachli Trophy