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The Noble family and the McMullan family enjoy a putt on the river flats at Airey's Inlet- January 1909 . Golfers and spectators have gathered around "the putt" in similar way for many years. See below and back page.

Walter J Travis

"The Old Man" is still an Australian presence--

In the first decades of the 20th century, a most prominent name in golf was Walter J. Travis, a man who emigrated for business reasons from Maldon, a country town in Victoria, Australia and soon became a naturalized United States citizen. From 1900 to his retirement from competitive golf in 1916, Walter Travis was hailed as the most successful amateur golfer in the United States, despite

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not taking up the game until he was nearly 35. Thus, he became affectionately known as "The Old Man". He was the United States Amateur Champion in 1900, 1901, and 1903, and was Medalist in the 1902, 1906, 1907, and 1908 Amateur Championships. In 1904, in his crowning achievement as a golfer, Travis became the first American (and first non-Brit) to win the British Amateur Championship. It would be 22 years before another American would duplicate this feat and another 50 years before another native Australian, Doug Bachli, would also be victorious..

Still a competitor to be reckoned with at age 53, Travis was ousted in the semi-finals of the 1914 U.S. Amateur at Ekwanok Country Club by 27 year-old Jerome Travers. However, "The Old Man" gained some measure of revenge in 1915 when he sank a 30-foot putt on the final hole against Travers, to win his fourth Metropolitan Golf Association Championship.

Walter Travis achieved his success as a golfer through sheer determination, dedication, and



hard work. He was entirely self-taught, drawing upon the writings of Willie Park, and others, to develop his basic technique. He is credited with being the first to take a scientific approach to practice, as he devised various drills to improve his skills, and meticulously studied the effects of various types of swings and strokes. He dared to depart from standard practices in other areas, as well. For example, to compensate for his notoriously short driving, he experimented with extra long shafts on his driver. In 1905, Travis em-

ployed a 50-inch driver, more than half-a-foot longer than the standard of the day. His use of the mammoth club prompted Jason Rogers, golf editor of the *New York Globe*, to write, "The long-shafted golf club now used by Mr. Travis is the chief topic of conversation these days whenever golfers meet. Every golfer is desirous of securing the greatest possible distance consistent with accuracy on his full shots, and therefore the entire golfing world is watching the experiments of Mr. Travis."

He was the first to win a major championship (the 1901 U.S. Amateur) while using the Haskell rubber-cored ball. Travis had raised many eyebrows when he played the new wound ball at the

U.S. Amateur and plowed through his opponents, many of whom remained tied to the outdated and distance-deficient gutta percha. This doomed the gutta-percha ball; a development that influenced the construction of wooden clubs thereafter. By 1903 nearly everyone had converted to the new spheroid. Such experiments were nothing new for Travis, who had converted to the center-shafted Schenectady putter just prior to his 1904 British Amateur win. Travis's uncanny putting with the unusual device raised the ire of

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From the President

The Society's first dinner meeting for the year was held on Monday 15th March at Spring Valley Golf Club where fifty two members and their guests enjoyed a very good evening of conversation, food and an excellent speaker in Brendan Moloney, noted golf writer and columnist.

Brendan enthusiastically informed his audience about Harry ("Hats") Hattersley, winner of the Australian Amateur Championship in 1930 and 1947 and The NSW Amateur titles in 1933-35 and 1950. He was a much under noted contributor to Australian Golf. Brendan Moloney also announced that he was producing a biography of Harry Hattersley.

After hearing Brendan speak on "Hats" we all look forward to the publication.

By the time you read this we will have conducted our Hickory Day at Kingston Heath on Sunday 28th March. Hope you enjoyed the day.

Best Wishes

Keith H Wood AM President ☺

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British authorities, who banned the putter several years later.

The same year, but not in the Amateur, Travis tinkered with aluminum-headed clubs, employing a cleek, a mid-iron, and a niblick, the last of which he described as being of "fearful and wonderful design, something like a bludgeon...only more so. It was the most unlikely looking weapon to accomplish the purpose for which it was created, having a large sole, slightly rounded, but it did the business effectively."

The experimentation sprang from Travis's insatiable appetite for improvement. The native Australian, who became a naturalized United States citizen before he took up golf, learned first by arming himself with the written advice of Willie Park Jr. and Horace Hutchinson, and then by hitting thousands of practice balls.

His devotion to practice made him one of the first to utilize the flop shot. Travis perfected the technique on a hole deemed the Heavenly Twins at the Oakland Golf Club on Long Island -- where Travis cut his golfing teeth -- which required a high-lofted approach shot. "Many and many an hour have I spent practicing the shot, and as a result I got so that I used to 'show off' a bit by pitching balls over trees and bushes twenty to fifty feet high within a yard or so of the base and landing them dead within the same distance on the other side. It was a 'stunt' that proved quite useful on many an occasion in actual play."

Travis also practiced his putting endlessly. After building the Garden City Golf Club, he would often putt to special cups only slightly larger than the diameter of a golf ball that he cut in the putting green. This prompted Grantland Rice, who succeeded Travis as editor of *The American Golfer*, to write, "When you can drop them steadily in a two-inch cup, one double the size looks like a keg."

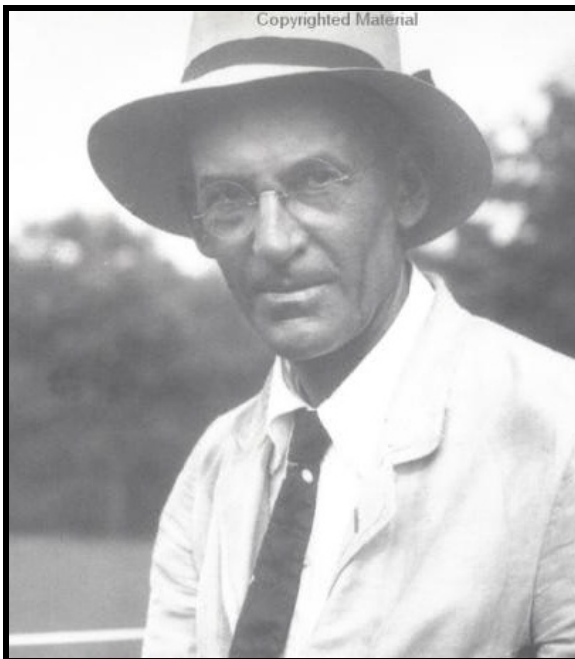
And drop them steadily Travis did, often placing four balls on the points of the compass, three feet away from the cup. When he sank them all, he moved back six inches and went at it again, not stopping until he had sunk every putt back to 10 feet distant. A miss meant returning to the origin

of the ritual and a repeat performance until perfection was attained. Many players still use a similar drill to work on their putting strokes.

Travis made significant contributions to the formulation of the United States Golf Association Rules of Golf, and wrote an authoritative and well-received proposal for a handicapping system. He is credited with establishing a simplified procedure for indicating hole difficulty on the scorecard.

In nearly every way, Travis was ahead of his contemporaries. He suggested the abolition of the stymie in

1912, nearly four decades before it was deleted from the Rules. He engineered a series of international matches with the Oxford and Cambridge Golf Society in 1903, two decades before the Ryder or Walker Cups came to pass. He developed the first handicapping system for play in the Metropolitan Section -- a plan that was later adopted throughout the country. He suggested a better way to display handicap information on the scorecard -- a system that has been used universally ever since



In the arena of golf course design, Travis was harsh in his reviews of golf courses in the United States, firmly expressing his opinion that they were inferior to the great courses of the British Isles. and produced illustrations of strategically placed bunkers along the fairway edges, a design philosophy and practice that is used today.

The architectural tenets Travis integrated into his design work were every bit as visionary as his approach to playing the game. He characterized these typical cross-bunkers, a common design feature in those days, as clear examples of mindless course design. At the time Travis plotted the Ekwanok Country Club in Vermont in 1899, most of the bunkering in the U.S. was perpendicular to the line of play, demanding carries that crack players easily negotiated, but that left novices in terror. Instead, Travis placed the hazards laterally, parallel to the flow of the hole, giving the dubs a clear path, but forcing the better golfers to conquer their drift or pay the price.

Travis also wrote coherently and comprehensively about green construction and maintenance, beginning with the 1901 publication of his book, *Practical Golf*,

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it would be another 15 years before Piper and Oakley penned their seminal book *Turf for Golf Courses*, and 20 years before the USGA Green Section was established and issued guidelines. His detailed descriptions were not only revolutionary for their day, they would still produce a fine seed bed a century later. In addition, Travis called for a National Turf Farm in 1913, a decade before test plots were established at the Arlington Experiment Station in Washington, D.C.

During his golfing career and following his retirement from competitive golf, Travis was highly influential through his writing and golf course design. In 1901, he published his first book, *Practical Golf*, followed shortly by *The Art of Putting*. In 1908, he founded and published the first issue of the highly regarded magazine, *The American Golfer*. He was a prolific and influential golf journalist whose writings appeared regularly in magazines such as *Country Life in America*, *Harpers Weekly*, *Colliers*, *Outing*, *Golf*, and *Golf Illustrated*. He presented his theories and philosophy of golf technique and strategy, and many of his articles detailed his opinions and ideas regarding the design, construction, and maintenance of golf courses.

His remodeling of Garden City Golf Club established his reputation as an authority in golf course design and construction. Thereafter, the demand for his services as a golf course architect grew rapidly. Between his work at Ekwanok Country Club in Vermont (1899) and his final project at the Country Club of Troy (1927), Travis left his distinctive marks on many fine, first-class championship golf courses. In May, 1999, *Golf World* magazine listed Travis as number two on its "Top Ten List of Underrated Golf Course Architects". In its 2001 ranking of America's top 100 "Classic" courses, *Golfweek* included four Travis golf courses: Garden City Golf Club (from 1901-06, Travis brought the original Devereux Emmet course into the 20th century), Westchester Country Club (South and West courses, 1919), Ekwanok Country Club (Manchester, VT, with John Duncan Dunn in 1899), and Hollywood Golf

Club (Deal, NJ, a 1917 major renovation of the 1913 Isaac Mackie layout).

Walter Travis's golf course design business flourished in Western New York and Southern Ontario. In all likelihood, he gained a foothold in this region because of prominent and influential family ties. His wife's sister had married Mr. Albert J. Wright, one of the founders of the Country Club of Buffalo. When the Country Club of Buffalo sought to upgrade its Main-Bailey course to championship standards in 1910, it called upon Walter Travis. Shortly after his alterations

to the course, it hosted the 1912 U.S. Open. The CC of Buffalo eventually sold the course to the City of Buffalo in 1926, and it was renamed the Grover Cleveland Park.

Travis continued to make his mark on the golfing landscape of the region when, in 1916, he designed a new course for The Park Club in the town of Orchard Park. Thirty years later, that course came under the ownership of the Orchard Park Country Club. During the years of 1921 and 1922, Travis was busy at work on four other courses in the region: Cherry Hill Club and Lookout Point Country Club, in southern Ontario; Pennhills Club, in Bradford, Pa.; and Stafford Country Club, Stafford, NY. Each

course provides striking examples of unique Travis signatures: greens with challenging undulations, ingenious layouts that maximize the available landscape, and dramatically placed greens sites.

Current records indicate that Travis had his hand in nearly 50 golf course projects, including such notable courses as Pine Valley Golf Club and Pinehurst Country Club #2 course.

The editor recently spoke to Bob Labbanse seeking further information. For example why didn't Travis return to Australia? Labbanse's replied that very shortly after leaving Australia he returned briefly to attend a conference at the request of his then employer McLean Brothers and Riggs but never came back after that. He did send money to his mother and siblings and on at least one occasion a relative asked why it was he never returned. Unfortunately his reply is not recorded.



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Whilst it may be said that Travis probably had a casual attitude to his Australian heritage it could also be said that Australia likewise has been singularly remiss in recognizing the feats of its erstwhile son. These feats, outlined above, would in other situations cause Walter J Travis to be an honoured inhabitant of Sports Australia Hall of Fame

His name has only recently refreshed the memories of Australians because of the outstanding repetition of his 1900 US Amateur feat by young Nicholas Flanagan. Nick Flanagan walks in big footsteps. ☺

Editor's note

For more on the life of this remarkable man, Sleeping Bear Press has published a wonderfully written and thoroughly documented biography, titled *The Old Man*, and authored by Bob Labbanche of Montpelier, Vt. Contact: The Walter J. Travis Society, Inc., 24 Sandstone Drive, Rochester, NY 14616, or TravisSociety@yahoo.com for a copy.

Credits: The editor acknowledges that this article is based largely on a feature by Travis's biographer Bob Labbanche and a significant précis of the biographical notes from the Travis Society website.

Collecting Golf Books by Steve Schofield

Collecting golf books can be as addictive as the sport itself, with the additional advantage that it can be practised at times when even the most dedicated golfer would think twice about tackling 18 holes.

The most readable book is the one to relax with in a fireside chair or tucked up in bed. In this category are the anthologies and essays by leading journalists Bernard Darwin, Henry Longhurst, Pat Ward-Thomas, Peter Dobereiner, Charles Price and Herbert Warren Wind.

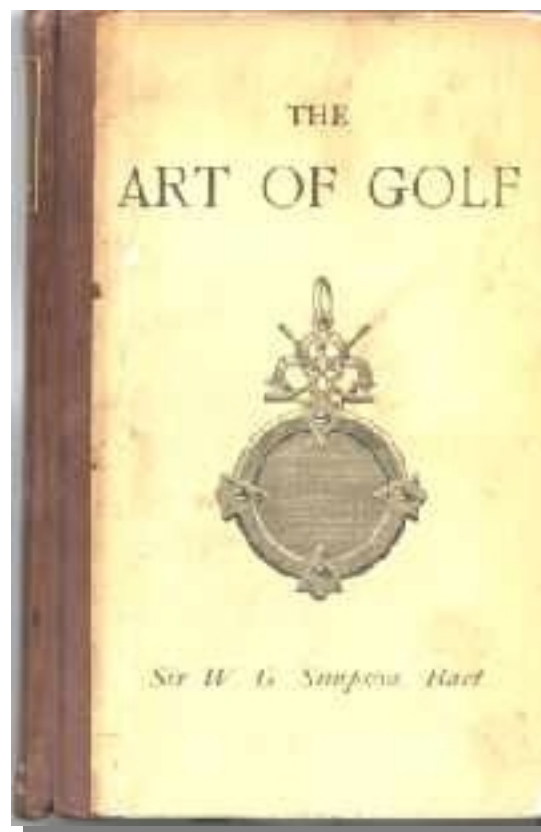
Instructional books most in demand by teaching professionals include *Power Golf* and *The Modern Fundamentals of Golf*, both by Ben Hogan and *On Learning Golf* by Percy Boomer. A superb recent book is *Play Better Golf* by The Academy of Golf at PGA National.

Amongst the most collectable biographies are those of Horace Hutchinson, Bobby Jones, Joyce

Wethered, Babe Zaharias and Walter Hagen. The better recent ones include Arnold Palmer, Peter Thomson and Byron Nelson.

Two of the best histories of the game are *The Story of American Golf* by Herbert Warren Wind and *The History of Golf* by Robert Browning. These have been reprinted by the Classics of Golf Library, which has made a series of the very best of golfing literature available at a reasonable price. For instance Bernard Darwin's *Golf Courses of the British Isles* is about £350 as a first edition or £34 as a beautifully reproduced copy complete with Harry Rountree's watercolours. Another with both original and reproduction available is *The Art of Golf*, by Sir W G Simpson.

There are some fine books for collectors by Pete Georgiady and John & Mort Olman. Pete has produced a number of specialised books such as *The Compendium of British Clubmakers* and the *Woodshafted Value Guide*. Sarah Fabian-Baddiel is the author of some beautifully illustrated guides to golfing ephemera. An expert in her field, Sarah was described by Peter Dobereiner as a collector critically stricken with AOBs (Acquisitive Obsessive Behavioural Syndrome). And then there are books for collectors of golf books, but that's another affliction. ☹



The Stymie

By LAURENCE VINEY

Co-editor of *The Royal & Ancient Golf Club Golfer's Handbook*

Many golfers today are quite unaware of the part the stymie used to play in the game. A stymie occurred on the green when the non-striker's ball lay directly, or nearly so, on the striker's line to the hole.

Until the USGA in 1950 and the R. and A. in 1951 abolished the rule, there was no relief in match play from a stymie; while the ball could be lifted only to clean it of mud or dirt, the one exception was if the two balls lay within six inches. The non-striker's ball could then be lifted and replaced after the striker had putted. Hence the reason for many score-cards at the time measuring six inches across.

Depending on the length of the putt and how close the ball was to the opponent's, an attempt could be made to 'negotiate' the stymie, a delightfully euphemistic term used when confronted with one. A line could be taken where the ball would just squeeze round the opponent's ball and drop into the hole 'by the side door', probably with the help of a 'borrow'; or one could attempt to loft the ball over it with a niblick, hopefully into the hole. A niblick was equivalent of a No. 8. There were no No. 9's or wedges before 1940. The lofted shot called for some skill or the surface of the green could suffer.

In match play no holds were barred with stymies. It was within the rules, if you were likely to lose the hole, to try to lay your opponent a stymie intentionally. This was in keeping with the match play tradition of concentrating on playing your opponent without regard to the par of a hole.

On two occasions in the 1930's a stymie played a vital part in important Championship matches. In 1936 at Garden City, Long Island, in the U.S. Amateur final, Johnny Fischer laid Jack Maclean of Scotland a dead stymie at the 34th hole when Maclean was one up. As a result he lost at the 37th instead of a likely win at the 35th. In the 1930 British Amateur Bob Jones beat Cyril Tolley in the fourth round at St. Andrews with the help of a stymie at the 19th. Few realize that Bob's memorable Grand Slam might not have been achieved, but for the stymie he laid Tolley.

In match play many players now consider their score more important than beating their opponent. "I was round in 74, but I still lost to him by a hole" bewails a player today. Certainly some

famous golfers played against par irrespective of the state of the match. Bob Jones was one. At that level it does not matter, but for the average player it is still better to forget the card in a match and concentrate on beating the opponent.

In the years preceding the abolition of the stymie, some players would say on the 1st tee, "Are we playing stymies today?" This could only occur in a friendly match as it was against the rules to disregard stymies. They were a recognized part of the game, but agreeing to waive the rule before a match quite often occurred.

In medal play and four-ball matches, the stymie was not played and balls could be lifted on the green. As the average golfer came to regard returning a good score as more important than the match, so the authorities recognized that if match play was to survive, the "unfair" nature of the stymie should no longer play a part in the game. ☺

Golf at Flagstaff Gardens

Right in the heart of Melbourne there is a tiny area of parkland crowded in on all sides by buildings and disturbed by the noise of trams, buses and other traffic that speeds around it. The name of the park is Flagstaff Gardens and as parks go, there is not much to recommend it, but to Australian Golfers it should be hallowed ground, for it was at this place that golf was first played on the mainland of Australia. (Golf was first played in Tasmania on the Ratho course at Bothwell in 1839 but the club was not formed until 1902.)

In 1847 Victoria was not even a separate colony. Melbourne in the forties was bounded to the north by Little Bourke Street, South by Flinders Lane east by Elizabeth Street and west by William Street. Collins Street had been outlined but there were no footpaths or metal roadways and huge gums were still being removed to make way for buildings.

Thus Flagstaff Hill was an excellent site for a golf course which extended to about where the Flemington Bridge now is.

Information about the early golfers and this first Australian club is scant. One of the founders of the club was the Hon James Graham, a native of Fife, who emigrated to Australia in the early 1840's taking with him his clubs and a supply of featheries. Graham was treasurer of the club and two other known office bearers were Lieutenant Colonel James Hunter Ross, President; and Alexander A. Broadfoot, Secretary. ☺

**Extract from *The Golfer's Bedside Book*—
Muir Maclean**

Bernard Darwin

By LAURENCE VINEY

Co-editor of *The Royal & Ancient Golf Club Golfer's Handbook*

There has been no finer writer on the game of golf than Bernard Darwin, who was the grandson of Charles Darwin, author of the *Origin of Species*, the great work on evolution which challenged all earlier theories on the subject. Bernard Darwin had a conventional upbringing of the sons of successful men, being educated at Eton college and Cambridge University, where he gained his golf blue 1895-97, being Captain in his last year. After Cambridge he was a court lawyer in London for a few years. He was not happy in his work and soon began to write about his first love, the game of golf.

Over the years he became acknowledged as one of the best essayists in Britain and the first man to describe golf in immaculate prose, often with touches of humour. His weekly articles in the London Times revealed a prodigious memory for literature in general and great appreciation of all aspects of golf. He would quote an apt passage from Charles Dickens, of whom he was a leading authority, both in articles and reports of tournaments and matches. Such was his wide horizon, he was later to be the Editor of the renowned Oxford Dictionary of Quotations. His articles were enjoyed by nearly as many non-golfers as players of the game.

No mean player himself, he reached the semi-finals of the British Amateur Championship in 1909 and 1922 and won numerous amateur tournaments. He played in the first Walker Cup match at the National, Long Island, New York in 1922. Accompanying the team as Times correspondent, the Captain, Robert Harris, fell ill and Darwin took his place in the side both as player and Captain. Partnering Cyril Tolley in the 36-hole Scotch Foursomes, they were heavily defeated by Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford, but he was one of three British winners in the singles, beating W.C. Fownes, Jr., the US Captain, by 3 and 1.

He was golf correspondent of the Times for 46 years from 1907. Always writing anonymously as "Our Golf Correspondent", it was not until some years after he retired that the paper began to name its writers. Yet he was so well-known that many readers were aware of his identity. His mellifluous style was easily recognized. Indeed when the Editor required a report of an event of special interest or a light hearted leader, Darwin was often invited to produce it.

He wrote many books, mostly about golf, some of them collections of his articles in the Times and Country Life, a sporting magazine for which he contributed a weekly golf article for over fifty years. No man has left a greater literary legacy to golf. Very few have approached his standard; perhaps Herbert Warren Wind and Henry Longhurst have come closest to it. Some of Darwin's earlier works are collectors' pieces, selling for more than \$1000 each in the market. Fortunate is the man who has a complete set of his works.

It was not only in golf literature that he was prominent. At the Royal and Ancient he was Chairman of the Rules of Golf Committee and in 1934 Captain of the Club. He was a member or honorary member of numerous well-known clubs, of which his favourites were St. Andrews, Hoylake, Rye, Woking and Aberdovey in Wales, where he regularly spent his summer holiday.

His style was the envy of other correspondents. In the torrid atmosphere of the press tent or the chatter of a club house he could run off a report in rapid time without hesitation and with seldom a word altered. He would not relate any part of a tournament which he had not witnessed himself: if he did, it was always "a kind friend told me that ..." He seemed to have a sixth sense which ensured he was at the right place at the crucial moment.

Golfing history he revered, as he did famous players and events; indeed he took part in some himself. His only other visit to the USA was in 1913 when he actually marked the card of Francis Ouimet when he beat Harry Vardon and Ted Ray in the famous play-off at The Country Club, Brookline. The framed card with his signature is to be seen there today.

He was always modest about himself when he had to report one of his successes. Typical is his passage about the Worpleston Mixed Foursomes in his *Golf Between Two Wars*. It was a top-class event in which Joyce Wethered, the greatest lady golfer of her time, was in the winning pair on eight occasions with seven different partners. He lists six of them and describes the seventh as "an elderly gentleman whose name for the moment escapes me". He had won the event playing with her in 1933 when he was 57. ☺

Collateral Security

Golf professionals of the late nineteenth century had such reputations that when Fred Herd won the 1898 US Open, the USGA insisted he put up security for the trophy, fearing it would be pawned to meet financial need. ☹

Some Swing Tips from Henry Cotton John Fawcett

While living at London House in January 1964, I saw the name M.H.Cotton in the telephone book and wondered if I could arrange a lesson. The famous man answered the call, and in response to my request replied "Well, who are you?" His tone indicated that I would probably need to produce a golfing pedigree to secure a lesson, so I told him that I was currently on a 4 handicap and a member of Royal Adelaide GC. My late father, C.H. Fawcett had won a number of championships in Australia and during World War I had played with and had lessons from Harry Vardon, J. H. Taylor and James Braid. He replied: "In that case I will give you a lesson. It will cost you 12 pounds at the Temple GC; will be for as long as you can stand up and will start at 2pm next Saturday." I arrived punctually at Temple GC near Maidenhead despite a two-hour journey by public transport, and we commenced on the routines set out in his books that he used with his pupils. He checked my grip, which was OK and told me to widen my stance. The first drill was with a 5 iron and a three-quarter swing to hit the ball hard, stop at impact and swish back. The aim of this drill is to stop you lifting your head, but it puts considerable strain on hands, wrists and arms.

Cotton called this exercise "building the heart of the swing". The next drill was to prop up my left heel about 5 cm with a golf-ball box and hit balls. I must have been swaying because I was cured. This drill holds the body still and a very crisp accurate shot results, although there is a slight loss of length. He told me he used this shot in high wind - merely raising his left heel to keep steady.

Left then right

Drill number 3 was to tee up 12 balls in a row, and with a seven iron hit them with the left arm only; then tee up 12 more and hit them with the right arm only. After a little practice I hit quite good shots with each hand.

More than once he said you should overtrain when you practise.

We had been hard at it for about an hour when he

said "Have you ever seen me hit a ball?" He took my 3 wood and with his silk-smooth wide arc, three-quarter swing hit three or four of the most perfectly flighted shots I had seen - a long carry with a touch of very late draw.

Another drill was to hit a 5 iron as hard as I could and the next softly, to provide some variety in one's shot-making, to strengthen golf muscles and improve impact.

After much of the same it was starting to become dark (at 4pm!) but I had to stop through sheer exhaustion. I certainly had my money's worth. He invited me into the clubhouse for tea and then offered to drive me back to London in his Cadillac Coupe.

● **John Fawcett is a Member of the Golf Society.**

The Crossword Solution

Across

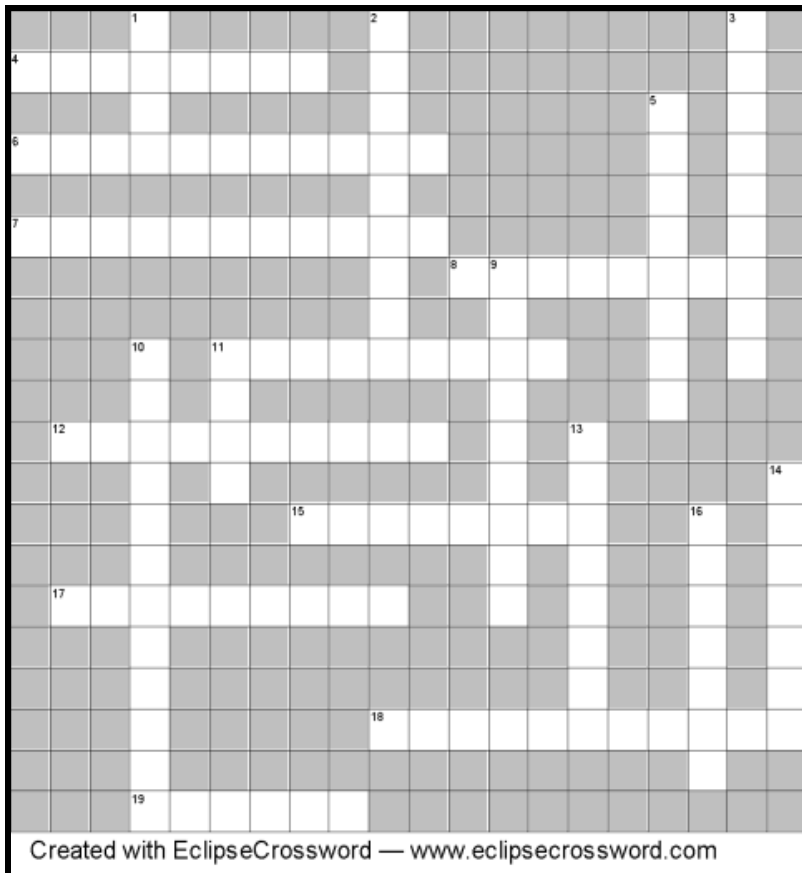
- 4. **Ernie Els**—heineken winner (4,3)
- 6. **Peter Lonard**—australian open winner (5,6)
- 7. **Ballybunion**—irish course (for feet??)
- 8. **Two piece**—modern ball construction (3,5)
- 11. **Good swing**—essential golf requirement
- 12. **Willie Park**—old golfer taught travis (6,4)
- 15. **Victoria**—2002 australian open venue
- 17. **Santa Anna**—type of couch grass (5,4)
- 18. **Lift and drop**—golf relief
- 19. **Stymie**—a blockage on the green

Down

- 1. **Nike**—tiger woods uses this brand
- 2. **Foursomes**—popular scottish twoball
- 3. **Muirfield**—a scottish course for gentlemen
- 5. **Lob wedge**—a short club (3,5)
- 9. **Wentworth**—english course (near london)
- 10. **Millionaires**—a frankston course
- 11. **Grip**—important fundamental
- 13. **Flanagan**—won recent us amateur
- 14. **Golf cap**—sun protecting headwear
- 16. **Travers**—winner 1914 us amateur

Mobile Ball Bag

Tony Green, who once played for the Scottish International team saw that his golden retriever Ben was not very well after a walk on the local course. After an examination the local vet decided on surgery. When he operated the doctor found that Ben had swallowed eleven golf balls. Ben recovered but never again walked the course. ☹



The Crossword

Compiled by Roy Paterson

Across

4. Heineken winner (5,3)
6. Australian Open Winner (5,6)
7. Irish course (for feet??)
8. Modern ball construction (3,5)
11. Essential golf requirement (4,5)
12. Old golfer taught Travis (6,4)
15. 2002 Australian Open Venue
17. Type of Couch grass (5,4)
18. Golf Relief (4, 3,4)
19. A blockage on the green

Down

1. Tiger Woods uses this brand
2. popular Scottish two ball
3. A Scottish course for gentlemen
5. A short club (3,5)
9. English Course (near London)
10. A Frankston course
11. Important fundamental
13. Won recent US Amateur
14. Sun protecting headwear
16. Winner 1914 US Amateur

Solution on page 8

Program for 2004

Dinners

- 15th March - Spring Valley GC
 10th May - Kingston Heath GC
 12th July - Royal Melbourne GC
 11th October - Huntingdale GC

AGM and Cocktails 15th November
 - Victoria GC

Golf Events

- Sunday 28th March Hickory Day
 Kingston Heath Golf Club
 Friday 28th May Don Lawrence Trophy
 Peninsula Golf and Country Club
 Monday 16th August President's Trophy
 Royal Melbourne Golf Club
 Monday 15th November Doug Bachli Trophy
 Victoria Golf Club

Golf Society Pullovers

The 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 Society logo on the chest or sleeve.

Contact Ann Reynolds, Hon Secretary at 9589 3863 .

Kingston Heath's entrance 1935



New Members

It is pleasing to advise that Muriel Lawrence has been invited to become a member of the Golf Society. Muriel's late husband Don Lawrence was a founding member of the Society.

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 Collectors' Society of USA, Golf Online's Web Site, Golf Magazine, The British Golf Collectors Society, Robert T Somers, Muir Maclean, Steve Schofield, Laurence Viney and others whose material has been used.

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

The Picture Gallery



1 Ann Reynolds and Cliff George at the Doug Bachli
2 At Ratho in Tasmania (Australia's oldest course)
4 Winners of the Hickory Day (Jean Gilbert and Lindsay Gitsham with the President.

3, 5, 6 and 7 At the spring Valley Dinner
8 Brendan Moloney speaking at the Spring Valley Dinner