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The Official Newsletter of the Golf Society of Australia
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1907		JANUARY							1907	
SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.				
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THE PICKWICK, THE OWL, AND THE WAVERLEY PEN."

In The Beginning ——— a story about Bill Edgar by kind permission of David Worley

The year is 1921 and the world is still recovering from the economic and social effects of World War 1. Two of Bill Edgar's school mates were Frank and Perce Wells and they had been recently working as caddies at Metropolitan Golf Club. In those days, it was pretty hard to earn a shilling or two, so one Sunday they suggested that Bill accompany them to go to Metropolitan and learn the ropes.

The caddy master was a man named Crockett and
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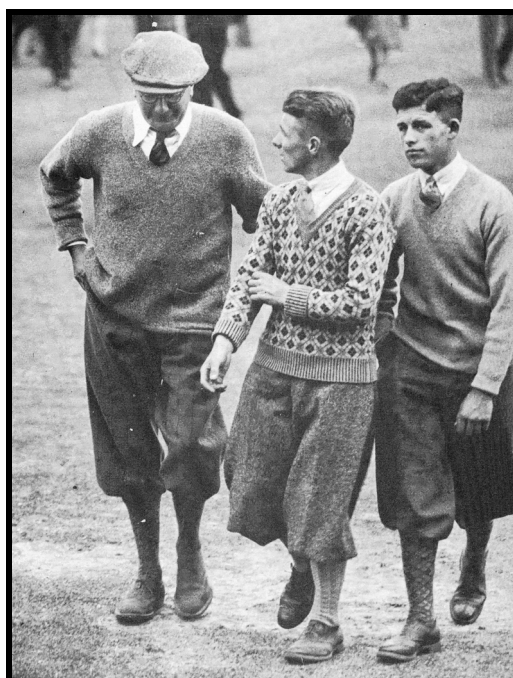
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from all accounts he was a pretty tough character. None of the boys could get their ticket until he was positive they knew all that there was to know regarding holding the flagstick, where to stand and how to behave on the course. The area where the boys trained was affectionately known as 'The Bullring'.

Edgar recounts the story: "Anyhow, I finished up getting the job and I'm walking down from the Clubhouse to the first tee and I'm caddying for a Mr. Charlie Peebles, so I said I was a brand new caddy. "Sir, can you help me and guide me through it. I've just gone through The Bullring and I haven't had any experience." Peebles said "Alright, then, Bill. I'll look after you and help you as much as I possibly can." Before he got to the tee, he then said "Oh, by the way, Bill, you're on three pence tip if we don't lose a ball". "Everything was going well until after



L to R—Alex Russell with Fred Bulte and Bill Edgar

the 15th and we haven't lost a ball. And then he's hooked his drive at the 16th, and one of the other caddies put his foot on it and buried it, so we lost the ball, but nevertheless I got my caddy's ticket. I got paid 1/3d and I felt like I was a millionaire."

The Bullring included the names of many young boys who were to become synonymous with golf in the following years, names such as Des Murphy, Bill Higgins, Bill and Reg Wishart, Keith Reid, Laurie Duffy and Cyril Taylor. They became known as the Oakleigh Boys and more will be said of them later.

As caddies, the boys were not allowed to play at Metropolitan, so to solve this problem they built their own course. This was situated in an area known as Barrett's Paddock, which was a large, open piece of land near the corner of Warrigal Road and North Road, not far from the present location of Metropolitan and Commonwealth Golf Clubs. The greens were cut

with hand-mowers borrowed from parents, and the holes were made from jam tins.

The caddies held tournaments amongst themselves and just to add a bit of spice to each tournament, the boys put in the sum of three pence and the sweepstake eventuated for the winner. According to Edgar, some of them became so keen that they even practised their putting using a hurricane lamp to provide the lighting.

Edgar enjoyed working at Metropolitan and he felt as if many of the members treated him as if he was their son.

In the last two years, he became exclusive caddy to Mr. Harold Darling.

Edgar states: "If anybody acted as a father to me, he did, and when I joined the Commonwealth he invited me over for the next three years for lunch and a game of golf with him at Metropolitan, which I've never forgotten and I hope I never will."

At the same time, to supplement their income the boys found a new alternative to caddying at Metropolitan. In the early years after the War, Melbourne was in the grip of a 'flu epidemic. A medical research doctor at Metropolitan needed frogs for his work, and for every frog that they could find they were paid three pence. The source of these frogs was nearby at the Melbourne Hunt Club, which in fact subsequently became the location for the Huntingdale Golf Club.

By 1923, at age 14, Edgar became the proud owner of his first set of clubs - eight hickory-shafted clubs that cost a

Note from the President

Welcome once more to the pages of the Long Game.

The year has started at a cracking pace (it is hard to believe it is May already) and all of the Society's activities are moving along well.

The Hickory day although down in attendance was enjoyed by all. Results appear later in this issue.

Our exhibition at the Australian Open was an outstanding success with the club manufactured by Ross Baker being presented to the Australian Golf Club.

The Historical and Archival sub committee is progressing well with several clubs taking advantage of the Society's assistance with software.

The dinner at Victoria Golf Club was very well attended. Ninety members and guests enjoyed Ranald Macdonald entertaining all with his golf experiences around the world.

You can hear Ranald on the Society's website <http://golfocietyaust.com>.

All that remains now is to wish you all good golfing and good health.

KEITH H WOOD AM
PRESIDENT . ☉

(Continued from page 2)

total of £2.41-. These were the same clubs that he used in 1927 at age 18 to become then the youngest player ever to win the Victorian Amateur Championship.

Much to Edgar's disappointment, the whereabouts of six of those clubs is now unknown, but the brassie is in a show-case at Commonwealth Golf Club and the putter is in the Museum at the Australian Golf Union.

As a caddy, Edgar went over to Commonwealth and started to look for golf-balls, and in fact was ordered off the course by Charles Lane, who at the time was the Captain of the Club. Ultimately, Fred Bulte, who was an ex-caddy and a member of Commonwealth, suggested that they have a look at Edgar to see if he could be admitted as a member.

Edgar continues the story: "I had to go over for a game and who should I play against but Charles Lane. I finished up playing 18 holes with him and I said to him at lunchtime, "Sir, can I have another game this afternoon?". Charles Lane approved of Bill's membership and furthermore he approved of him playing a further game that afternoon. In April 1925, he was admitted to Commonwealth around about the time of his 16th birthday, and his first handicap was 4. He had just won the Caddies' Championship at Metropolitan and was down to scratch inside two months and remained there for the next 39 years on a handicap of scratch or better. Furthermore, right up until the time when Edgar was 78, his handicap remained in single figures.

An important influence on Edgar, in terms of both his golfing ability and his attitude towards the game, was the professional at Metropolitan - Reg Jupp.

Reg Jupp Teacher

Not long after Edgar had commenced playing golf, he and the other boys would often go to the local cinema, at which time there was a regular series of golf instruction films that were shown featuring Bobby Jones.

Edgar comments that there was approximately one segment shown a week .

What a feeling Edgar must have had, just a few years later, when not long after he won his first Victorian Amateur title, he was referred to in the daily press as Australia's Bobby Jones, the man who was then the acknowledged No. 1 Golfer throughout the world.

Whilst Edgar was caddying at Metropolitan, Reg Jupp was the Professional there. He used to teach the boys and give them one lesson a month on a Sunday morning. This got them, including Edgar, very much more interested in golf apart from just the income they obtained from caddying. So successful was Jupp that 14 of the caddies reached scratch or better under his tuition. Therefore, Edgar says he certainly qualified as one of the best teachers in Australia. His pupils won six Victorian Amateurs and there were the five run-

ners-up in the Australian Amateur, and Edgar estimates furthermore that approximately ten Victorian Foursomes titles were won by the ex-caddies from Metropolitan who had been taught by Juppy .

Edgar was recently asked by Metropolitan Golf Club to relate some of his memories about Reg Jupp, of whom he says: "He was both a marvellous friend and a most knowledgeable golf teacher. "

Reg always enjoyed a glass of beer and one of his favourite sayings to me was 'Bill, they go to a lot of trouble to make the beer, so I might as well drink it.' ☺

Editor's note- the foregoing is extracted by permission of David Worley , author of "Bill Edgar— A legend in Amateur Golf"

An amazing features of Edgar's play was his remarkable consistency. Whilst he won or was runner-up in many events, there seemed almost no event that he entered that he did not finish in the top group of players.

Even his victories in Club Championships were often amidst class opposition. In the early years of the late twenties, there was Fred Bulte and Bill Fowler. The early thirties saw Harry Williams, a member of Commonwealth (before he joined Victoria). Sloan Morpeth was another contender of the thirties.

In the years immediately after the War, Edgar's great rival, of course, was Eric Routley who won 16 Club Championships and 6 Victorian Amateur Titles. Edgar won his 18th Club Championship at age 50 in 1959 by defeating a 21-year old Bruce Devlin. Devlin won the NSW Amateur the year before and in 1959 won the Australian Amateur and in 1960 the Australian Open (still as an amateur). In 1959, Routley won the Victorian Amateur and in 1963 when Bill won his 19th and last Club Championship, Routley was again the Victorian Amateur Champion.

In Victorian events, his rivals in the late 1920s included Ivo Whitton, Fawcett and Russell, Gus Jackson, Bill Fowler. Other regular opponents in Australian Amateur events were Len Nettlefold and Legh Winser in the twenties, Harry Hattersley, Bill Rymill, and Bill Ackland-Horman, Peter Heard, Keith Fix and Harry Berwick in later years. The thirties opponents in Victoria were often Gus Jackson, Harry Williams, Bill Higgins and Mick Ryan. In the late forties and fifties, they included Doug Bachli, Eric Routley, Dick Payne, Bobby Brown, Hartley Mitchell and Tom Crow. ☺

Bill Shephard— South Australia's Bill Edgar

Vern Shephard's satisfaction came from watching his son and daughter develop into golf champions. Son Bill was virtually reared on the fairways and when he was seven Rufus Stewart made him a matched set of miniature clubs. Bill practised assiduously and later with some Prince Alfred College mates put down nine holes close to the present sixth and fifteenth holes. They trod down the natural grass and sank jam tins to form holes. He never had a lesson but through watching the best players Bill developed a style which took him to a high ranking among the amateurs of Australia.

He was admitted to junior membership of Kooyonga when he was fourteen and was given a handicap of ten. Bill won the first official competition he played in; his score of seventy-five made him eight-up on par. He also collected three further competitions and the handicapper raced him down to five. He and his sister Gwen at sixteen won the Kooyonga Mixed Foursomes Championship before he turned fifteen. At fifteen he was chosen for the 'A' Grade pennant team, won his first match, and reached the semi-final of the State Amateur Championship. His first big win came when he captured the open Seaton Cup with a score of 145 which was then a record.

For some time Bill held the record lowest score of sixty-six at Kooyonga and recorded an unofficial round of sixty-three. In the first years of his career he established an amazing eclectic total.

The card recording his best score at each hole reads as shown at the right: He had the twos and threes twice at each hole except for the eighteenth. He was playing off plus 1 at twenty years of age and was on plus 2 when the Second World War broke out.

Meanwhile Gwen Shephard was ensuring her own place in the Club's annals. In 1935 she won the State Junior Championship at the age of eighteen. In the following year she advanced to the final but was beaten by Burtta Cheney, the Victorian entrant four-and-two. In 1939 Gwen won the Women's State Foursomes Championship with Mrs. S. Mathias and followed this a fortnight later by beating Mrs. Britten-Jones to take the Kooyonga Championship.

In the Australian Women's Championship held at Koo- 4

yonga she reached the semi-finals and was narrowly beaten by Joan Lewis of Victoria, the eventual winner. At the presentation ceremony it was announced that Gwen Shephard had been chosen in the Australian Tasman Cup team to play in New Zealand. She was the first South Australian to achieve this honour. Alas, the trip was cancelled owing to the outbreak of the Second World War.

Miss Shephard also played interstate badminton and 'A' grade pennant tennis.

Bill Shephard's outstanding career was also delayed by the War. He served for five years in the RAAF. He won the first Kooyonga Championship held after the cessation of hostilities beating N. R. (Dick) Foot of Broken Hill nine and seven over thirty-six holes. The Barrier champion had travelled from Broken Hill for each Simpson Cup match in 1946 and won them all.

W. S. Shephard and hard-hitting D. F. Cleland won the State Foursomes titles in 1950 and Bill won the Kooyonga Championship for the third time in the same year. In July he won the final of the State Amateur Championship against Bob Stevens. On the way he beat Bill Edgar, the Victorian champion who was a regular visitor to South Australia and the title-holder. Next he won the State Open Championship at Royal Adelaide with a 72 and 73. He also annexed the Playfair Putter for the third time.

When Bill Shephard's accountancy firm appointed him Manager of their Newcastle branch, he joined the Newcastle Golf Club and was asked his handicap. When he told the officials he was on plus two, laughter reverberated around the locker-rooms of New South Wales. No amateur could boast a handicap better than scratch and Bill gratefully accepted this mark. He proceeded to win one competition after another, collected the Newcastle Golf Championship 12/11 against the previous title-holder, won the Newcastle District Championship, reduced the Newcastle Golf Course record to 68, 5 under the par for the links, and repeated this score several times.

He was chosen as a member of the Australian team to tour England in 1954. This side won the Commonwealth Teams' Competition and Doug Bachli of Victoria won the coveted British Amateur Championship. This was the first time the trophy had come to Australia since the championship was inaugurated in 1885.

Bill Shephard completed his term in Newcastle and celebrated his return to his home course by winning the last of his four Kooyonga Championships. His greatest achievement came in 1956 when he won the *Advertiser* £1000 Open Golf Championship by five strokes. His final round of 66 was too much for the professional field which included Eric Cremin, 'Ossie' Pickworth, Kel Nagle, Woodward, and Cowling event. ●

This brief essay was provided by John Fawcett and is extracted from *Kooyonga 1923-1983* by V.M Branton

Hole	Score	Hole	Score
1 495	3	10 397	2
2 434	3	11 351	2
3 190	2	12 356	2
4 353	2	13 389	2
5 291	2	14 145	2
6 373	2	15 193	2
7 145	1	16 507	3
8 383	2	17 345	2
9 455	2	18 353	2
	19		19 =38

French lay claim to the invention of golf

For centuries, Scots have claimed it as one of their great inventions, a sport which was exported from these shores and conquered the globe.

But now Scotland's proud reputation as the home of golf is under threat, from historians who claim the game was first played in France.

The latest aspersions to be cast on Scotland's place as the originator of the game are found in a major new book, "Golf Through The Ages, 600 Years of Golfing Art", which will be published in the UK next year.

The pictorial iconography has gathered images from around the world which illustrate the development of ball and stick games over six centuries, culminating in the modern game of golf.

Authors Michael Flannery and Richard Leech believe that one of the pictures, from a 15th-century French Book of Hours, is the earliest evidence of golf as we know it today.

Their research would appear to trounce Scotland's dearly held belief that golf as we recognise it was being played here as early as 1457, as well as claims made by a German academic last year that the Netherlands gave birth to the game.

The image on which Flannery and Leech base their belief is an illuminated plate from the Heures de la Duchesse de Bourgogne, a Book of Hours which art historians believe was created for a member of the French nobility between 1450 and 1460, before falling into the hands of Adelaide de Savoy, the Duchess of Burgundy.

The February calendar plate of the 15th-century book represents men against a backdrop of Loire Valley chateaux playing the ball and stick game known then as pallemail.

In the right hand border and foreground, three teams of four players are depicted contesting a game using a ball and sticks. To the right, one team stands on a gravel path or rough area, advancing a ball towards a short putting green.

In the foreground, two teams are playing on the short green. The players are aiming at a tapered wooden

"piquet" or target-stake, which Flannery and Leech believe to be the location of the hole - the essential element of the game of golf.

Flannery points out that the game depicted in 1450 involves no physical opposition and is a multi-club game, using both the curved "crosse" and a "maille" made out of two pieces, rather than a single piece of wood.

He told The Scotsman: "This picture has the elements that we associate with golf today - a multi-club game using a

stick made from a shaft locked into another piece of wood, a ball, a target, a hole and no physical opposition. This picture leads us to believe that the French were playing golf as we know it at this time - and that Scotland did not invent golf."

Scotland's claim as the true home of golf rests on a 15th-century Act of Parliament.

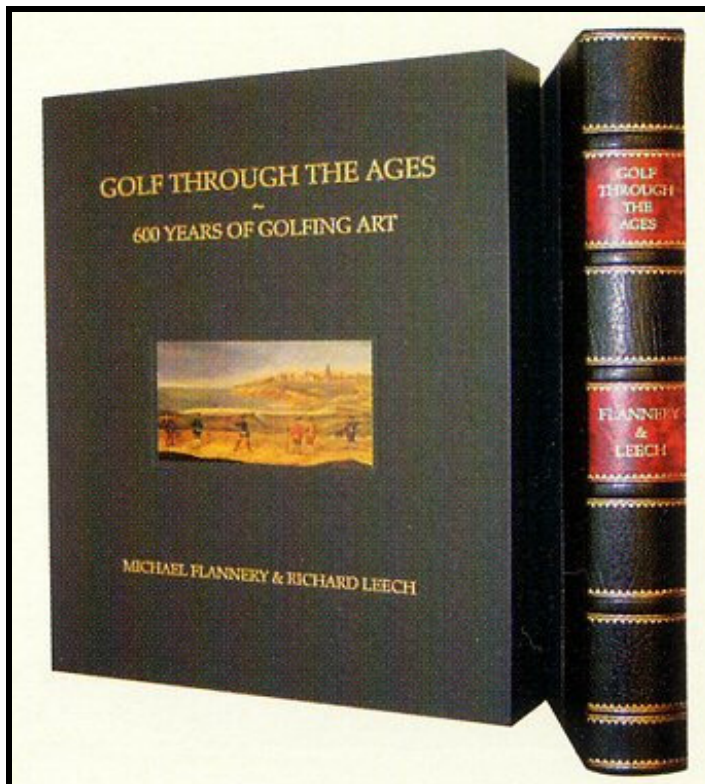
In a resolution of 6 March 1457, King James II of Scotland banned football and "ye golf" because the distractions

were stopping his subjects from practising military skills such as archery.

The date of the edict is contemporaneous to that of the illustration in the French book.

However, Flannery and Leech back claims made last year by Heiner Gillmeister, a German academic and sports historian, that the so-called golf being played in Scotland at the time was actually a primitive form of hockey, or "crosse", in which teams competed for the ball in what often resulted in violent scenes of disorder. Like Gillmeister, they believe that game was brought to Scotland by Flemish traders, taking its name from the Dutch "kolve" or "kolf", a shepherd's crook once used in some ball games.

Flannery, who was born in the United States and now runs a golf memorabilia and antiques shop near Frankfurt in Germany, told The Scotsman: "The golf banned by James II was in fact a form of crosse, a game which was being played across Europe at that time and being banned in many coun-



(Continued on page 8)



Display Stand at 100th Australian Open at the Australian Golf Club, 25-28 November 2004. A Success!!

The President, Keith Wood, Daryl Cox and Ross Baker represented the Society by manning a display stand at the 100th Australian Open at the Australian Golf Club. Ross Baker spent most of his time in the stand manufacturing (by traditional means) a long nosed putter which was later presented with a suitable inscription to the host club.

The following is Daryl Cox's report on the venture.

"The display stand at the 100th Open Championship was a marked success and could become a permanent feature at future Open Championships.

Whilst the display of memorabilia, Open Championship history boards, photographs of previous winners and copies of the Long Game attracted many spectators, the presence of GSA member Ross Baker crafting a golf club of a previous era caused many people to stop, observe and admire his skill.

Not only was Ross's craftsmanship of interest his golf knowledge was such that not one question was asked that could not be answered by either Ross or occasionally myself. Spectators who were tradesmen were most interested in the timbers being used and the old tools with which he was making the club.

From the raw material of Australian timber Ross crafted a long nosed putter of the early 1800's era which courtesy of the AGU, he subsequently donated to The Australian Golf Club at the official cocktail party at the end of the tournament. The President of the Australian Golf Club graciously received the gift which will be prominently displayed in the Australian's Clubhouse to commemorate their Centenary Open Championship.

Accompanying us on the stand were the Golf Collectors of Australia represented by Tom Moore, its President, The Golf Collectors display material consisted of a number of clubs which featured the makers marks, a smaller board on which were some photographs of players who competed in the 1930 Open Championship which was held at the Australian, some old golf bags, a large photograph of Kel Nagle, a work bench which served as a front counter and Golf Collec-

tors literature, viz. their monotone magazine "The Brassie" and their museum brochure.

Had there been a prize for the best collection, thanks to Ross Baker and his unique collection of memorabilia the Golf Society's display would have won hands down.

Items which the GSA displayed at the Open were

- The history of the Open on three large display boards.
- Large photographs of Open Championship winners from 1926.
- Many copies of the colour editions of "The Long Game" which attracted high interest.
- The GSA museum brochure.
- Ross Baker's magnificent display of
 - A display case of period golf clubs each of which he had hand crafted.
 - A display case of hickory shafted clubs each of which had been used by a winner of an Australian Open Championship.
 - Examples of raw material from which he constructed the long nosed early 1800's putter. Materials included pear tree and ironbark blocks, mountain ash stakes, rams horn, binding twine, leather grip and under listing, glue and solder. Whereas the clubs of the early 1800's were made from fruit trees for the heads and European ash for the shafts the club which Ross made and donated used only Australian timber.
 - Period tools. These included planes, saws, chisels, files, sandpaper and other sundry needs which were also contained his large tool case.
 - A substantial free standing work bench which Ross brought with him and assembled at the stand. An old style vice was bolted to the bench.

A header board provided by the AGU advertised the tent's purpose. It read "100 years of Australian Golf." (see photographs). Subsequently two smaller boards entitled Golf Society of Australia and Golf Collectors of Australia were attached to the lower edge of the main board.

Keith, Ross and I opened the tent each day about 8.30 am to 9.00 am. It was necessary to stitch up the tent each evening, even though Security people were on 24 hour patrol.

Summing up, the display was well received and was well attended each day with probably more than a thousand visitors passing through. It was an enjoying and satisfying venture." ☺

Daryl Cox

(Continued from page 5)

tries because it often resulted in violence and disorder.

"The game banned in Scotland bore no resemblance to the game we know today - the names just share a linguistic resemblance. The plate in the Book of Hours shows a sophisticated, leisurely game, played by people with time on their hands. Why would a king ban it? Around the time the violent game was being banned in Scotland, the French were playing golf as we know it in the Loire Valley."

Flannery points out that Scotland's first pictorial representation of golf is View of St Andrews from the Old Course, a painting by an unknown artist believed to date from around 1740.

Dr Gillmeister, a professor of English at Bonn university with a special interest in the history of sport, agreed that the Duchesse de Bourgogne plate is the earliest pictorial evidence of golf as we know it.

And he added:

"I do not think the Scots can argue any further that they invented the game - the golf that was banned bore little resemblance to the game we play today."

However, Sam Groves, the curator at the British Golf Museum at St Andrews, upheld its claim as the creator of the game. Ms Groves said yesterday: "The British Golf Museum can only comment on the written evidence."

He added: "The earliest written reference to golf dates to 1457, when King James II of Scotland banned golf and football on the grounds that they were keeping his subjects from their archery practice." ☺



The Gary Wiren Golf Collection

<http://www.garywiren.com> By the Editor
web sites to check out

Gary Wiren is a golf educator, a Master member of the Professional Golfers Association of America, and a former national PGA staff director. He is a graduate of Huron University in South Dakota with a Master's degree from the University of Michigan and a Ph.D. degree from the University of Oregon. He was a collegiate conference golf champion and winner of long drive contests. Wiren is a past board member of the National Golf Foundation, the American Junior Golf Association and the Children's Golf Foundation.

His web site is worth looking at.

The Gary Wiren Golf Collection is certainly one of the finest private collections in the world. It has been featured on ESPN Sports television network, in the national Japanese golf magazine Choice, described in the Golf Collector's Society Bulletin, pictured in the 1994 coffee table book, *A Passion for Golf*, highlighted on in-flight video news with United Air Lines, Singapore Air Lines, and TWA. It has been the subject of speeches to museums and collect-

ing groups in a variety of geographical locations. Currently you can see highlights of it appearing daily on *The Golf Channel*. The collection attracts visitors from around the world who have had the privilege to be invited to view it.

One of the features of the collection is its variety which includes: balls, books, clubs, postcards, stamps and first day covers, tees, magazines, art, catalogues, sheet music, ball moulds, advertising, art, silver, statuary, medals, etc. The presentation is unique and offers to even the non-golfer an interesting and memorable experience. Another strength of the collection is its volume. There are over 1,200 books, 2,100 clubs, 1,600 balls, 5,000 postcards, hundreds of stamps and tees and magazines to give not only breadth but also depth to the collection. The collection's additional appeal is the odd, the unusual, the historic, the personal, the unique, the one-of-a-kind, that leave the viewer saying, "*That is unbelievable!*" It is currently housed in what some have called **America's most fascinating golf room.** ☺

Golf Pride Grips in Play for more than Fifty Years

Golf Pride was founded in 1949 by the resourceful Thomas L. Fawick, an industrialist and inventor from Cleveland, Ohio, who also happened to be a golf enthusiast. Fawick, inventor of the pneumatic clutch and brake, came upon the notion - - quite by coincidence - - that rubber might be superior alternative to leather for golf grips, by providing a more secure and durable gripping surface.

Fawick had only to travel to nearby Akron, Ohio, then "Rubber Capital of the World," to begin transforming his theory into a tangible product. Not only was the location convenient, it already had an historical correlation to the evolution of golf equipment.

Akron, after all, was home of another important development, the Haskell rubber - cored ball, progenitor of the modern golf ball. Further, the Haskell ball was the brainchild of another Cleveland Inventor, Coburn Haskell.

Eager to get his new concept moving, Fawick immediately entered into a manufacturing agreement with the Akron - based Westgate Rubber Company, which was owned by two men of uncommon talent and foresight, Bill Junker and Jim Karns. The companies soon merged, and Fawick created a new entity within his business empire, called the Fawick Flexi - Grip Company. Early on the trade name "Golf Pride" was chosen, inspired by the name of a popular motor oil of the time, "Gulf Pride"

After considerable trial and error in finding a suitable rubber compound that would provide a positive feel to golfers and perform satisfactorily on clubs, the first Golf Pride® grips were ready for the marketplace. Initial models were moulded directly to the club shaft, and it wasn't long until bonded on Golf Pride grips were standard on many new golf clubs.

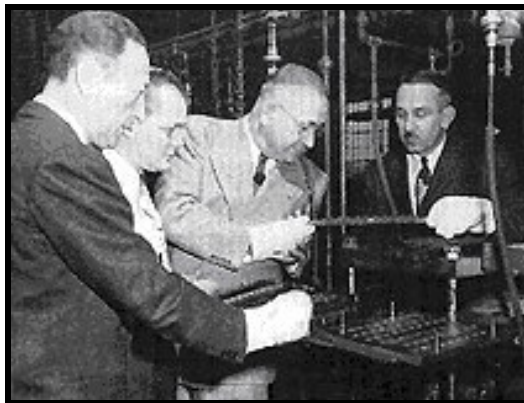
"Playability" was a hallmark of the Golf Pride grip from the beginning. However, as effective as it was in play, the early Golf Pride grip had limitations due to the way in which it had to be applied to clubs. Logistics and cost of molding on grips at remote locations limited production and made servicing and quality control difficult. But it wasn't long before Fawick, Junker, and Karns, found the break - through development that would send business booming -for themselves and others.

That breakthrough came in 1953, with introduction of the first "slip-on" grip. And while the technology seems simple today, it was a major development at the time. It involved molding a grip on a mandrel so it stayed in one piece, and then installing it on a golf club by slipping it over the shaft wrapped with double - sided adhesive tape activated with a solvent. Impact of the slip-on grip on Golf Pride was significant and lasting, but it was no

less profound on golf club manufacturers. Convenience of the new slip-on grip immediately changed the lead-time and economics in manufacturing golf clubs. It also made grip replacement a staple service in golf shops, as quick and inexpensive way to update their equipment.

Shortly after the slip-on grip debuted, Golf Pride introduced its famous "Victory" model. The Victory grip,

named in part for world-famous club maker and designer, **J. Victor East**, featured Golf Pride's exclusive "GripRite-SwingRite" hand placement guide, to encourage proper positioning of the hands. More than four decades later, this unique arrow design remains one of the most popular and recognized emblems in all of golf.



By the mid-1950's a number of golf club manufacturers had switched to the slip-on grip, seeking the advantages of its convenience and economy. But Golf Pride was already a rising force in the world of golf. Receiving a tremendous boost in 1958, when Tommy Bolt, who along with Wally Ulrich and Chick Harbert had been signed as professional endorsers, posted an impressive four-stroke Victory in the U.S. Open- the first win in a "major" by a player using the new slip-on grip.

By the 1960's the slip-on rubber grip had proven itself at every level of usage, on the club-assembly floor, in the club repair shop, at tour and other competitive golf events, and among golfers in general. ☺

The Paint Job

My neighbour lives on her own and has set herself up as a handyperson to carry out small decorating jobs. She visited the local golf club and spoke to the secretary about work. The secretary decided the porch of the clubhouse could use a coat of paint and showed my neighbour where she could find paint and brushes. The secretary set off for his daily round of golf but he had only reached the 4th tee when my neighbour joined him and said "I've finished the painting and even managed two coats. By the way it wasn't a Porch it was a Ferrari." ☺

The Greatest Putter Harvey Penick Ever Knew by Tom Wishon

During the time we were offering the Harvey Penick line of heads, shafts and grips to the market of clubmakers, there were numerous times when the company would ask Mr. Penick to come by for a photo or video filming session. One such time, Harvey came to the company to be photographed for a more formal portrait that would be used in an upcoming catalog of his designs. As always, when his attendant wheeled him through the doors into the open office area where my desk was located, I could hear him say he wanted to stop by my desk. It seemed as if almost every trip to the company he brought something else from his own collection to show off.



This time, I could see he was carrying a putter, and a rather odd looking one at that, at least compared to current popular putter models of the mid 1990s. The putter head was wooden, in a mallet shape with a brass soleplate covering the entire sole, a red paper fiber face insert with screws, and a thin pencil style steel shaft inserted with string whipping around the tapered shape neck obviously a putter of the era of the 1930s, but one that I had not seen in my experience of collecting.

When Harvey's attendant brought his wheelchair to a stop next to my desk, I asked him, Mr. Penick, what's that putter you have there?

By this time, I knew that Harvey liked to banter a little with me, so it didn't surprise me when he smiled and said, You mean you have never seen a Winter-Dobson putter? I had to be honest and I told him that he had me with this one. I asked who the Winter-Dobson company was, after which he explained.

"Winter-Dobson was a company out of Dallas back when I was playing a lot of tournaments. Bud Winter was the salesman and Lou Dobson was the clubmaker. Winter used to drive all week making sales, and then Dobson would build the clubs. Or at least most of the time because Dobson enjoyed his liquor and so there were a lot of times their deliveries were a little late! But this one here was the pick of the litter that Dobson made for me to use, and it was my favorite putter I ever used in competition. Course I made sure he was stone sober

when he made this one for me!"

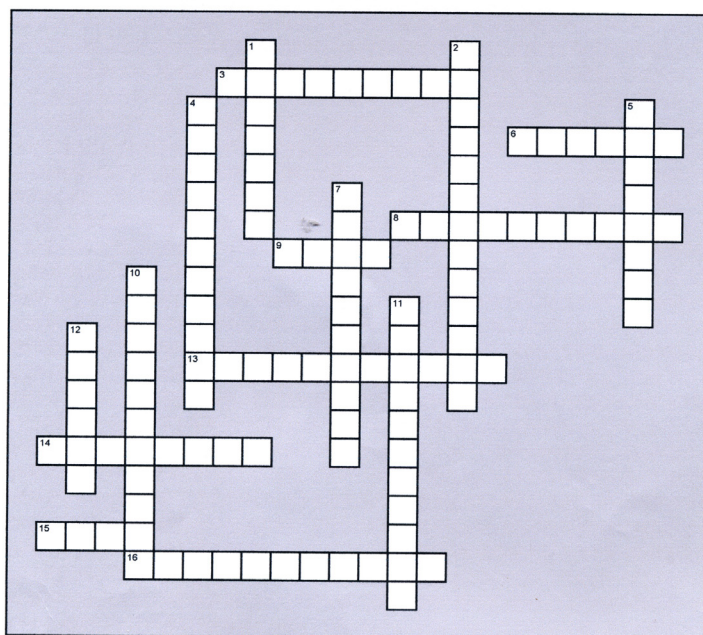
Still chuckling from his story, I got up to wheel Harvey back to the photo studio for his sitting. While escorting him back to his sitting, with Harvey still holding his putter, I could not help but think about all of the great professional players, men and women, that he had taught in his career.

So I asked him, Harvey who was the best putter you have ever seen or taught in your career?.

With a little turn of his head, gripping his old putter and moving it with just a hint of a waggle, Harvey replied in a voice that was just as matter of fact **"Tom, you're pushing him right now."** ●

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Crossword



Across

3. Brand of clubs used by Jack Nicklaus
6. an antique wedge
8. Won most Australian Opens
9. relief in golf
13. Trent Jones built this country's first golf course in 1974
14. a "....." obstruction
15. Number of trees on St Andrews
16. Given Royal status in 1897

Down

1. An early golf ball
2. Named by Sports Illustrated as golf's Jekyll and Hyde
4. Australian golfer nicknamed "swampy"
5. A golfball with class
7. Won Australian Amateur 1922 and 1923
10. Who shot the first 59 in American professional golf
11. Won the Australian LPGA in 1981
12. A golf club brand anda nuclear reaction

The Picture Gallery



Hickory Day at Kingston Heath Golf Club



Left to Right and down the page

Some of the participants enjoying the refreshments after the game.

Middle right —winner of the Frank Shephard Trophy Mr. Cliff George with Mr Keith Wood

Bottom Right— Winner of the Burtta Cheney Trophy Mrs Ann Reynolds with Mrs Jean Gilbert

Bottom Left 10th at Kingston Heath.

